

Minutes of 59th Meeting of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) held on 30th October, 2008

The 59TH Meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. Ramachandran, Secretary (UD) on 30th October, 2008. The list of participants is annexed.

Joint Secretary & Mission Director initiated the discussions by inviting the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh to start presentation

The following new projects and proposals for release of instalments were considered by the CSMC:

1. Uttar Pradesh

Secretary Urban Development, Uttar Pradesh informed that works in the sewerage project and other projects sanctioned in UP have started and all these projects will claim 2nd instalments shortly. The State has submitted DPRs for new projects pertaining to Varanasi, Lucknow and Allahabad which are under appraisal of CPHEEO apart from the projects being considered in the meeting.

Kanpur:

Comprehensive 210 MLD sewerage treatment for old city area of Kanpur-

Municipal Commissioner, Kanpur stated that this project will cater to the need of 32 lakh population of Kanpur city, the largest commercial and industrial centre in U.P., which is located on the river Ganga and currently discharges 426 MLD sewage against which the installed capacity for sewage treatment in the city currently is 162 MLD. Out of 23 nalas in Kanpur, 19 nalas have been intercepted. The entire city of Kanpur for the purposes of implementation of sewerage works is divided into four sewerage districts with the old city core area being in District -I covering 9.67 lakh population. District-II is the heavily populated area of Kanpur city covering 13.39 lakh population while District- III is covering 3.23 lakh population and District -IV covers 0.84 lakh population (all population figures are of 2001 census). The earlier approved sewerage project under JNNURM has already been taken up for sewerage District -I for which gravity sewerage network of 69 kms, rising main of 6 kms, renovation of 11 existing sewage pumping stations, construction of 1 new sewage pumping station, renovation of 3 existing STP's and construction of one 15MLD STP for District- III and 43 MLD STP for District -I is underway.

In response to a query by Secretary (UD) regarding the left-out area/percentage of coverage, the representative of the State Govt. and Dy. Advisor CPHEEO stated that the existing sewerage project covered 25% of total population of the city.

At present under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II, Relieving sewers for Bakarmandi to Rakhimandi of 4.3 kms, tapping of Ganda

nala and Halwa Khanda nala (30 MLD), trunk sewer along COD nala along with intermediate pumping stations at Munshipurwa (74MLD), Rakhimandi (96MLD) and main pumping station (200 MLD) are in progress and are likely to be completed by 2009. There is hence a need to provide a sewage treatment facility otherwise this network would keep polluting the river Ganges despite investments made in constructing the sewage network. The project under JNNURM will utilize this existing gravity sewerage network under construction and the intermediate pumping stations at Rakhimandi, Munshipurwa and Ganda nala will pump the combined sewage to the main pumping station at Bingawan through trunk sewer along COD nala which will be treated in the two modular units of 105MLD each. Necessary land of 56 hectares for STP has already been acquired by the Municipal Corporation for this purpose. This will benefit District II which discharges 210 MLD but does not have any treatment capacity at present. The remaining four nalas that were not tapped earlier - Sisamau nala, Ganda nala, Halwa khanda nala and COD nala will be now tapped under this project.

DPR for remaining area of sewerage for District -II is under preparation so that an integrated sewerage system of both the STP as well as the network would be ready in 30 months by Feb'2011. Samples of waste water would be taken every 24 hours and design of the STP would be based on the techno-economic considerations and quality of effluent shall meet the CPCB/State Pollution Control norms on D.O. and B.O.D. levels. The pollution load on Pandu River which ultimately meets the Ganga 20 kms downstream will be reduced by this project leading to a significant improvement in the quality of water in the Ganga.

State Govt. will also provide an independent roster free dedicated electricity line for the STP to function 24x7 on a continuous basis. Municipal byelaws will have mandatory provisions for connections to the sewerage network from the latrines and there will be no dry latrines in the city. Kanpur Municipal Corporation would however rework the financial viability in terms of the revenue streams and the expenditure streams so that the project's financial viability is ensured as the number of households have increased from 2.37 lakhs to 4.36 lakhs as a result of a fresh survey of properties in the city which could be used for levying sewerage user charges.

Director, Min. of Environment observed that pollution of the river Ganga from Kanpur is worst as 23 nalas are discharging heavily in the river Ganga. Against 426 MLD of sewage generated, only 162 MLD is treated. This gap has to be filled up. 19 nalas have been intercepted and diverted so far. He stated that some projects have been approved under NRCD which are not enough to fill up the gap. Accordingly, some more projects may be sanctioned under JNNURM. The State should give an undertaking that there would be no further pollution from the nalas into the River Ganga.

Regarding the O&M cost and sustainability of the project, the State informed that UP Jal Sansthan collects sewerage charges and water charges from all households connected on behalf of Kanpur Nagar Nigam and 80% of water supplied is charged as sewerage charges. There is a scope to recover some costs by supplying treated water for agriculture purpose also.

Secretary (UD) observed that the State should demonstrate the revenue collected from water charges by 2009-10 and there should be some sort of direction regarding cost of maintenance of the plant. The State should come up with satisfactory proposition regarding the revenue generation and financial viability of the project before release of the first instalment.

The CSMC approved the project with following financing parameter subject to the above condition:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur City	10100.45	5000.73	1250.18 (1 st instalment)

A copy of presentation made by the ULB Kanpur is at Annexure-I

Varanasi:

Water supply Part-II in Cis-Varuna area

Varanasi city's current population of 16 lakhs comprising 2.37 lakh households having 1.11 lakh house service water supply connections would be benefitted under this project. Part-I of this water supply project was sanctioned under JNNURM and is under implementation. It comprised of repair and renovation, replacement of raw water pumps and installation of a substation at Bhadaini intake water works on the banks of the Ganga constructed in 1892, raw

water transmission line for 1.8 kms, Bhelupur treatment plant repair and augmentation of WTP, replacement of clear water pumps and substation, Clear water transmission system for 23.02 kms, service reservoir having 27 CWR's, 17 OHT's, 84 booster pumps, 51.5kms independent electric feeder, zonal pumping station repairs and SCADA systems for controlling the supply of water, leak detection equipment and magnetic flow meters.

The approved project will utilize this augmented facility from the earlier ongoing project using the raw water intake and treatment for distribution networks of 466.275 kms and 31,000 water meters which will be installed across the cis-Varuna area. This will replace the existing pipelines that are over 50 to 100 years old and are damaged causing water losses of over 30%. This project will lead to an integrated approach and a comprehensive water supply system capable of fulfilling the needs of this part of the old city for the next 30 years and also reduce the dependence on deep tube wells for water supply many of which are completing their useful life.

Secretary (UD), Uttar Pradesh stated that Varanasi has huge floating population due to incoming tourists. The stand posts are installed all over the city for providing drinking water.

ULB stated that 2 lakhs meters will be installed in first phase. CPHEEO stated that around 11 lakh meters are being considered for cis- Varuna area and after implementation of part I and Part II of the project the whole project area would be metered.

The Govt of UP stated that Varanasi is waterlogged during rainy season. A DPR for storm water drains is under preparation. CPHEEO informed that a new sewerage project for trans-Varuna area of Varanasi is under their appraisal. Secretary (UD) asked CPHEEO to complete the appraisal quickly.

Municipal Corporation Varanasi has committed to provide metered house connections so that the present flat rate basis of tariffs would be changed to volumetric based water tariff by 2010 when the project is completed in a period of 24 months.

Secretary (UD) suggested that there should be a resolution passed by the ULB owning the project and a copy of resolution should be provided to MoUD. He also suggested that all public taps should be metered and some agency should take the responsibility of monitoring the use of stand posts. Setting meters in all stand posts would be a way forward.

CSMC approved the project with following financing pattern subject to the above condition:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Part-II of Cis- Varuna area	8610.00	4305.00	1076.25 (1 st instalment)

A copy of the presentation made by Varanasi ULB is at annexure-II.

The proposal for release of 2nd instalment for the Solid Waste Management project of Meerut was taken up. As regards the progress of State level reforms, Secretary UD, govt. of U.P. stated that they have completed all the reforms as per the MoA

timelines. On a specific query regarding the progress of Community Participation law that was scheduled for year 3, Secretary UD Govt. of U.P. stated that the reform has been completed and a copy of the enactment would be made available to the Mission Directorate. As regards ULB level reforms for Meerut, E-Governance and Double entry accrual based accounting reforms were scheduled for year 3 as per the MoA. Progress on E-Governance has been achieved in Meerut with birth and Death registration while water supply and accounting reforms are underway. E-Governance and Accounting reforms would be achieved by the end of this financial year.

CSMC approved the release of second instalment for solid Waste Management project of Meerut as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Solid Waste Management	2259.40	1129.70	282.43 (2 nd instalment)

Maharashtra

Navi Mumbai

Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Urban agglomeration of Greater Mumbai

This project will benefit 7.03 lakh population of Navi Mumbai with 15% minority population and it comprises of augmentation of 161 kms of distribution network, 4.9 kms of transmission lines, consumer and bulk meters which would enable a continuous gravity based distribution system and quality water supply in the entire city till 2041. Currently the water source is from Barvi (100 MLD: from MIDC) and from Hetwane (52MLD: from CIDCO) and both charge at higher rates for treated water. NMMC has developed its own source at Morbe dam for 450MLD and commissioned it in 2006 for which NMMC proposes to discontinue supply from MIDC and CIDCO and use Morbe water through this project. It will lead to targeted reduction of non-revenue water to 15% by 2010 with 24x7 water supply done in a pilot area being extended to the entire system to provide 150 lpcd water supply throughout the city.

Tariffs would be revised on volumetric basis after the new project is commissioned and water audits done to reduce system losses using bulk flow meters from this project to improve transmission systems.

In response to a query by Secretary (UD) regarding the credit rating and possibility of issue of Municipal bonds, ULB stated that the credit rating for Navi Mumbai is AAA and at present there is no plan for issuing Municipal bond.

CSMC approved the project as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (35%)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Navi Mumbai (UA of Greater Mumbai), Maharashtra	Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	23052.03	8068.21	2017.05(1 st instalment)

A copy of the presentation made by Navi Mumbai MC is at Annexure-III

Tamil Nadu

Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality, Tamil Nadu

Providing Sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality

The ULB stated that currently this Municipality has no sewage system in place and the entire area of 4.78 sq kms will be covered benefitting a population of 44,000 persons including the urban poor. The city has 5 zones and the project will have a pumping station and collecting system for each zone covering a network of 94.64 kms of collecting systems, 5 pumping stations, 9.95 kms of pumping mains and 165.528 kms house service sewers. STP of 94 MLD is currently in existence but is under utilised and the pumping mains would be aligned with this STP. For the ULB contribution, an area based one time connection charge varying from Rs 3,000 to Rs 25,000 would be levied with an exemption for the urban poor residing in less than 300 sft area and would be mandatory for all residences and commercial establishments. Tariffs per month would be also charged varying from Rs 75 p.m. to Rs 500 p.m. with exemptions for the less than 300 sft

category of urban poor. This is in conformity with the Allandur model which was tried out for the first time in Tamil Nadu and is now a part of the standard state policy of raising ULB contribution from the users. This is also in conformity with the National Sanitation Policy which envisages coverage of 100% including the urban poor.

Secretary (UD) advised the ULB to send a copy of the resolution passed for charging one time water connection charges and annual tariffs and explore the possibility to integrate the project in accordance with National Sanitation Policy.

Regarding the status of implementation of reforms, CSMC noted that the constitution of MPC committed for the year 2007-08 is yet to be achieved. The State Government has prepared the Draft Note for constitution of MPC and this reform is targeted to be accomplished by March 2009. The Community Participation Law has been drafted and will be presented to the Assembly in the next Session. The Building Byelaws have been submitted for approval of the State Government.

CSMC approved the project with following financing pattern: Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (35%)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality, Tamil Nadu	Providing Sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	5745.50	2011.00	503.00(1 st instalment)

A copy of presentation made by Chennai ULB is at Annexure -IV.

Andhra Pradesh

Mangalagiri town in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

Providing Storm water drains Mangalagiri town in Vijayawada

Mangalagiri in Guntur District has a population of 62,000 in 10.29 sq kms with 70% weavers having looms. The city has earthen channels for storm water drains and is in irregular shape which leads to inundation for over 10 days in a year causing damages to property. A comprehensive drainage system was approved covering 11.55 kms of outfall drains, 14.58 kms of major drains, 78.90 kms of internal drains. The project is expected to be completed in 24 months and the annual O&M of Rs 32 lakhs would be borne by the Mangalagiri Municipality.

CSMC noted that a water supply project for Mangalagiri town was approved under UIDSSMT for a cost of Rs. 130 lakhs. The

first instalment of ACA amounting to Rs. 52 lakhs was released in two parts of Rs. 22.65 lakhs and Rs. 31.30 lakhs on 31.3.07 and 6.7.07 respectively. The total amount so far released for this project is Rs. 53.95 lakhs including Rs. 1.95 lakhs released as 1.5% incentive for DPR preparation. The State Govt. submitted that the project for Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for a cost of Rs. 130 lakhs was proposed for funding under UIDSSMT by mistake. The State Govt. intends to return the funds already released to Govt of India with accrued interest to clear the deck for considering the project under UIG.

The representative from Department of Expenditure stated that they have no objection if the funds released for project under UIDSSMT are returned to GOI along with interest. The money thus returned will be recouped in the UIDSSMT kitty and thereafter the funds for the project may be released under UIG.

CPHEEO stated that the ULB should come up with sewerage project as a follow up of the present project. It was pointed out that due to paucity of funds under UIG, the Municipality will have to take up the project themselves. In respect of reforms, it was noted that a study has been initiated by NALSAR University on Rent Control and action will be taken in 2008-09 on the basis of the study. Earmarking of 35% of the budget for urban poor has been done in Hyderabad and will be completed in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Municipalities within three months.

Copies of presentations made by Hyderabad and Vijayawada MCs are at Annexure-V and Annexure-VI respectively.

CSMC approved the project as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Mangalagiri Municipal Corporation(UA of Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh)	Providing Storm water drains Mangalagiri town in Vijayawada	3016.00	1508.00	377.00(1 st instalment)

With regard to reforms, Andhra Pradesh has achieved 8 out of 9 State level reforms which were slated for year 3 except for Rent control reforms. For ULB level mandatory reforms, the ULB's of Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam have achieved all mandatory reforms committed till year 3 Optional reforms for earmarking of 25% developed land for EWS/LIG

housing projects, Administrative reforms and structural reforms that were committed for year 3 remain. These reforms would be achieved by the State/ULB's by the end of this financial year.

CSMC also approved the release of 2nd and subsequent instalments for the following projects as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	Augmentation of Water Supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	7231.00	3615.50(50%)	903.88(2 nd instalment)
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Diversion of Krishna water to Secunderabad, Hyderabad	8120.00	2842.00 (35%)	710.50 (3 rd instalment)
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Laying Pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar, GLSR	9493.00	3322.00(35%)	831.00 (3 rd instalment)
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Grid improvement works-building additional storage facilities on South of Musi, Hyderabad	3355.00	1174.25(35%)	293.56(2 nd instalment)
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Grid improvement works-building additional storage facilities on North of Musi, Hyderabad	2981.00	1043.35(35%)	260.83(2 nd instalment)

Gujarat

CSMC considered the release of 4th instalment for the following projects:

Construction of Railway Over Bridge near Daxini Society over B.G. Railway line between Maninagar & Vatva Railway Station, Ahmedabad

Construction of four lane Over Bridge over Sabarmati-Viragam BG Railway line at Chanakyapuri, Ahmedabad

Construction of Railway Over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad MG Railway Line at Shreyas Crossing, Ahmedabad

Construction of four lane Bridge across Sabarmati River connecting Vasna and Pirana, Ahmedabad

Construction of four lane Flyover Bridge on Shivaranjani Junction, Ahmedabad

CSMC noted that SLNA has inspected and submitted report on the progress of these projects. The implementation of reforms in the State and ULBs was noted to be satisfactory except accounting reforms in Vadodara where they have given commitments to complete by end of this financial year.

CSMC approved the release of instalments of ACA for above projects as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Construction of Railway Over Bridge near Daxini Society over B.G. Railway line between Maninagar & Vatva Railway Station, Ahmedabad	2144.00	750.00	187.60 (4 th instalment)
Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Construction of four lane Over Bridge over Sabarmati-Viragam BG Railway line at Chanakyapuri, Ahmedabad	2011.00	703.00	175.96 (4 th instalment)
	Construction of Railway Over Bridge on			

Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Ahmedabad botad MG Railway Line at Shreyas Crossing, Ahmedabad	1212.00	424.00	105.95(4 th instalment)
Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Construction of four lane Bridge across Sabarmati River connecting Vasna and Pirana, Ahmedabad	2955.00	1034.00	258.44(4 th instalment)
Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Construction of four lane Flyover Bridge on Shivaranjani Junction, Ahmedabad	1670.00	584.50	146.13(4 th instalment)

Haryana

Faridabad

Govt. of Haryana has informed that the Haryana Public Disclosure Bill, 2008 and the Haryana Municipal Citizens' Participation Bill, 2008 have been passed by the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on 3.9.08. Status of other reforms and commitments given by the State Govt. of Haryana were noted by CSMC as all reforms committed till year 3 have been achieved. For Faridabad ULB level reforms, Internal earmarking of funds for urban poor and mandatory rainwater harvesting that were committed as per MoA have been achieved.

CSMC approved release of 2nd and 3rd instalments of ACA for the two projects of Faridabad as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Faridabad, Haryana	Infrastructure Development works (drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone	3064.70	1532.35	383.09(2 nd instt.)
Faridabad, Haryana	Revamping of sewerage System and Treatment Works for Faridabad City	10383.00	5191.50	1297.88 (3 rd instalment)

Chandigarh UT

Regarding Enactment of Community Participation Law, it was noted that the UT has notified the formation of Ward Committees under Section 41-A of the Municipal Act of Punjab applicable to Chandigarh. However, constitution of Area Sabha for each sector of the city is not required as Chandigarh is having a small geographical area. Regarding the implementation of 74th CAA (Setting up of MPC) and Enactment of Public Disclosure Law, the issues are under consideration and likely to be accomplished by 31st March, 2009.

CSMC approved the release of 3rd instalment of ACA for “Upgradation of Water Supply Infrastructure for proper monitoring and automation project” as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Chandigarh, UT/Chandigarh	Upgradation of Water Supply Infrastructure for proper monitoring and automation project	2026.00	1620.80	405.20(3 rd inst.)

Copies of presentations handed over by Haryana and Chandigarh during the meeting are at Annexures-VII and VIII respectively.

The CSMC considered a note on PEARL to be implemented by the National Institute of Urban Affairs as the National Coordinator for this project for enabling knowledge sharing amongst JNNURM cities in various areas of urban reforms and city governance. Cross learning amongst cities would assist in the dissemination of best practices and reforms through an India urban portal website, Best practices documentation, Newsletters, National workshops. The annual cost for this was approved for Rs 85 lakhs.

A copy of presentation made by NIUA on PEARL is at Annexure-IX.

The meeting concluded with vote of thanks to the Chair.

New Projects approved in 58th CSMC held on 14.10.08

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Hyderabad, AP	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone I &II	12410.00	4344.00(35%)	1086.00
Vijayawada, AP	Solid waste management Improvement Scheme	58.05	29.02(50%)	7.25
Kolkata UA, West Bengal	24X7 Comprhensive Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality (UA of Kolkata)	4719.26	1651.74(35%)	412.94
Bangalore, Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System of earstwhile Dasarahali City	13657.00	4780.00(35%)	1195.00
Bangalore, Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration of Mahadevapura City	11018.00	3856.00(50%)	964.00
Bangalore, Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration of K.R. Puram City	8789.00	3077.00(50%)	769.00

Kalyan-Dombivli(UA of Greater Mumbai)	150 MLD Water Supply scheme for Kalyan Dombivli MC	10681.49	3738.52(35%)	373.85(10% of central as per financial phasing)
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New Projects approved in 59th CSMC held on 30.10.08

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur City	10100.45	5000.73(50%)	1250.18 (1 st instalment)
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna area	8610.00	4305.00(50%)	1076.25 (1 st instalment)
Navi Mumbai (UA of Greater Mumbai), Maharashtra	Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	23052.03	8068.21(35%)	2017.05(1 st instalment)
Mangalagiri Municipal Corporation(UA of Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh)	Providing Storm water drains Mangalagiri town in Vijayawada	3016.00	1508.00(50%)	377.00(1 st instalment)

MINUTES OF THE 60TH MEETING OF CENTRAL SANCTIONING AND MONITORING COMMITTEE UNDER SUB-MISSION-URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE (UIG), JNNURM

60th meeting of CSMC was held on 21st November 2008 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD). The list of participants is annexed.

The following proposals and projects were considered by CSMC during the meeting:

1. Jharkhand

Dhanbad Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad under PPP

Administrator of Dhanbad Municipal Corporation stated that the DMC constituted in 2006 comprising of 29 Census Towns which includes 4 erstwhile Notified Area Towns and one Municipality. He stated that the present capacity of the water supply in the city is 56 mld which is not enough to bridge the gap in demand in those areas of the city where piped water supply system exists. Therefore, there is a need to increase the coverage of the piped water supply scheme in the areas where the population is still settling. The works under the project involve Replacement of aged Distribution Pipes & Conduit Repairs, Replacement of Pumps & Laying Conveying Mains, Shifting of GLSR component, De-silting works, Augmentation of Source at Sindri, Augmentation of Source at Jamadoba, Augmentation of WTPs, Conveying Mains, and augmentation of Distribution System.

In response to a query by Secretary (UD) as to whether the proposal is for distribution network or augmentation of existing supply, CPHEEO stated that the project would be implemented in 2 packages viz. (i) Augmentation (ii) Repair of existing network. Presently, 20% of the present distribution is through meter and after completion of the new project around 65% water supply would be connected through meter.

Regarding the ownership of the project, Secretary, Urban Development, Govt. of Jharkhand stated that the State Govt. is planning to set up a Water Board comprising of Mineral Area Development Agency (MADA), Public Health Department and Dhanbad Municipal Corporation. He stated that such a Board has already been set up for the city of Ranchi.

Secretary (UD) enquired whether the proposed Water Board for Dhanbad would be a Statutory authority and whether legislative approval would be required for the purpose. Secretary, Urban Development, Govt. of Jharkhand stated that the Ranchi Board was set up after legislative approval, and the same procedure would be followed in respect of the proposed Water Board for Dhanbad. All formalities for the Board will be completed in 3 to 6 months.

IL&FS briefed the CSMC about the PPP structure envisaged for Water Supply scheme. It was informed that options are being explored on Build Operate Lease and Transfer (BOLT) basis. Under first option, the Source Augmentation, construction of the WTP and Bulk water supply to the Management Contractor and Distribution are being considered. In 2nd option, Water Board to construct and maintain the WTP and bulk water supply will be contracted to the operator.

Consultant, CPHEEO observed that State should ensure the source of water for which assurance of Irrigation Department would have to be obtained. He also stated that a sewerage project for Dhanbad is under preparation.

Regarding tariff, ULB suggested that presently 29 mld. of water is supplied for which tariff is charged. The annual revenue collected from water tariff is around Rs. 15 crore. The State Govt. would apply new rate from 2011 when the project is completed. Secretary (UD), observed that the project should make a substantive improvement and impact on the common people about the need of water.

Regarding election to the ULB, Secretary, Urban Development, Govt. of Jharkhand stated that Notification for the election of the ULB may take 3 to 6 months. The process has been delayed due to inclusion of certain rural area in the jurisdiction of the ULB. The final picture will emerge after this issue has been sorted out. He stated that DMC was constituted in 2006 which also included certain rural areas. The Cabinet has suggested that the disputed areas should be excluded from the ULB. Regarding the implementation of reforms, the State stated that constitution of DPC would be

completed during the current year.

Secretary(UD)enquiredwhetherany other organizationlike ADBare associatedin the project.Secretary,Urban development,Govt. of Jharkhandstatedthat Statehas engagedASCIfor technicalsupport.

Secretary(UD)advisedthat State Govt. shouldtake actionto adoptthe BenchMarkingand NationalSanitation Policyin the State. Thereare some financialincentivesavailablefor the Statesunderthe Policy. Copiesof the National SanitationPolicyand BenchMarkingwerehandedover to the Secretary,Govt. of Jharkhandduringthe meeting.

Secretary(UD)suggestedthat the PPP structureshouldbe finalizedin 3 to 6 months.He advisedthat Mission Directorwill hold furtherdiscussionwith Secretary,UrbanDevelopmentand Secretary,PublicHealthDepartmentof Govt. of Jharkhandto elicit detailedinformationregardingthe feasibilityof PPP structure for the project. He also suggestedthat a lettermay be sent to ChiefSecretaryof Jharkhandintimatingthe observationsof CSMCand seekingthe confirmationof the Stateaboutthe PPP structureand the coordinationbetweenthe UrbanDevelopmentPublicHealth Departmentand IrrigationDepartmentof Govt. of Jharkhand.

The presentationmadeby the Stateof Jharkhandis at annexure-I

CSMCapprovedthe aboveprojectsubjectto the aboveconditionswith followingfinancingpattern:

Sl.No.	Mission City/State	Projecttitle	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amountof ACA to be released(25%of ACA)
1	Dhanbad, Jharkahand	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad under PPP	36585.00	18292.65	914.63 (5% of 1 st instalment)

2. TamilNadu

Chennai: ProvidingComprehensiveWaterSupplieschemeto ThiruvottiyuMunicipalityChennai

The State stated that 16 projects have so far been sanctioned for the State. Three water supply projects have already been started. The implementation of the new proposed project would cover the entire Municipal area of Chennai. The proposed project will undertake the following works: Construction of main UGT of capacity 10 MLD, Manali Booster of CMWSSB, Construction of storage reservoirs, Construction of pump houses with pumping equipment, each water distribution station, provide feeder main of sizes varying from 300mm dia to 700mm dia from the main UGT to other proposed water distribution stations for a total length of 13.3 km.

The State has set up the Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Fund(MIDF) with a view to fund urban infrastructure projects.

CPHEEOstatedthat bulk availabilityof wateris assuredfor runningthe project.Implementationof the project will be completedin 24 months.

It was noted that Statehas alreadyimplementedreformson PublicDiscloserLaw, Rent Control. Regarding, MPCthe legislationis ready. The Propertytax collectionefficiencyhas improvedto 90%.,revisionof buildingbye-laws (approvalprocess)is in progress.

ULB statedthat at presentno householdconnectionfor supplyof water exist. Wateris being suppliedthrough stand posts only. All new connectionswill be meteredand the cost of installationof meter has to be borne by the householdsfrom their own source. The proposedwatertariffis Rs.8/ per kl. There will be no connectionchargesfor householdsunderBPL. Regarding the establishment of CTAG and CVTC, the State informed that the notificationhas alreadybeenissuedat the ULBlevel, andno furtheractionis neededin this regard.

CSMCapprovedthe projectas under:-

Rs. in lakhs

MissionCity/State	Projecttitle	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amountof ACA to be released(25% of ACA)

Chennai,TamilNadu	Providing Comprehensive Water supply scheme to ThiruvottiyuMunicipality	8511.70	2979.00	745.00(1 st instalment)
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A copy of the presentation made by Tamil Nadu is at Annexure-II

3. Uttar Pradesh

Varanasi: Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi

ULB stated that presently there is no functional storm water drainage system in Varanasi. The CDP document has highlighted the urgent need for development of an effective and dedicated storm water drainage system. The proposed project has been prepared with a view to solve the water logging problem through repair of very old & incomplete open drainage system, safe disposal & conservation of water, drains in slums area & minority areas.

The ULB gave an account of the progress of the on-going projects sanctioned for Varanasi. It was stated that around 30% of the work has been completed in respect of first projects sanctioned for the city. The new project will rehabilitate the existing drains as well as constructing new drains. After the completion of the project water logging problem of Varanasi will be resolved and pollution of river will be reduced. Ministry of Environment & Forest agreed with the observation of CPHEEO and the State Govt.

Secretary (UD) observed that the State should give an assurance to the effect that after implementation of the project, the water logging of Varanasi would be substantially reduced. CPHEEO stated that 45% water logging have been identified and integrated with the existing system which will be improved to above 60% after implementation of the Project. CPHEEO suggested that the ULB should check and segregate the sewerage, solid waste from the storm water drains by providing underground sewerage to prevent pollution and foul smell.

The presentation made by the ULB is at Annexure-III

CSMC approved the project with the condition that the second instalment will be released after the project has made good progress. The conditions of CPHEEO will also be taken into account before releasing the next instalment of funds. The financing scheme of the project is as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share (ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released (25% of ACA)
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi	19262.00	9581.00	2395.25 (1 st instalment)

Lucknow Sewerage work for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)

The ULB stated that Gomti Action Plan (GoAP) was introduced in 1993 through funding from Govt. of India under National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD), MoEF. The DPR on the proposed sewerage project has been framed integrating works, which are either executed or under execution under Gomti Action Plan to solve the problem of pollution in Gomti river due to open drains which are carrying sewage to the river. The main objective of the project is to reduce the pollution of Gomati River by 26 nasals.

Secretary (UD) suggested that the State should set up IRMA who should make a comparative study under various parameters and planned changes showing the variation between the existing water supply and sewerage projects and the

impact of the new projects.

Regarding implementation of reforms, Special Secretary, Govt. of U.P. stated that under e-Governance, property tax, water tax, property tax, death and birth certificates are computerized. Online payment of property tax would be facilitated in 3 months. The State has obtained a Central assistance to assess the assets and properties. Secretary (UD) suggested that the Govt. of U.P. may provide a copy of order issued regarding setting up of e-Governance and Area Sabha. The CSMC approved the project with the following financing patterns subject to above conditions:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share (ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released (25% of ACA)
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)	26126.00	13108.00	3277.00 (1 st instalment)

CSMC also approved the release of 2nd instalment of Central assistance for five existing projects of UP as under:-

Sl. No.	Mission City/State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount and no. of instalment to be released
1.	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Branch and lateral sewer lines in Northern Western Zone, Agra	2162.00	1081.00	270.25 (2 nd instalment)
2.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Scheme for Allahabad, Allahabad	8969.00	4484.50	1121.13 (2 nd instalment)
3.	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Component of Varanasi, Varanasi	11102.00	5551.00	1387.75 (2 nd instalment)
4.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Project for Lucknow, Lucknow	38861.00	19430.50	4857.63 (2 nd instalment)
5.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage Works for Lucknow District-I (Vol-I and II), Lucknow	23623.00	11811.50	2952.87 (2 nd instalment)

The presentations made by UP Jal Board and ULB Lucknow are Annexure IV and Annexure-IV-A respectively.

4. Maharashtra

PimpriChinchwadMunicipal Corporation:

- 1. BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSE Chowk to Dehu-Aland Road (Trunk Route No. 7)**
- 2. BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)**

ULB informed that the first corridor of BRTS approved under JNNURM has already been commissioned. Work on another two corridors is in progress. Explaining the rationale of the proposed new corridors, the ULB stated that all the 3 existing BRTS running longitudinally towards Mumbai. The proposed new corridors will criss-cross the existing 3 corridors providing enhanced connectivity to the commuters. The projects would be implemented through PPP on BOLT (Build Operate Transfer) basis for which tender has been issued. The ULB also stated that the Urban Transfer Fund has already been set up.

Director (UT) stated that the projects are in conformity with the Urban Transport Policy and meet the Indensification criterion. All services under the project will be provided in a compact manner. ULB stated that PCMC Transportation Company has been set up to manage the BRTS through SPV. ADB is willing to participate in the proposed SPV. The proposed project would make an impact on the Real Estate Market and generate substantial revenue making the projects sustainable. It was noted that this is the only project seeking 40% of Central Assistance instead of eligible 50%. Secretary (UD) observed that given the limited funds available under JNNURM, it would be encouraging if some projects become feasible with less funds from JNNURM.

Mayor, PMC stated that due to increased population, people prefer to use public transport instead of private vehicle. The implementation of BRTS would make a positive image among the public, political parties and others. Director (UT) stated the ULB is yet to adopt an appropriate parking policy. This Policy should be in place before the next instalments for the projects are taken up. CPWD stated that while appraising the project they had made some corrections in the DPR.

Director(UT) stated that this issue will be taken up when the detailed design of the projects are done. CSMC approved two BRTS projects of PMC as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal corporation	BRTS Corridor- Kalewadi-KSE Chowk to Dehu- Alandi Road (Trunk Route No. 7)	21920.00	8768.00(40%)	2192.00
Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal corporation	BRTS Corridor- Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)	20682.00	8272.80(40%)	2068.20

A copy of the presentation made by the PMC is at Annexure-V.

Thane Integrated Nala Development Project

The ULB stated that the proposed project has been planned for effective & efficient disposal of storm water through widening, training of nalas and removing obstructions to reduce water logging & flooding. The project will mitigate the problems of public health and wealth due to flooding and reduction in groundwater pollution.

The proposed project aims to cover 26 Kms. of Kalwa and Mumbra areas with a network of about 29 Kms. This is a pre-dominantly minority area. The project will be completed in 29 months. ULB stated that the existing 7 projects sanctioned under JNNURM are making good progress. CSMC approved the Integrated Nala Development Project and as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released(25% of ACA)
Thane (UA of Greater Mumbai), Maharashtra	Integrated Nala Development (Phase-III) for Kalwa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC	5789.27	2026.24	303.94 (1 st instalment)

A copy of the presentation made by Thane is at Annexure-VI

Nanded:

The State gave an overview of the progress of implementation of reforms in the State. The draft Model for the Administrative reforms is ready. Draft note is being prepared for Cabinet approval.

CSMC approved release of the 4th instalment of the following projects for Nanded:

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
1.	Nanded, Maharashtra	River Front Development North Bank Zone-3 (NAD-016)	4313.08	3450.46	862.62 (4 th instalment)
2.	Nanded, Maharashtra	Improvement of Movement Networks in Nanded City Package III-B-Structure	5815.49	4652.39	1163.10 (4 th instalment)

Rs. In lakhs

A copy of the presentation made by the ULB Nanded is at Annexure-VII

5. Gujarat:**Ahmedabad:**

New projects-

1. Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA.
2. Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA.

Presenting the DPR on Sewerage Network of West AUDA area, the ULB stated that the Western Ahmedabad is presently densely populated. The present sewerage generated is disposed in the river Sabarmati which is the drinking water source for the entire Ahmedabad City. On completion of this project, it is envisaged that further degradation of environment will be prevented. Further, the pollution of the river will be abated and eco-friendly environment will be created. Subsequently, water-borne diseases will be controlled and the health of the community will be improved substantially. This will improve the social status as well as the economy of the individuals as a whole.

The project will be implemented in 6 months. The proposed revenue generation from the project is Rs. 21.50 cr p.a. The existing annual O & M. cost is Rs. 1.40 lakhs which is expected to be increased to Rs. 1555.31 lakhs in the first year of commissioning of the project.

The Sewerage Network project of East AUDA will be implemented in 24 months. On completion of these projects, it is envisaged that further degradation of environment will be prevented. Further, the pollution of the river will be abated and eco-friendly environment will be created. Subsequently, water-borne diseases will be controlled and the health of the community will be improved substantially. This will improve the social status as well as the economy of the individuals as a whole. The project is expected to generate revenue from the project is Rs. 5.42 cr. P.a.

The ULB explained that Double Entry Accounting will be completed by March, 2009. The reform on Property Tax, Cost recovery will be implemented by the end of the current year. ULB stated that they have sent a proposal to MoUD regarding setting up of UTF.

The CSMC approved the above mentioned two projects and release of 2nd instalment for sewerage system project for Vadodara as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.No.	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share (ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA to be released (25% of ACA)
1.	Ahmedabad Gujarat	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA.	23541.00	8239.00	377.00 (1 st instalment)
2.	Ahmedabad Gujarat	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA.	7765.00	2718.00	680.00 (1 st instalment)
3	Vadadara, Gujarat	Sewerage System project for Vadadara city	10514.93	5257.465	1314.37 (2 nd instalment)

A copy of the presentation made by AUDA, Gujarat is at Annexure-VIII.

6. Karnataka:

Bangalore: Final approval for the Augmentation of Water Source to Mysore City from Kabini River.

The above project was in principle approved by CSMC in 48th meeting held on 7.3.08. The CSMC had advised the State to take clearance from Central water Commission for drawing water from Kabini River since it is inter-state river. Karnataka Urban Water Supply Board has intimated that the agreement was concluded between the Irrigation Authorities and Commissioner Mysore City Corporation wherein the Irrigation Department has agreed to provide 2.58 TMC of water every year from Kabini River for Mysore Water Supply Scheme. Accordingly the State requested to waive the condition stipulated by CSMC.

In view of the clarification provided by the ULB, CSMC accorded final approval for the project.

Regarding the implementation of reforms and sanctioned projects, Secretary (UD) advised the State to send a detailed note to JS (Mission) and JS (Mission) will discuss the critical issues on reforms and projects/programmes in the State.

CSMC approved the release of 2nd instalment of one sanctioned project of Bangalore as under:

Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
Bangalore Karnataka	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord Road Junction at Bangalore, Bangalore	2782.49	973.87	243.46 (as 2 nd installment)

Rs. Lakhs

7. Andhra Pradesh:

CSMC considered the proposals for release of 4th instalment of Central assistance for 5 sanctioned projects pertaining to Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

The State stated that the implementation of Administrative reforms and Double Entry accounting is in pr

They have also implemented other reforms as per timelines indicated in the MoA.

CSMC approved the release of instalment of Central assistance for 5 projects of AP as indicated below:

Rs. Lakh

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
1.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Flyover at Chandrayangutta Junction, Hyderabad	1101.00	385.00	88.50 (as 4 th installment)
2.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Statue Punjagutta, NFCL Junction, Hyderabad	3300.00	1155.00	159.75 (as 4 th installment)
3.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Flyover at Greenlands Junction, Hyderabad	1727.00	604.00	111.52 (as 4 th installment)
4.	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Improvement of Yerrigedda Storm Water Drains in GVMC, Visakhapatnam	921.00	460.00	230.00 (as 3 rd & 4 th installment)
5.	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Providing Sewerage System in Old City area of Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Visakhapatnam	3708.00	1854.00	463.50 (as 3 rd installment)

7. Sikkim:

Gangtok: Rehabilitation of sewerage system in Gangtok

The State stated that revenue presently collected as per existing Water Supply & Sewerage Act. The water tariff is being revised suitably with due consideration to poor households. Department is committed to collect O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.

Regarding election to ULB, the State stated that it was noted that delemiation of Ward boundaries is completed and process of notifying the reserved area is underway.

A copy of the presentation made by Sikkim is at Annexure-

CSMC approved the release of 2nd instalment of ACA for the project as under:

Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
Gangtok, Sikkim	Rehabilitation of sewerage system in Gangtok	2392.01	2152.81	538.20

Rs. lakhs

A copy of the presentation made by Ganktok is at Annexure-IX.

PIU and PMU proposals

CSMC considered the PMU proposal for TUFIDCO, Tamil Nadu and PIU proposals for Ahmedabad, Vadodar Puduchery. These proposals were approved as per following financing ceiling:

Name of Sate/ULB	Name of proposal	Annual financing ceiling/rate
TUFIDCO, Tamil Nadu	PMU	Admissible annual PMU cost= Rs. 36.20 lakhs
Ahmedabad	PIU	Admissible annual PIU cost= Rs. 25.70 Lkajs
Vododara	PIU	Admissible annual PIU cost=Rs. 25.52 Lkajs
Pudduchery	PIU	Admissible annual PIU cost+ Rs. 24.20 Lkajs

Transport Specialist in PIU and RTP Capacity building

CSMC considered two notes of Mission Directorate regarding inclusion of transport specialist in PIU and RTP building. The Chairman CSM suggested to process the proposals on files and submit to him.

The meeting ended with vote of tanks to the Chair.

F.No. K-14012/2(60)/06-NURM-III
Ministry of Urban Development
NURM Directorate

60TH CSMC UNDER URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE HELD ON 29.12.08

There has been an error in indicating the Central share in the minutes of CSMC in respect of Storm Water Drainage Project for Lucknow. The error has been crept in due to adopting the wrong figure of Central share indicated in the appraisal sheet of CPHEEO. [F/A] The actual Central share (50%) for the project will be Rs. 15760.50 lakhs and not Rs. 16261.00 lakhs as indicated in the appraisal sheet. A copy of minutes of the CSMC is at F/X.

We may issue a corrigendum to the minutes of the CSMC rectifying the error.

(S.K. Sarkar)
Under Secretary (NURM-III)

Dir(N-III)

Minutes of the 61st Meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under Sub-Mission - I, Urban Infrastructure and Governance, JNNURM held under the Chairmanship of Secretary Urban Development at 2:30 P.M. on 12th Dec'08

A meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) was held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) on 12.12.2008. The list of the participants is annexed. The following was discussed in the meeting.

Three new project proposals from the State of Bihar were taken up for discussions. The State Govt. of Bihar was represented by Shri A. Chatterjee, a Deputy Secretary level official and no elected representatives from the ULB's of the proposed project areas were present, against the practice of the State Govts. being represented by the Secretary Urban Development of the State concerned along with elected representatives of the ULB's at CSMC meetings so that any clarifications on policy issues at the State level are addressed during the meeting itself. The State officials present could also not provide the copies of the Resolutions of the ULB's adopting these projects. Secretary Urban Development instructed that an official letter be written to the Chief Secretary of Bihar on the entire matter.

Phulwarisharif water supply project(Presentation at Annexure-I)

The water supply project for Phulwarisharif, which has a population of 53,000 currently in an area of 6.48 sqkm and is within the Patna urban agglomeration having 13 lakh population was taken up for discussions. Patna city has three urban agglomerations of which Phulwarisharif and Khagaul DPR's for water supply have been placed for this meeting while it was informed that Danapur water supply DPR is under preparation. The existing water supply system in Phulwarisharif was constructed about 60 years ago and covers only 25% of the area and the rest of the coverage is catered to by point sources such as handpumps owned by individuals. Existing pipelines are inadequate to cover the increased demand for water supply. Currently there are 5 tubewells which pump water directly into the Municipal water supply system as there are no elevated service reservoirs. The project proposes 8 new tubewells for which Groundwater clearances have been obtained as the water table is at 4 m and is very close to the River Ganga. The Hydrogeological report has been given and there are no issues pertaining to water recharge from the proposed new tubewells and it was stated that the proposal is technically sound and feasible. The project envisages a 24x7 supply system at 135 LPCD as per CPHEEO guidelines. The design is for 20,000 households as against the current 10,000 households and would cover all the zones adequately in the entire municipal area including the slums and weaker sections. The current water supply is in Zone 3 which has all the 5 existing tubewells. The proposed sites and locations for the additional tubewells in the six water supply Zones have been identified to ensure even distribution of the new tubewells. 6 OHT's are proposed which will have total storage capacity of 4300 kl and 6 UGT's that will have storage capacity of 920 kl and water will be pumped for 16 hours a day from the UGT's to the OHT's making it available to the consumers for 24 hours through a network of 88.44 kms of pipelines comprising 83.01kms of PVC pipes and 5.43 kms of DI pipes and 5.3 kms of DI Rising mains. Shri Chatterjee, the Dy. Secretary of Bihar confirmed that land is available with the State Govt. for the tubewells. The period of implementation is 24 months and the project will be implemented by NBCC. Secretary UD instructed the NBCC officials present that they should do a perfect job in project implementation and also train the personnel to handle the project after its commissioning.

On a query by Secretary UD regarding the need for using groundwater sources, CPHEEO replied that, as groundwater is easily available it would be less expensive than any surface water source.

The Annual Operation and Maintenance costs for the projects have been estimated at Rs 44 lakhs in 2011. The State officials present could not furnish details of the current O&M expenditures being incurred for water supply. The ULB would take care of the O&M and would levy annual charges of 2.5% annual property tax and a flat rate of water charges per month based on HIG, MIG, LIG, EWS categories which would provide an annual revenue of Rs 48.98

lakhs in 2011 providing an estimated profit of Rs 4.89 lakhs. CPHEEO has appraised the project cost at Rs 2470.26 lakhs at price level of 2008-09 without price escalation during implementation period. The State Govt. would pay agency fees for NBCC for project implementation. The State Govt's representative informed that the State Govt. has made the budgetary provisions in this financial year for the State shares as well as the ULB share.

It was observed that the PHED is still carrying out the functions of water supply although the State Govt. had reported that this function has been transferred to the ULB as per its reforms commitments. The ULB has an elected Chairman. CPHEEO also observed that while metering is a standard practice under JNNURM projects so that charges are based on a volumetric system of consumption and not a flat rate basis in order to discourage wastage of water, the project proposal does not conform to this requirement. Also, a culture of metering does not exist anywhere in Bihar State not even in Patna city and unless metered the limited groundwater would not last for a long time. Secretary UD desired that a pilot area be identified in HIG/MIG areas and metering be done before this project is started to demonstrate its viability and comments on this aspect be requested through the letter to be sent to the Chief Secretary of Bihar.

Guarantees by the State Govt. of Bihar on the above issues would need to be in place before the project approvals can be considered.

Khagaul Water supply scheme(Presentation at Annexure-II)

Khagaul, which is a part of the Patna UA, has an area of 3.66 sqkms with water supply coverage of 20% that is 60 years old with point sources such as handpumps catering to the rest of the area. PHED is already implementing a project in 5 of the wards and these areas have been left out of the scope of the project proposal. The project has been designed for a population of 56,000 in 2011 at 155 LPCD to cover 100% of households including slums and urban poor for a 24x7 water supply system for the next 30 years. Currently for the 3MLD water supply, there are 3 functioning tubewells out of the 4 installed. 10 new tubewells are proposed for this project- 3 in Zone I, 4 in Zone II, and 3 in Zone III with 1 OHT in each of the 3 Zones. The project envisages a 16-hour electricity supply for pumping but does not provide for any dedicated electricity feeder. This issue needs to be addressed by the State Govt. of Bihar, as it is an area of concern given that the average supply of electricity at present is less than 16 hours. The project has been appraised by CPHEEO for Rs 1315.43 lakhs project cost at 2008-09 price levels without price escalations during the implementation period of 24 months. The physical components are 40.85 kms of DI Rising mains and a water supply distribution network of 45.28 kms of PVC pipes and 2.08 kms of DI pipes. The representative of the State Govt. informed that the State Govt. has provided budgetary support for the State share as well as ULB share in the project.

The ULB would carry out the O&M but the proposal does not envisage metering and levies flat rates for water charges instead of volumetric basis with an annual O&M expenditure estimated at Rs 36.49 lakhs and Revenues of Rs. 48.98 lakhs in 2011.

Secretary(UD) observed that a Private Consultancy on behalf of NBCC and State Govt. of Bihar is doing the presentation and hence this private Consultancy should be held accountable for all the estimates that it has provided for in the project proposals even after the project is completed.

As the project parameters are similar to the Phulwarisharif Water supply project, the same issues need to be addressed to by the State Govt. of Bihar before project approvals can be considered.

3. Integrated Solid waste Management in Patna UA towns(Presentation at Annexure-III)

A representative of NBCC presented the project proposal and informed that a DFID assisted \$80 mln 6-year project in SWM for 144 Municipalities in Bihar is under consideration with an annual State budgetary support of Rs 200 cr. An earlier SWM project sanctioned was for Patna city that provided for primary and secondary collection, storage, treatment, composting and land filling for which a landfill site has been identified for 73 acres and an amount of Rs 40 cr deposited with the Collector of Patna for its acquisition. Currently no systems for SWM exists in the three UAs of Phulwarisharif, Khagaul and Danapur, which is expected to have a population of 68,000; 82,000; and 22,000 respectively by 2011 and generate 27, 86 and 33 MT of municipal waste per day. The project envisages source

segregation by 2 bins per household through door-to-door collection along with an IEC campaign that has been launched with NGO assistance. This will ensure that there is no littering and storage at source with primary collection being done by tricycles through part time sanitation workers for a 4 hours job payments for which will be through recovery from households with one worker for every 200 households. Although the SLSC has passed this project, it was observed that the ULB has not passed any Resolution providing for levying of these charges from households. The cost of the tricycles is Rs 15,000 to 16,000 that will have the separate colour coded bins. Street sweepings will not be mixed with this and will be taken directly to a black container and taken to landfill sites through transfer stations. The containers will have the twin bin system side-by-side coloured green and black. Transfer stations will be present within 5 kms distance. The project has been appraised by CPHEEO for Rs 1155.81 lakhs with Rs 6.5 cr proposed for vehicles and Rs 5 cr proposed for 3 transfer stations. The project is expected to be implemented by March 2010.

Secretary UD instructed that a review of the progress on the commitments on IEC and use of NGOs' along with incentives for door-to-door collection made during the CSMC meeting be carried out after three months from today.

It was stated that the repairs for tricycles, transfer stations and vehicles would be borne by the ULB's. On a query regarding the current financial status of the ULB's the representatives from the State Govt. were not able to produce financial figures but stated that all the ULB's are all in deficit. Mr. Chatterjee from the State Govt. however gave a commitment on the financial projections 2 years from now on the user fees to be levied from households, commercial and industrial establishments but it was observed that the State may need to put in place Byelaws in its Municipal Acts for levying of user charges so that this project can be taken up for implementation.

CPHEEO observed that the 3 UAs need to agree on a tipping fee to be paid to Patna Municipal Corporation for transporting the municipal waste form the transfer stations to the integrated facility when the site is ready in Patna. For this a Memorandum and an SPV for the common site is being worked out as this will prove to be a win-win for Patna and for all the 3 UAs as transport costs are estimated to come down from Rs 1200/ton to Rs 200/ton.

Secretary UD observed that this project would need further discussions with the Secretary Urban Development of Bihar on the issues pertaining to user charges and tipping fees for the common facility to be created before approvals are issued.

(Rs lakhs)

S.N	City/State	Project Title/Name	Approved Cost	Central Share	Installment of ACA	CSMC Condition
1	Phulwarisharif UA of Patna, Bihar	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	2470.26	1235.13 (50%)	123.51 (being 10% of ACA as per financial phasing, balance 15% to be released in 2009-2010)	As above
2.	Khagaul UA of Patna, Bihar	Khagaul Water supply scheme	1315.43	657.72 (50%)	154.43 (as 1 st instal)	As above
3.	Phulwarisharif, Khagaul and Danapur U.A of Patna, Bihar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns	1155.81	577.91 (50%)	144.48 (as 1 st install.)	As above

3. Sewerage for Varanasi trans-Varuna area(Presentation at Annexure-IV)

Two new projects from Uttar Pradesh that have been approved by the SLSC were taken up for consideration.

With regard to the progress of projects sanctioned earlier under JNNURM, Secretary UD, Govt. of UP informed that all projects have started except the Solid Waste Management projects for which tendering was done but it was found to be not sustainable as there were no takers for the transportation and collection components. A policy decision was then taken in a meeting chaired by the Chief Secretary, UP, for a single integrated project and the system of disposal of waste envisaged earlier has been remodeled with the remaining part being taken up by PPP with tipping fees as the bid variable and the Govt's investment limited to the project cost projected earlier. This is expected to be now finalized in another 3 to 4 months time. With regards to the other projects it was informed that barring Kanpur and Meerut water supply projects that were based on 2007 SOR's and did not factor in the rise in commodity prices subsequently and hence have not taken off, second installments have been claimed for 5 projects and the progress of these projects is satisfactory. For Meerut water supply project the surface lining of the canal system, which will be the source of water supply for the project, is being worked out and will be finalized shortly.

Secretary UD, Govt. of UP then presented the project for Varanasi Sewerage. It was informed that about 35% of the population of 15 lakhs of Varanasi is covered under sewerage system in the Cis-Varuna area but there is no sewerage system in the Trans-Varuna area, which has 40% of the city's population and is growing fast and will have a population of 5.27 lakh by 2010 and generate 63.264 MLD sewage everyday. In the last CSMC meeting that was also attended by the Mayor of Varanasi, it was discussed that as there is another project that is being funded by JBIC for this area, the overlapping portions of the project need to be separated out and accordingly the JBIC components have been taken out and the current proposal appraised by CPHEEO for Rs 309.12 cr is a standalone and self sufficient project.

It was observed that the JBIC project is based upon the interception and diversion of nalas, which will need redesigning for a proper sewerage network, pumping station and STP. The ongoing sewerage system near Jail road also needs to be dovetailed with the proposed system for Trans-Varuna area through gravity flow and the State Govt. will ensure that there is no replication of works. The discharge of treated water from the system would be used for irrigation and non-potable purposes in the Ukathi drain. The State Govt will do the work of integrating this in the existing irrigation network from its own resources. The State Govt. will bear the land acquisition costs for the 120 MLD STP identified for Sathawa village and the STP and sewer lines will help in pollution control in the river Ganga.

The project envisages the construction of a sewerage network of 142.58 kms, Rising mains of 1.7 kms and SPS each in Sathawa and Narokhar villages apart from the STP in Sathawa. This project along with the JBIC project will ensure that the Trans Varuna area that is urbanized will be fully covered by a sewerage system and each of the households including the slums and area inhabited by the urban poor will be connected with this system.

A water supply system is under preparation for consideration under JNNURM, which will raise water supply to 150 LPCD by 2040. The sewage project will be implemented in 36 months by Dec'2011 as per the Bar chart for implementation. While UP Jal Nigam will be the project implementing agency, the O&M for the project will be done by Varanasi Nagar Nigam. The estimated O&M costs in 2010 are estimated at Rs 857 lakhs and the income estimated is Rs. 793.84 lakhs in 2010 through a sewer cess to be levied on consumption basis based on commercial and income categories of households and sewer charges at 35% of water charges. The State Govt. and Municipal Corporation will ensure that the O&M cost and revenue estimates as envisaged in the project proposal are adhered to.

On a query by the representative from the Ministry of Environment about bringing on board this project the NGOs working on the river Ganga by addressing their concerns on issues raised by them and keeping them fully in the picture, as the Secretary Environment had gone and met the NGOs in Varanasi to understand the issues raised by them, the Secretary UD Govt of UP informed that one of the NGOs, the Sankat Mochan Foundation have been given one of the projects/ STP to demonstrate the viability of their proposals on a pilot basis. Secretary UD then desired from Secretary UD, Govt. of UP, that there must be a local mechanism under the Chairmanship of the Mayor to review the progress being made every 3 months and also to address the concerns of the NGOs working in this area.

The project with the above observations was approved for a total cost of Rs. 30912.00 lakhs.

Storm Water drainage for Mathura town(Presentation at Annexure-V)

Secretary UD, Govt. of UP stated that Mathura town that has a population of 3.02 lakhs (2001 census) does not

have any proper drainage system and the existing drainage lines leading to the water bodies, ponds have been encroached leading to flooding in city areas during monsoons. The existing drains cover only 29% of total road length and is damaged in many locations with missing links in many areas through accumulation of silt in the drains. There is a need for a comprehensive drainage project to prevent loss to property during monsoons. Four drainage zones in this project will cover 2391.85 Ha of catchment area through RCC drains of 23.718 kms , brick masonry drains of 36.895 kms and repairing 11.865 kms of existing drains. This project ensures the coverage of 100% of the city area including slums and areas inhabited by minorities and urban poor. The project has been appraised by CPHEEO for Rs. 8720 lakhs and will be completed in 30 months by Jun'2011 by Jal Nigam, which is the implementing agency. A drainage tax of 3% of annual rental value would be levied on all the houses by the ULB and would result in revenues of Rs 42.31 lakhs while annual O&M costs are estimated at RS 35.48 lakhs giving annual profit of Rs 6.83 lakhs in 2010. State Govt. and ULB will ensure that the Resolutions for levying of drainage tax are in place before the start of the project. State Govt will also ensure the removal of any encroachments along the alignment to prevent any cost and time over runs.

CPHEEO's representative observed that this project is feasible and has been prepared as per Guidelines incorporating the rainfall data needed to assess design specifications and is a Model project. The representative from the Ministry of Environment however observed that the sewer scheme is yet to be put in place for the Yamuna Action Plan and as per NRCD it is required that the storm water drainage system is separated from the sewerage system which is currently not the case in Mathura. It was stated by the State Govt that a separate DPR for sewerage system is under preparation. It was observed that this DPR needs to be expedited so that the NRCD norms for Mathura city are met.

The project was approved with the above conditions.

(Rs lakhs)

S.N	City/State	Project Title/Name	Approved Cost	Central Share	Installment of ACA	CSMC Condition
4.	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	30912.00	15456.00 (50%)	3091.00 (being 20% of ACA as per financial phasing for 2008-09)	As above
5.	Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Storm water Drainage for Mathura Town	8720.00	6976.00 (80%)	1395.00 (being 20% of ACA for first phase in 2008-09)	As above

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Minutes of the 62nd Meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under Sub-Mission-I, Urban Infrastructure and Governance, JNNURM held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development Government of India at 10:30 A.M. on 19th Dec'08

A meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) was held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) on 19.12.2008. The list of participants is annexed. The following was discussed in the meeting.

The two new Project proposals from Karnataka for Mysore were first taken up for presentation KUIFDC, the SLNA, informed that out of the 43 projects that have been approved so far under UIG for Karnataka, 39 projects are for Bangalore city while 4 are for Mysore city. The cost of these approved projects is Rs 3174 cr involving ACA commitments of Rs 1384.38 cr against which ACA released so far is Rs 321.42 cr and the State has utilized 55% of the released funds as per the QPR for 30th Sep'08. Out of the 4 projects approved for Mysore, ACA release for the Water Supply project is under process and will be released shortly. Secretary UD expressed his displeasure at the tardy pace of implementation on the three projects of Mysore- Water supply remodeling of network; development of transport infrastructure facilities and upgradation of outer ring road for Mysore and directed that the pace of these projects need to pick up and instructed that the representative of the State Govt. give a firm commitment on the dates for claiming the second instalments. The SLNA explained that for the 24x7 water supply project, the process of bidding took time as there was a lack of understanding on this issue at the level of the Water body, but now the agreement with the bidder has been signed and project implementation will be started. The following time schedule was agreed to by the SLNA against these projects for Mysore:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Project Cost (In Rs Lakhs)	Date of release of last ACA	Commitment on date for UC by SLNA on 19 th Dec'08
1	Remodeling of water supply distribution	19454.00	15.01.2007	10.01.2009
2	Development of transport infrastructure facilities	8525.00	20.12.2007	29.12.2008
3	Development of outer ring road for Mysore	21902.47	17.03.2008	-

On reforms it was informed that Solid waste 100% cost recovery that was scheduled for 2007-08 has been implemented and will be reflected in the Dec'08 QPR. On the share of ULB that has not been released into the project account in ongoing projects, Municipal Commissioner Mysore informed that in January 2009, the share of the ULB would be released into the project account. Secretary UD instructed that the commitments being made in this meeting be reviewed before new projects or subsequent instalments are claimed.

The following projects were then taken up:

1. Integrated Solid Waste Strategy for Mysore (presentation at Annex-I&II)

Mysore with a population of 7.86 lakhs is spread over 146.5 sq.kms area with 65 wards and 41 slums having a population of 0.90 lakhs. The project has been prepared on the basis of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Policy of Karnataka, which aims at promoting awareness among citizens and developing an operating framework and systems for effective resource utilization. Normative standards for collection, storage

and transportation of waste have been set with a policy for the ULB's to charge user fees. At present 385 MT of MSW is generated daily in Mysore and there is a compost facility for 200 MT which is being operated by MCC.

The DPR is an integrated proposal for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal with baseline information on existing waste characterization. Currently there is a lack of adequate facilities for segregation, collection, transportation and disposal of MSW with open dumping being practiced highlighting the need for an integrated system of MSW disposal. The project proposal has four components - collection and transportation of MSW, developing transfer stations, rehabilitating existing compost facility and developing landfill facility. It envisages separation of bio-degradable from non-degradable waste and a litter free zone in the heritage areas. Roads have been categorized for frequency of sweepings into daily for 684 kms, twice a week for 610 kms and once a week for 468 kms. The proposal includes infrastructure component for Rs 11.63 cr. Rehabilitation of existing compost facility would need Rs 2.58 cr. Additional composting for 280 MT would be required after the Mission period. For developing of landfill facility, it was informed that MCC has 34 acres of land owned by it adjacent to the current facility, which can handle 15.32 lakh cum of non-biodegradable material, and which would cost Rs 1103.20 lakhs.

CPHEEO observed that source segregation at primary level and behavioural change through IEC is the key for success of this project. The Hon. Mayor of Mysore assured that awareness creation would be initiated within three months of the project approval at the household level. It was observed by Secretary UD that the progress of awareness would be reviewed at the time of proposal for second instalment as source segregation is being proposed for the first time in the city.

CPHEEO also observed that no development activity should be permitted near the landfill site. Secretary UD instructed that the landfill site should have a green buffer zone by tree plantation with trees of differing heights. MCC informed that a 6 layer of trees has been proposed for plantation around the landfill site in May '09.

The project would be implemented in 18 months. It was observed that the O&M costs at Rs 23.80 cr proposed for 2010-11 is very high in relation to the capital cost of this project at Rs. 30.42 cr as two-thirds of the O&M is towards salaries. MCC informed that user charges would be levied on households and any deficit would be met by the Corporation through the cess and 1800 SHG's that have been formed under SJSRY of which some are active, along with RWA's would be motivated for primary collection.

Secretary UD observed that normally any project should become viable once it is completed and the issue of high O&M should be addressed through cost cutting measures. An attempt could be made for PPP in landfill in a BOT concession framework for treatment and disposal with tipping fees payable by the ULB as the O&M cost for the project with sale of compost and user charges as revenues.

The project was approved with above mentioned conditions as follows:

(Rs lakhs)

Sl. No.	City/State	Project Title/Name	Approved Cost	Central Share	Instalment of ACA	CSMC Condition
1	Mysore, Karnataka	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	2998.00	2398.00 (80%)	599.50 (as 1 st instalment)	As above

2. Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage system in Mysore (Presentation at Annexure -III)

Mysore city has 6 catchments with 76 drains with primary drain network of 44.60 kms, secondary drain

network of 79.12 kms with total network covering 123 kms of length in the city. The project envisages a flood free environment to Mysore city through free flow of water during rains and to improve the health and environmental sanitation conditions in the SWD network areas and water bodies. The land use patterns of the entire areas, an inventory of the drains and the rainfall patterns have been analysed along with identification of the critical areas of flooding in order to understand the problems that indicate need for remodeling, rehabilitation, and solutions for low lying areas. Solutions proposed include U shaped retaining walls, box culverts, bridge with pile in outskirts, earthen embankments in low populated areas, lowering of manholes as per design needs and mobile pumping stations for critical areas.

Secretary UD observed that the project might have to be capped at Rs 100 crores keeping in view the balance ACA available for the Mission period for the State of Karnataka and enquired whether it would be possible to phase the project in accordance with availability of funds. CPHEEO observed that all the six zones are independent catchment areas and project phasing could be taken up zone wise for implementation. On enquiry as to availability of funds with the State Govt in case additional funds are made available for UIG during the current year in which case the entire project could be taken up for implementation, SLNA informed that State Govt is committed to provide for the required funds towards the State and ULB share for this project. The project could be taken up zone wise within the current ceiling of Rs 100 crores.

CPHEEO observed that this project needs to be integrated with improvised SWM and development of water bodies and the State has to commit to Service Level Benchmarks. Institutional arrangements would have to be put in place for preventing dumping of garbage on to the drains that lead to choking of drains during monsoons due to reduced carrying capacity. The Mayor of Mysore assured that the city would adopt SLB as a condition for this project and with the approval on the SWM project, dumping of waste onto the drains would reduce. Cleaning of drains prior to onset of rains would be a part of the standard O&M practice for the drain network.

The project for Rs. 38460.00 lakhs was approved as follows with the above conditions and the financial commitment of ACA was capped at Rs 10000.00 lakhs, which would be raised to support the entire project cost subject to availability of additional funds, as being worked out by the Planning Commission.

(Rs lakhs)

Sl. No	City/State	Project Title/Name	Approved Cost	Central Share	Instalment of ACA	CSMC Condition
2	Mysore, Karnataka	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage system in Mysore city	38460.00 capped at 10000.00	8000.00 (80%)	2000.00 (as 1 st instal.)	As above

3. Improvement of Storm water drains in the Northern basin of Chennai (Presentation at Annexure III)

The Municipal Commissioner Chennai presented the Drainage project for Northern areas for Chennai and stated that drainage is a major issue as the city has a flat terrain with an average elevation of the city at 7 m above MSL and an elevation difference of only 1.5 m. The main objective of the project is to reduce the damages caused due to flooding that are due to inadequate capacity and silting and lack of capacity due to changes in land use patterns. Frequent flooding during monsoons is being experienced in Chennai. Heavy rains in 2005 caused inundation in which 50,000 persons had to be evacuated. Recent rains in Nov '08 have also caused inundation in many areas. Infrastructure damage to the tune of Rs 300 to Rs 500 cr are caused in every flood. The two rivers Adyar and Otteri are having inadequate drainage capacity. There are 6 Macro drains including the Adyar and Cooum rivers with 65.9 kms length that are maintained by State PWD and 59 micro drains that are maintained by the CMC of which 43 are closed drains with length of 38.1 kms and 16 are open drains with length of 27 kms. Roadside drains are of 880 kms length.

The project proposal has taken a dataset for 26 years of rainfall, which indicates that, the rainfall pattern peaks every 9 years. The IDF curve has been computed for developing optimum design specifications for the drain. The area to be covered in the project is 174 sq km in which desilting of 154 kms of all drains would be done and silt pits have been provided for 242.50 kms of drain network. Widening of micro and macro drains with a flooding frequency of 2 year return period and reconstruction of 48.75 kms of damaged drains along with fencing for 53.89 kms to prevent the dumping of solid waste into drains along with improvement of 88.50 kms of internal drain network is envisaged in the project. It was stated that most of the area is residential and even a small flooding affects many houses. Designs for the Otteri nalla are based upon section wise identification of overflows. Designs have been done using GIS and digital elevation models to delineate watersheds and is based on US EPA storm water drainage management with hydrological calculation based upon an intensity of 31.39 mm/h for once in two year occurrence and is based on remodeling that has been worked out using US EPASWMM5.0 software. A straight cut of 1.45 kms from Otteri to Cooum river proposed in the project will discharge 400 cusecs into the river to take care of inadequate capacity of the Otteri nalla. Also a 2.75 km straight cut canal would divert 350 cusec of Kolattur surplus to Madhavaram tank. Internal improvement of drains for 21.30 kms is proposed along with new drains of 65 kms of new drains in unserved areas. 88.50 kms of collecting drains and feeder drains bed improvements of 154.12 kms along with 37382 silt catch pits, which would prevent urban waste from entering the drains, are proposed in the project. The annual O&M of Rs 2 cr would be met by the CMC. It was stated that Relief and Rehabilitation for encroachment on drain networks will not be an issue as it will be done through BSUP and 29% of the area of the city will be covered under this project. The drains will be utilized for 45 days in a year and there is a noticeable trend of increasing annual rainfall.

Secretary UD queried on the Cost-Benefit analysis of the drainage project. Municipal Commissioner Chennai stated that CMC spent Rs 130 cr in 2005 and Rs 400 cr this year itself on road repairs and renovations due to damages caused by flooding and it is expected that there may be a saving of Rs 100 cr in terms of infrastructure expenditure on road relaying and Rs 50 to 60 cr would be needed for O&M once the project is completed. In terms of business affected due to flooding, T. Nagar has a business of Rs 30 cr/week, which gets affected whenever there is flooding in the area. CPHEEO observed that due to the narrow road widths in Chennai, the damages are greater. CMC stated that as utility lines are below in the narrow roads, concretization drives for roads like those for Mumbai may not succeed in Chennai.

The Mayor of Chennai stated that this project is very important for the city as the 2005 rainfall that had 550 mm rainfall in 3 days resulted in massive floods which needed boats to evacuate 50,000 persons, with 90,000 food packets distributed and essentials supplied for one week to the affected persons. The city is committed to turn itself into a slum free city for which 22,000 houses being built under BSUP would be used for relocation from slums. Secretary UD drew the attention of the Mayor to the progress of ongoing projects on which it was stated by the Municipal Commissioner that on 8 projects second instalments are being moved for and that projects would start getting completed from Feb-Mar'09 onwards. The drainage project will be completed in 36 month time frame.

The project was approved as follows at an approved cost of Rs 35986.39 lakhs as follows:

(Rs lakhs)

S.N	City/State	Project Title/Name	Approved Cost	Central Share	Instalment of ACA	CSMC Condition
3	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Improvement to storm water drains in the northern basin of Chennai	35986.39	12595.23 (35%)	1260.00 (as 1 st instal. of 35% of Rs 36 cr as per financial phasing for	Nil

4. Water supply Distribution for Ulhasnagar (UA of Greater Mumbai) (Presentation at Annexure IV)

The Representative from State of Maharashtra stated that Maharashtra has 66 projects approved under UIG and is now nearing its Rs 4100 cr 7- year allocation. So far 87% of the funds released have been utilized. Ulhasnagar is part of Greater Mumbai UA in an area of 13.34 sq.km with population of 4.73 lakhs in 2001 and is currently around 6 lakhs and this will be the first project under JNNURM for Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation.

UMC has 16 water districts, 16 kms of feeder mains and 240 kms of distribution systems that cover 10.64 sq.kms area out of total 13.34 sq.kms. However there are no storage reservoirs as it was a system designed originally for an army barrack and not for a city and despite having 120 MLD supply that is sufficient to meet the demand of the population, water is directly pumped into the system. Residents are drawing water directly from the feeder mains due to low levels of pressure leading to low levels of user satisfaction and 50% leakages are due to corroded GI pipes which need to be replaced. The project envisages 2 pumping stations, 6.1 kms of pumping mains, 31.3 ML of storages, 12.7 kms of distribution feeder mains and 270 kms of distribution network that will cover all slums and urban poor. User charges will be levied and proposed charges will raise current revenues of Rs 17 cr to Rs 56 cr. in 2011-12 against O&M of Rs 46.39 cr.

CPHEEO stated that the project should add value through enhancing current supply through Service Level Benchmarks and wastage levels should be brought down to 15% after project is implemented in a period of 26 months. UMC stated that installed capacity is greater than that required but due to bunching of connections and variation in levels direct pumping is being done and after the project is implemented a head of 7 to 12 m would be available in a 24x7 supply across the city including bulk flows and gave a commitment to adopt service level benchmarks before second instalment would be moved for and a base level document would be made on the service indicators to review the impact of the project.

The project was approved with project cost for Rs. 12765.23 lakhs subject to above conditions as follows:

(Rs lakhs)

S.N	City/State	Project Title/Name	Approved Cost	Central Share	Instalment of ACA	CSMC Condition
4	Ulhasnagar, UA of Greater Mumbai, Maharashtra	Water supply distribution system	12765.23	4467.83(35%)	223.30(as 1 st instal. of 35% of Rs 638 lakhs as per financial phasing for 2008-09)	As above

5. Nagpur Energy Audit Projects for water supply (1st instal.)

(Presentation in Annexure V)

Secretary UD expressed concern that there were seven projects that were ongoing in Nagpur that were shown to be having nil expenditure in the Sep'08 QPR. NMC stated that work had started in 6 out of the 7 projects during the previous quarter but their expenditure was not booked and this will be reflected in the Dec'08 QPR. The project that had not yet started had been tendered out and is under finalisation and in all these projects, second instalments will be moved for in the next 2-3 months.

The energy audit project had 8 components out of which 7 have been completed and the benefits of the project achieved towards these components 40 MLD increase in water supply and a total energy saving of 97.13 lakh KW/yr has been achieved and upgradation of assets has resulted in optimum asset utilization to meet the peak summer demand. The model for private participation used is 70% grant from JNNURM funds and balance by operator who would bring in technology and would get recovery through efficiency improvement and plant upgradation. Plant O&M for minimum of 5 years for repaying private operator's investment with performance linked bonus and penalty has

been done in the model.

The release of the third instalment of the project was approved as follows:

(Rs lakhs)

S.N	City/State	Project Title/Name	Approved Cost	Central Share	Instalment of ACA	CSMC Condition
5	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Energy Audit projects for Watersupply	2503.62	1251.81	312.95 (3 rd install.)	As above

6 Allahabad Water Supply project (part-II) and Lucknow Sewerage project for District-III (part-II):

As no representative from the State Govt. of UP or Municipal Corporation of Lucknow was present the project for Lucknow was deferred for the next CSMC. The Municipal Commissioner of Allahabad was present and progress on the water supply project approved earlier was discussed. This project was approved in the 33rd CSMC held on 6th Aug '07 with conditions for reforming the water sector in the city through metering by connecting 70,000 meters and levying of user charges based on volumetric methods and reducing the UfW to 15%. Secretary UD expressed concern that so far no progress has been made towards metering and the Municipal Commissioner stated that the matter pertaining to procurement of meters is pending at the state level. Also there are a total of 5 Solid waste management projects for U.P. and water supply project for Agra, which have not started as per the Sep '08 QPR. The SWM projects should have been completed by now but as there is no progress it is likely that these projects would face cost escalation. The issue of tendering on the SWM projects are still pending at the level of the State Govt. for a policy decision on whether to take these projects in an integrated manner or to tender them into their components and a final decision is yet to be communicated. Secretary UD expressed his displeasure and stated that a letter be sent to the Chief Secretary of UP drawing his attention to these pending issues and commitments that have not been fulfilled by the State Govt. CPHEEO also stated that there is no coordination at the State level in implementation of BSUP projects which is being done by SUDA and projects that are being implemented by UP Jal Nigam which would result in full benefits of these projects not flowing to the beneficiaries. Secretary UD stated that attention of the state Govt. be drawn to this important concern as well and both these projects be placed in the next CSMC meeting.

7. PIU proposal for Madurai, Tamil Nadu

8. PIU proposal for Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

9. IRMA proposal for Puduchery

10. IRMA proposal for West Bengal

The above proposals were then placed before the CSMC. PIU proposals were approved without the proposal for a Team Leader as the PIU would report to the Supdt. Engineer in the Corporation and there is no need therefore for a Team Leader. Puduchery proposal was approved subject to the condition that there is no conflict of interest of the Agency.

The proposals were approved with the above conditions as follows:

1. PIU for Madurai - total cost for 3 years Rs 58.50 lakhs (1st year - Rs 26.00 lakhs, 2nd year - Rs 19.50 lakhs, 3rd year - Rs 13.00 lakhs)
2. PIU for Coimbatore - total cost for 3 years Rs 58.50 lakhs (1st year - Rs 26.00 lakhs, 2nd year - Rs 19.50 lakhs, 3rd year - Rs 13.00 lakhs)
3. IRMA for Puduchery - 1. Rs 159,997 for review per project document 2. Rs 46,780 per visit to project site
4. IRMA for West Bengal - 1. Rs 1.60 lakh for review per project document for Water supply, sewerage, drainage, Sanitation (incl. Solid Waste Management) and Rs 1.70 lakh for traffic and transportation 2. Rs 40,000 per visit for all projects except for traffic and transportation which would be for Rs 43,450 per visit

11. Non-performing assets (NPAs) proposal from HUDCO

It was stated that CMD of HUDCO has requested the CSMC to consider the default status of State Govts. which are adversely affecting the ratings by agencies of HUDCO, before releasing or sanctioning grants under JNNURM. Secretary UD observed that recovery of loans by HUDCO from State Govts cannot be linked with JNNURM projects and releases and at best an advisory to the State Governments may be sent to repay loans from HUDCO on priority basis.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

Minutes of the 63rd meeting of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for sub-Mission-(UIG) of JNNURM held on 29th December 2008

The 63rd meeting of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for sub-Mission-(UIG) under JNNURM held on 29th December 2008 under the Chairmanship of Secretary of Urban Development, Govt. of India. The list of participants is annexed.

The following projects were taken up by the CSMC:

I. Maharashtra-

1. Kulgaon-Badlapur Underground Sewerage Scheme for Kulgaon-Badlapur

(The presentation made by the ULB is at Annexure-I)

The representative of State Govt. of Maharashtra stated that the reforms that have been scheduled as per timelines for the current year will be completed by the end of the financial year. The State Govt. has provided for Rs 1200 cr towards State share for the current year and Rs 600 crores have been released during the current year by the State Govt. All projects that have been approved recently are in the tendering process and work on these projects will start shortly.

The ULB stated that the proposed project has a project duration of 28 months and will start in 2 months after approval is obtained. A Pilot 24x7 water supply project is under operation and 24MLD water is available for the city but there is presently no sewerage system. The project is based on Eco-Sanitation and Decentralized Waste Water Management concept and the DPR has been prepared as per the guidelines of CPHEEO and State Pollution Control Board on a modular basis. The ULB has passed a resolution for levying of user charges. The necessary land for the plant is in position.

Secretary (UD) observed that there should be linkage between BSUP and UIG with sanitation for urban poor. He also observed that the ULB should adopt initiatives under the National Urban Sanitation Policy with a view to provide sanitation for all cities.

The ULB informed that the linkage with BSUP project has been worked out with the trunk mains and sewer lines are proposed in this project while internal distribution for urban poor is being done through BSUP. The entire town is being taken up in the project including 18 slum areas and minority areas. NIUA had appraised the CDP for the city and 43% was earmarked for sewerage systems. About 60% of water charges would be recovered as the sewerage charges along with the sale proceeds of recycled water for agricultural purpose.

The Memorandum of Understanding has been signed recently. The timelines for implementation of various reforms has been targeted for the year 6, however, the initiatives have already been started.

CPHEEO stated that technical appraisal has been done for the project and technology has been kept open so that ULB can invite suitable technology

The CSMC approved the projects subject to observations of CPHEEO as under:

(Rs lakhs)

Sr. No.	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of Central share)
1	Kulagaon/ Badlapur, Maharashtra	Underground Sewerage scheme	15146.18	5301.16	530.12 (being 20% of first instalment as per financial phasing for 2008-09)

2. Nashik: Godavar River Front Development:

(The presentation of the ULB is at Annexure-II)

The project envisages the development and improvement of Ghats and beautification of heritage sites on the river front of the Godavari in Nashik city.

Director (CPWD) mentioned that scour depth relation of the river has not been mentioned and Irrigation Department of the State would have to check this. The ULB stated that the CDO of the State Govt.'s Irrigation Dept. will examine the designing of the project. They stated that the user charges would be collected through the BOT basis after completion of the project. The ULB also stated that the Godavari is a clean river as the sewage effluents discharge around 5 km downstream from Nashik, where it is recycled and used for irrigation purposes. The ULB has provided sanitation and toilets facilities in all Ghats including changing bathrooms for ladies.

M/o Environment & Forests stated that this project was considered by NRCD but not taken up. It was observed that about 25 lakhs pilgrims visit Nashik during Kumbh Mela and there are no adequate provisions made by the ULB to manage the crowd during the Mela. The ULB stated that the city is planning to construct several flyovers for which 300 acres of land are being acquired. The ULB also stated that SLSC approvals were given on the 22nd of Dec'08 after considering the Heritage Conservation Report.

CPWD explained that the project would be implemented in 36 months. The project may take longer time to complete due to certain conditions like work stoppages during rainy session. Secretary (UD) observed that the ULB should note of the fact the Mission period would be over by 31st March, 2012, and the project should be completed within the Mission period.

The ULB stated that all projects approved for the city have already started. The Storm Water Drainage project has started a month ago and the tendering is already completed.

The CSMC approved the Godavari River Front Development project of Nashik subject to observations of CPWD as under:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sr No	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project	Central share(ACA)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of
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			cost	(50%)	Centralshare)
2	Nashik, Maharashtra	Godavari River Front Development Ghat improvement and beautification	5805.00	2902.50(50%)	435.38 (being 15% as per financial phasing towards 1 st install.)

3. Nashik: Improvement of Urban Transport System (Road Network)

(Presentation made by the ULB is at Annexure-III)

The proposed DPR seeks to develop four selected roads viz. Gangapur Road, Amad Link Road, Dindori Road and Ring Road. The project would be implemented in 3 phases with four road improvement packages.

Secretary (UD) queried as to whether ULB would have enough resources to implement the priority projects and stated that the road improvement per se cannot be termed as priority project. Director (UT) observed that there are certain issues regarding the CMP submitted by the ULB which need to be sorted out. The draft CMP does not provide any priority for public transport but the present project only aims to improve and strengthen the existing roads in 36 km stretch. The ULB informed that the city will ultimately go for a BRTS for 2 corridors that are under preparation.

Secretary (UD) observed that if the ultimate goal is to go for BRTS, the instant project should be merged and implemented in a comprehensive manner. The ULB stated that the BRTS will be a separate DPR. Secretary (UD) stated that the State should first make up its mind as to whether it needs BRTS or whether the Road projects will be the priority. This has to be seen in the larger context of the allocation and the availability of the funds with the State.

II. Uttarakhand

3. Haridwar: Improvement of Junctions for Haridwar City

(Presentation made by the ULB is at Annexure-IV)

The DPR for Construction for 24 squares for Haridwar City was discussed by the CSMC in the 57th meeting. The CSMC had advised the ULB to submit a revised DPR modifying the implementation period and the cost estimates. Accordingly, the ULB submitted the revised DPR which proposed to improve 16 Junctions in the Haridwar City instead of 24 Junctions envisaged in the original DPR. The project cost has been revised to Rs. 20.02 crores with the implementation period of 24 months and provisioning of drainage systems has now been done. Land is owned by the State and Rs 85 lakhs has been provided towards utility shifting for implementing the project. It was noted that the project would be implemented by the PWD Department under the supervision of ULB. The ULB Resolution has been passed for this project.

The State has taken up under ADB assistance for improvement of Sanitation and Sewerage System

and the first installment of ADB loan will be drawn in a few months. There would be no overlapping of ADB and NURM projects. The State while seeking second instalment for the project would clarify the management arrangement for the ODR road taken up in this project as to whether the ULB would maintain it or the State PWD would carry out the O&M. CPWD stated that the Central Govt. would not be able to bear 80% of the costs as envisaged in the project and this will have to be borne by the State Govt.

The ULB informed that the draft Municipal Act which is under consideration of the State Govt., provides for implementation of Community Participation Law, Public Disclosure Law and Delegation of Functions to the ULBs. Regarding the National Sanitation Policy, the State has circulated copies of the policy to all cities for base-line studies and a strategy is being worked out for all the 63 ULB's in the State.

The CSMC approved the projects subject to the observations of the CPWD as follows:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sr No.	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share (ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of Central share)
3	Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Improvement of Junctions for Haridwar city	2005.00	1604.00 (80%)	320.80 (being 20% as per financial phasing towards 1 st install.)

III. Tamil Nadu

1. Chennai:

- i. Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur Town Panchayat
- ii. Construction of Micro and Macro Drainage System in Central Basin of Chennai City
- iii. Providing comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Allandur Municipality
- iv. Construction of 54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam in Chennai City

(Presentations made by the State/ULBs at Annexure-V)

4. Chennai: Micro and Macro Drainage system for Central Basin of Chennai:

Regarding the construction of Micro and Macro Drainage System in Central Basin of Chennai City, the ULB stated that Chennai City face severe floods frequently, that has caused tremendous damages to existing infrastructure and properties. The DPR proposes to construct the side walls, proper bedding, culvert etc. The project would be operated and maintained by Chennai Corporation for Micro Drainage and PWD for Macro Drainage.

CPHEEO stated that the DPR is in consonance with the Master Plan for Catchment areas as it considers a dataset for 30 years from 1971 onwards. This would benefit residential and commercial areas and give relief to existing drains. 29.10 kms of drain is proposed to be remodeled, 103 kms of new Micro drains would be constructed in unserved areas, 6.06 kms of new Macro drains in Virugumbakkam.

Arumbakkam water shed would be taken up. Diversion of 900 cusecs of Maduravoyab discharge and 600 cusecs of discharge from Virgumbakkam Arumbakkam canal at chainage of 3.2 kms through straight cut would be done to Cooum river. The annual O&M for this project is Rs 350 lakhs which would be borne by the ULB.

The ULB stated that the Solid Waste Management project approved for the city is being implemented in parallel. The proposed DPR on Sewerage facilities would be implemented in 18 months, the bidding process will start right away after CSMC approval. The city would be charging levy after 3 years of completion of the project. There is a resolution passed by the ULB to levy user charges and people are also willing to pay levy as per the study conducted for the purpose. DPR's for the remaining two basins of Chennai are also being prepared so that the entire city would benefit from proper drainage.

5. Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur Town Panchayat

With 18 wards in this town panchayat, there is no sewerage system. A water supply system is under implementation and the project envisages covering all slum and minority populated areas through a 60.5 kms network and 4 pumping stations in 3 sewerage zones. The sewage will be conveyed to Nesapakkam STP which has a capacity of 63 MLD and the project will be implemented in 24 months time and user charges will be levied through cess. The bylaws provide for levying of user charges and 100% connection of households with sewerage systems.

6. Nesapakkam STP, Chennai

The 54 MLD STP is being proposed as there is 67 MLD flow already against capacity of 63 MLD and the contiguous area is getting rapidly urbanized. 14 acres of land is available for this project contiguous to the existing facility having land of 45 acres. The ULB is agreeable to levying of user charges 2 Rs 5/KL and gas will be produced to run the plant. 7 MW power per day gets generated from 40 MLD plant and 8.5 MW power will be generated. This STP is a part of the overall plan for Chennai city.

The representative from MOEF stated that this will enable economy in the scale of operations and is complementary to the NRCD projects. The high BOD here enables gas generation which is a standalone project in the country not replicated elsewhere as the private operator here is producing 40 MW/day. Project can also move for carbon credits.

7. Providing comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Allandur Municipality

Currently Allandur spread over 19.5 sq km supplies 90 lakh litres of water every day at 47 LPCD. The DPR for comprehensive Water Supply Scheme, propose to replace the damaged old plastic PVC pipes with DI pipes. Distribution networks for 12 zones of the City will cover 22 pockets of urban poor and minorities and will be integrated with the BSUP project. After the completion, the maintenance will be taken over by the Local Body. There will be a MoU between ULB and the Metro Water which will provide bulk water while distribution work will be done by the ULB and all taps will be metered. The project will be completed in 18 months with maximum of 15% UfW losses.

CSMC asked the ULB to provide a copy of the MoU to be signed between ULB and the Metro Board to the Mission Directorate before release of 2nd instalment of the funds.

The CSMC approved the four projects of Tamil Nadu subject to observations of CPHEEO as follows:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of Central share)
4	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Micro & Macro Drainage system in Central basin of Chennai city	34500.00	12075.00	3018.75(25%, 1 st instt.)
5	Porur Panchayat of Chennai UA, Tamil Nadu	Providing sewerage facilities for Porur Town Panchayat	3829.00	1340.15 (35%)	335.03 (25% towards 1 st install)
6.	Nesapakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam Chennai	5457.00	1910.00 (35%)	478.00 (25% towards 1 st install)
7	Alandur, Chennai UA, Tamil Nadu	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Alandur Municipality	6439.00	2254.00 (35%)	564.00 (25% towards 1 st install)

IV. Nagaland

1. Kohima: Construction of multi-level vehicle parking at old Medical Directorate site, Kohima

The estimated cost of the proposed project is Rs. 12.35 crores.

CSMC advised the City to re-examine the DPR in the light of the Planning Commission Office Memorandum dated 24.12.08, indicating enhancement of allocation on an additional project for each city, and to decide whether the State would like to pursue the instant project or propose a new DPR to take the benefit of taking up a new project of larger cost. A copy of the Planning Commission's Office Memorandum dated 24.12.08 was handed over to the representative of the State.

V. Sikkim

1. Gangtok: Strengthening of Distribution Network of Gangtok Water Supply

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 19.13 crores.

CSMC advised the City to re-examine the project in the light of the Planning Commission Office

Memorandum dated 24.12.08, indicating enhancement of allocation/one additional project for each city, and to decide whether they would like to pursue the instant project or propose a new DPR to take the benefit of taking up a new project of larger cost. A copy of the Planning Commission's Office Memorandum was handed over to the city.

VI. Andhra Pradesh

8. Vishakhapatnam- Improvement for Zone-VIII of Greater Vishakhapatnam City (Gangulgedda and Yerrigada branch canals), Andhra Pradesh

(Presentation made by the State/City is at Annexure)

The project covers Zone VIII which is thickly populated and has the two main drains of Gangulgedda (3.35 kms) which joins the Yerrigedda having 11 branch drains of 13.06 kms with a catchment area of 1660 hectares. It will benefit 1.20 lakh population and areas inhabited by urban poor in the catchment area are covered.

The project aims at regularization and operationalization of existing major drains which are in the form of earthen channels. The project would be implemented in 18 months. The O&M cost of the project would be met by Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.

CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO as follows as under:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sr No.	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of Central share)
8	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Improvement of storm water drains for Zone VIII of Greater Vishakhapatnam city (Gangulhedda and Yerrigada branch canals)	7227.00	3613.50 (50%)	903.37 (25% towards 1 st install)

VII. West Bengal

1. Kolkata- Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapar and Gayeshpur (2nd installment).

(Presentation made by the State/City is at Annexure-X).

It was noted that the projects have an expenditure of 80% against releases and the reforms committed are on course. Release of second instalment was approved as:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of Central share)
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9	Kolkata, West Bengal	Surface Water scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara and Gayeshpur	14194.25	4967.98	1242.00(2 nd instt.)
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VIII. NCT of Delhi

1. Delhi-Settingup of 20 MGDSTP is at Nilothi and Pappankalar and other allied works.

(Presentation made by the NCT of Delhi at Annexure-VIII).

The project consists of construction of 20 MGD STP at Nilothi and Pappankalar and laying of relief sewers and associated sewage pumping stations covering 100% of population residing in Keshopur and Pappankalar zones. The other works involve laying of Rising mains and relief sewer from Possangipu SPS to inlet chamber, laying of 40 mm diameter shallow relief sewer along outer Ring Road, laying of 2200 mm diameter Trunk Sewer along Nazafgarh drain near Keshopur STP. The project would be implemented in 2 years from January, 2009.

The CPHEEO stated that at Keshopur Zone around 15% of Sewerage is being discharged in various Nallas and the implementation of proposed project will prevent the pollution to a great extent. There is a deficit of STP which is being taken up under the proposed project. In Pappankalar the collection of Sewage is not a problem, but treatment is a problem, needing additional STP.

Ministry of Environment & Forest stated that under NRCD 6 sites have been taken up to solve the large problem, and the proposed project will provide some solution to the localized problem in an area that is developing at a fast pace.

The CPHEEO observed that Delhi Jal Board should take up cleansing of all Drains and Nallas and should have full fledged Sewer System connecting all residential area and commercial premises. This fits into the current norms provided all homes get connected to the network of sewage system.

The DJB informed that ULB cost will be met with by DJB which will collect user charges along with water bill @50% of water bill. Secretary (UD) advised that the ULB should give the time schedule of implementation of various reforms including reduction of NRW from 50% to 30% by next week along with the approval of the SLSC on the project.

The CSMC approved the project with the above conditions and CPHEEO observations as per following terms:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sr No	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of Central share)
10	Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan	24544.00	8590.00	2148.00 (25%, 1 st instal.)

VIII. Bihar

1. Patna

- i. **Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme of UA of Patna**
- ii. **Khagau Water Supply Scheme UA of Patna**
- iii. **Integrated Solid Waste Management for Phulwarisharif, Khagaul and Danapur of Patna UA**

(Presentation made by the State/City is at Annexure-IX).

The above projects were discussed by the CSMC in its 61st meeting held on 12th December, 2008. The CSMC had observed that certain issues like metering, user charges and tipping fees for the common facilities need to be sorted out before final approvals are issued and a letter accordingly was sent to the State Govt. of Bihar.

The CSMC again considered these projects on 63rd meeting held on 29th December, 2008. The ULB stated that the State level Board is being created by the State Govt. of Bihar for management of Water Supply and Sewage Schemes, and the issue of user charges is also being looked into by the State Govt. Phulwarisharif ULB's representatives agreed in the Meeting for metering in 4 out of the 28 wards. Details of the current O&M were also furnished by the ULB. Khagaul ULB also agreed for a pilot project for metering in its area. For the Patna Integrated Solid waste management project, all the three UA's agreed on a tipping fee to be paid to Patna Municipal Corporation for transporting the municipal waste from transfer station to the integrated facility when the site is ready in Patna. For this, a Memorandum of Agreement and an SPV for the common site would be finalized. The E.O. present provided a copy of the Resolution.

The ULB stated the whole city of Patna almost collapses due to bad drainage system during the rainy season. They also observed that the NBCC is very slow in preparation of DPRs and collection of rainfall data for 20 years for the purpose. NBCC undertook to provide with the database within 15 days.

Secretary (UD) advised that NBCC should be more responsive towards the needs of the city and cooperate with the ULB in preparation and implementation of DPRs.

The CSMC approved the above projects subject to CPHEEO observations as under.

Sl.No.	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA)	Amount of ACA recommended (%)
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				(50%)	of Central share)
11	Phulwarisharif UA of Patna, Bihar	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	2470.26	1235.13 (50%)	123.51 (being 10% of ACA as per financial phasing, balance 15% to be released in 2009-2010)
12	Khagaul UA of Patna, Bihar	Khagaul Water supply scheme	1315.43	657.72(50%)	154.43(as 1 st install)
13	Phulwarisharif, Khagaul and Danapur U.A of Patna, Bihar	Integrated Solid waste Management in Patna UA towns	1155.81	577.91(50%)	144.48(as 1 st install.)

(Rs. Lakhs)

IX. Uttar Pradesh

1. Lucknow-

i. Sewerage Works for city of Lucknow, Sewerage District-II (Part-II)

(Presentations made by the State/City are at Annexure-X).

The proposed sewerage project for Lucknow is in continuation of the earlier project approved for Part-I and this project covers the trans-Gomti area with trunk sewers and pumping stations. This will be integrated in the 345 MLD STP being constructed at Bharwara under GoAP with 352 kms of sewage network, 3.3 kms of rising mains and 3 SPS. This will benefit 37,800 urban poor in the project area.

The State informed that a resolution has been passed by the ULB to levy user charges after completion of the project. In reply to a query by Secretary (UD), the ULB stated that only connection charges would be levied from the people below poverty line. The State Govt's representative gave a commitment to levy user charges from the date of completion of the project that has been duly approved by the SLSC.

Ministry of Environment & Forests supported the project proposal for Sewerage Works for city of Lucknow stating that the proposed project is a complementary to the existing Sewerage projects of city.

ii. Storm Water Drainage for Lucknow city

6 districts have been detailed in the Master Plan which has been approved by CPHEEO. This covers four major talukas and catchment areas. CPHEEO stated that the Storm Water Drainage Project for Lucknow has been prepared as per their guidelines and norms. The project will provide full coverage to the city of Lucknow and entire network will be refurbished. Cleaning of all nallas and drains would be taken up through an Annual Action Plan for 100% desilting pre-monsoon and post-monsoon. By law, however, need to be in place to ensure that sewerage water does not go into storm water drains and no inter-connectivity exists between the two networks.

2. Allahabad Water Supply Component of Allahabad City (Part-II):

This project was proposed in the 62nd CSMC meeting and the issue of metering that was a condition on the earlier water supply project was taken up with the State Govt. The State has informed that the State Govt. is examining the policy proposal on whether metering is to be taken up in the State. It was also mentioned that at present metering is installed only in commercial establishments and, not in residential houses. CPHEEO suggested that the project may be approved with the condition that the State will install meters after completion of project.

The CSMC approved the three projects of Uttar Pradesh subject to CPHEEO observations as under:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission City/State	Project title	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of Central share)
14	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage works for Lucknow city, Sewerage District-III(part-II)	21443.00	10722.00	2681.75(25%, 1 st instt.)
15	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Storm water drainage for Lucknow city	31521.00	16261.00	3252.20(25%, 1 st instt.)
16	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	16234.00	8117.00	1623.00(being 20% of first instalment as per financial phasing)

XI. Kerala

1. Kochi-Municipal Solid Waste Management for Kochi City

The CSMC approved the release of 2nd installments of ACA in respect of the above projects of Kerala as under:

(Rs lakhs)

Sl.No.	MissionCity/State	Projecttitle	Approved project cost	Central share(ACA) (50%)	Amount of ACA recommended (% of Centralshare)
17	Kochi,Kerala	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Kochi City	8812.00	4406.00	1101.00(2 ^d instt.)

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

Minutes of the 65th CSMC held on 22.01.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India

The 65th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Urban Infrastructure Governance component of JNNURM was held on 22.01.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India. The list of participants is annexed.

JS(M) welcomed the Hon. Urban Development Minister Puducherry, the Hon. Mayor of Chennai and the Heads of the Urban Local bodies from West Bengal. The following projects and proposals were taken up by the CSMC:

Puducherry

1. Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puducherry

(The presentation made by the ULB is at Annexure-I)

The ULB submitted that Puducherry is an important tourist hub of South India with an average growth of tourist population of 24%. The city consists of four urban bodies with a total area of 109.82 sq.km with a population of 5.82 lakhs generating approx. 370 MT/day of solid waste with a per capita garbage generation of 562 gms/day of which 40% is biodegradable, 20% is long term biodegradable to be recycled to RDF and 30% inert which would be converted into bricks and the remaining would be sent to the sanitary landfill for prevention of pollution of air, water and soil.

The proposed project on Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puducherry has been prepared in compliance with MSW Rules 2000 to augment the existing Solid Waste Management in an integrated manner. The whole city would be covered under the integrated solid Waste Management project and the open garbage will be completely wiped out. The project proposes to have 100% of residential and commercial premises by door to door collection of garbage after source segregation which is currently done in 2 out of the 79 wards. Currently the ULB collects only 80% of garbage that is generated and the peripheral areas are out of the coverage. The requirement for the sanitary landfill site has been kept to the bare minimum. Regarding the O&M costs, the ULB stated that the same would be met by levying user charges from bulk generators which would be raised to Rs 1000 for commercial entities from Rs 500 at present and to Rs 50 per household from Rs 30 at present. A part of the O&M cost may be met from marketing of compost to horticulturists. The project proposes to segregate the various components of Solid Waste before disposal. Proposed facility would be for 400 MT/ day capacity on single shift basis and fibre bins would be placed on streets instead of the 0.75 m diameter concrete bins at present. Handcarts used currently would be phased out. 150 private vehicles would be engaged on outsourced basis. The 12 acre site currently under use will be shifted to a 22 acre dumping yard which is sufficient to cater to the needs of the next 10 years. IEC activities have been planned to raise awareness to achieve 100% source segregation. Over 100 SHG's have been engaged for collection of solid waste. Transfer stations would segregate the garbage. The disposal facility would be under PPP mode on 50:50 sharing basis for which draft EOI to select a private partner has been prepared. Compost plant would have a capacity of 160MT/day and RDF of 80MT/day. The project would be implemented in 18 months.

Secretary (UD) observed that the progress of the 1st project approved for the city under JNNURM in August 2007 has been slow. The city should come up with the progress report and claim next installment of ACA. The ULB stated that global tender has already been issued and the implementation will be start very soon. Secretary (UD) advised the State to send a note to Mission Directorate indicating the status of implementation of the project.

Regarding the reforms, the ULB stated that Rain Water Harvesting has been made compulsory in all new buildings. Regarding the Community Participation Law and Public Disclosure Law, the ULB stated that drafting process for the legislations has already started. On constitution of DPC, the post of State Election Commissioner is lying vacant since Feb'07 which is hampering

the process of elections. CSMC advised the ULB to send a report on progress made towards the implementation of reforms.

Ministry of Environment & Forests stated that the ULB should follow the MSW Rules and take necessary clearance from the concern authorities of the State. Regarding the O&M cost, Ministry of Environment & Forests advised that the ULB should plan to recover the O & M cost to maintain the sustainability of the project. The ULB reiterated that cost of O&M would be met through user charges and marketing of compost which is in high demand. Production of eco-bricks will also be explored.

CPHEEO stated that the project has been technically appraised and the project is in line with the MSW Rules and approvals of the state Govt on sanitary landfill and the project has been cleared by the SLSC. There is scope in the project for generating of revenue through sale of compost and PPP. The combination of 3 technologies would enable the recycling of 80% of MSW leading to land requirement for landfill only 0.60 Ha/year as against the usual 1.80 to 2 Ha/year with the RDF and other recyclables enabling conservation of resources

Minister of Urban Development, Puducherry stated that global tender for the earlier approved sewerage project will be open by February 15 2009 and the ULB will ensure that the SWM project is completed in 18 months and assured that the projects, reforms and the points raised during the meeting would be fully complied with. Secretary (UD) advised that the ULB should expedite the process of administrative sanction for release of funds and that the project should be completed within 18 months with Feb'09 as the start month as local sanctions from the State take a long time to be put in place.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO from the additional allocation made to JNNURM as per the OM of the Planning Commission dated 24th Dec'08 as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
1	Puducherry	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puducherry	4966.00	3972.80 (80%)	993.20 (1 st installment)

Tamil Nadu

Chennai:

2. Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in the Southern Basin of Chennai city

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-II)

The ULB stated that the proposed project in the Southern basin is in continuation of the earlier approved projects for Chennai. The implementation of the project on Improvement of Drainage system in the Southern Basin is urgently required as heavy rains and floods, causes heavy damage to the infrastructure (roads and drains etc.) every year to the tune of Rs 300 to 500 cr. The havoc and inundation cause health hazard and inconvenience to people with the heavy rains of 2005 causing sever inundation needing evacuation of over 50,000 persons. The implementation of the project will start very soon and tender package is ready and will issue by 15 February. The annual O&M cost estimated to Rs. 3 cr. will be met by Municipal Corporation.

CPHEEO stated that the total area of the Basin would now get integrated with the earlier approved projects for Chennai. A site

visit was done while considering the technical appraisal for the project in order to explore possibilities of avoiding the proposed cross cut which would divert 12,000 cusecs of storm water. It was found that the alternative of 13 km long drain through the city would be more expensive and would also pass through the city areas as compared to the cost of the cross cut. The ULB should concentrate more on solid waste disposal and ensure that people especially commercial establishments do not throw garbage on the roads and drains and clog the drainage systems. Also no raw sewage should be allowed to flow through the storm water drains as a separate sewage project has been approved. The state pollution Board in a State level meeting had examined the project and found that there is no problem of damage to the environment or sea water that will result after implementation of the project.

The ULB stated that the custom of avoiding of plastic bags has already started and people are responding positively. The project avoids the travel of 13 kms of storm water through dense areas of the city by using a cross cut. Also fines for Rs 100 are being levied in the city except in the peripheral areas for littering and Rs 48 lakhs has been collected through fines.

Secretary (UD) advised that the ULB and State should expedite the process of administrative and technical clearances. Secretary UD requested the Hon. Mayor to give leadership to develop a culture in sanitation through activist organizations and ward level committees and monitoring of service level benchmarks.

The CSMC approved the above mentioned new project of Tamil Nadu subject to observations of CPHEEO and release of 2nd installment in one ongoing project as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
2	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in the Southern Basin of Chennai city	29897.57	10464.15 (35%)	2616.04 (1 st installment)
3.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Construction of Sump-cm-pump hose over 90 cusec canal near Poondi Reservoir	911.00	318.85 (35%)	79.71 (2 nd installment)

West Bengal

Kolkata:

4. Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipality

5. Municipal solid Waste Management of 13 municipal towns of Kolkata (Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Mahestala, Pujali, Baruipur and Uluberia)

6. Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexures III-VI)

4. Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipality

The three ULB's have a total of 87 wards and a population of 7.13 lakhs. The per capita availability of water in the wards ranges from 42 to 84 LPCD with supply of 6.5 to 8 hours per day and average UfW of 35 to 40%. Ground water is the main source for supply except for 10 wards where treated surface water is available from Palta WTP of KMC. The ULB submitted that the existing ground water supply under the MC area is inadequate undependable and has excess of iron, hardness, alkalinity making it unfit for consumption in the long term. The present condition of the pipelines which are 30 to 40 year old due to deterioration of pipe quality has reduced further the existing carrying capacity of the system and led to lower pressure and higher leakages and replacement in 265 kms out of existing network of 456 kms needs to be done. The tubewells are also old.

The proposed DPR has been designed to improve the deteriorating ground water supply, both in quality and quantity by augmenting the existing water treatment plant at Kamarhati from 140 MLD to 280 MLD by utilizing the water from existing source. After implementation of the project the connectivity will be provided to 100% of the households on 24X7 basis. The project will reduce the wastage of water by replacing the leaky pipes and installing water meters to measure the actual consumption and NRW and Ufw would be reduced. 6 new ESR's would be constructed from State funds.

Project will be implemented in 30 months by KMDA and land is already identified and in possession of ULB. The Chairmen of the ULBs stated that they will extend all possible help to the KMDA to implement the project and also monitor the project. Meetings have been held with the citizens in which they have demanded for surface water rather than groundwater there is contamination. Salt lake area is provided surface water and citizens now demand similar facility.

The representative of KMDA confirmed the availability of budget for counterpart funding and O&M costs. Ongoing drainage project is on schedule for completion. Committees have been formed at ward level and 25% costs would be borne by KMDA and 5% from State budget. Tariffs have been proposed for revision to Rs 3.50/KL for domestic consumers, Re 1/kl for slum areas, Rs 18/kl for industrial areas.

CPHEEO observed that there is a need for action plan for 24X7 water supply with 100% household connection with meter system in place after the implementation of the project. Procurement of meters has been scheduled from the fourth quarter onwards. The project is planned to integrate with BSUP projects for which the linkages and nodes have been worked out.

The project has benchmarked service levels of 135 lpcd, 24x7 supply, 20% NRW, 80% of redressal of consumer complaints, 100% quality of water supplied. The minority population of 1% residing in the project area would also be fully covered.

The project was approved by the CSMC subject to observations of the CPHEEO and conditions that the ULB is to adopt the benchmarking standards before the release of second instalment on the project.

5. Municipal solid Waste Management of 13 municipal towns of Kolkata (Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Mahestala, Pujali, Baruipur and Uluberia)

Regarding the Solid Waste Management for 13 municipal towns, KMDA stated that the proposed DPR will cover 13 ULBs for solid waste management within Kolkata metropolitan area except Titagarh, Howrah and Dankuni. An earlier approved project for solid waste management covers 10 ULB's which has 55% progress in works but second instalment has not been taken up so far. Except for a new ULB that has been formed 3 months ago, the remaining ULB's are covered under ongoing projects for

SWM.

The project would cover 251.40 sqkms of area and a population of 24.90 lakhs (2010). The key issues to be addressed in the DPR are source segregation of solid wastes, street side storage in open masonry vats, open dumping in low lying areas, designing of sanitary landfill site with requisite infrastructure facilities treatment of MSW through Vermi/mechanical composting. Small mechanized transport vehicles are envisaged along with a designated landfill site. The mechanical composting in PPP mode is envisaged for segregating the solid waste and treating and maintaining by the private partner. PPP would take in the 30% portion of KMDA/ULB contribution towards the project. The earlier approved project is also being taken up in PPP for which 6 ULBs have given their consent and the rest are expected to do so. The contract is in final stages. Each ULB area is treated as a separate project and landfill area. O&M for the project is around Rs 13.40 lakhs p.a. and revenue generation would be through user charges of Rs 30p.m. for households and Rs 100 p.m. from market and other bulk generators.

CPHEEO stated that as KMDA is implementing agency and the period of implementation proposed is short, close coordination mechanism needs to be worked out between all the ULB's in the project area and the KMDA in terms of manpower deployment, land and project ownership by the ULBs.

Secretary UD observed that integration of the project is critical as there are 13 landfill sites proposed in the project and there is no common landfill area and the PPP agreement being proposed will have to be entered into by each individual ULB factoring in the requirements for integration. Hence for release of second instalment on the projects, the role of the Municipal bodies in terms of the steps taken for coordination, selection of private partner, commonalities worked out with the earlier approved SWM project, IEC activities carried out by the ULBs to educate the citizens on sanitation aspects, would have to be clarified.

It was observed by Secretary UD that for Kolkata 15 out of the 25 projects have not even crossed the second instalment stage and in 10 projects they have not crossed the 12.5% expenditure of the project cost. The earlier approved SWM project was 2 years ago and should have been nearing completion by now.

KMDA submitted that land was the major bottleneck in these projects which have now been sorted out and projects are on track. 5 projects have been submitted for 2nd instalment in this meeting itself and the claims for the next instalments in the remaining projects would be worked out and submitted by the 27th of Jan'09.

CSMC approved the project subject to the observations of CPHEEO and conditions before release of second instalment as above.

6. Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island

It was stated that this is the most important East-West link for Kolkata and there is congestion at Park Road due to 7 roads meeting at the intersection and there is no scope for road widening at the site. The volume of traffic is also very high with 2893 PCU's in the morning hours and 2747 PCU's in the evening hours. A 4.5 kms elevated corridor is proposed and there will be 2 ROB's over rail lines. KMDA stated that the clearance from Railway is likely to come shortly and the approved plan has been submitted to Railway Safety Board. The design for six single lanes will be taken up in the project and traffic disturbance would be minimized during the construction period by using prefabricated steel structures to speed up the construction. Project duration would be till March 2010. Turnkey partner selection would be similar to Vivekanand Flyover project and there is no alignment with the Metro in the project. Entry and Exit ramps would be provided on both sides of the flyover. The O&M projected is for Rs 1 crore p.a. with 5th year wearing course and 15th year wearing course and expansion joints.

CPWD stated that the project has been appraised at Rs. 291.66 crore after rationalizing the rates (State Schedule of Rates of 2008) and clearing as per technical specifications.

CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPWD. In respect of the next instalments proposed for 5 projects, Uluberia Water treatment plant project was found to be behind schedule by 6 months. The NDITA Sector V water supply project (Phase-I) is also behind by 6 months and the no. of urban poor have now been quantified for the project as 84,650 out of 333,600 with 30,474 BPL persons being covered in the project area. On the flyover project between EM Bypass and Kazi Nasrul Islam Sarani the road ownership continues to be with the PWD and not the ULB. It was submitted that the CSMC conditionality was for the ownership of the road to be transferred to the ULB but in view of the State Govt's submissions, the CSMC amended the earlier conditionality by accepting the request for the road ownership to continue with the PWD. On the Water Reservoir cum Booster Pumping Station Gandhi Maidan Akra project, the completion date for the project would now be Dec'09 from Dec'08; the land requirements are now settled and the project would be completed a year behind schedule.

CSMC approved the above mentioned three new projects for Kolkata and release of 2nd and 3rd installments in respect of five ongoing projects as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
4	Kolkata, West Bengal	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipalities	31272.08	10945.23 (35%)	2616.04 (1 st installment)
5	Kolkata, West Bengal	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 municipal towns for Kolkata (Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Mahestala, Pujali, Baruipur and Uluberia)	11196.52	3918.78 (35%)	979.69 (1 st installment)
6	Kolkata, West Bengal	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island	29166.14	10208.15 (35%)	2552.04 (1 st installment)
7	Kolkata, West Bengal	Construction of Flyover between E.M. Bypass and Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	3802.00	1330.70 (35%)	332.67 (2 nd installment)
8	Kolkata, West Bengal	Surface Water Supply scheme within added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	9068.91	3174.12 (35%)	793.53 (2 nd installment)
9	Kolkata, West Bengal	Development and management of water supply and sewerage systems of Sector-V under NDITA at Salt Lake (Phase-I)	2606.62	912.32 (35%)	228.08 (3 rd installment)

10	Kolkata, West Bengal	10MGD water treatment plant at Uluberia Municipal Town under KMDA	4558.00	1595.30 (35%)	398.83 (3 rd installment)
11	Kolkata, West Bengal	Underground water reservoir-cum-booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan Akra	1066.00	373.10 (35%)	93.28 (2 nd installment)

Gujarat

Ahmedabad:

12. Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure- VII-VIII)

The project covers the entire city of Ahmedabad of 449.34 sqkms with population of 45.25 lakhs(2001), designed for 2011 population level of 73.30 lakh. Currently there is no source segregation with RWA's involved in collection of waste and primary segregation. There is no processing of waste at dumping site. The ULB needs to service 3,600 kms of road length in the city area. There are inadequate storage containers, street sweeping equipments, vehicles for transportation, no transfer stations, unpaved community storage sites. Open dumping is practiced as new landfill site is yet to be commissioned.

The project is designed for SWM of 3000 MT/day including construction waste. It aims to improve the solid waste management system through providing storage at source in segregated manner into biodegradable and inert, primary collection-provision of litter bins at public places, door to door collections from households, collection from non-residential wastes, secondary storage at 1053 locations in the city, street sweeping, transportation and transfer of wastes. No bins would be used in the inner city areas and the 6 transfer stations would cater to a population of 10 to 12 lakh each. The city would be divided in 6 Zones and compacters would be used to compact waste before transportation. The location of the stations and treatment of waste has been well tied up in the project. 500 MT of garbage daily has been contracted with M/s Excel for processing, 500MT to DJAI power for converting MSW into pellets/ fluffs, 800MT would be contracted with Selco International for converting MSW into energy and treatment facility for 500 MT/day MSW would take care of the entire waste generated in the city as construction waste is not to be sent for treatment. Therefore, 100% of treatment of MSW has been tied up with private players including tertiary treatment of waste. A sanitary landfill site of 500MT/day has been constructed and would be commissioned soon. ULB has another 84 acres of land which needs to be closed and a total of 684 acres of land is available with the Corporation sufficient to meet the needs for the next 30 years. The city submitted that the project will be implemented in 18 months, and the tender package is ready. Tipping charges for electricity generation by April 2010 is also underway. The O&M costs would be Rs 29 crore p.a. which would be easily met through 30% of property taxes being collected as conservancy charges and 70% through collection fees resulting in collections of Rs 42 crore p.a.

CPHEEO observed that the State should initiate the action to implement IEC which could be admissible on reimbursable basis. It was stated that the Nirmal Gujarat 2006 campaign is on in the city area for IEC and a combination of user fees, compost revenues, waste to energy and carbon credits would be used to make the project viable.

Regarding the ongoing projects, it was stated that for 6 projects instalments are to be claimed, 4 projects have been claimed for the 4th instalment. For the Ahmedabad BRTS project, mechanism of procurement, O&M through PPP, procurement of buses by private operator, SPV, ITS based fare collection system by selection of M/s Skygen Engineers has been done. For the Storm Water Drain project, delays have been due to the technical reasons of water seepage near the river area which came

up during project implementation and have now been addressed. Property tax collections in the city of Ahmedabad are rising from 67% to 75% this year. SLNA also stated that the process of IRMA selection is finalized.

The CSMC approved the new project subject to observations of CPHEEO and release of 2nd installments in five ongoing projects of Gujarat as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
12	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	11885.84	4160.04 (35%)	1040.01 (1 st installment)
13	Vadodara, Gujarat	Construction of 2 lane ROB across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	1968.00	984.00 (50%)	246.00 (2 nd installment)
14	Vadodara, Gujarat	Construction of 4 lane ROB across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. line at Railway Km 399/41 between station Vishmitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 m road at Vadodara city	1396.00	698.00 (50%)	174.50 (2 nd installment)
15	Vadodara, Gujarat	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management project for Vadodara city	3098.54	1549.27 (50%)	387.32 (2 nd installment)
16	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Bus Rapid Transit System (stretch of 46 Kms)	40572.00	14200.20 (35%)	3550.05 (2 nd installment)
17	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central Zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	12088.00	4230.80 (35%)	1057.70 (2 nd installment)

Andhra Pradesh

Visakhapatnam:

18. Refurbishment of Distribution of Comprehensive Water Supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation

19. Comprehensive water supply system in old city of Greater Visakhapatnam

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure- IX-XI)

Visakhapatnam covers 534 sqkms of area with a population of 17.20 lakhs and has 331MLD of water available at 119LPCD for the 72 wards but the supply is for 1 to 1.5 hrs daily. There are 7 sources for water supply including Yeluru reservoir and canal and the proposed projects for the city are for the Central city and the old city areas. The proposed DPR on Refurbishment of Distribution of Comprehensive Water Supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation aims at remodeling of water supply system in central area of Greater Visakhapatnam. The project components are: construction of transmission line in 41.66 kilometers, construction of pump houses, and construction of 55.80 ML capacity ELSR. The project would be implemented in 36 months and cover 100% of 1.1 lakh urban poor and minorities residing in the area.

Secretary UD inquired whether the project can be completed earlier than the period envisaged in the DPR. CPHEEO and ULB stated that being a big project the project period can not be compressed, and also the project will cover the thickly populated area covering more than half of the city.

Regarding the water supply project in old city of Visakhapatnam, the ULB stated the project is proposed to be implemented at a cost of Rs. 47.94 crore and will be completed in 30 months. After completion it will provide 24X7 water supply in 6 Blocks of Old City to 75,000 households for 1.25 lakh population @150LPCD. 44,000 slum dwellers and 10,000 minority population would be completely covered. The project involves 4.71 kms of DI pipelines, 71.8 kms of distribution network, 4 sump/pump houses, 3 ESR/GLSR with 2.65 MLD capacity, 4.7 kms of gravity mains. The O&M existing costs of Rs 1.62 crore would rise to Rs 2.66 crore and the current revenues of Rs 1.3 crore would rise to Rs 3.07 crore through user charges for the water connections. CPHEEO observed that being a small project, the ULB should complete the project in 2 years and not take 30 months.

The CSMC approved the project for the old city water supply from out of the original seven year allocation for Andhra Pradesh and the project for the North-East Zone in central area of Visakhapatnam from out of the Rs 100 cr additional finds given for the current year for the ULB as per Planning Commission's OM dated 24th Dec'08.

The CSMC approved the above two projects of Andhra Pradesh subject to observations of CPHEEO and the above conditions:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
18	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Refurbishment of distribution of Comprehensive Water Supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	19018.00	9509.00 (50%)	2377.25 (1 st installment)
19	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Comprehensive water supply system in old city of Greater Visakhapatnam	4793.48	2396.74 (50%)	599.18 (1 st installment)

Maharashtra

Navi Mumbai:

20. Underground Sewerage System for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation

(The presentation made by the City is at Annexure- XII)

Navi Mumbai corporation with a population of 7.03 lakhs in 2001 in 108 sqkms has 48 slum pockets in 163.48 Ha residing 1.55 lakhs or 22% of population and a minority population of 1.06 lakhs(15%). The population is projected to become 20 lakhs by 2011. NMC has AA rating by FITCH as it has less than 10% of expenditure towards establishment costs. The current status of sewerage systems comprise of 306.14 kms of sewer network covering 705 of the developed area by underground sewerage system. Raw sewage generated is 244MLD and there are 8 STPs.

The project aims to expand the existing sewer network to cover 100% area under NMC by laying additional collection system by providing additional capacities for sewage pumping, transmission and treatment facilities as per requirement upto 2026 and reuse of treated waste water for industrial purposes. The project components consist of laying of 146 kilometers of RCC pipes having diameters ranging from 150 mm to 800 mm, two sewage pumping stations of 10ML and 2ML capacities, raw sewerage pumping mains of 4.8 kilometers having diameter of 250 mm and 400 mm and 3 STPs with total 144 MLD capacity. It would cover the remaining 19.46 sq kms or 37% of the area and the largest beneficiaries would be the urban poor residing in the urban villages in NMC area.

Secretary UD enquired from the State Govt representative about the priority given by the State Govt of Maharashtra to this project in view of the fact that the State has approved 21 new projects for consideration in the CSMC and there is very little cushion left in the ACA allocations for the State. The representative of State Govt stated that there is no objection by the State Govt in approving the project for Navi Mumbai on the basis of inter-city project approvals for the State and that the State would within a week's time provide its priorities for the remaining projects to be placed before the CSMC.

CPHEEO stated that the project proposal has been analysed and there are two options available. In the first option, 3 existing STP's available capacity would be utilized after refurbishing them as the existing STP's have overdesign. But to utilize this capacity, pumping from 3 locations would have to be done through 3 pumping mains and in case of failure of these pumps there is a likelihood of spillage of raw sewage onto the streets as it passes through the city areas. CPHEEO does not normally recommend sewage pumping across long distances. The second option is for construction of additional 3 STP's with a capacity of 144 MLD for which normal gravity flow would be needed which would reduce the O&M costs but then the available capacity would not be put to use. A reference on this issue has been received from the Hon. M.P. of this area suggesting that the existing STPs be used and save the additional capital costs involved in the project. The DPR provides for 2 alternative options: Option 1- Rs. 35366.52 lakhs and Option 2- Rs. 32260.69 lakhs in terms of the project costs involved.

It was found that the difference between the two proposals involved a capital cost for Rs 30 crores. CPHEEO stated that factoring in the capital costs with the O&M costs for both the options, while the option of using the existing STP would be lower on capital costs, due to pumping and the fact that the pipelines would have been put in place in the 1970s with the then existing population design and industrial effluents would have over the years led to silting leading to greater chances of pipe bursts, the option of a new STP is more preferable. The representative from the Ministry of Environment also concurred with this view and stated that the options should take a holistic view of both the capital costs and the O&M costs and any option that avoids pumping and relies on gravity flows would be a better option. Also the option of using the existing STP's is a hazardous option as the sewage would have to be pumped across 13 kms through the main city area and any leakages would imply handling of raw sewage which may lead to an adverse impact on public health as it would take a timeframe of 3 to 4 days to repair the 500 mm diameter pumping mains. CPHEEO also opined that though the design may be accurate, in practice, water management bursts are difficult to manage.

The CSMC approved the project with the observations that the option for pumping in populated areas was less preferred, the ULB and the SLSC had recommended the option of going in for a new STP. The details of the project should be

sufficiently explained in detail to the Hon. MP by the ULB and the State Govt. of Maharashtra. Subject to CPHEEO's observations approval was granted for estimated cost suggested in Option- 1 as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
20	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Underground Sewerage System for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	35366.52	12378.28 (35%)	3094.57 (1 st installment)

Uttarakhand

Dehradun:

21. Improvement of 30 intersections of Dehradun city

Haridwar:

22. Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure- XIII-XIV).

The ULB stated that one road project has been developed by TCS and funded under WB is in operation in the State. The proposal for junction improvement of roads in Dehradun city was earlier placed before the CSMC in June 2008 and the observations of the CSMC have been incorporated in the revised DPR by providing for cycle paths, footpath, drains and lights at 30 intersections. The project cost has been re-cast from Rs. 35 crore to Rs. 29.43 crore in the revised DPR. The project is planned to be implemented in 24 months as per modified schedule. The hon. Mayor informed that the Municipal Council has endorsed the project and land is available. The implementation process will start quickly and the State has made budget provisions.

CPWD stated that they have appraised the project and requested the State Govt to bring out a parking project for the city. OSD (MRTS) had made some observations on the project proposal which needed to be taken into account while considering the project for release of second instalment. Cycle tracks on all roads need to be incorporated in the design, a comprehensive mobility plan be prepared for the city as per circular of MoUD ensuring focus on mobility of people rather than on vehicles giving priority to public transport, parking policy with proper fees and regulation by the Urban Local body, setting up of UMTA at the State level and Urban Transport Fund.

Secretary (UD) suggested the State to come up with good projects including Parking, ROB, Flyover and Bus project. The State should have comprehensive mobility plan for all three cities and set Urban Transport Fund and advertising policy.

The ULB stated that the project would start in Feb'09 and tendering process would be expedited. State share for the project is available.

22. Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar

The DPR on Integrated Solid Waste management aims at achieving 100% compliance to the Municipal Solid Waste Management. The various steps to be taken by Municipal Authorities include: storage of waste at source in a segregated manner, primary collection from households, street sweeping on a daily basis, secondary storage in covered containers, transportation in covered vehicles, processing of organic metal and disposal of waste at landfill.

The ULB stated that on an average 2-3 lakh people visit Haridwar annually. In view of the high flow of tourists and floating population, it is necessary to implement the solid waste management project for the city. The ULB will set up special IEC plan for treating SWM and budget has been provided for implementation. It was stated that extensive stakeholder consultations have been done for the project by the ULB and 20 Ha land needed for the project is available with the ULB wherein 213MT/day of MSW is generated. Two bin system is being proposed for the first time for the city

Secretary (UD) observed that the ULB through the leadership of the Hon. Mayor should take the accountability of implementing the project and Secretary (UD), Govt. of Uttarakhand should ensure this.

The CSMC also observed that the State should enforce Anti Littering Laws. The city stated that anti littering law exist in the State, but its enforcement is weak. Municipal Corporation has passed Resolution to fine littering. However, awareness campaign is necessary to sensitize people. CSMC observed that the State should send progress report about the anti littering campaign and IEC activities done for raising awareness at the time of claiming 2nd installment.

The State Govt informed that Hon. Mayor organizes workshops to familiarize people about the littering menace. It is planned to break the city into several clusters and engage NGO's to manage the campaign.

Regarding the O&M cost, the same is proposed to be met by levying user charges and income from compost sales. The project would be implemented in 1 year; however completion of landfill may take 6 months more.

CSMC approved 2 projects of Uttarakhand subject to observations of CPHEEO, OSD(MRTS) and CPWD as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
21	Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Improvement of 30 intersections of Dehradun city	2943.00	2354.40 (80%)	588.60 (1 st installment)
22	Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	1671.53	1337.22 (80%)	334.30 (1 st installment)

Uttar Pradesh

Kanpur:

23. Water Supply Part-II for remaining area of Kanpur

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure- XV)

It was noted that one water supply project (Phase-I) for augmentation of sources has been sanctioned earlier for Kanpur city. The proposed new DPR will cover the remaining area of the city in 33 wards out of 110 wards, which have not been included in Part-I and this would ensure that the entire city would now be covered for water supply. The project would benefit a population of 7.92 lakhs in 134 sqkms of area.

The ULB stated that at present the only source of water is ground water and that is also inadequate. Ground water supply is also getting polluted due to chemicals from the industrial belt and adequate surface water is available. The distribution wastage is around 30% and it is now aimed to reduce this to 15% through putting into place water meters, water audits, and bulk meters. 1370 kms of pipelines would be replaced. O&M costs of Rs 6200 lakhs would be met through the revision in tariffs proposed for Rs 7071.10 lakhs by the ULB.

The ULB stated that there is a sizable number of minority population in the city and BSUP projects also exist. The project would cover 103 slums having 1.32 lakhs as per 2001 census. The outcome of the project would be raising the per capita water supply from 97 LPCD to 150 LPCD with population 9 lakhs benefitted in 2010. The project would minimize ground water extraction and lead to better public health.

Secretary (UD) observed that there should be a linkage between the UIG and BSUP project in the area under consideration. The State Govt stated that as Jal Nigam is implementing projects for both BSUP and UIG coordination between both components would be ensured.

The project would be implemented in 36 months with the work to start in February 2009, and land is available. The ULB will implement the revision in tariff and start metering from 1.4.09. The CSMC observed that the project should be completed by 31.3.2012 and approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO as follows

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
23	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Part-II for remaining area of Kanpur	37778.92	18889.46 (50%)	4722.37 (1 st installment)

Rajasthan:

The CSMC approved 3rd instalment of ACA for BRTS Jaipur city (Phase-I) as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
24	Jaipur, Rajasthan	BRTS Jaipur city(Phase-I)	7519.00	3759.50	939.88(3 rd instalment)

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

F.No. 14012/2(65)/2006-NURM-III

Ministry of Urban development

NURM

65th CSMC held on 22.01.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India

The 65th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Urban Infrastructure Governance component of JNNURM was held on 22.01.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India.

The draft minutes of the CSMC is put up for consideration.

(S.K. Sarkar)

Under Secretary(NURM-III)

29.1.09

Dir(N-III)

Minutes of the 67th CSMC held on 06.02.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India

The 67th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Urban Infrastructure Governance component of JNNURM was held on 06.02.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India. The list of participants is annexed.

JS (M) welcomed the Hon. Mayor of Thiruvananthapuram, Chairpersons of Urban Local Bodies of Town Panchayats in Coimbatore and official representatives from States. The following projects and proposals were taken up by the CSMC:

Gujarat

Surat: Water distribution system for South-East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation(SMC)

(Presentation made by ULB is at Annexure-I)

On the status of ongoing projects in Surat, the Municipal Commissioner stated that there are 24 approved projects ongoing with a total cost of Rs 1634.37 cr. In the 3 Storm water drainage projects work has progressed between 19 to 26%; for the 4 water supply projects, one project on distribution system for Vesu has been completed and Pal Palanpur project is 95% completed while the other 2 projects are under progress as per schedule. It was informed that the project on sewerage in Vesu area the rising mains tenders was very high and the project area had more water than estimated while preparing the DPR. Due to retendering, the project would now be completed in Feb'09. The project on Kankar Khadi Bridge has seen slow work as the implementing agency is working slowly due to site conditions. This is being pursued and it is now expected to be completed by March end. Only one project on Storm Water drain is behind schedule and delay has been caused due to large number of packages involved in tendering and 60% of packages getting retendered. Surat has submitted UC's for 5 projects out of which 4 are being taken up for second/ subsequent instalments.

Out of a total area of 326.89 sq kms, water supply coverage is in 142.15 sq kms. The water supply project proposed would cover 29.27 sq kms leaving a balance area of 44.47 sq kms and 111 sq kms of agricultural areas. It would benefit the current population of 2.2 lakhs where the current water supply is through tube wells and bore wells and tankers and is being supplied on rural norms of 40 LPCD. SMC is developing 13134 units of housing under BSUP which are under construction. The project proposes a 24x7 system of water supply designed for the year 2026 requirements. Its components include 4 water distribution zones, intake well at Sarthana in Tapi river along with pump house, approach bridge and control room, raw water trunk mains, 78 MLD water treatment plant, raw water treatment plant, water distribution stations at 3 locations, Rising mains, ESR's at 10 locations, 200 kms distribution network with water meters and surge control devices. The water treatment plant will be constructed on conventional treatment process comprising of clarification, filtration and disinfection.

In response to a query by Secretary (UD) regarding to the present capacity, the ULB stated that at present the availability is 600MLD and after implementation of the project the capacity will be enhanced to 650 MLD and will cover around 30 lakh population. The ULB also stated that at present commercial and industrial establishments are metered and others are having slab system of tariff. The ULB also stated that the area which is not covered under the project will be looked after the Gujarat Water Supply Board (GWSB).

The project provides for automation and system upgradation, SCADA systems, pressure transmitters, level indicators and centralisation of chlorination system. A shift towards volumetric basis of charges along with water audits and conservation would enable the move towards 24x7 water supply. The dual power system GRID network would enable energy efficiency. Annual disinfection and maintenance programs along with preventive maintenance schedules and use of PAC instead of alum as a coagulant and a laboratory with online data monitoring would be available to ensure proper water quality. Online water quality would be monitored also by third party for both raw and treated water enabling ISO certification. The project duration is of 30 months with annual O&M estimated for the first year at Rs 572.46 lakhs which will be met from the revenues generated from the

project area at Rs 4 per 1000 litres on commissioning of project in 2011 for which water meters have been provided at all connections.

It was informed that the Safety Manual prepared by the SMC details the entire ULB's activities and has been given to all the Engineers in the corporation. Regarding energy audits, it was stated that out of Rs 66 cr annual energy bills of the SMC, Rs 60 cr are towards water supply and sewerage bills. From 2003, Energy Efficiency Cell has been created in SMC in order to identify pumps that are energy inefficient so that they can be replaced. Grit collection in sewage systems is also level actuated and not continuous in order to conserve energy. Also, SMC generates 11,000 units per day out of the 3.5 MW capacity sewage gas based plants which have been established with Min. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources Grant funds.

CPHEEO stated that the project has been prepared as per CPHEEO Guidelines and stated that the leak detection cell in SMC needs to have dedicated staff and in this segment private manufacturers need to be encouraged to manufacture equipments that enable fast detection and plugging of leakages. SMC stated that for detection of water leakage and preventing contamination, repairs of leakages would be done within a period of 48 hours.

Secretary UD stated that since Surat has taken up projects under JNNURM in an integrated manner, a brochure needs to be developed by SMC on what JNNURM has meant for the city of Surat, what benefits are expected to flow and what difference it would make to the life of the citizens. SMC stated that the literature on this would be prepared and made available in a few weeks time.

The CSMC approved the project subject to CPHEEO's observations from the additional allocation made to JNNURM as per the OM of Planning Commission dated 24th Dec'08 along with second and subsequent instalments for five projects of Surat as follows: (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be release
1	Surat, Gujarat*	Water supply distribution system for South- East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)	20109.67	10055.00 (50%)	2514.00 (being 25% towards 1 st instal)
2	Surat, Gujarat	Storm water drainage system for Surat City	13382.54	6691.27 (50%)	1672.81 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)
3	Surat, Gujarat	Construction of bridge across river Tapi joining Dabholi village to Jahangirpura (Near Intake well) in Surat city	6500.00	3250.00 (50%)	812.50 (being 25% towards 3 rd instal)
4	Surat, Gujarat	Construction of bridge across Kankara Khadi near Gandhi kutir on 80 ft wide road, Surat	841.39	420.70 (50%)	105.17 (being 25% towards 3 rd instal)

5	Surat, Gujarat	Storm water disposal system for Eastern Zone areas of Surat city	3426.82	1713.41 (50%)	428.35 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)
6	Surat, Gujarat	Construction of Flyover bridge at Kapodra Fire station Junction on Varachha Road, Surat	932.00	466.00 (50%)	116.50 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)

*Project is under the additional allocation provided by the Planning Commission's OM dated 24th Dec'08

7. Vadodara

Construction of Road over bridge across Vadodara-Jambusar N.G. Railway Line at Rly Km 2/3-4 in lieu of Railway crossing no.2 between Station Vishwamitri and Jambusar on 40 m wide Ring road at Kalali

(Presentation made by ULB is at Annexure-II)

It was noted that the city is sending QPR regularly the project on water supply is nearing completion and 4th installment of ACA has already been claimed. Municipal Commissioner Vadodara stated that out of the 9 ongoing projects in the city, 3 have been approved recently and on the remaining 6 projects, 15 to 76% progress has been achieved. In accounting reforms, Vadodara has not only completed the Double entry accrual system but has also put in place external audits apart from internal auditors. Water tariffs have been revised upwards by a factor of 4 times the existing rates. The city bus service has become very popular with the citizens. Pollution levels in the city have fallen and it is now the lowest in all million plus cities in the country. Campaigns have been launched for cleaning the city along with the solid waste management project which involves the NGO's and SHG's. The project on Storm water drainage has benefited the city immensely as in the last monsoons there was very heavy rainfall of 14" in a period of 12 hours but even then there was no water logging in any part of the city. The Corporation's finances have seen an upswing and from a financial status with no surplus funds in 2005, to a net surplus of Rs 220 crores at present. This was achieved despite Octroi, the major revenue head being abolished in this period. Against the total collection of Rs. 800 crores, Rs. 300 crores comes from octroi, Rs. 100 crore comes from water tariff and the balance amount comes from other sources.

The proposed DPR is part of the overall plan for improvement of movement network of Vadodara. The scope of the current project is to construct a four lane over bridge across Vadodara-Jambusar Railway line in lieu of Railway Crossing No. 2 between Vishwamitri and Jambusar. The proposed project is a part of the ring road project and the four lanes ROB proposed is on a broad gauge line which is seeing increasing traffic leading to severe traffic congestion during peak hours. The present Average train Vehicle Units (ATVU) is 1.42 lakh units warranting the provisioning for a 4 lane ROB. The project located on a 40 m wide ring road will decongest the ring road and also enable smooth traffic flow saving travel time and vehicle operating cost. The ROB has been recommended by RITES for better flow of traffic as a part of their study "Integrated Public Transport system (IPTS) for Vadodara". The total length of the bridge is 800.14 m with a width of 16.5 m and the length of the railway portion is 77.42 m with provision for pedestrian crossing, foot over bridge, street lighting and cycle tracks. The design of the structure is as per the requirements of the National Urban Transport Policy and the project duration is for 24 months. There is no provision for charging any toll and VMC would provide 2% of project cost for O&M from internal accruals of the Corporation.

CPWD observed that the cost of the construction falling inside the Railway boundary should have been borne by Railways. The project has been appraised by them and costs have been vetted. However, Railways have not agreed to share the cost of the project as the actual ATVU's of 45788 for Oct'08 at the level crossing is less than the required ATVUs of 1 lakh.

Municipal Commissioner Vadodara stated that as the proposed project is a part of the Ring road for the city, the ATVUs would see a jump in the numbers on completion of the road and would be able to meet this requirement. The ULB stated that the portion of the proposed flyover falling inside the Railway boundary is very short and does not qualify for cost sharing basis as the actual ATVU is less than required ATVU of 100000. Regarding O&M cost, VMC will provide 2% of project cost for operation and maintenance from the accrual fund.

OSD (MRTS) in appraisal note for the project has stated that the proposal for ROB as per the National Urban Transport Policy falls at the near end of the priority list of investment for urban transport. Also, Vadodara has so far not submitted any proposal for promoting public transport, pedestrianisation, NMV, ITS application and parking in urban areas and the city does not have a CMP and UMTA in place. The ROB also does not make any provision for non motorized transport and pedestrian facilities. These would need to be in place at the time of seeking of release for second instalments. NOC from Railways would be needed along with a participation letter towards 50% and hence appraised project cost would stand revised to that extent.

The CSMC approved the project subject to OSD (MRTS) and CPWD's observations with the revised costs to be reworked by State Govt of Gujarat and Vadodara accordingly.

8. Thiruvananthapuram

Extension of sewerage system F&G Block , Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Govt. Medical college, Thiruvananthapuram

(Presentation made by ULB is at Annexure-III)

Part-I of this project was approved in principle in the 66th CSMC meeting held on 30th Jan'09 and it was desired that the second part of the project be also brought together as an integrated single sewerage project in order to consider a combined proposal.

The proposed DPR would cover sewerage system to coastal belt of 14.4 sq. kilometer and rehabilitation of existing sewerage system in blocks A, B, C and D and extension of sewerage facility to Attukal area of TMC and construction of 4 MLD STP at Govt. Medical College. The proposed project will address the key issues of the old pump sets and pumping mains, frequent breakdowns, pollution of river from un-sewered areas and discharge of sewerage from medical college campus.

It was stated by the Municipal Commissioner that Phase I of the sewerage project has already been approved and the project is under implementation by KWA with tenders called for the 107 MLD STP. The proposed project for F & G blocks and Attukal area have no sewerage facilities at present. A to E blocks in Thiruvananthapuram are partially covered with sewerage facilities and only 40 to 45% of the corporation area has these facilities. Sewage collected is directly pumped to the farm at Muttathura for fodder cultivation and some portion of the untreated sewage is being discharged into the Parvathy Puthanur river without any treatment.

The old systems in the 5 blocks A to E were built between 1945 to 1994 and have 4 main pump houses and 7 sub-pump houses. Rehabilitation of the existing Blocks A to D by improving the performance of the main pumping station, replacement of old pumps and motors, damaged manholes and procurement of sewer cleaning equipments is envisaged in the project based upon the study carried out by CES consortium. The present project would have sufficient quantity of sewage to use the capacity of the 107 MLD STP under construction. Govt. Medical College has no STP at present and a 4 MLD plant has been included to cater to their needs. Gravity pipelines are proposed along with construction of RCC manholes in place of the damaged

manholes. The project duration is for 24 months.

CPHEEO stated that they have inspected the entire area in Phase-I and Phase-II and that the project is needed as the sewage system in the city has collapsed with sewage overflowing openly. The Sewage from the Medical College is flowing untreated into the canals. The appraisal of the project revealed strong rational in the implementation of the DPR, particularly, the sewage discharge from the Medical College. The project costs have been revised downwards due to modification in costs. Phase -I of the project has not yet started and Govt. of Kerala needs to implement it speedily by addressing the land acquisition problems.

The city indicated that the implementation of the previous project is slow due to problem in land acquisition. 34 packages of tender have already been prepared. The CPHEEO observed that the tender bye laws should be suitably modified to simplify the process of tendering and evaluation.

Ministry of Environment and Forest supported the concerns of CPHEEO as there is a mismatch in the STP capacity and requirement. They also stated that the discharge of Medical College should be treated as hazardous bio-medical wastes for which the standards need to be different. The 4 kms D.I. rising mains being proposed in the project need to be also reexamined for more cost effective options using alternative pipes.

Secretary UD observed that the earlier 3 projects for Thiruvananthapuram have not been moved yet for claiming second instalments although two projects have been approved in 2006-07 and one in 2007-08. He instructed the Municipal Commissioner that the State Govt would have to give clear cut commitments on the timeframes for the completion of the ongoing projects and also a firm commitment on the timeframe within which the second instalments for these projects would be moved for in order to move ahead with the project under consideration.

The CSMC approved the project subject to the above conditions and CPHEEO's observations from the additional allocation made to JNNURM as per the OM of Planning Commission dated 24th Dec'08 as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be released
8	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala*	Extension of sewerage system F&G Block , Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Govt. Medical college, Thiruvananthapuram	12115.00	9692.00 (80%)	2423.00 (being 25% as 1 st instalment)

*Project is under the additional allocation provided by the Planning Commission's OM dated 24th Dec'08

Tamil Nadu:

9. Coimbatore- Water supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration.

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-IV)

The proposed project is a comprehensive water supply scheme for 16 Town Panchayats of Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration. 65.97 MLD of water is proposed for these local bodies and water is available from the Pillur reservoir and the piped water supply would augment supply to 135 LPCD levels. Regarding the ongoing projects, it was informed that the Solid Waste Management project would be completed before April 2009 and proposals for second and subsequent instalments would be moved for within a week.

The proposed project will benefit a total of around 15.67 lakhs population by the year 2040 and after implementation of the project the capacity of the water supply in the 16 town Panchayat under Coimbatore UA will increase from present 48- 59 LPCD to 135 LPCD for both for 16 town Panchayats. The project envisages construction of feeder mains to the towns, 47 Overhead Reservoirs in the 16 Panchayats and a distribution network of 316.86 kms. The project design would ensure that the requirements for population till 2025 are catered to.

Regarding the water tariff, the city stated that the entire Municipal areas will be metered and people are ready to pay. The present rate of tariff is Rs. 4/kl. for domestic supply and the city proposed to enhance the same to Rs. 6/kl. for consumption up to 25kl. There will be flat connection charge of Rs. 5000 per household. TNWSDB would be the implementing and would be responsible for O&M expenditure. The annual O&M costs would rise after completion of the project from Rs 166.60 lakhs p.a. at present to Rs 438.84 lakhs p.a. The agency and would charge Rs 4.50/KL to the ULB and ULB's would further collect revenues from connections and it is proposed to raise Rs 850.50 lakhs against the existing Rs 374.69 lakhs per annum by raising the tariffs on users. The project duration is for 24 months.

The Representatives of the Town Panchayats assured that the citizens in their area were willing to pay for the tariffs being proposed for the project as it would still be lower than the current water tariffs for Coimbatore city. The city also stated that the wastage of water 20% at present which will be brought down to 10% after implementation of the project as SCADA systems would be put into place.

Regarding the implementation of reforms the State was informed that reforms on Rent Control and MPC are pending in Tamil Nadu. For Porur project which was approved with the condition that the number of urban poor benefiting from the project be quantified, it was informed that the urban poor benefited in the project area have now been quantified.

The CSMC approved the new project for the State subject to observations of CPHEEO as under and release of 2nd instalment in one ongoing project as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission city/State	Project Name	Approved cost	Central share	ACA proposed to be released
9.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Water supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	5882.36	2491.18 (50%)	735.295 (1 st installment)
10.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Porur Town Panchayat	1235.79	432.53 (35%)	108.13 (2 nd installment)

Uttar Pradesh:

11 Lucknow - Lucknow Water Supply (Phase-I, Part-II); PMU for U.P.

Special Secretary(UD), Govt. of Uttar Pradesh stated that in view of paucity of funds the State will prefer to take up the Allahabad sewerage project from the balance in the seven year allocation and funds provided in terms of Planning Commissions letter dated 24.12.08.

CPHEEO stated that the completion of appraisal of Allahabad sewerage project may take a few days. Secretary (UD), Govt. of India advised CPHEEO to complete the appraisal quickly in time for the next meeting.

The CSMC approved the proposal of the State Govt. regarding revision in the cost of support staff and equipments for establishment of PMU in Uttar Pradesh from Rs 64.8 lakh approved in 39th meeting held on 6.12.2007 as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Subject	Approved cost
Hiring of experts	64.80 PA
Computer operator/Technical Assistant	4.80 PA
Office Assistance	2.40 PA
Travelling Expenditure	5.00 PA
Total	77.00 PA

Andhra Pradesh:

12. Visakhapatnam:

The reforms commitment pertaining to Rent Control which was to have been done in the third year has so far not been achieved. It was noted that the matter is pending with the State Govt.

The CSMC approved the release of 2nd installments in two ongoing projects of Visakhapatnam as follows:

(Rs lakhs)

Sr. No.	Mission city/ State	Project title	Project cost	Central Share	ACA proposed to be released
12	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Augmentation of drinking water supply to Gajuwaka area in Visakhapatnam	3976.00	1988.00 (50%)	497.00 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)
13	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Water supply distribution system to entire area of Gajuwaka Visakhapatnam Municipal corporation Phase-II	4600.00	2300.00 (50%)	575.00 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)

14. Karnataka: IRMA

The proposal for IRMA for Karnataka was approved subject to the condition that the State Govt would provide with a certificate that the agency selected and/or its team members do not have and were not involved in project preparation, supervision etc of JNNURM projects. The terms approved were as follows:

- Per project for review of project documentation: Rs 119000 to 178500 by NCPE and Rs 115556 by Mukesh & Associates; per visit to project site: Rs 29000 by NCPE and Rs 30000 by Mukesh Associates.

Maharashtra:

15. Kalyan Dombivli- Augmentation of existing water supply of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-VII)

Regarding the ongoing projects, it was informed that 3 projects have been approved recently and tenders are in the process of being finalized for Sewerage Phase-I and Phase-II. It was stated that the reforms on Community Participation Law have been approved by the State Cabinet and is likely to be passed in the budget session of the Assembly. It was also informed that MPC's have been constituted in Mumbai, Nagpur and Pune during the month of June 2008 and this would be reflected now in the QPR.

The city submitted that the present availability is only 150 MLD and city intends to develop a new source at Mohili to lift 100 MLD of water under the proposed DPR and the new capacity will serve KDMC and Chikanghar and Birla College distribution zone of Kalyan sector. Additional treated water transmission mains to augment existing ones for supplying treated water to storage and distribution zone of Dombivli sector, Kalyan sector and Titwala sector. This would enable the ULB to have alternatives to the high cost water from MIDC which is currently being used. 8149 hutments being rehabilitated under BSUP would also be enabled in the network being proposed. The duration for the project is for 24 months.

The project will be implemented in 24 months and would provide 24x7 water supply and will be able to cater to the requirements of 2026. Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation will be responsible for the O&M expenditure. The city indicated that it proposes to generate Rs. 45.00 crore p.a from 2011-12 onwards as water charges from the households and bulk consumers including all the project components with the own WTP resulting in savings of costs paid to MIDC.

CPHEEO stated that the DPR has been appraised and the cost of DPR preparation has been taken out of the project

cost as it is admissible separately. The CPHEEO official explained that the WTP cost considered in the original estimate is of market rate and no charges other than the original DPR has been preferred as per 2007-08 SOR and appraised cost is of 08-09 schedule of MJP of Govt. of Maharashtra.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO as under:

(Rs lakhs)

Sr. No.	Mission city/ State	Project title	Project cost	Central Share	ACA proposed to be released
15	Kalyan Dombivli (UA of Greater Mumbai)	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	25363.48	8876.51 (35%)	2219.13 (being 25% as 1 st instalment)

Arunachal Pradesh:

16. Itanagar- Improvement of creation of infrastructure of urban transport including roads and parking lots.

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-V)

The CSMC observed that the 2 projects approved for the State for water supply in Feb'07 and solid waste management in Mar'07 are not making satisfactory progress and second instalments on these projects have not yet been moved for. A U.C. for one project was given one year ago which was incomplete and till date the State has not reverted with the revised completed U.C. Apparently, there is a lack of coordination between the PHE and Urban Development Department of the State. Secretary (UD) suggested that a letter should be sent to Chief Minister of the State with a copy endorsed to Chief Secretary and to the PMO since the progress of Central Schemes in the State is being monitored at PMO given the importance of infrastructure for the State.

The Chief Engineer, Arunachal Pradesh assured that the claims for 2nd installments for water supply and sewerage projects will be submitted soon.

Regarding the proposed new DPR, the State informed that the project will comprise of 4 components viz. improvement of roads, construction of parking lots, construction of inter-State bus terminal and construction of a truck terminal. The State submitted that Arunachal Pradesh is not connected by Air and Railways and it is imperative to improve the road network of the State.

With reference to Secretary (UD)'s query regarding construction of road, CPWD informed that it will be a conventional bituminous road as concrete carpeting is very costly. Drains have been provided with retaining walls to prevent landslides. It was suggested that there should be a sufficient provision for culverts for passage of water given the steep slopes and higher velocity of water during monsoons and precautions against damage of roads by landslides have been taken. CPWD also confirmed that it is a workable project.

In response to a query of Secretary (UD), the State informed that the parking lots will be managed by the Urban Local Body and they will explore the possibility of a private agency for the same under PPP mode. It was stated that this is the only State Capital in the North East which does not have its Inter-State Bus Terminal and currently the terminal has a capacity to handle only 10 buses against the required capacity of handling 100 buses.

Regarding the availability of land the State informed that the land is already identified and process of procuring the same has been undertaken. It was confirmed by the State that the project proposed is not under the 10% NER works and that there is no duplication involved from funding of the same project from other sources. The project is proposed to be completed in 30 months time period but will be done before the end of the Mission period.

Regarding the election to the ULB, the State informed that there is no local body exists and the Assembly election is due for September/October-2009.

Secretary (UD) observed that an active monitoring system should be in place to monitor the implementation of the project on monthly basis under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State with a representative from Min. of Urban Development as member and minutes of this meeting should be made available every month to the Mission Directorate. Third party monitoring for the project by a Supdt.En./ Ex En level official would need to be deputed in order to monitor the works of this magnitude to be implemented by DUDA. The State should also confirm the availability and acquisition of land and ensure that the land is made available within a time frame of 3 months. Also, details for revenue generation in order to meet the annual O&M costs of Rs 1.33 cr for the project have not been provided and it will be the responsibility of the state Govt to ensure that revenues for Rs 3.69 cr. as projected are generated.

The CSMC approved the project of Arunachal Pradesh from the additional allocation given as per Planning Commission's O.M. dated 24th Dec'08 subject to observations of CPWD as under:

(Rs lakhs)

Sr. No.	Mission city/ State	Project title	Project cost	Central Share	ACA proposed to be released
16	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh*	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including roads and parking lot/spaces at JNNURM mission city Itanagar	9128.50	8215.65 (90%)	2053.91 (being 25% as 1 st instalment)

*Project is under the additional allocation provided by the Planning Commission's OM dated 24.12.08

Manipur:

17. Imphal- Development and improvement of Nambul riverfront and Naga Nala

(The presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-VI)

It was noted that the urban renewal is one of the important element of the CDP. The proposed project will develop 2 water bodies namely, Nambul River and Naga Nala. The project will be completed in 24 months. The DPR envisages the following main measures to meet the objectives of the project:

Improvement of Naga Nala by dredging, covering part of the Nala, Road side parking, landscaping etc.

River front development by dredging, river edge treatment, development of walk ways, road side drainage, pedestrian bridges.

Street improvement along the river/nala.

Improvement of open space and heritage area and removal of crematory

Regarding the project cost it was noted that implementing agency has included the cost of land acquisition in the total cost of the DPR and the cost of demolition of the part of the building on the land to be acquired. The CSMC observed that the procurement of the land and the cost for the demolition of the structure on the acquired land should have been combined instead of showing the same separately. The CSMC advised the State to submit the cost estimates combining the cost of land and demolition of the building on the acquired land and the value to be obtained by way of salvage value to next CSMC meeting.

West Bengal:

18. Kolkata/Asansol:

Representatives of West Bengal informed that the reforms relating to computerized registration of land is being processed centrally at the level of the Govt. of West Bengal.

The CSMC approved the release of 2nd and 3rd installments in respect of four ongoing projects of Kolkata as under:

(Rs lakhs)

Sr. No.	Mission city/ State	Project title	Project cost	Central Share	ACA proposed to be released
18	Kolkata, West Bengal	Surface Water supply Scheme at Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipality	12950.88	4532.81 (35%)	1133.20 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)
19	Kolkata, West Bengal	Municipal solid Waste management of 10 Municipal Towns in Kolkata	5658.53	1980.49 (35%)	495.12 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)
20	Kolkata, West Bengal	Trans Municipal Scheme on Removal of Drainage Congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum, and South Dum Dum	4530.14	1585.55 (35%)	396.39 (being 25% towards 3 rd instal)

21	Kolkata, West Bengal	42 MLD Water Supply project at Raniganj in Asansol Urban area	3627.00	1813.50 (35%)	453.38 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)
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Madhya Pradesh:

22. Bhopal:

The CSMC approved the release of 2nd and 3rd installments in two ongoing projects of Bhopal as follows:

(Rs lakhs)

Sr. No.	Mission city/ State	Project title	Project cost	Central Share	ACA proposed to be released
22	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Water Supply to Gas affected area, Bhopal	1418.00	709.00 (50%)	177.29 (being 25% towards 3 rd instal)
23	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Narmada Water Supply scheme Phase-II, Bhopal	30604.16	15302.08 (50%)	3825.52 (being 25% towards 2 nd instal)

24. Projects considered under 5% capacity building funds:

CSMC considered the following two projects on e-Governance in Municipalities under 5% capacity building funds of JNNURM:

1. e-Governance in Municipalities, Nagpur, Maharashtra

2. e-Governance in Municipalities, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

(The presentations made by the City/ULB are at Annexure-VIII Annexure-IX respectively.)

1. e-Governance in Municipalities, Nagpur, Maharashtra

The ULB submitted that the proposed project has been designed in terms of the National e-Governance Plan of the Government to provide a number of services to citizens and other stakeholders. The focus of the project will be on clearly laid down services and outcomes and improving efficiency and effectiveness and interaction between local Govt. and citizens and other stakeholders. This will lead to an end to end computing with GIS and digitization of records.

The project envisages covering the 8 services of the ULBs as per the 74th CAA as well as some other services in the additional window available as per the Guidelines. NISG has recommended solutions as per STQC's 3 recommended solutions of eGovernance Foundation. HCL technorite, ABM and it is proposed to float an open tender. The earlier tailor made 6 to 7 applications which can't talk to each other would be phased out with an ERP solution.

The citizen interface would be through a web portal or kiosk which would monitor file position through virtual monitoring, and anytime interaction will be facilitated. The ULB would be provided with business intelligence to track service levels and outcomes with applications such as Building permissions, etc on the net. Process reengineering in order to take the status from "as is" to "should be" would be codified through Business Process Reengineering and gap analysis. There would be a change in the management style as no physical file would be moved and all manual tendering would be stopped.

NISG stated that as per NeGP guidelines, the existing SWANs and Data centers are to be used and ultimately switched over to. It is observed that there are 3 heavy cost items- 1000 computers costing Rs 5 crores are to be procured, ERP licenses worth Rs 6 crores are to be purchased though empanelled applications are available free to some of the ULB's which has resulted in the per capita cost for Nagpur of the project going up to Rs 110 as against Rs 55 for Vijayawada.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that as the ULB has 235 engineers, one computer to each engineer would be the minimum requirement as even if one engineer is left out, the process would need manual files again which is what the project aims to dispense with. Intranet/ LAN is to be costed out as this is in the heart of the city and an internet based application even if it is on a leased line would be extremely expensive. Also, digitization envisaged is in a graduated fashion and not in its entirety as it would be need based beginning with service maps and property taxes with a focus on the 8 services to be delivered. It was agreed that the project component for DRC would not be needed.

The project will be implemented in 12 months with 2 years of O&M built into the cost. It was stated that requisite funds under State budget are available.

CSMC approved the eGovernance project for Nagpur subject to observations of NISG observations under the 5% capacity building funds category with the condition that the phasing of deliverables will be made within a week and the outcomes for the project provided once the tender process is over as the tender process would also explore the option for PPP. A clear sustainability plan for the project's O&M beyond the period of 2 years would also be provided. The first instalment would be released after the signing of the tripartite agreement.

2. e-Governance in Municipalities, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

The ULB stated that they have used IT as a tool to provide better citizen services and transparency in administrative activities. In 1998-99 CMC developed VOICE(Versatile Online Information for Citizen Empowerment) initiative to cover birth and death registration, Property tax, Water supply and sewerage, etc. However, the legacy systems developed at that time do not have any proper integration of the existing modules causing duplication of work and hindrance to free flow of information and there is no proper security system in place.

The proposed project will address these issues and will cover the following modules:

GIS same as the model used for Nagpur with georeferencing of properties enabling each property to be identified with a unique id so that a single key will provide multiple layers of information

Accrual based double entry accounting system

Employee information and payroll system

The project will also cover grievances and suggestions, building plan and approval, monitoring of engineering works, and trade licenses. Application development software and infrastructure provisioning has been done in the proposal along with a two year O&M period till delivery of services.

NISG stated that while signing of MOUs free licensed software available need to be given higher priority. The project duration also could be reduced to 12 months instead of the proposed 18 months by daily and weekly monitoring of progress.

CSMC observed that for both the projects, delivery and benchmarking of services need to be assured to the citizens. In case of any disparity in the generation of bills through the IT applications, it should be the responsibility of the Corporation which should have systems designed in order to cater to such complaints in a quick, transparent and effective manner such that citizens are not put to any hardship due to inaccuracies in billing. Alarms need to be built in within the software to highlight variances from the normal wherever disparities have emerged, which should be attended to within the timeframe stated upfront by the ULBs.

CSMC approved the two projects on eGovernance out of the 5% capacity building funds under JNNURM, subject to the observations of NISG and the conditions that delivery benchmarks for services are set by the Civic bodies and for any shortcomings the onus would lie on the local body which would offer solutions in a timebound manner, as follows:

eGovernance in Municipalities in JNNURM, Nagpur - Project cost Rs 2380.00 lakh, approved cost Rs 1345.25 lakhs, ACA admissible under 5% capacity building funds under JNNURM Rs 672.625 lakhs. ACA for release Rs 168.15 lakhs on signing of tripartite agreement by State/ULB/MoUD for implementation of NMMP on eGovernance project

eGovernance in Municipalities in JNNURM, Vijayawada - Project cost Rs 458.71 lakh, approved cost Rs 402.76 lakhs, ACA admissible under 5% capacity building funds under JNNURM Rs 201.38 lakhs. ACA for release Rs 50.35 lakhs on signing of tripartite agreement by State/ULB/MoUD for implementation of NMMP on eGovernance project

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Minutes of the 68th CSMC held on 13.02.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India

The 68th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Urban Infrastructure Governance component of JNNURM was held on 13.02.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India. The list of participants is annexed.

PART-I

The following projects and proposals were taken up by the CSMC:

Jammu & Kashmir:

1. **Greater Srinagar**- Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar

(Presentation made by the State is at Annexure-I)

The proposed DPR aims to augment 45 MLD of water for providing water supply to Bemina and Soibogh areas of Greater Srinagar. Regarding the present availability of water, Principal Secretary (UD), Govt. of J&K stated that at present there are five water supply zones with a total installed capacity of 57.55 MLD but the available water supply has decreased to 43.16 MLD due to decreased efficiency of WTP to 75% efficiency levels owing to their age. The earlier approved project for Tangnar is for Zone- V is under execution by PHE department of the State Govt. The sewerage project work is in old city area and involves digging of laterals in built up areas. Shifting of utilities was not provided in DPR but now this problem has been resolved.

The proposed DPR will meet the water demands of 2.83 lakh people in the project area up to the year 2023. She also stated that at present water tariff is levied on a flat rate and there is no metering system, however after the completion of the proposed project meter system would be in place. Regarding ongoing projects, it was stated that State Govt. would move for release of second instalment for Tangner water supply project within a week.

It was agreed that reforms commitment by the State of J&K would continue to be as per the earlier milestones. It was informed that the provisions of

74th CAA have been implemented and the DPC's are in place. State Govt. has reduced Stamp duty from 22.5% to 10% and further to 7.5%. Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act has been repealed. Bills for Public Disclosure Act and Rent Control Act have been prepared and sent to Legislative Assembly. SFC's recommendations to devolve four taxes to ULBs have been fully implemented. 25% reservation for housing of urban poor has been extended to housing colonies in the private sector.

As regards reforms at ULB level, GIS based map of Srinagar city is nearing completion which will have indexing of each individual household. Credit rating by ICRA is completed. Double entry accounting system has been implemented. Modification of existing building bylaws, Sanitation Rules, building permission procedures are under process. PPP has been implemented in transport sector for car parking and public transport.

The proposed project envisages raising water supply from current levels of 20 LPCD to 155 LPCD and reducing wastage from 30% to 15%. 24x7 water supply would be available with 100% metering and NRW reduced from existing 50% to 20% with 100% cost recovery in water supply services. As the working season in the valley is for only 6 months from November onwards, material for construction especially pipes and cement needs to be procured prior to the start of the working season.

CPHEEO stated that there was a provision for metering in the first water supply project that was approved for the city under JNNURM. Principal Secretary (UD), Govt. of J&K stated that a pilot project on installation of meters in certain areas of Srinagar was taken up under another project approved earlier. However, meters installed under the project did not function properly and therefore the said project has not yielded any tangible results. Secretary UD observed that a system to monitor how the meters are functioning should be put in place and all meters installed under JNNURM projects should follow BIS standards and should be checked for performance before installation.

Representative of Ministry of Environment and Forests suggested that the State should give a commitment about the preparation for handling the sewerage that would be discharged in the project area through the proposed water supply project under consideration which is amounting to 2/3rd of 45 MGD or around 30 MGD. Principal Secretary (UD), J&K stated that the State would not be in a

position to give a commitment to implement a sewerage project at this point of time as funds needed for the city's sewerage system are of the magnitude of Rs. 1740 crores.

Regarding the project costs, Secretary UD observed that as the State has already exhausted its 7 year allocation, the project can be considered under additional funds provided vide Planning Commissions OM dated 24.12.08, and, accordingly the Central share for the project would be capped at Rs. 100 crore and the balance should be provided by the State. Principal Secretary (UD), J&K suggested that some of the items (Item No. 6, 9, 12-16) and the water testing lab may be deleted from the project cost for the time being. The State will take up these items later when funds are available. It was also agreed by the State Government that land acquisition cost would be borne from state funds

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
1.	Greater Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir*	Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities.	15640.96 capped to 12100.00	Capped at 10000.00	2500.00 (1 st installment)

*Additional allocation as per planning commission's O.M dated 24/12/2008

Madhya Pradesh:

2. **Ujjain-** Conservation, restoration and development of Mahakal Van, Mahakal Virasat Kshetra (Phase-I)

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-II)

The ULB submitted that the renovation and expansion of Mahakal Van, Mahakal Virasat Kshetra (Phase-I) is proposed to provide greater benefits to pilgrims with adequate space, residential facilities, toilets, boundary walls etc.

Mr. Rajendra Singh, Consultant ,Technical Cell of JNNURM observed that construction of housing units and high boundary walls as proposed in the project area may not be desirable keeping in view the adverse impact on the visual and environmental quality of most important heritage of the city. Regarding the issue of construction of high wall/boundary around the Mahakal, it may give an impression of a fortified place and it would be a major design issue to make the proposed opaque structure more transparent.

CPWD mentioned that the major costs included in the DPR are for the construction of the boundary wall and housing project. If these items are removed from the DPR, the cost will come down substantially.

The ULB argued that the residential units and boundary walls are proposed for the comfort and security of the pilgrims and also Mahakal is a high security zone and the overall project would not be against the ambience of the place.

Regarding the ULB share it was informed that the Mahakal Virasat Trust would bear the ULB share and the Trust has adequate funds for the purpose. CSMC observed that the Trust should pass a Resolution in this regard including bearing of O&M costs and forward the same to the Mission Directorate. It was also observed that if the Trust is financially sound then the project need not be funded by JNNURM. CSMC deferred the decision on the project till further information on boundary wall and housing project as stated above are provided by the ULB/State.

Gujarat:

3. Vadodara- Sources Augmentation for Water Supply (Phase-II)

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-III)

The proposed DPR aims to construct raw water rising mains with 1080 mm ID dia and 8.88 mm thick MS pipes of 2000 meters, new head works and construction of new WTP of 75 MLD capacity, fitted water transmission system of 1090 mm ID dia and 8.8 thick MS pipes with lining of 4500 meters and augmentation of distribution network of 2230 meters.

The intake arrangements are at Ajwa and Mahi RCW, and Sardar Sarovar Nigam Ltd has sanctioned 75 MLD water supply to Vadodara which will enable 155 LPCD water supply considering 15% UFW and benefit 52,000 households of urban poor,

CPHEEO started that the project is for source augmentation from canal and as water is available throughout the year, the project is hydrologically workable. A 24x7 water supply pilot project proposal has been approved by the standing committee and SCADA for reservoirs and distribution system would be in place.

The CSMC approved the project subject to CPHEEO observations as under:

(Rs lakhs)

Sr. No.	Mission city/ State	Project title	Project cost	Central Share	ACA proposed to be released
2	Vadodara, Gujarat	Source augmentation for water supply (canal based) Vadodara (Gujarat) Phase II	3839.00	1919.00 (50%)	480.00 (being 25% towards 1 st instal)

Gujarat IRMA:

The proposal for IRMA Gujarat was approved subject to the condition that Govt. of Gujarat will follow the draft contract document without any change on the following terms - Rs 188,100 per project review of project documentation and Rs 28,100 per visit to project site.

Kerala:**4. Kochi- Urban Road Transport Project**

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-IV)

Under the proposed DPR following works are proposed to be taken up:

- i. Construction of Thammaanam-Pullepady road
- ii. Construction of Stadium- link road
- iii. Construction of Gosree- Mangalam road
- iv. Construction of SA Road West Extension road
- v. Edapally- High Court road and junction
- vi. Railway over bridge at Pachalam, Atlantis and Ponnuruni and some small bridges

The State Govt. stated that the land acquisition is already completed for the project and project would enable faster movement in main traffic corridors. Kochi has a high water table, marshy land and tidal flows creating problems for its road network. It was stated by the State Govt. that land has been surrendered by individual owners to be used for road widening.

The 3 ROB's for Pachalam, Atlantis and Ponnuruni are not listed in the concurrence given by the Railways and it needs to be ascertained whether Railways have agreed for a cost sharing in these proposals. CPWD stated that most of the works proposed relating to ROB's have been given in the form of single line estimates which would need to be worked out in detail after examining

drawings and proper estimates and therefore the remaining works could be considered for accepting in principle till costs and designs are firmed up.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPWD as under: (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
3.	Kochi, Kerala*	Urban Road Transport Project	7604.00	3802.00	950.50 (1 st installment)

*As per planning commission's O.M dated 24/12/2008

West Bengal:

Kolkata-

5. Storm Water Drainage for Bansberia Municipality
6. Storm Water Drainage Scheme in Hoogly Chinsura Municipal area

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-V)

5. Storm Water Drainage for Bansberia Municipality

The project on storm water drainage for Bansberia Municipality will cover construction, re-gradation and resizing of surface drains; construction of new cover surface drains and under-ground pipe conduits; fittings, fixing draw shutter with civil structure and construction of drainage pumping stations for lifting water. O&M would be done out of ULB funds. The area is contiguous to the old Municipal towns with canal systems leading to the river and as the old town areas and radial growth in the outskirts are not connected, there are problems of

water logging. The project aims to link up the discharge and address water logging problems.

6. Storm Water Drainage Scheme in Hooghly Chinsura Municipal area

The storm water drainage scheme for Hooghly Chinsura Municipal area involves resizing the existing drains with introduction of new drains with covered basic masonry drains where necessary, including establishing proper outfall systems based on gravity so as to remove the drainage congestion within the Municipal area. The proposed project covers 18.4 sq. km. (100% of the total Municipal Area).

CPHEEO stated that the design is for a 2 month rainfall period while drainage projects in general use a 2 year return period. This has been done as rain sections are smaller for Kolkata as roads are very narrow. Also while preparing DPR's State Govt/ ULB should consider the entire magnitude as per a Master Plan and not prepare small projects that may not be ultimately comprehensive and may later lead to problems of inter linkages. Drainage Master Plan for Kolkata was first implemented in 1969 with the first project for Howrah and now this needs to be extended to entire area of KMDA and taken up in a phased manner. Secretary UD desired that Govt. of West Bengal may be informed of CPHEEO's observations so that project proposals in future are very comprehensive in nature.

With regard to the ongoing project in Chandernagore, the Hon. Mayor stated that active steps are being taken towards bulk metering and network systems and all new connections since 2006 have been given metered connections.

CSMC approved the above mentioned 2 projects subject to observations of CPHEEO and release of 2nd installment in one ongoing project for West Bengal as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
4.	Kolkata, West Bengal	Storm water drainage for Bansberia Municipality	2979.36	1042.78 (35%)	260.70 (1 st installment)
5.	Kolkata, West Bengal	Storm water drainage scheme in Hoogly Chinsura Municipal area	3881.96	1358.68 (35%)	339.67 (1 st installment)
6.	Kolkata, West Bengal	24X7 Water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	2521.87	882.67	220.67 (2 nd installment)

Bihar:

7. Patna- Danapur- Augmentation for water supply scheme for Danapur

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-VI)

While presenting the project to the CSMC, the Special Secretary (UD), Bihar stated that the notified Municipal area of Danapur is 15 Sq. KM with population of around 1.32 lakhs. The proposed DPR has been prepared for Augmentation for water supply for the city for the base year 2011 with the ultimate design year for 2024. The proposed project will cover the entire population of the town. While the water demand is considered at 135 LPCD, the present capacity covers only 25% of the city and water supply is inadequate (23 LPCD with storage capacity of 750 KL). The proposed project is similar in design to the earlier approved water supply projects for Phulwarisharif and Khagaul.

CPHEEO indicated that the cost of the project has been based on current SOR as well as market analysis.

Secretary UD enquired on the status of the Master Plan for water supply for Patna city. Spl. Secretary UD, Bihar stated that a comprehensive project for Patna city is under appraisal.

Regarding levying of water tariffs, Special Secretary (UD), Bihar stated that the ULB has been suggested to change the flat tariff regime to a volumetric system. The EWS connections are to be subsidized. Regarding O&M cost it was indicated that while the annual O&M expenditure is Rs. 1.78 crores, the project will generate revenue of Rs. 1.81 crore per annum.

The CSMC has approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
7.	Patna, Bihar	Augmentation for water supply scheme for Danapur	6896.45	3448.23	862.06 (1 st installment)

Andhra Pradesh:

8. Vijayawada- Providing sewerage for northern part of Vijayawada city

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-VII)

The ULB submitted that four sewerage projects have been approved for the city and the proposed DPR will cover the balance Northern part resulting in 100% coverage for the entire city under JNNURM. The estimated sewerage generation during 2006 is around 123 MLD against the treatment capacity of 80 MLD. Under the proposed DPR additional treatment capacity of 70 MLD will be constructed to meet the short fall up to 2026. After this a capacity to treat entire

150 MLD of sewage generated by the city would be available. Against estimated O&M costs of Rs 1.95 crores, current revenues are Rs. 1.75 crores and after the project is implemented O&M costs would be Rs 3.25 crores with revenues of Rs 4.10 crores.

CPHEEO stated that the implementation period of 2 years may not be achievable as this is a big project and may ultimately require 30 months to complete. Secretary UD expressed concern on the slow progress of ongoing sewerage projects which need to be expedited. It was also noted that on reforms, Andhra Pradesh has not passed Rent Control Act which was stated to be pending at the State level and needed to be expedited.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
8.	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh*	Providing sewerage for northern part of Vijayawada city	17815.00	8908.00	2227.00 (1 st installment)

* The project is under the additional allocation provided by the Planning Commissions OM dated 24.12.08

Uttar Pradesh:

9. **Allahabad**- Sewerage system of Allahabad city (Zone D) Phase-I

10. **Kanpur**- Sewerage works in district-IV in Kanpur city

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure- VIII-IX)

9. **Allahabad**- Sewerage system of Allahabad city (Zone D) Phase-I

Secretary (UD), UP indicated that the current population of Allahabad town is around 13.70 lakh. Presently Allahabad is covered with sewer network only in few parts of Zone-A and Zone-D with trunk, main sewers laid with State Plan Funds and under Ganga Action Plan. The length of existing sewers is around 452 Km. 2 sewage treatment plants have been constructed under Ganga Action Plan totaling 89 MLD of capacity.

The main components of the proposed DPR is construction of new main trunk sewer for 7.2 kms, laterals and main branch sewers of 225 kms, replacement of old trunk sewers of 5.77 kms, construction of new sewage pumping station of total 75 MLD and construction of new STP at Rajapur (60 MLD).

The ULB stated that presently sewer tax is based on water tariff. The existing water tariff is on flat rate basis based on area of the property and sewage tax is charged at the rate of 25% of the water tariff. The proposed sewerage tax is based on 50% of water tariff and in the beginning 85% of total population will be paying these charges. For remaining 15% of population, taxes will be imposed in a phased manner. Sewage generated in entire District 'D' of the city will be collected through closed conduit up to the STP and will be treated as per Pollution control norms before discharging into the River Ganga. The balance area left out after taking this project will be 68 sq kms and after 60 MLD of new STP, total treatment capacity will increase to 149 MLD against existing 176 MLD of sewage discharge.

CPHEEO stated that they have hydrologically vetted the project and sewer cleaning machinery needs to be procured by the Corporation to avoid manual cleaning. The Revenues shown seem to be high as compared to O&M costs but a separate account needs to be created for water and sewerage within the ULB accounts and these should not be merged with the General accounts of the ULB.

10. **Kanpur**- Sewerage works in district-IV in Kanpur city

Kanpur city requires 426 MLD STP capacity against which the existing capacity is only 162 MLD. 2 STP's for 43 MLD and 210 MLD have been approved earlier under JNNURM for District I and II. Currently there is no sewerage system in the proposed project area for District IV and due to rapid population growth and sewage production, 42 MLD STP for the area is needed to cater to the needs till 2025. Project for 15 MLD for District III is under preparation which would raise the total STP capacity in Kanpur city to

520 MLD against the required capacity of 672 MLD in 2025. Land for the proposed STP in the project is available.

The DPR for Sewerage works in District-IV of Kanpur has been designed to set up 130.90 Km sewerage network, 14 and 40 MLD capacity intermediate sewage pumping stations, 42 MLD capacity main sewage pumping station and 42 MLD sewage treatment plant. After the current proposal for District IV, two-thirds of population of the city and one-third of the population of the peripheral areas would get covered.

Secretary UD desired that Govt. of U.P. explore the option of gas generation in the two projects after consulting experts involved in similar projects in Chennai. It was decided that the project authorities in the Govt. of U.P. would give a specific finding after consulting experts within a month's time.

The CSMC approved the above two projects subject to observations of CPHEEO and the condition that before seeking the release of second instalments, Byelaws mandating sewer connections along with revision of sewer tariffs and opening of separate accounts for water and sewerage within the ULB would be done by the ULBs. The projects approved were as under:

(In Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
9.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh*	Sewerage system of Allahabad city (Zone D) Phase-I	35598.00	17799.00 (50%) of which 7799.00 from 7 year allocation and balance under the additional allocation provided by Planning Commission's OM dated 24.12.08	4449.75 (1 st installment)
10.	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh*	Kanpur- Sewerage works in district-IV in Kanpur city	20736.00	10000.00 (capped at 10000.00)	2500.00 (1 st installment)

* The project is under the additional allocation provided by the Planning Commission's OM dated 24.12.08

Chattisgarh:

11. Naya Raipur- water supply project for Naya Raipur

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure- X)

CEO Naya Raipur Development Authority and Spl. Secretary(Housing), Chattisgarh stated that Naya Raipur is 20 Km from Raipur city with a core area of 800 ha.

In response to query by Secretary UD, CEO NRDA stated that the Master Plan for Naya Raipur prepared by CIDCO Navi Mumbai has been approved by the Govt.of Chattisgarh. It was suggested to the State that a copy of the Master Plan may be studied by TCPO as the plan involves the futuristic development of all existing villages in the city area.

Representative of Ministry of Environment and Forest observed that the city should adopt a redevelopment plan to avoid formation of slum and congestion in future.

The ULB stated that tenders have already been called for the proposed project and clearances from Water Resource Department have also been obtained. The proposed project will provide 24x7 water supply and the water source is from River Mahanadi for which water allocation has been made. 29 UGR's are to be created in the project which envisages bulk delivery by NRDA while the distribution is to be handled through a PPP.

CPHEEO stated that WTP, feeder mains and UGR's with one hour detention time have been provided in the proposal and from there on transmission system in the new city could be provided for a 24x7 supply. As it is a new city, transmission systems to avoid hanging electric wires could be put into place as per the sectoral layout plan approved by NRDA. Dual piping system for sewerage system can be considered in order to conserve water. Service level benchmarks need to be fixed and a separate corridor for water supply and sewerage system could be put into place.

The CSMC approved the project with observations of the CPHEEO and the condition that the ULB would inform the status on these observations before seeking the release for second instalment as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
11.	Naya Raipur, Chattisgarh*	Water supply project for Naya Raipur	15623.00	capped at 10000.00	2500.00 (1 st installment) Subject to signing of MOA by the Naya Raipur Development Authority

* The project is under the additional allocation provided by the Planning Commissions OM dated 24.12.08

Maharashtra:

Nagpur-

12. Rehabilitation plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework

13. Water supply system for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure- XI)

12. Rehabilitation plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework

Commissioner of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation stated that the PPP project proposes to establish an SPV for the water supply in the city area and

make the SPV accountable. The billing cycle as well as water tariffs are proposed to be revised. UfW is envisaged to go down from 69% to 33% after giving metered connections by the SPV. The assets needing replacement would be assessed by the Private operator and the project is based on this learning. Normally 70% costs are towards raw water and energy costs and this is usually a pass through to the consumers whenever these basic costs are revised. In this PPP, losses including commercial losses would be identified along with the need for replacing and improving the existing infrastructure in order to ultimately reduce operating costs.

Under the Rehabilitation plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework, the following works will be taken up: rehabilitation inside the slum, replacement of pipe outside the slum, house service connection outside slum, replacement of fittings, repairs of pipes, installation of electromagnetic flow meters to measure the flow at DMAS to assess the water losses and water consumption pattern, rehabilitation of ESR, rehabilitation of Painch-WTP and replacement of gates of Gorawada lake and valves.

The component brought in by the private operator is for 25 years and the SPV would be 100% asset based on the Corporation which will enter into a contract with the private operator. Raw water will be purchased by Private operator from the midpoint and billing would be in an ESCROW account such that payments will be made first to the private operator and then to the Corporation to ensure timely returns to the private operator.

13. Water supply system for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters

The DPR for Water supply system for NIT (Nagpur Improvement Trust) area (Phase-II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters aims to provide 100% coverage of water supply system in the remaining area of Nagpur city which is catered by tankers at present. Tertiary distribution network available at the doorstep of the consumers, implementation of 24X7 water supply system, improvement in the standards of living of EWS by providing them to access the drinking water are proposed in the project. 30% ULB sharing involved in the project would be done by NIT.

CPHEEO stated that they have appraised the two projects and these are technically workable. Quality improvement is expected to take place along with reduction in overall O&M costs.

The CSMC approved the above mentioned 2 projects of Nagpur subject to CPHEEO's observation and release of 2nd and 3rd installments in 3 ongoing projects as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
12.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Rehabilitation plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	38786.00	19393.00	4848.25 (1 st installment)
13.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Water supply system for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters	29639.55	14819.78	3704.95 (1 st installment)
14.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Water Audit Project, Nagpur	2500.00	1250.00 (50%)	312.50 (2 nd installment)
15.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Lifting water from Pench reservoir and conveying up to Mahadula	14463.70	7231.85 (50%)	1807.96 (2 nd installment)
16.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Expansion and up gradation of water supply distribution network	3793.00	1896.50 (50%)	474.13 (3 rd installment)

MINUTES OF THE 68TH CSMC MEETING HELD ON 13.2.2009

Part-II (Funding of buses)

As per Ministry's D.O.No.K-14011/48/2006-UT (Pt.) dated 12th January, 2009 and subsequent letter No.K-14011/8/2006-UT (Pt.) dated 13.02.2009 bus procurement proposals under the economic stimulus package as received from States/cities were taken up for consideration.

2. The projects and proposals of the following cities were taken up by CSMC for funding for purchase of buses for urban transport systems under JnNURM as per grant pattern for respective cities:

Karnataka - Mysore, Bangalore

U.P. - Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Agra, Mathura

Andhra Pradesh- Hyderabad, Vijaywada, Vishakhapatnam

Maharashtra - Mumbai and Navi Mumbai

Arunachal Pradesh - Itanagar

3. Presentation made by the above 15 cities/parastatals are attached as Annexure-A.

4. Secretary (UD) drew the attention of the participants to the salient features of the scheme and emphasised the importance of quick action in view of the fact that this being taken up under the economic stimulus package, immediate time bound action is called for to go in for transparent bidding process and positioning of these buses for public transport in the respective cities latest by 30th June, 2009. Release of instalments will be at the rate of 50% of Additional Central Assistance in first installment,

40% in second installment and balance 10% in third installment. Second installment will be released on receipt of DPR Phase-II, route permission by RTA, operations tie up and loan tie up, whereas third installment will be released on commencement of satisfactory service operations. Secretary (UD)/Chairman then asked the OSD (MRTS) to explain the appraisal methodology, the broad need norms taken into account, commitments given by States and next steps.

5. OSD (MRTS) mentioned that to have uniformity in the appraisal process, the request for financing of buses as submitted by various cities/States/para-statal has been reviewed on the basis of following criteria:

- a) Buses having life more than 9 years or buses traveled above 9.5 lakh kms, whichever ever is more is considered for scrapping.
- b) For mega cities, i.e. cities with population of 4 million plus, 50 buses per lakh of population and for 0.5 million to 4 million, 40 buses per lakh of population have been taken for fleet calculation where detailed data is not available.

6. The following general remarks/observations were made by the CSMC as conditions for all the bus funding proposals to be adhered to by all the States/UTs and their ULBs/para-statal based on the discussions:

- i) The Detailed Project Report for project implementation must be submitted before claiming the second installment as per the guidelines given in Annexure-B.
- ii) The buses must be procured as per Urban Bus Specifications with the only variation that as a one time measure, cities/para-statal may go in for upto 850/900mm floor height buses also in place of 650 mm floor height buses, as also confirmed by the Department of Heavy Industries, as currently the supply of semi low floor buses/mini/midi buses with 650 mm floor height is limited. Further more for such buses which are normally with front engine the front suspension may not be "air suspension".

- iii) All buses so procured will be deployed in the city/adjoining city connected areas only and the entity concerned for running the bus service will make such arrangements that the buses are properly maintained and continue to serve the city's requirements.
- iv) Since the financial assistance for purchase of buses is being given as part of Economic Stimulus Package, immediate action is required for issue of tender notice as per the decision taken during the meeting regarding the total number of buses sanctioned for each category, without waiting for the issue of formal Minutes of the meeting. The quantity of buses of each category as advertised in the tender notice or given in the tender papers may have option clause so as to take care of the change in the quantity subsequently, if any. The procurement orders must be processed immediately and the orders should be placed by 31st March, 2009 with complete financial closure.
- v) Since the specifications for the buses are by and large frozen and the companies for supply of these buses/chassis are also known and limited, it may be considered to shorten the tender notice period so that orders can be placed quickly and the supply of buses /chassis can commence without any loss of time.
- vi) Since the cost of the buses submitted in the estimates are only estimates and the exact cost is to be fixed only after award of the tender, the exact cost of the project shall be finalised after the tender process and accordingly the second installment would be adjusted.
- vii) The State Government and the Urban Local Bodies are to waive off or reimburse their share of taxes. Accordingly, the State Governments/ULBs will issue the necessary Government orders urgently.
- viii) Wherever the city specific SPVs are to be set up for city bus service and/or BRTS, it shall be set up by 31st March, 2009.

- ix) A Control-cum-Information Centre would be set up by the State Govt./ULB/STU/SPV with a Toll Free number for ease of information dissemination to the public.
- x) Weekly progress of the project implementation as well as steps taken for implementation of various reforms committed by the States/cities as per Annexure-C may be sent to the Ministry (email id : iutindia@gmail.com).
- xi) There will be no variation in the number of buses for each category sanctioned. However, if a particular city or para-statal or State wants to go in for a higher category bus, it can do so at entirely its own cost and there will be no Central Financial Assistance towards the difference in cost.
- xii) All the buses would carry JnNURM logo prominently on both the sides for which the guidelines shall be issued separately.
- xiii) The State Government and Urban Local Body would set up required infrastructure concurrently namely Bus Stations, Bus Depots and terminals as well as ITS etc.
- xiv) The cost of Depots and contingency has been presently included in the proposed cost. However, a final decision on whether these activities would be funded under JnNURM under the present scheme or not would be taken within a fortnight and communicated subsequently. The total cost would be accordingly adjusted at the stage of release of second installment.
- xv) Wherever project endorsement has not been forwarded by SLSCs, the same shall be done immediately but not later than 31.03.2009.
- xvi) The procurement of buses should promote products with chassis and buses from manufacturing facilities in India.

6.1 CSMC noted that States/cities are agreeable and committed to all the above general observations as conditions to be observed by all States/UTs and their ULBs/para-statals in respect of their bus funding proposals. This will enable the cities to

have a more organised, commuters friendly city bus transport thereby making a significant contribution to improvement in public transport.

7. The following specific Project proposals were discussed at the meeting. The CSMC considered the appraisal note from UT Division and the comments/responses of the respective state/city representatives on the observations.

7.1 KARNATAKA

7.1.1 MYSORE:

The city officials stated that the city traffic is a heterogeneous - mix of fast & slow moving vehicles and the current vehicular population is 3.55 lakhs which is growing at the rate of 8-9% per annum while KSRTC is the only public transport service provider in the city.

The actual analysis of the project shows that the existing condition of buses is poor. Most are without doors and entry and exit is not easy due to floor heights. *The total demand of the city authorities is of 370 buses including 46 Class A, 153 Class B, 153 Class C and 18 Class D buses amounting to a total of Rs. 130.18 Cr. of which the Central government share is to be 80% i.e. Rs. 104.14 Cr.*

The Secretary (UD) pointed out that Funding of Buses is a one time measure upto 30.6.2009 which requires that the specified schedule be maintained and the project be completed within deadline. He further added that the fare revision and fare fixation methodology be given in the DPR Phase II. The city's involvement in the process would also be required.

In reply, the city officials committed that the **SPV involving the ULB would be set up by 31.03.2009 and the buses would be operational by the end of June, 2009.**

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement/parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

Regarding the fare fixation, the city officials mentioned that fare is automatically linked to the fuel prices and the fare revision is done as and when the fuel prices rise by Rs.3 per litre.

They propose to run the buses departmentally.

Considering the factor that Mysore is a tourist place with a huge floating population, the CSMC approved 100 buses for the city in the first phase as per details given below:

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Low floor Ac(400 mm)	20	20%	67.40	13.48
Semi-low floor (650mm)	41	41%	28.00	11.48
Medium floor (900mm)	39	39%	23.00	8.97
Total	100	100%		33.93
Destination boards				3.22
Contingency cost @3.5%				1.30
Total Cost				38.45

7.1.2 BANGALORE:

Being the 5th largest City in India with a population of 70 Lakhs (BMA), Bangalore's demand as projected by BMTC (Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation-a city specific SPV) was for 1669 buses. As per the city officials, in the existing fleet, each bus operates an average 12.7 trips daily and an average 3 bus trips in peak hour. Addition of the buses will increase the operational frequency to over 4 bus trips per hour per route.

In their vision plans, they included

- GIS based Vehicle Tracking
- Online PIS
- Electronic Ticketing System
- Computerization of Depots and Corporate office
- Computerization of Corporate Offices
- Surveillance System at depots and establishment of Central Control Room
- Building of the inter modal Transit Centre at Subhash Nagar (KBS)

They mentioned that for 53 Semi Low Floor buses which they had procured, problems are being faced and as such, they are being phased out. Their fleet utilisation is 95% and load factor 70%.

The fare revision is done automatically based on the fuel prices by BMTC and they inform the Government. The fare revision is generally done every two years.

They also mentioned that with the addition of the buses, new areas would be covered in the city. In Bangalore, bus operation is a completely State monopoly and no permits are issued to private parties. As such they intend to run the buses departmentally as they have one of the best staff to bus ratio and are also consistently making operational profits.

The city officials also committed to take up various reforms in the field of urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement/parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

Based on the principle of equitable distribution across India, the CSMC approved 700 buses for Bangalore city in the first phase as per following details:

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Ordinary Bus- 850/900 mm	490	70%	22.00	107.80
Semi deluxe-650mm	70	10%	31.16	21.82
Super deluxe 400 mm AC	140	20%	69.33	97.60
Total	700			227.22
Contingency cost @3.5%				7.95
Total Cost				235.17

It was also decided that the BMTC Board will have one nominee of Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India as its Member. It was also decided that the demand for the remaining buses could be considered subsequently once proposals from most of other cities have also been considered by CSMC.

7.2 UTTAR PRADESH

Financial Assistance for Purchase of Buses under Urban Transport in Seven Cities of Uttar Pradesh

The representative of the state Government specified that traffic and transport situation in most cities of Uttar Pradesh clearly point towards an urgent necessity for an efficient, reliable and cost effective public transport solution. The present public transport system in all the 7 cities is dismally poor.

In Lucknow the existing public transport system consist of 36 standard size CNG buses and 137 diesel buses by UPSRTC. Average trip length is about 5 kms. As per Court ruling, Lucknow, Agra and Kanpur have to switch over to CNG. The total requirement of

fleet is 505 i.e. 25 low floor AC, 101 low floor non AC, 101 semi low floor, 151 upto 900 mm and 126 mini buses.

Kanpur has presently only 39 standard size CNG buses and average trip length of about 5 kms. It has 5,42,590 registered vehicles and a population of 27.16 lakhs. The total requirement of fleet is 550 i.e. 28 low floor AC, 110 low floor non AC, 110 semi low floor, 165 upto 900 mm and 158 mini buses.

Allahabad has presently only 36 UPSRTC buses and some mini buses. It has 5.0 lakh registered vehicles and the population is 10.42 lakhs. The total requirement of fleet is 198 i.e. 40 low floor non AC, 40 semi low floor, 79 upto 900 mm and 40 mini buses.

Agra has presently only 21 UPSRTC buses and some mini buses. It has 4.75 lakh registered vehicles and the population is 12.75 lakhs. The total requirement of fleet is 208 i.e. 21 low floor AC, 42 low floor non AC, 42 semi low floor, 73 upto 900 mm and 31 mini buses. As per Court ruling only CNG buses are permitted in Agra.

Varanasi has presently only 188 private mini buses. It has 3.8 lakh registered vehicles and the population is 12 lakhs. The total requirement of fleet is 240 i.e. 12 low floor AC buses, 48 low floor non AC, 48 semi low floor, 60 upto 900 mm and 72 mini buses.

Meerut has presently only 121 private mini buses. It has 3.3 lakh registered vehicles and the population is 11.61 lakhs. The total requirement of fleet is 222 i.e. 44 low floor non AC, 33 semi low floor, 100 upto 900 mm and 44 mini buses.

Mathura has presently only some private mini buses. It has 1.25 lakh registered vehicles and the population is 3.23 lakhs. The total requirement of fleet is 67 mini buses.

The state committed to various reforms like setting up of UMTA, UTF, TIMCC, coming out with TOD policy, advertisement & parking policy and prepare CMPs before second installment. UPSRTC has already tied up for loans and all procedures are complete and orders for buses would be placed by 31.03.2009. On being asked by the Secretary (UD), the officials also explained that the fare structure is controlled by the government and it has not been revised since last three years.

They also agreed to set up and independent regulator for fare fixation and monitoring standard of service.

State Government assured that getting permits by UPSRTC is not the issue as the routes are nationalised by the State Government.

The State Government assured that it will set up city specific SPV for all the 7 cities having equal participation from UPSRTC, concerned city Municipal Corporation and the concerned city development authority by 31.03.2009 positively.

After detailed discussions the CSMC approved buses for the 7 cities as per the following details:

7.2.1 Lucknow

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Ordinary Bus - 830/900 mm	90	30%	25	22.50
Semi delux -650 mm	60	20%	28	16.80
Delux non AC- 400 mm	60	20%	49	29.40
Super delux AC- 400 mm	15	5%	69.3	10.40
Mini Buses(628 mm)	75	25%	13	9.75
Total	300	100%		88.85
Total ITS Cost				4.50
5 Depot Cost @ 6 core each				30.00
Contingency cost @3.5%				4.32
Total Cost				127.66

7.2.2 Kanpur

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Ordinary Bus- 830/900 mm	90	30%	25	22.50
Semi delux -650 mm	60	20%	28	16.80
Delux non AC- 400 mm	60	20%	49	29.40
Super delux AC-400 mm	15	5%	69.3	10.40
Mini Buses (628 mm)	75	25%	13	9.75
Total	300	100		88.85
Total ITS Cost @ 1.5 lakh for each bus				4.50
5 Depot Cost @ 6 core each				30.00
Contingency cost @3.5%				4.32
Total Cost				127.66

7.2.3 Allahabad

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Ordinary Bus - 830/900 mm	60	40%	21.33	12.80
Semi delux -650 mm	30	20%	25	7.50
Delux non AC- 400 mm	30	20%	49	14.70
Mini Buses (628 mm)	30	20%	10	3.00
Total	150	100%		38.00
Total ITS Cost @ 1.5 lakh for each bus				2.25
2 Depot Cost @ 6 core each				12.00
Contingency cost @3.5%				1.83
Total Cost				54.08

7.2.4 Agra

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Ordinary Bus - 830/900 mm	70	35%	25	17.50
Semi delux -650 mm	40	20%	28	11.20

Delux non AC- 400 mm	40	20%	49	19.60
Super delux AC -400 mm	20	10%	69.3	13.86
Mini Buses (628 mm)	30	15%	13	3.90
Total	200	100%		66.06
Total ITS Cost				3.00
2 Depot Cost @ 6 core each				12.00
Contingency cost @3.5%				2.84
Total Cost				83.90

7.2.5 Varanasi

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Ordinary Bus - 830/900 mm	37	25%	21.33	7.89
Semi delux -650 mm	30	20%	25	7.50
Delux non AC- 400 mm	30	20%	49	14.70
Super delux AC- 400 mm	8	5%	69.3	5.54
Mini Buses(628 mm)	45	30%	10	4.50
Total	150	100%		40.14

Total ITS Cost @ 1.5 lakh for each bus	2.25
2 Depot Cost @ 6 core each	12.00
Contingency cost @3.5%	1.90
Total Cost	56.29

7.2.6 Meerut

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Ordinary Bus - 830/900 mm	67	45%	21.33	14.29
Semi delux -650 mm	23	15%	25	5.75
Delux non AC- 400 mm	30	20%	49	14.70
Mini Buses(628 mm)	30	20%	10	3.00
Total	150	100%		37.74
Total ITS Cost @ 1.5 lakh for each bus				2.25
2 Depot Cost @ 6 core each				12.00
Contingency cost @3.5%				1.82
Total Cost				53.81

7.2.7 Mathura

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Mini Buses(628 mm)	60	100%	10	6.00
Total	60	100%		6.00
Total ITS Cost @ 1.5 lakh for each bus				0.90
1 Depot Cost @ 6 core each				4.00
Contingency cost @3.5%				0.38
Total Cost				11.28

7.3 ANDHRA PRADESH

VIJAYAWADA, VISHAKHAPATNAM & HYDERABAD:

The representative of the State Government specified that the Public transport in these cities is run by the APSRTC under the State monopoly. There are 381,422 and 3179 buses in total operating in the Vijaywada, Vishakhapatnam and Hyderabad respectively. It was mentioned that the fare is fixed by the State Government. The last fare revision was done in 2003. The APSRTC representative proposed that the fare for ordinary buses be increased by 5% per annum and for premium service the fare would be 1.5 times of ordinary buses which will be increased 10% per annum. They also added that all the existing buses will be converted in CNG and the proposed ones too will be CNG. The city officials told that all the depots will have CNG within 3 months when enquired by OSD (MRTS).

UMTA has already been set up for Hyderabad under the Legislative cover. It was explained to them that a separate UMTA would be required for each of the city of Vijaywada and Vishakapatnam. The city official told that SPV for Vijaywada and Vishakapatnam has already been set up with 2/3rd participation from APSRTC and 1/3rd

from the concerned city Municipal Corporation. The city specific SPV for running of city bus services in Hyderabad will be set up involving APSRTC and Hyderabad Municipal Corporation by 31st March 2009.

The city officials also committed to take up various reforms in the field of urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement/parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

The requirement of buses for Hyderabad projected as 1244, whereas for Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam it was projected as 499 and 477 buses respectively including buses for BRTS.

After detailed discussions the CSMC approved buses for the 3 cities as per the following details in Phase-I:

7.3.1 Hyderabad

Category of Bus	No. of buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (890/900 mm)	560	80	22	123.20
Low Floor AC-400mm	140	20	54	75.60
	700	100		198.80
Contingency cost @3.5%				6.96
Total				205.76

It was also decided that the city specific SPV Board will have one nominee of Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India as its Member. It was also decided that the demand for the remaining buses could be considered subsequently once proposals from most of other cities have also been considered by CSMC.

7.3.2 Vijayawada

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor -890 mm	192	80	22	42.24
Low Floor AC-400mm	48	20	54	25.92
	240	100		68.16
1 Depots & Workshop @ 1.5 crore				1.50
Contingency cost @3.5%				2.44
Total				72.10

The total of 240 buses sanctioned includes 40 buses for BRTS.

7.3.3 Vishakhapatnam

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (890 mm)	200	80	22	44.00
Low Floor AC-400mm	50	20	54	27.00
	250	100		71.00
1 Depots & Workshop @ 1.5 crore				1.50
Contingency cost @3.5%				2.54
Total				75.04

The total of 250 buses sanctioned includes 50 buses for BRTS.

7.4 MAHARASHTRA

THANE, Mumbai (BEST) and NAVI MUMBAI:

The representative of the State Government mentioned that BEST Mumbai runs buses in Thane and Navi Mumbai also along with the buses run by the Municipal Corporations of the respective cities. The fare limits are fixed by State Transport Authority (STA) and BEST can fix fares within those limits. The state proposed that the fare for ordinary buses be increased by 5% per annum and for premium service the fare would be 1.5 times of ordinary buses which will be increased 10% per annum. The officials provided the following information regarding the reforms-

- **UMTA** – Formulated by MMRDA for the complete Metropolitan Area
- **UTF** – Proposed
- **Parking Policy** – Proposed
- **Advertisement Policy** – Proposed
- **Policy for Transit Oriented Development** – Proposed
- **Traffic Information and Management Centre** – Proposed
- **Regulatory Mechanism for Periodic Revision of Fares** – RTA

They were asked to submit detailed timelines for all these reforms and submit all the details by 31st March, 2009.

BEST presently has 3810 buses and planned to install GPS on 1200 buses. Presently there are 70 air conditioned buses which are being increased to 200. The fleet utilization factor is 89.36%. At present 5 depots are with CNG and remaining 24 depots are planned to be converted to CNG within 5 years. 10% of the total revenue is from non fare sources. Mumbai is a completely public transport oriented city with 88% trips being undertaken through buses and suburban rail. Accordingly, BEST proposed 1606 buses to be funded under JnNURM. All these buses are proposed to be run departmentally.

Navi Mumbai has been developed by CIDCO and the city has existing fleet of 261 buses being run by Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport. The share of public transport trips through buses is 36% and by suburban rail it is 33%. The fare varies from Rs.4/- to Rs.20/-. The fares are fixed by the Municipal Transport Committee. The city proposed that the buses would be run with drivers and conductors taken on contract. They were advised to explore the option of public private partnership in operation and

maintenance. They were also advised to send the annual report alongwith the balance sheet of the Municipal Corporation as well as the Municipal Transport to MoUD, Gol within a fortnight. They projected a requirement of 368 buses.

After detailed discussions the CSMC approved buses for the 2 cities as per the following details in Phase-I:

7.4.1 BEST, Mumbai

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor- 850/900 mm	560	80	22	123.20
Low Floor AC-400mm	140	20	54	75.60
	700	100		198.80
Contingency cost @3.5%				6.96
Total				205.76

It was also decided that the demand for the remaining buses could be considered subsequently once proposals from most of other cities have also been considered by CSMC.

7.4.2 Navi Mumbai

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor- 650/900 mm	120	80	20	24.00
Low Floor AC- 400mm	30	20	55	16.50
	150	100		40.50
Contingency cost @3.5%				1.42
Total				41.92

7.5 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

7.5.1 ITANAGAR:

The State representative mentioned that the State Transport Undertaking is presently running the buses in the State. The existing fleet comprises of 21 standard size vehicles, 3 vehicles of 27 seater and 2 smaller vehicles. They had proposed a total of 63 buses of standard sizes including 2 low floor AC buses. It was pointed out by OSD (MRTS) that with 2 airconditioned buses it is not possible to run a premium service with desired frequency. Doubts were also expressed whether standard buses would be allowed on the city roads. The State representative was asked to send a written confirmation immediately from the State Transport Department that a standard size buses will be allowed on city roads.

The State representative also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement/parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. He also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After detailed discussions the CSMC approved buses as per the following details-

Itanagar

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi Low Floor-650mm	5	21	23	1.23
Standard Bus-900/850mm	20	79	15	2.95
	25	100		4.18
Contingency cost @3.5%				0.15
Total				4.32

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Guidelines for detailed DPR-Phase II

- Scientific determination of bus network, routes, frequencies, bus stops.
- Details of infrastructure arrangement being made to accord priority to the operation of buses; and other infrastructure improvement required including dedicated bus lane or demarcated bus lane on all the arterial roads.
- Details of city specific wholly owned SPV/umbrella body being set up or already set up controlling and managing city bus service/BRTS.
- Details of the institutional arrangements being put in place for introduction/improvement of the public transport system;
- Details of how the buses shall be maintained through their entire useful life;
- Concessioning strategy for operation of buses and involvement of private sector in public bus transportation, wherever applicable;
- Details of the ITS facilities regarding fare collection system; operation and maintenance system proposed to be put in place;
- Mechanism for implementation of passenger information system and management; scientific management control/management information system;
- Integration of the services with other public transport systems and the multimodal integration;
- System of performance evaluation, incentives and penalties for performance efficiency;
- Institutional mechanism for periodic studies and assessment of travel pattern;
- Institutional mechanism of periodic revision of fares, but not only city bus service, but other modes of public transport and intermediate transport;
- Strategy for making bus operations financially self sustainable;
- Details of the proposed UMTA structure, composition, legal backing, functions, manpower requirements and staffing plan, etc alongwith time lines for implementation.

- Details of the Urban Transport Fund proposed to be set up the State and City level, along with the sources of funding, estimates of funds that will be raised, management plan for the fund, eligible claims from the fund, appraisal and approval mechanism for claims from the fund, etc., alongwith time lines.
- Advertisement policy statement which taps advertisement revenue on public transport, intermediate public transport and public utilities for public purposes subject to relevant legislations and time lines for implementation.
- Parking policy statement wherein parking fee represents the true value of land occupied, banning of parking on arterial/ring roads, multilevel parking centres in city centres with park and ride facility etc. and time lines for implementation.
- Mechanism to enforce the parking policy that has been formulated along with restrictions on parking proposed to be implemented as well as new parking spaces to be created.
- Transit Oriented Development (TOD) policy and amendments proposed in the byelaws to encourage TOD.
- Details of the coordination department in the State Government and the measures proposed to strengthen the concerned department to deal with the subject of urban transport.
- Details of the Traffic Information and Management Control Centre proposed to be set up giving its
 - Objectives / Functions
 - Structure
 - Reporting Channel
 - Staffing
 - Information systems
 - Control systems
- Control-cum-Information Centre to be set up and should have a Toll Free No.

**Weekly report on implementation of the project for
procurement of buses under JnNURM as part of the economic
stimulus package**

Name of the city:

Date of report:

Milestone	Date of completion	Anticipated date of completion
Issue of Notice Inviting Tender for procurement of buses		
Receipt of bids against NIT		
Evaluation of bids		
Placement of orders		
Commencement of discussions on securing loans, if any		
Financial closure for loan funds, if any		
Issue of Govt order for waiver/ reimbursement of state and ULB taxes		
Finalization of concession agreement structure with private operators		
Identification of routes for operation of new buses		
Signing of concession agreements for operations		
Preparation of MoA and AoA for new SPV to manage city operations, if any		
Incorporation of new SPV, if any		
Setting up of control cum information centre with toll free number		

Bus prioritization- demarcation / dedicated lanes, prioritization at signals		
Identification of sites for depots / terminals		
Setting up of depots / terminals with maintenance facilities		
Finalization of the UMTA Bill		
Obtaining approval of the State Cabinet to UMTA Bill		
Approval of State Legislative Assembly		
Assent by the Governor to the UMTA Bill		
Formulation of the Parking Policy		
Approval of the competent authority to the parking policy		
Official announcement of the parking policy		
Formulation of the TOD policy		
Approval of the competent authority to the TOD policy		
Official announcement of the TOD policy		
Formulation of the Advertisement policy		
Approval of the competent authority to the advertisement policy		
Official announcement of the advertisement policy		
Formulation of the policy for an urban transport fund		
Approval of the competent authority to the urban transport fund		
Official announcement regarding the urban transport fund		

Minutes of the 69th CSMC held on 20/21.02.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India

The 69th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Urban Infrastructure Governance component of JNNURM was held on 20/21.02.09 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Govt. of India. The list of participants is annexed.

PART-I

The following projects and proposals were taken up by the CSMC:

Himachal Pradesh

1. Rehabilitation of water supply distribution system for Shimla city

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-I)

The project aims to strengthen the existing distribution system and replace gravity mains to ensure equitable distribution of water supply for the entire town of Shimla having 2.10 lakh population at present. The current water availability of 30 MLD provides supply at 120 LPCD with coverage of 70% which is met from 5 sources with most distribution lines that are over 100 years old. In addition 20 MLD of water from river Giri is likely to be commissioned from June 2009 bringing availability to 50 MLD against requirement of 53 MLD. The geographic coverage of city limits that has now increased to 27.95 sq kms would be covered under the project ensuring 100% geographical coverage with 135 LPCD, reduction of NRW from 25% to 20%, raising hours of supply from 2 hours per day to a 24x7 system, 100% cost recovery in water supply services from current levels of 70% and envisages that no person will receive less than 70 LPCD.

CPHEEO stated that this is the first water supply under JNNURM for Shimla and the basis for undertaking this is to strengthen the distribution systems. Newly merged area would also be taken up for coverage of distribution system in the project.

Representative from Ministry of Environment observed that water supply in Shimla gets disrupted during snowfalls in winters and that adequate safeguards must be taken to prevent pipe bursts.

Regarding reforms, the Municipal Commissioner stated for State level reforms, the State Govt. has recently enacted Public Disclosure Law during Feb'09 and stamp duty has been reduced to 5%. With regard to ULB level

reforms eGovernance would be in place by 30th June 2009 and internal earmarking of funds would be done for the next year's budget. Reforms towards PPP and building byelaws have been achieved by the ULB.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
1.	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh*	Rehabilitation of water supply distribution system for Shimla city	7236.00	5788.80 (80%)	1447.20 (1 st install.)

*Additional allocation as per Planning Commission's O.M dated 24/12/2008

Tamil Nadu

2. Construction of Heritage Precincts along EVR Periyar Salai, Chennai

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-III)

Municipal commissioner Chennai stated that the project envisages heritage conservation works of Ripon buildings which house the oldest Municipal Corporation of the country that was built during 1909-1913 and the Victoria Public Hall which earlier functioned as the Town Hall for the city. The buildings have deteriorated over time as the lime plaster that was used in the facial work has lost its strength and deterioration in plastering work due to salinity in the sea breeze. The proposed works for Ripon buildings are for roof restoration, clock tower restoration, interior and exterior restoration works, flooring and restoration of statues. The works for Victoria Public Hall are for repairs of ground floor, headroom, landscaping, compound walls. The project duration is for 20 months and O&M costs would be borne by the Corporation.

Secretary UD enquired regarding the organisation that does the conservation works for heritage in the city. Municipal Commissioner Chennai stated that a committee with representative from ASI as Member has been constituted to oversee the execution of works which will be awarded on contractual basis.

CPWD stated that the works are not typical civil works as they are restoration works of old buildings that need to look similar to the original works. Representative from Environment Ministry stated that such works need to ensure that the original quality of works get restored with similar building materials. It was informed that original Burma teak wood that was used in the building is no longer available and first quality teak wood would be used.

Secretary UD stated that the proposal is being approved with the condition that the restoration work would be conducted so as to conform to the original character to the best extent possible with structural soundness to be ensured by the Corporation taking into account the existing features following building heritage and conservation byelaws.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPWD as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
2	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Construction of Heritage Precincts along EVR Periyar Salai, Chennai	610.00	213.50(35%)	53.37(1 st installment)

3. Madurai: Providing Combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-IV)

The project combines water supply scheme for two Municipalities and four Town Panchayats of Madurai Local Planning area in 63.63 sqkms of combined area. The design is for 135LPCD from current 70 LPCD levels benefiting a population of 1.66 lakhs (2001) in about 53175 households with tapping of water from the Cauvery river to LPA towns of Madurai and river Vaigai for Sholavandan town Panchayat. The minority population of 15474 residing in the area would benefit from the project and the project would be executed by TNWSDB in 24 months.

The components of the project are 39.14 kms of distribution network for the 5 CWSs towns and 9.315 kms network for Sholavandan Town Panchayat, with 11 service reservoirs, 156 kms of pumping mains, 82.14 kms of gravity mains, 3 booster sumps, 6 intermediate sumps, 5 receiving sumps. Tariffs are to be revised from flat rate per connection to a volumetric basis which will raise revenues from current Rs 1.52 crores to Rs 5.70 crores which will meet the O&M costs that are currently at Rs 1.40 crores and are expected to rise to Rs. 4.96 crores.

CPHEEO stated that for the adjoining 6 areas, water supply projects are already approved and now the entire city would be covered with this project. The area experiences drought conditions in summers and talks are hence going on to have Periyar River as water source. The project would ensure 100% metering and tariffs would be revised from flat rate to differentiated rates. It was also stated that for the project the State Govt needs to take up water allocation from Cauvery River from the Water utilization Committee under the Water Resources Ministry. The ULBs which have not signed the MOAs must quickly sign the same.

Chairmen from the ULB's stated that the project is important for the city and would ensure water availability and distribution for the citizens in their ULBs.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO along with release of second installment for Madurai Solid waste management as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
3	Madurai, Tamil Nadu*	Providing Combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area*	20141.00	1007.50(50%)	2517.62(1 st installment)
4.	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Solid waste management for Madurai	7429.00	3714.50	929.00 (2 nd installment)

*Additional allocation as per Planning Commission's O.M dated 24/12/2008

Karnataka:

Projects for second and subsequent instalments for ongoing projects in Bangalore and Mysore were taken up. The representative from State Govt. of Karnataka stated that for the projects on M.G. Road, and Malleswaram, the CSMC had imposed a condition that the projects should be suitably built into the overall integrated urban transport plan. It was stated that the State Govt had approved a Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan (CTTP) that was prepared by M/s RITES and these projects are a part of the overall CTTP. Regarding achieving property tax coverage of 85% and 90% collection efficiency by the ULB that was imposed by the CSMC while approving the project for Yeshwantpur, it was stated that BMP has seen near doubling of its area to 500 sq kms with addition of peripheral areas which had low coverage of 30% of taxes. This has resulted in overall % of collection efficiency and coverage dropping but due to SAS system on Unit area basis being adopted for the entire area, it is expected that the coverage would rise.

Second and subsequent instalments on nine projects from Karnataka were approved by the CSMC as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
5	Bangalore, Karnataka	Up gradation of sidewalk and asphaltic work of roads and surroundings, M.G. road areas	4361.16	1526.41	381.60 (3 rd installment)
6.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Construction of Grade Separator at Yeshwantpur Circle	2157.91	755.27	377.64 (2 nd and 3 rd installment)
7.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Remodeling of primary & secondary storm water drains at Vishabhavati Valley including Kethmaranahalli & Arkavathi Minor Valley-I and Kathriguppa Minor Valley-III	22826.00	7989.10	1997.27 (3 rd installment)

8.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Up gradation of sidewalk and asphaltic work of roads and surroundings, Koramangala areas	5044.90	1765.72	441.43 (3 rd installment)
9.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Construction of Underpass at Malleswaram Circle	1245.21	435.82	108.96 (3 rd installment)
10.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Augmentation of drinking water from CWSS State-IV Phase-I by additional 100 MLD for 7 city Municipal Corporation	1226.00	429.10	85.82 (3 rd installment)
11.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar	889.58	311.35	77.83 (2 nd installment)
12.	Mysore, Karnataka	Remodeling of water supply distribution network, automation and integrated management for Mysore city	19454.00	15563.20	3890.08 (2 nd installment)
13.	Mysore, Karnataka	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Mysore	8525.74	6820.59	1705.15 (2 nd installment)

Maharashtra:

Second and subsequent instalments for Maharashtra were approved by the CSMC as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
14.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Road Over Bride	8628.00	4314	1078.50 (3 rd installment)

15.	Pune, Maharashtra	Augmentation of upgradation of sewerage treatment plant and providing pumping stations in Pune	8613.00	4306.50	1076.63(3 rd instalment)
16	Pune, Maharashtra	Renewal and management of Sewerage & Drainage disposal system in Pune	9778.00	4889.00	1222.25 (3 rd instalment)
17	Pune, Maharashtra	Bus Rapid Transport System-Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008	43422.00	21711.00	10855.50(2 nd & 3 rd instalments)
18	Pune, Maharashtra	Bus Rapid Transit(Phase-I)	47662.20	23831.10	5957.78(3 rd instalment)

Bihar:

19. Bodhgaya: Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-X)

The representative from State Govt. of Bihar stated that the town with a population of 30,880 (2001) in an area of 19 sq kms does not have any sewerage system. The proposed project envisages 100% sewerage coverage of the town through a sewer network of 58.27 kms, pumping mains of 450 m, 9 sewerage pumping stations and 10 MLD STP. The project would be executed by NBCC in a period of 24 months.

CPHEEO stated that the project would cover the entire city's toilet facilities and 100% coverage would be ensured for the areas having permanent residents as well as floating population. The project proposes to raise revenues by sale of sludge and levying of a sewer cess which would generate revenues per annum of Rs 69 lakhs while the expenditure last year was Rs 166.90 lakhs. This gap is likely to increase after execution of the project as O&M costs would then rise. In order to make the project a self sustaining one on O&M it was stated that differential cess slab on water tariffs may be levied.

CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO with the conditions that before second instalments are sought, the ULB would provide a copy of the Resolution adopting the cess on water tariffs as suggested by CPHEEO to meet O&M costs.

20. Patna: Improvement and augmentation of water supply system of Patna City:

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-IX)

Representative from State Govt of Bihar stated that Patna Municipal area spread out over an area of 99.05 sq kms, through this project would get a 24x7 water supply system for the entire city area except a sparsely populated part of the Southern city with an assured quality, quantity and pressure of water supply. Although the city has Ganga, Son, Punpun Rivers on its boundaries, ground water sources are used for drinking water purposes through 98 tube wells pumping water directly to the distribution mains. 23 OHSRs do exist but are not in use for distribution. A large number of private tube wells exist as an alternative to the public water supply and this is now resulting in ground water deterioration.

CPHEEO stated that although the city has 120 LPCD supply levels, quality of groundwater is deteriorating and 50% of the tube wells in the city have become contaminated and unfit for use. For the North and Southern areas in the city, additional requirements are needed for which more bore wells were being proposed but surface water that exists in plenty is proposed to be used along with decrease in UfW. It is proposed to have a 220 MLD water treatment plant with raw water intake and pump house, lay zonal feeder mains, augment and improve distribution network, construct 66 new tube wells and rehabilitate 14 existing ones, construct 144 new OSRs. The 24x7 design with new pipelines for distribution would decrease UfW while ensuring 100% coverage in the city. It is proposed that metering be introduced 100% for bulk and domestic consumers. ULB has passed a Resolution for introducing tariffs on volumetric basis and undertake a pilot area to ultimately reduce the UfW from 40% currently to 15% levels.

Representative from Ministry of Environment stated that groundwater contamination around Patna city is very high with chemicals including nitrates and the source of contamination needs to be identified. New tube wells to be used in the project need to be restricted to areas that are not contaminated after proper ground water analysis as Arsenic is reported in the outskirts of Patna city. Also as even existing Tube wells are not being taken care of it may be difficult for the ULB to take care of further new tube wells as existing assets are not being properly looked after and maintenance is lacking.

CPHEEO agreed with this observation and stated that no manpower is available for understanding the distribution systems and maintain the existing systems and capacity building needs to be taken up by the state Govt. The problem in Patna is compounded as water supply lines are below sewerage lines in many areas and run right in the centre of the roads rather than the road side.

Project duration also needs to be brought down to 3 years and not 5 years as proposed earlier.

The Hon. Mayor of Patna stated that these concerns would be addressed and with the water supply project slum connections would also be given. Resolution of the ULB would be provided revising the rates in order to meet the O&M expenses of the water supply system.

Secretary UD observed that the increase in charges needs to be done after proper supply is provided. This process needs to be handheld by the Govt/ Corporation and it is important that the project fully delivers what it is meant to and all that has been stated as objectives in the project gets achieved. It is important that the Corporation develops its capacity to take over the project and run it and the public is motivated from the project to pay for these services. In order that the project execution capability is enhanced before release of second instalments, IRMA needs to be put into place to oversee project execution. The Consultants that have drawn up the DPR need to be also accountable and would need to develop partnership in design and execution of the project with the Corporation so that the projected benefits from the project get completed and this would be examined at the time of seeking the fourth installment for the project. O&M through management contract needs to be put into place before project completion as the Corporation does not have the capability to do so. This could be taken up starting with the treatment plant and one zone can be taken up as a Pilot for the contract and later on the model could be extended throughout the city.

The CSMC approved the two projects of Bihar subject to observations of CPHEEO and conditions as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
19.	Bodhgaya, Bihar	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	9594.34	7675.47 (80%)	1918.87 (1 st installment)
20	Patna, Bihar	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system of Patna city	42698.00	21349.00 (50%)	5337.25 (1 st installment)

Rajasthan:

21. Ajmer-Pushkar: Storm Water drains

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-XIV)

The State Govt. of Rajasthan's representative stated that the project aims to provide drainage facilities for Ajmer and Pushkar towns in a comprehensive manner integrating the existing old drainage network. Past data indicates that flooding has led to loss of lives and property in 1975 and 1979 and with rampant encroachment of drains and siltation due to dumping of solid waste and weeds, the natural channels leading to the existing water bodies like Anasagar and Khanpura are not able to prevent water logging even in rainfalls of moderate intensity during normal monsoons.

CPHEEO stated that the project ensures 100% coverage of the city area and have been prepared after listing out the primary drains and are designed on 15 minutes rainfall data. The drainage components involved are strengthening of main drainage systems along with major drains and roadside drains. However while implementation of the project proper coordination between Ajmer and Pushkar will have to be done. Representative from Environment Ministry also stated that during the implementation of the National Lake Conservation Program, there were issues in coordination that had affected project implementation.

Secretary UD, Govt. of Rajasthan stated that as one agency would do the works, coordination between the two projects would be ensured through the District Collector although the works taken up will be in separate areas without any overlap. To a query by Secretary UD on the involvement of the ULB's, it was stated that the project has been adopted by the ULB's.

CPHEEO stated that the project is technically sound and can be completed in a duration of 2 years.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO along with a proposal for release of second installment for Jaipur as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
21.	Ajmer-Pushkar, Rajasthan*	Storm Water Drains*	6108.00	4886.00(80%)	1221.50(1 st installment)
22.	Jaipur, Rajasthan	Conservation & propagation of Panna Meena Bawari Ambar, Jaipur	431.00	215.50 (50%)	53.88 (being 25% as 2 nd install.)

*The project is under additional allocation provided by Planning Commission's O.M. dated 24.12.08

West Bengal:

23. Water supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-VIII)

Located to the North of Kolkata, it is one of the 39 Municipalities within KMDA. The town comprises of 20 wards covering an area of 8.28 sq.km with a total population of 106071 (2001 census) including urban poor population of 53036 (50%) and minority population of 19093 (18%). There is only 70% coverage based upon ground water sources through 24 tube wells that cannot cope with the current demand for water supply. Also increasingly ground water is developing alkalinity making it unfit for consumption. Although the total capacity is 14.40 MLD, the ULB is in a position to supply 70 to 80 LPCD due to 35 to 40% UfW for 10 hours through direct pumping due to lack of ESR causing substantial power losses and interruptions during power outages. The project therefore aims to develop adequate surface water source to generate enough water supply to provide for 100% of households as per norms.

The 24x7 water supply project envisages raw water intake jetty and pump house at discharge capacity of 316 lps, raw water raising main for 200m, 27.24 MLD WTP with 1352 m³ CWR and pumps , 9.36 kms conveyance mains, 57 kms distribution network, 12 Zonal meters for DMAs, 16880 house

connections and would be completed in 25 months. The project would result in 100% coverage of population in the area, 135 LPCD supply with 100% metering of connections and 100% cost recovery in water supply services from 2012-13 with the supply source being converted from ground water to surface water. The annual O&M costs are expected to rise from Rs 85.65 lakhs at present to Rs 163.84 lakhs in 2011-12 and with revision in tariffs revenue generation is expected to rise to Rs 203.32 lakhs in 2012-13 from the existing levels of Rs 26.69 lakhs. The project is expected to generate revenue through imposing water tariff at Rs. 3.00 / KL for domestic, Rs. 1.50 / KL for urban poor and Industrial consumers at Rs. 10.00 / KL. The Council has already passed the necessary Resolution approved by the Chairman of the Council. The project will be implemented by KMDA and the Operation and Maintenance will be undertaken by Bhadreswar Municipality.

CPHEEO stated that the technical appraisals for the project has been completed and it has been found to be technically sound. A sewerage project would be proposed for the project area after the completion of the water supply project. 100% coverage and access to all with ensured sustainability, reduction of UFW is aimed in the project which is integrated with Sub-Mission II (BSUP).

24. Storm water drainage scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata U.A.

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-VIII)

Chandannagar is situated on the western bank of river Hooghly one of the oldest towns within KMA built by the French. Chandannagar was first declared as a corporation under French rule in the year 1829. The MC comprises of 33 wards covering an area of 22.03 sq.km with a total population of 162166 (2001 census) including urban poor population of 43945 (27%) and minority population of 32433 (20%). Presently only about 6.17 sq. km (28%) of the area have surface drains thereby resulting in frequent water logging every year during monsoon.

The city lacks proper drainage facility being a very old town, the existing drain scattered in most of the areas and due to absence of an integrated network of storm drains, the city faces enormous problems of water logging in rainy seasons.

The representative of State Govt. stated that the ULB has surface drains for only 28 kms of drains and experiences heavy flooding as the drains are not properly networked especially near the railway underpass where traffic congestion is caused due to water logging. The proposed project would resize

the existing drains with proper outfalls to remove congestion and installation of a drainage pumping station to clear flooding near the underpass. The project design is based on a flooding frequency of once in two months as per the norms followed for the entire KMA area followed by the ULB.

The project proposes to construct 62.89 kms of storm water drains in the town along with desilting of Garh which is the main water body with outfalls of the storm water drains.

CPHEEO stated that presently the ULB does not have any separate account for the O&M expenditure being incurred on the drainage system and the proposed expenditure on O&M after completion of the project would be Rs 42.90 lakhs p.a. which would be met by the ULB from out of its General revenues.

The CSMC approved the two new projects subject to observations of CPHEEO along with a proposal for release of third installment for Baruipur as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
23.	Kolkata, West Bengal	Water supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.	7462.89	2612.01 (35%)	653.00 (1 st installment)
24.	Kolkata, West Bengal	Storm water drainage scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata U.A.	6189.45	2166.30 (35%)	541.57 (1 st installment)
25.	Kolkata, West Bengal	Surface Water Supply scheme at Baruipur Municipality	951.86	333.15	83.29(3 rd instalment)

CSMC also approved the following CPF proposals for West Bengal as under:

Projects approved under Community Participation Funds: (Rs lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share
26	Kolkata, West Bengal	Municipal Service Centre in Naihati Municipality, Ward No. 15.	9.40	8.46
27	Kolkata, West Bengal	Municipal Service Centre in Naihati Municipality, Ward No. 23.	9.40	8.46
28	Kolkata, West Bengal	Construction of Community Latrines, Garulia Municipality	10.28	9.77
29	Kolkata, West Bengal	Multipurpose community centre for senior citizens & text book library for BPL students, Madhyamgram Municipality	4.94	4.36

Uttarakhand:

30. Nainital- Re-organisation & expansion of Nainital sewerage system

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-XI)

Nainital is divided into four sewerage zones. Zone-1 Nainital lake catchment Zone, Zone-II Sukhatal Zone, Zone –III Narayan Nagar, Zone-IV Harinagar Krishanapur Zone.

The project will augment the sewer networks -5.00 Km, a new STP at Ramsay area of 1.00 MLD, procurement of sewer cleaning equipments, slope stabilization at outfall sewer, decentralized S.T.P. of 1.00 MLD in Sukhtal Zone II , new sewerage system (4.17KM.) & S.T.P. of 0.6 MLD in Narayan Nagar Zone III, new sewerage system (1.17 & 5.08 KM.) & S.T.P. of 0.45, 0.40 & 0.8 MLD in Zone IV at Harinagar and Kishanpur Zone.

31. Dehradun- Dehradun sewerage scheme

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-XII)

The proposed project will undertake the following works: Sewers and appurtenant works: - 54.59 Km., Intermediate Pumping Stations: - 3 Nos.,

Rising Main: - 1.60 Km., Sewage Treatment Plants:- 4 Nos. with capacity of 7.13 mld., Manholes: - 2104 Nos., Sewer Connecting Chambers :- 1839 Nos.

The project will be implemented in 30 months and Dehradun Nagar Nigam will be responsible for operation and maintenance. The project after implementation is expected to generate revenue from water tariff of Rs. 1.07 crore per annum from 2011.

The CSMC approved the two projects of Uttarakhand subject to observations of CPHEEO and conditions as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
30	Nainital, Uttarakhand	Reorganization and expansion of Nainital sewerage	1960.00	1570.00 (80%)	392.50 (1 st installment)
31	Dehradun, Uttarakhand*	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme*	5465.00	4371.00(90%)	1092.75(1 st installment)

*The project is under additional allocation provided by Planning Commission's O.M. dated 24.12.08

Madhya Pradesh:

32. Jabalpur- Renewal of water supply installation and allied works at Jabalpur

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-VII)

The project will undertake works for renewal of pumping station at Ranchi, Fagua and Bhonga Dwar, repair of rcc gravity mains from Pariyat dam to Ranjhi WTP, replacement of 2.1 km ms gravity mains from Khandari dam to Bhonga Dwar.

The expected outcomes of the project are: increased supply capacity, increased efficiency of pump houses, reduction in O & M cost & power consumption, reduction in water losses, increase in coverage area and to meet the present demand of Jabalpur.

Regarding the reforms the State stated that they have achieved remarkable progress in the implementation of reforms. All reforms targeted up to year 08-09 have been completed.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO and conditions as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
32.	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	1406.00	703.00 (50%)	175.75 (1 st installment)

Punjab:

33. Amritsar- Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Amritsar Municipal Corporation

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-XIII)

The Commissioner Amritsar stated that the elevated road project at Amritsar taken up under JNNURM is nearing completion. The project has already claimed 3 installments and 4th installment will be claimed shortly.

Regarding the present status of SWM in the city, he stated that there is no satisfactory system at present for collection of waste from households, the solid wastes are transported through old tractor trolleys, more than 60 % tractors are 10 to 18 year old, and the collected wastes are disposed at Bhagatawalan which is an open site of 25 acres. Due to foul smell and other environmental nuisance there have been many complaints from citizens and neighborhood.

The proposed project will provide the following services: door to door collection, storage in compliant bins, synchronization of bins with transport vehicles, use of tipper trucks and high cap, compactors, compulsory odor control and sanitization of entire waste, processing through mechanical composting, civil

bricks and recycling of plastic, volume reduce sanitary landfill for 15 to 20 % process remnants.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO and conditions as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
33.	Amritsar, Punjab	Integrated solid waste management project for Amritsar	7249.00	3624.50 (50%)	906.12 (1 st installment)

Jharkhand:

34. Ranchi- Solid waste management for Ranchi Municipal Corporation

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-V)

The main features of the proposed DPR are segregation of solid waste at source, door to door collection, cost effective systems, day to day cleaning of streets and public places, eliminating the age old practice of throwing garbage on the streets or outside of the dustbins, to modernize system of wastage storage depots, minimize manual handling, promote processing of waste for making compost and bricks, reduce quantity of waste going to landfill sites, to ensure safe disposal of waste, to fetch social and environmental benefits.

The city stated that establishment of the compost plant bricks formation plant, maintenance of the vehicles, provision of domestic bins with advertisement, installation of containers, containerized tricycles with advertisement rights will be done through a PPP mode.

35. Dhanbad- Solid waste management for Dhanbad Municipal Corporation

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-VI)

The solid waste management project for Dhanbad has been designed on the same lines of the solid waste management project for Ranchi as described above.

The CSMC approved the two projects of Jharkhand subject to observations of CPHEEO and conditions as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
34.	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Solid Waste Management	5139.43	4111.54 (80%)	1027.89 (1 st installment)
35.	Dhanbad, Jharkhand	Solid Waste Management	5585.90	2792.95 (50%)	698.24 (1 st installment)

Uttar Pradesh:

36. Lucknow- Water supply for Lucknow (Phase-I, Part-II)

(Presentation made by the City/ULB is at Annexure-II)

Secretary (UD), Govt. of UP stated that the implementation of Part-I of Lucknow water supply project approved under JNNURM is progressing as per schedule. The project is for augmentation of water from River Gomati, 25% of the work is already completed in the ongoing project for which the 2nd installment of ACA has been claimed.

Part-II aims to cover the uncovered area and after the implementation of the project the entire Lucknow city will be in 24X7 mode.

The main works to be undertaken under Part-II includes replacement of very old filter media and under drainage system of old filters, augmentation of flow in River Gomati by 100 cusecs, additional 60 MLD intake works for 2nd water works of Balaganj, development of additional storage of lake area for 3rd water works.

The ULB stated that the State Irrigation Department has cleared requirement to provide 100 MLD extra water needed for the project.

CPHEEO stated that one 24X7 water project has been started on pilot basis. The network under the proposed DPR has been designed to cover urban poor area. After implementation of the part-II of the project, the whole city will go for a 24X7 water system, the city will provide for water audit and meter system and amend the tariff rates after implementation of the project.

Ministry of Environment & Forest observed that the water supply from Gomati River is almost exhausted and the State should take some measures to replenish the shortage to maintain the Gomati as a living river. The State informed that it will take action for augmenting the Gomati from other sources. Ministry of Environment & Forest also stated that there should be some bulk provision of water for the Cantonment area as they have no other sources.

Secretary (UD), Govt. of UP stated that due to policy restriction, State cannot take up any project in Cantonment area.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO and conditions as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
36	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Water supply for Lucknow* (Phase-I, Part-II)	14656.60	7328.25	1832.03 (1 st install.)

*The project is under additional allocation provided by Planning Commission's O.M. dated 24.12.08

Manipur:

37. Improvement of Nambul River Front and Naga Nala

The project was earlier taken up during the 67th CSMC held on 6th Feb'09 wherein it was observed that the procurement of the land and the cost for the demolition of the structure on the acquired land should have been combined

instead of showing the same separately. The CSMC advised the State to submit the cost estimates combining the cost of land and demolition of the building on the acquired land and the value to be obtained by way of scrap value. The State Govt. has since provided the revised costs.

The CSMC approved the project subject to observations of CPHEEO and conditions as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mission City/ State	Project Title/name	Project Cost	Central Share	Amount of ACA (25% of Central Share) proposed to be released
37.	Imphal, Manipur	Improvement of Nambul River Front and Naga Nala	2564.82	2308.34 (90%)	577.09 (1 st installment)

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

69TH CSMC MEETING HELD ON 20.2.2009 and 21.02.2009

Part-II (Funding of buses)

As per Ministry's D.O.No.K-14011/48/2006-UT (Pt.) dated 12th January, 2009 and subsequent letter No.K-14011/8/2006-UT (Pt.) dated 13.02.2009 bus procurement proposals under the economic stimulus package as received from States/cities were taken up for consideration.

2. The projects and proposals of the following 26 cities were taken up by CSMC for funding for purchase of buses for urban transport systems under JnNURM as per grant pattern for respective cities:

Gujarat	-	Ahmedabad
West Bengal	-	Kolkata & Asansol
Rajasthan	-	Jaipur, Ajmer
Haryana	-	Faridabad
Maharashtra	-	Pune, Pimpri Chinchwad, Thane, Nagpur, Nanded,
Jharkhand	-	Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Dhanbad
Bihar	-	Patna Bodhgaya
Chattisgarh	-	Raipur
UT	-	Chandigarh, Goa
Assam	-	Guwahati
Tamil Nadu	-	Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore
Orissa	-	Bubneshwar & Puri
Kerela	-	Thiruvananthapuram & Kochi
Delhi	-	Delhi

3. Presentation made by the above cities/parastatals are attached as Annexure-A.

4. Secretary (UD) drew the attention of the participants to the salient features of the scheme and emphasised the importance of quick action in view of the fact that this being taken up under the economic stimulus package, immediate time bound action is called for to go in for transparent bidding process and positioning of these buses for public transport in the respective cities latest by 30th June, 2009. Release of installments will be at the rate of 50% of Additional Central Assistance in first installment, 40% in second installment and balance 10% in third installment. Second installment will be

released on receipt of DPR Phase-II, route permission by RTA, operations tie up and loan tie up, whereas third installment will be released on commencement of satisfactory service operations. Secretary (UD)/Chairman then asked the OSD (MRTS) to explain the appraisal methodology, the broad need norms taken into account, commitments given by States and next steps.

5. OSD (MRTS) mentioned that to have uniformity in the appraisal process, the request for financing of buses as submitted by various cities/States/para-statal has been reviewed on the basis of following criteria:

- a) Buses having life more than 9 years or buses traveled above 9.5 lakh kms, whichever is more is considered for scrapping.
- b) For mega cities, i.e. cities with population of 4 million plus, 50 buses per lakh of population and for 0.5 million to 4 million, 40 buses per lakh of population have been taken for fleet calculation where detailed data is not available.

6. The following general remarks/observations were made by the CSMC as conditions for all the bus funding proposals to be adhered to by all the States/UTs and their ULBs/para-statal based on the discussions:

- i) The Detailed Project Report for project implementation must be submitted before claiming the second installment as per the guidelines given in Annexure-B.
- ii) The buses must be procured as per Urban Bus Specifications with the only variation that as a one time measure, cities/para-statal may go in for upto 850/900mm floor height buses also in place of 650 mm floor height buses, as also confirmed by the Department of Heavy Industries, as currently the supply of semi low floor buses/mini/midi buses with 650 mm floor height is limited. Further more for such buses which are normally with front engine the front suspension may not be "air suspension".
- iii) All buses so procured will be deployed in the city/adjointing city connected areas only and the entity concerned for running the bus service will make such arrangements that the buses are properly maintained and continue to serve the city's requirements.
- iv) Since the financial assistance for purchase of buses is being given as part of Economic Stimulus Package, immediate action is required for issue of tender notice as per the decision taken during the meeting regarding the total number of buses sanctioned for each category, without waiting for the issue of formal Minutes of the meeting. The quantity of buses of each category as advertised in the tender notice or given in the tender papers may have

- option clause so as to take care of the change in the quantity subsequently, if any. The procurement orders must be processed immediately and the orders should be placed by 31st March, 2009 with complete financial closure.
- v) Since the specifications for the buses are by and large frozen and the companies for supply of these buses/chassis are also known and limited, it may be considered to shorten the tender notice period so that orders can be placed quickly and the supply of buses /chassis can commence without any loss of time.
 - vi) Since the cost of the buses submitted in the estimates are only estimates and the exact cost is to be fixed only after award of the tender, the exact cost of the project shall be finalised after the tender process and accordingly the second installment would be adjusted.
 - vii) The State Government and the Urban Local Bodies are to waive off or reimburse their share of taxes. Accordingly, the State Governments/ULBs will issue the necessary Government orders urgently.
 - viii) Wherever the city specific SPVs are to be set up for city bus service and/or BRTS, it shall be set up by 31st March, 2009.
 - ix) A Control-cum-Information Centre would be set up by the State Govt./ULB/STU/SPV with a Toll Free number for ease of information dissemination to the public.
 - x) Weekly progress of the project implementation as well as steps taken for implementation of various reforms committed by the States/cities as per Annexure-C may be sent to the Ministry (email id : iutindia@gmail.com).
 - xi) There will be no variation in the number of buses for each category sanctioned. However, if a particular city or para-statal or State wants to go in for a higher category bus, it can do so at entirely its own cost and there will be no Central Financial Assistance towards the difference in cost.
 - xii) All the buses would carry JnNURM logo prominently on both the sides for which the guidelines have been issued vide MoUD letter No.K-14011/48/2006-UT/Pt. dated 06th March, 2009, copy of which is also hosted on Website: www.urbanindia.nic.in.
 - xiii) The State Government and Urban Local Body would set up required infrastructure concurrently namely Bus Stations, Bus Depots and terminals as well as ITS etc.
 - xiv) The cost of Depots and contingency etc. has been projected by various States/cities in the proposed cost of the proposals. Since, the scheme is only for financing of buses, these complimentary costs shall have to be borne by the State/UT Government and/or the

ULB/Parastatal. Furthermore, since these elements are essential for effective bus transport system, the creation of these infrastructures will have to be committed by the State/UT Government and/or the ULB/Parastatal. In case of bus funding proposals sanctioned on 13.2.2009, the total sanctioned cost which included these items would be accordingly adjusted at the stage of release of second installment.

- xv) Wherever project endorsement has not been forwarded by SLSCs, the same shall be done immediately but not later than 31.03.2009.
- xvi) The procurement of buses should promote products with chassis and buses from manufacturing facilities in India.

6.1 CSMC noted that States/cities are agreeable and committed to all the above general observations as conditions to be observed by all States/UTs and their ULBs/para-statals in respect of their bus funding proposals. This will enable the cities to have a more organised, commuter's friendly city bus transport thereby making a significant contribution to improvement in public transport.

7. The following specific Project proposals were discussed at the meeting. The CSMC considered the appraisal note from UT Division and the comments/responses of the respective state/city representatives on the observations.

7.1 GUJARAT

7.1.1 AHMEDABAD:

The city officials stated that the city has a population of 58 Lakhs which is growing at almost 75 percent every ten years. The vehicular population is 21 Lakhs, increasing at the rate of about 1,20,000 per year. They further added that the present availability of Public Transport Buses/1000 population is 2. The number of passengers boarding buses per day is 9.3 Lakhs which is just 18% of the total daily trips.

Ahmedabad Janmarg Ltd. is a Special Purpose Vehicle created by AMC for the specific purpose of implementing and operating BRTS in Ahmedabad. The Buses are proposed to be procured directly by the SPV and owned by Janmarg. On being asked by the Secretary (UD) they replied that the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation will fund balance portion of cost of the buses from AMC Budget. Janmarg proposes to appoint competent Bus operators for the Operations and Maintenance of the Buses.

The fares were fixed in 2007 and are due for revision in 2009. Secretary (UD) expressed a concern on the institutional mechanism that needs to be put into place for revision of fares.

The total demand of the city authorities is of 580 buses including BRTS buses as well as 5 depots and workshops at a cost of Rs. 10 crore each.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B.

They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

The CSMC, after discussions approved 580 buses for the first phase at a total cost of Rs **223.30Cr.** as the depot cost was not included. The central share of the cost @ 35% is Rs. **78.16 Cr.**

Category of Bus	% of bus required	No. of buses required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus 900mm CNG	75	435	28	121.80
Low Floor AC - 400 mm Diesel	25	145	70	101.50
Total	100	580		223.30

i) The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

ii) Since the city will be running buses through private participation, the surplus from the revenue generated from the advertisements etc. should flow into the Dedicated Urban Transport Fund which will be used for Urban Transport projects.

7.2 WEST BENGAL

7.2.1 KOLKATA:

The proposal is for release of an amount of Rs. 858 crores for procuring 3600 buses for Kolkata under JNNURM.

The city officials committed that the buses will be leased to private operators by operating contracts but the ownership will remain with the Government. The city share of 50% shall be raised as a loan and the State share of 15% shall be put in as Equity by the private operator. On this the Secretary (UD) (demanded the detailed scheme of the partnership). Mr. S. K. Lohia, OSD (MRTS) stated that the agreement with the private operator needs to be structured appropriately and agreed to by OSD(MRTS). He further added that each operator should run a cluster of 50 buses at least. He stressed on the need of a control cum information center which was committed by the city officials along with implementation of all the reforms before the release of the 2nd installment.

The proposed fare for the premium AC service is 1.5 times of the ordinary service.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those

details shall be available before the release of second installment. Bank loans needed would be procured through HUDCO.

Based on the principal of equitable distribution of resources, the CSMC approved 1200 buses for Kolkata and 100 for Asansol-Durgapur under Phase I of the scheme. The remaining may be considered under the next phase, if possible. The total approved cost of the project for Kolkata is Rs. 360.00Cr. out of which Central share is Rs. 126.00Cr. (35%).

Kolkata:

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (900/650mm)	900	75.00	22	198.00
Low Floor Non AC- 400 mm	240	20.00	50	120.00
Low Floor AC- 400 mm	60	5.00	70	42.00
Total	1200	100		360.00

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

It was also decided that the SPV Board for Kolkata will have one nominee of Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India as its Member. It was also decided that the demand for the remaining buses could be considered subsequently once proposals from most of other cities have also been considered by CSMC. In case of private operators, one operator should be running minimum of 50 buses.

7.2.2 Durgapur- Asansol:

The proposal is for a cost of Rs. 22 Crore for procuring 100 buses for Asansol. At present 300 mini buses run in Durgapur and Asansol. The buses are to be procured through South Bengal State Transport Corporation for the city specific SPV. These additional buses would cover new routes also.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After discussions, the CSMC approved 100 buses for Asansol at a cost of Rs. 22 crore out of which Central share is Rs. 11.00Cr. (50%).

Catgory of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (900/650 mm)	100	100	22	22.00
Total	100	100		22.00

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

In case of Asansol - Durgapur, though the procurement would be done by STU, a separate SPV will be formed.

7.3 RAJASTHAN

7.3.1 JAIPUR

The proposal was for release of an amount of Rs. 202.9 crores for procuring 531 buses under JNNURM. The Commissioner of JDA explained that the prevalent situation was adhoc with the management lying in the hands of private operators. The Public Transport share in the city is 19%. SPV named JCTSL has already been formed with equal partnership of Jaipur Nagar Nigam and JDA which will run this project. He also said that low floor buses will run on BRT corridors Phase-I of BRTS corridor would be completed in 1 ½ months time. On being asked by the Secretary (UD) about the financing of the balance cost, the Commissioner answered that while the State Government would provide its share, the city portion would be raised through institutional finance or loans by SPV. The Secretary (UD) then said that the orders must be placed within March and that the Ministry must be updated regularly in this regard.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After discussions, CSMC approved a total of 400 buses including 100 buses for BRTS at a cost of Rs. 142.80 Cr. with the Centre's share being 50% amounting to Rs. 71.41 Cr.

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Semi delux 650/900 mm	320 (60 for BRTS)	80%	27.13	86.82
Super delux 400 mm AC	80 (40 for BRTS)	20%	70	56.00
Total	400	100		142.82

- i) The permits of the existing Mini bus operators will need to be modified so that they run as feeder services.
- ii) The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.
- iii) Since the city will be running buses through private participation, the surplus from the revenue generated from the advertisements etc. should flow into the Dedicated Urban Transport Fund which will be used for Urban Transport projects.

7.3.2 AJMER

The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Ajmer explained that proposal is for release of an amount of Rs. 13.07Cr. for procuring 100 buses under the bus funding scheme of JNNURM. He further added that there is no city bus system in the city at present. The total 146 of private mini buses are being operated, out of which 80% is running in Ajmer and 20% communicate between Ajmer & Pushkar. The majority of roads have right of way less than 30 meters The new buses will be running on the new identified routes by the SPV. It was brought to the notice of the CSMC that Ajmer already has a SPV registered as ACTSL in December 2007 with 50:50 ownership of Ajmer Municipal Corporation and Urban Improvement Trust. The city committed that the orders will be placed by March 2009. It was informed that CMP for Ajmer has been submitted to MoUD and a pedestrianisation project with GEF is under consideration.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

The CSMC after discussions, approved a total of 50 mini buses at a cost of Rs. **7.45Cr** with the Centre's share being Rs. **5.96 Cr** (80%).

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Mini/midi buses	45	90%	12	5.40
Additional Buses between Ajmer & Pushkar (Twin cities)				
Super Delux 650 mm AC	5	10%	41	2.05
Total	50			7.45

ii) The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

iii) Since the city will be running buses through private participation, the surplus from the revenue generated from the advertisements etc. should flow into the Dedicated Urban Transport Fund which will be used for Urban Transport projects.

7.4 HARYANA

7.4.1 FARIDABAD

The proposal is for release of an amount of Rs. 185.06 crores for procuring 318 buses under JNNURM. The State Transport Commissioner stated that at present there are 28 buses running in the city in an unplanned manner. On being asked about the SPV by the Secretary (UD), the Transport commissioner replied that though they are open to the idea of formation of SPV as the State Department is itself running the buses in the State, they propose to post a separate General Manager for Faridabad. They also said that Faridabad already has captive CNG depots and the buses will be purchased by the end of March 2009. Presently buses carry only 1% of the total traffic. Since Faridabad is the part of the NCR and there is lot of commuter traffic between Delhi and Faridabad as well as adjoining cities, they requested for sanction of at least 300 buses for Faridabad. Inter State agreements for stage carriage between Faridabad-Gurgaon-Delhi-NOIDA are stated in place.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After discussions, CSMC approved a total of 150 buses at a cost of Rs. 54.60. with Centre's share of 50% amounting to Rs. 27.30 Cr.

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus (900 mm)	105	70	22	23.10
Low Floor (400 mm)-AC	45	30	70	31.50
Total	150	100		54.60

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

CSMC also decided that a city specific SPV as per the guidelines should also be set up for Faridabad. The State should also operationalize the reciprocal Common Transport Agreement between Delhi and Haryana at the earliest so that free flow of commuter traffic between Delhi, Gurgaon and Faridabad can be established.

7.5 MAHARASHTRA

7.5.1 PUNE

The proposal was for release of an amount of Rs.226 crore for procuring 839 buses under JnNURM including 480 BRTS buses. The available feeder strength is only 21 buses per lakh of population and public transport share is about 16%. PMPL owns about 1145 buses and carries 8.3 lakh passengers on 296 routes. About 600 vehicles are being added per day.

The city officials explained that the major emphasis is on BRT, pay and park policy, no parking on BRT routes and promotion of NMT. They also told that 101Kms of BRT corridor has been sanctioned out of which right of way for 85kms of BRTS is developed. Feeder networks to BRTS corridor needs to be developed.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After discussions, CSMC approved a total of 500 buses including 200 buses for BRTS with the Centre's share being 50% amounting to Rs. 81.00Cr.

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi Low Floor 650 /900 mm	400	80	27	108.00
Low Floor 400mm	100	20	54	54.00
Total	500	100		162.00

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.5.2 PIMPRI CHINCHWAD

The proposal was for procurement of 272 buses including 180 buses for BRTS at a total cost of Rs.127.40 crore. The joint company named PMPL has 60% ownership of PMC and 40% of PCMC. This Company has procured 132 new buses. About 288 buses ply only in PCMC area. The city officials informed that 25kms of BRTS has already being sanctioned out of total planned 43kms.

PCMC has already set up a Dedicated Urban Transport Fund and Rs.110 crore shall be generated in this fund in the next year i.e. 2009-10.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

On being asked the city officials replied that the funds for both the projects (Pune & PCMC) are already included in the budget and orders for procurement of buses will be placed by March, 09. The buses will be operated by PMPML.

After discussions, CSMC approved a total of 150 buses including 100 BRTS buses at a cost of Rs.65.00Cr. with the Centre's share being 50% amounting to Rs. 32.50Cr.

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (650mm)	50	70	22	11.00
Low Floor - 400 mm	100	30	54	54.00
Total	150	100		65.00

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.5.3 THANE

The proposal was for procurement of 271 buses under JnNURM at a total cost of Rs.76.90 crore. The population of Thane is 1.59 million. At present a total of 311 buses are being run within the city, out of which 286 are run by Thane Municipal Transport. 70 buses are more than 15 years old. There are about 1.1 million vehicles, out of which there are about 60,000 Auto rickshaws. The representative of the State Government specified that BEST Mumbai runs buses in Thane also along with the Municipal Corporation of the city which also runs the buses. The state proposed that the fare for ordinary buses be increased by 5% per annum and for premium service the fare would be 1.5 times of ordinary buses which will be increased 10% per annum. The State component of the cost will be provided by MMRDA as loan at 8% interest rate. Thane currently has Rs.10.00 crore budget available for buses. The officials provided the following information regarding the reforms-

- **UMTA** – Formulated by MMRDA for the complete Metropolitan Area
- **UTF** – Proposed
- **Parking Policy** – Proposed
- **Advertisement Policy** – Proposed
- **Policy for Transit Oriented Development** – Proposed
- **Traffic Information and Management Centre** – Proposed
- **Regulatory Mechanism for Periodic Revision of Fares** – RTA

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

The officials committed that the orders will be placed by March 2009.

After discussions, CSMC approved for 200 buses at an estimated cost of the project Rs. 56.80Cr. with central share of Rs.19.88Cr.(35%).

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus (900 mm)	160	80	22	35.20
Low Floor non AC (400 mm)	40	20	54	21.60
Total	200	100		56.80

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.5.4 NAGPUR

The proposal was for release of an amount of Rs. 242.30 crores for procuring 800 buses under JNNURM. The city officials stated that public transportation facilities are inadequate in Nagpur. Less than 5% of total trips are catered by public transport. The analysis shows that there is poor mobility in old city areas, inadequate parking facilities (on and off-street). Only 8 buses exist per lakh against norm of 40 buses/lakh of population. Additional 2 village Panchayat areas are being merged in the ULB.

At present MSRTC is operating 134 old buses on 112 Routes, whose average age is more than 10 years. The private operator has deployed 85 Buses on 30 routes and is to deploy another 115 buses by March 2009. *MSRTC is to withdraw city bus service by March 2009.*

On being asked about the need of the project by the Secretary (UD), the city officials replied that additional buses are required in order to increase the share of Public transport from present 4% to 50 – 60% by Year 2021 and to increase average frequency from well above one hour to less than 20 minutes. *They informed that pay and park policy and advertisement policy are already implemented. The buses procured would be registered in the name of Municipal Corporation but shall be operated and maintained through public private partnership basis. The balance 50% cost shall also be invested by the private party.*

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those

details shall be available before the release of second instalment. They were asked to provide the copy of the Pay and Park Policy and Advertisement Policy to the Central Government for concurrence.

After discussions, the project was approved by CSMC for 300 buses at a total cost of Rs. 63.60Cr with Central share being Rs. 31.80Cr (50%).

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus -900 mm	240	80	22	52.80
Mini/midi buses	60	20	18	10.80
Total	300	100		63.60

- i) The balance 50% cost shall be funded by the PPP operators.
- ii) The permits of the existing Mini bus operators will need to be modified so that they run as feeder services.
- iii) The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.
- iv) Since the city will be running buses through private participation, the surplus from the revenue generated from the advertisements etc. should flow into the Dedicated Urban Transport Fund which will be used for Urban Transport projects.

7.5.5 NANDED

The proposal was for procurement of a total number of 50 buses for the city at a cost of Rs. 19.78Cr. The present population is 4.31 lakhs which is expected to increase to 6.00 lakhs as two more Corporations are being merged. Presently about 14 buses are running on 3 routes of 42kms and 9 new routes of about 180kms are to be made functional. The city official committed that the EOI shall be issued on 24.02.2009 and the buses will be procured by March, 2009.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second installment. City officials also committed that

surplus would be dedicated to Urban Transport Fund and the Pay and Park Scheme would be operationalised through the General Body Resolution.

The CSMC, based on the principal of equity, approved 30 buses out of which 20 are mini buses and 10 are low floor buses at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.60Cr. The central share being 80% amounts to Rs. 6.08 Cr.

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Mini/midi buses	20	70	11	2.20
Low Floor non AC-400mm	10	12	54	5.40
Total	30	100		7.60

iii) The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.6 JHARKHAND

7.6.1 JAMSHEDPUR

The proposal was for release of an amount of Rs. 55.94 crores for procuring 224 buses under JNNURM. **As Jamshedpur had still not signed MoA, the representative of the state Government confirmed that MoA will be signed either by 20th or 21st February 09. The buses would be applicable to that notified area for which the MOA will be signed.**

Presently, there is no public transport in the city. Private buses run in the Jamshedpur modified area. They further added that a SPV is proposed comprising of ULB and Development Authority, who will operate the buses. The SPV will be formed by 31st March, 2009. Since there is no Transport Corporation, the buses would be procured by the State Government. The State Government will provide for its share in the State budget. The State also proposes to tie-up loan from HUDCO.

The fare fixation and routes are decided by RTA till now but the system needs to be changed and some new policies have to be developed.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B.

They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After discussions, CSMC approved 50 mini/midi buses at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.50Cr with central share of Rs.2.75Cr (@ 50%).

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Mini/midi buses	50	70	11	5.50
Total	50	100		5.50

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.6.2 RANCHI

The proposal from Ranchi Municipal Corporation was for the release of an amount of Rs. 37.57 Cr. for procuring 122 buses.

The city officials stated that no public transport system exists at present in the city. The intermediate public transport is provided by 6500 autos and some cycle rickshaws. There is a PIL to introduce buses in the city. On being asked about the management of the buses the officer replied that a SPV under Local Body will manage and the SPV will be formed by the end of March, 2009. They also explained that the low floor buses will be running on the three routes only. The city has proposed that 10% of city share would be funded by private operators but the ownership should remain with the Government. The project would be looked after by UDD whereas the fares shall be set by Transport Department.

The Secretary (UD) asked them to give the sustainability analysis report of the project in the DPR Phase II in view of the fact that bulk of public transport is by autos.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

Based on the principal of equitable distribution across India, the CSMC approved 100 buses for the city in the first phase as a total cost of Rs. 17.5 crore with the Central Govt. share of Rs. 14.00Cr (@ 80%) as per following details:

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (900 mm)	20	20	22	4.40
Low Floor-400mm non AC	10	10	54	5.40
Mini/midi buses	70	70	11	7.70
Total	100	100		17.50

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.6.3 DHANBAD

The proposal was for release of an amount of Rs. 35.48Cr. for procuring 138 buses under JNNURM. At present no public transport is available in the city. The State officials informed that the SPV will be formed by March, 2009.

The Chairman stressed that as there is no existing bus service in the city and as such it will not be desirable or sustainable to start with such a large number. He laid emphasis on organizing a workshop for capacity building for all such cities as soon as possible.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After discussions, the CSMC approved 100 buses at a total cost of Rs.14.30 crore with Central Govt. share of Rs.7.15 Cr (@ 50%) as per following details:

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (900 mm)	30	30	22	6.60
Mini /midi buses	70	70	11	7.70
Total	100	100		14.30

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.7 BIHAR

7.7.1 PATNA –BODH GAYA

The proposal from the Patna Municipal Corporation is for release of an amount of Rs. 96.39 crores for procuring 125 buses under JNNURM. The State officials explained that the existing circulation pattern of Patna is on linear type and the city has no system or hierarchy of roads. The whole road network system is deficient in terms of road geometric and traffic management aspects. There are 12 routes of Public Transport System in Patna Urban Agglomeration region. These services are not well organized in terms of scheduling and reliability. Public transport in Bodhgaya consists of Cycle rickshaws and Tongas while three wheelers and buses ply between Gaya and Bodhgaya. *There is no intra-city organized public transport system in Bodhgaya.*

The State officials committed that SPV will be formed within 15 days. The SPV shall comprise of PMC and Tourism Development Corporation. The Secretary (UD) stressed that the city must look for other options such as BRTS.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After discussions, the CSMC approved the funding of 125 buses for the state as per the following details:

Patna:

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi Low Floor 900 mm	70	76	27	18.90
Low Floor AC-400mm	30	24	70	21.00
Total	100	100		39.90

Central share being 50% of the cost is Rs.19.95 crore

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

Bodhgaya:

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus900 mm	25	76	27	6.75
Total	25	100		6.75

Central share being 80% of the cost is Rs.5.40 crore.

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.8 CHATTISGARH

7.8.1 RAIPUR

The proposal is for release of an amount of Rs. 23.44Cr. for procuring 100 buses under JNNURM. The city officials informed that the SPV is already in place and 40 buses are being operated on 9 routes. The chairman of the SPV is the Mayor of the city. He also informed that the quotations are already being asked and the buses will be procured by 15th March.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After discussions, the CSMC approved for 100 buses with Central Govt. share of Rs.11.88Cr (@ 80%) as per following details:

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus(900 mm)	35	35	22	7.70
Mini/midi buses	65	65	11	7.15
Total	100	100		14.85

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.9 UNION TERRITORY

7.9.1 CHANDIGARH

The proposal is for release of an amount of Rs.102.60 crores for procuring 180 buses including ITS. It was explained by the UT officials that 29 routes are grid pattern and other 20 routes provide point to point service. There about 161 buses in the existing fleet, out of which 61 are semi low floor buses. The present frequency is 20 minutes to one hour. Since the average income level of Chandigarh and average car ownership is quite high, the UT officials have proposed 100% low floor buses because without high quality buses the modal shift will not occur in Chandigarh.

Presently the City bus service of Chandigarh is not extended to Mohali and Panchkula and the reciprocal common transport agreement is required with Punjab and Haryana.

The Secretary (UD), asked the officials to give a presentation on the viability of the project before the second phase.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

Mr. S.K.Lohia, OSD (MRTS) mentioned that Chandigarh is 80% financial support category city and hence even though the justification given by the UT Administration for procuring 100% low floor buses may be acceptable, but from the principle of equitable distribution of funds as well as the required commitments from the UT Administration, it would be desirable that Central financial support is restricted to only Rs 25 Lakhs per bus for 60% of the total fleet required as low floor non AC buses with estimated cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs per bus and not the usual 80% of the total cost of Rs 50 Lakhs which would be as high as Rs.40.00 lakhs. The balance financial assistance i.e. Rs 25 lakhs per bus for non air conditioned low floor buses (Rs 50 lakhs- Rs 25 Lakhs as Central Financial Assistance) is to borne by the city. This principle was approved by CSMC.

After detailed discussions, the CSMC approved for 100 buses with the Central share of Rs.34.20 Cr as per following details and conditions:

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
AC Low Floor (400 mm)	40	40	60	24.00
Low Floor non AC (400mm)*	60	60	50	30.00
Total	100	100		54.00

- *The Central Financial Assistance for these buses is limited to Rs.25.00 lakhs per bus only and not the usual 80% as per the entitlement of the city.*
- *The city bus service of Chandigarh shall be extended to Panchkula & Mohali also with a Reciprocal Common Transport Agreement with Haryana and Punjab.*

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.9.2 GOA

The proposal from Goa was for release of an amount of Rs. 52.48 crores for procuring 179 buses under JNNURM. The transport is largely through privately operated buses. The Government Undertaking called Kadamba Transport Corporation (KTC) covers major urban agglomerations and has a fleet of 433 buses. The existing fare structure is Rs.5 for first 3 kms and Rs.0.45 per km thereafter. The proposed fare is 5% increase annually. In reply to the Secretary(UD)'s query, the authorities answered that the buses would be run by the corporation within a radius of 30 km which is more than one local body. The city authorities propose to have PPP for operation and maintenance.

The city officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After detailed discussions, the CSMC approved that only 50 buses (30 mini buses and 20 semi-low floor buses) may be funded under Phase I of the scheme with central share of Rs. 6.16 Cr (@ 80%) as per the details given below. The remaining may be considered under the next phase, if possible.

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus(900 mm)	20	55	22	4.40
Mini buses	30	45	11	3.30
Total	50	100		7.70

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.10 ASSAM

7.10.1 GUWAHATI

The proposal was for release of an amount of Rs. 53.40 Cr. for procuring 100 buses under JNNURM.

At present, the fleet comprises of 60 buses under Assam State Transport Corporation (ASTC). The State representative requested for sanction of 100 buses as Guwahati is the most important town in the North-east region. He further informed that SPV has already been formed between GMDA & Municipal Corporation. *The Secretary (UD) asked to examine involving ASTC also in the SPV as at present the bus service in the city is run by ASTC.*

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After detailed discussion, the CSMC approved 50 buses for now with Center's share of Rs. 14.22 Cr. (@ 90%) as per following details:

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus (900 mm)	35	80	22	7.70
Low Floor – 400 mm non AC	15	20	54	8.10
Total	50	100		15.80

Additional requirement of buses would be considered in the second phase.

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.11 TAMIL NADU

7.11.1 CHENNAI

The Principal Secretary (Transport), Tamil Nadu in his presentation said that MTC operates 3262 buses in Chennai and 47.77 Lakh trips are performed per day with no private participation. MTC is the monopoly bus operator and hence there is no problem regarding the issue of permits. The proposal was for procurement of 2129 buses under JnNURM at a total cost of Rs.556.79 crore. On replacement account itself, about 557 buses which are more than 9 years old, require replacement.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment. The Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) has already been set up. They were advised to back it up with a professional body also.

After detailed discussions, the CSMC approved procurement of 800 buses with central share of Rs. 82.86Cr (@ 35%) as per following details:

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Standard Bus-900mm	640	80%	19.49	124.74
Low Floor AC- 400mm	160	20%	70	112.00
Total	800	100		236.74

It was also decided that the city specific SPV Board will have one nominee of Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India as its Member. The demand for additional buses would be considered subsequently.

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.11.2 MADURAI

The proposal was for sanction of 1206 buses at a total cost of Rs.295.62 crore.

The Principal Secretary (Transport), Tamil Nadu mentioned that TNSTC - Madurai operates 910 buses as State monopoly and 10.74 Lakh trips are performed per day. 411 buses are to be replaced being more than 9 years old. He also assured that orders would be placed by 15th of March 2009. In view of Madurai being the growing city with 90 SEZs coming up, he requested sanction of at least 500 buses.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After detailed discussions, the CSMC approved for 300 buses with central share of Rs.44.39 Cr (@ 50%) as per following details:

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Standard bus-900mm	240	80%	19.49	46.78
Low Floor AC- 400mm	60	20%	70	42.00
Total	300	100		88.78

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.11.3 COIMBATORE

The proposal was for procurement of 1110 buses at a total cost of Rs.274.41 crore. For Coimbatore, the Principal Secretary informed that TNSTC - Coimbatore operates 845 buses as State monopoly and 11.11 Lakh trips are performed per day. 399 buses are to be replaced as they are more than 9 years old. He also mentioned that the state will be creating a dedicated Urban Transport Fund.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After detailed discussions, the CSMC approved for 300 buses with central share of Rs.44.39 Cr (@ 80%) as per following details:

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Standard Bus-900 mm	240	80%	19.49	46.78
Low Floor AC- 400mm	60	20%	70	42.00
Total	300	100		88.78

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.12 ORISSA

7.12.1 BHUBNESHWAR AND PURI

The proposal is for release of an amount of Rs. 95.85 crores for procuring 166 and 37 buses for Bhubneshwar and Puri respectively.

The State officials presented the existing transport scenario of the cities. There is no public transport in the form of city bus service in both the cities. For Bhubneshwar the total daily trips are 0.62 million and the predominant mode of transport are 2 Wheelers (80%). Autorickshaws are the only mode of Public Transport which causes severe congestion and adversely impacts ambient air quality. There is an urgent need for a proper public bus service in Bhubneshwar. Again, no public bus service in Puri also even though it attracts a large volume of pilgrim and other tourist traffic.

On being asked by OSD (MRTS), the State officials informed that new SPV is to be set up with shareholding by BMC, BDA and OSRTC. The composition of Board, preparation of Memorandum and Articles of Association has already been taken up but issue of whether there would be a single SPV for both cities or separate SPV for both is still under discussion. The SPV will identify routes, assess demand and quality of service. Operators would be selected through a bid process by the SPV and they have to bear 10% of the capital cost to ensure ownership. They also added that operating contracts will be signed and the SPV would monitor operations.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

Taking into consideration that the city bus services have to be introduced for the first time in both the cities, the CSMC approved the project as per following details:

Bhubneshwar

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus(900mm)	50	50	22	11.00
Mini Buses	50	50	11	5.50
Total	100	100		16.50

Central share would be Rs.13.20 crore @ 80%.

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

Puri

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Standard Bus(900 mm)	5	30	22	1.10
Mini buses	20	54	11	2.20
Total	25	100		3.30

Central share would be Rs.2.64 crore @ 80%.

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.13 KERALA (meeting held on 21.02.2009)

7.13.1 THIRUVANANTHAPURAM & KOCHI

The State officials explained that detailed surveys were carried out by KSRTC & CES for calculating the number of buses. They further added that the total trips per day are 12Lakhs out of which bus share is 35%. They want to increase this 35% to 50%. As the delineation under JnNURM being served by the Kochi is more than that of Thiruvananthapuram that is why the demand for Kochi is more.

On being enquired by the Secretary (UD) about the existing fleet, the city official replied that 410 buses are running in Thiruvananthapuram city and 85 buses are running in Kochi by KSRTC. Also 680 private buses are running in Kochi. He also informed that SPV is ready for registration and by 31st March it will be registered as company. The Secretary also questioned about the funding of the project at city and state level. In reply, he was informed that there is a provision of Rs.20Cr. in the budget.

The Secretary (UD) directed that the SPV should coordinate rail, road, suburban, waterways, city planning and Police as in Hyderabad and Mumbai. There should be a common ticketing system. The JS (Mission) informed that 5% of project cost for capacity building can be funded under JnNURM.

On being asked about the development of BTRS corridor the State officials replied that that the BRTS project is very much on cards and they propose to take it up to the World Bank loan under the Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP). Thiruvananthapuram is already a part of the SUTP. The city

demanding for 410 buses all operated by SPV through KSRTC for Thiruvananthapuram and 346 buses for Kochi which will be operated by private operators.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After detailed discussions, the CSMC approved 150 buses including 50 BRT buses for Thiruvananthapuram and 200 buses for Kochi with Central Govt. share of Rs. 42.72 Cr. and Rs. 35.50 Cr. respectively as per following details:

Thiruvananthapuram

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (650 mm)	120	80	27	32.40
Low Floor AC	30	20	70	21.00
Total	150	100		53.40

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

Kochi

Category of Bus	No. bus required	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Total Cost in Crore
Semi low floor (900/650mm)	120	60	27	32.40
Low Floor AC-400mm	50	25	70	35.00
Mini buses	30	15	12	3.60
Total	200	100		71.00

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

7.14 DELHI

The Transport Commissioner, GNCTD explained that Delhi has 54 Lakh vehicles presently growing at a rate of 8% per annum. Average speed is coming down day by day due to congestion as 1500 vehicles are

registered per day of which 60% are 2 wheelers. The existing fleet of DTC is 3800 and Blue line is 3300. The plan is to replace all Blue line buses by March 2010 and the requirement for that is 11000 buses, out of which 60% will be operated by DTC and 40% by private operators.

The city official told that as per the Motor Vehicle Act the buses should be phased out after 12 years but in case of Delhi it is 10 years. The age of most of the fleet is between 6-7 years and the entire fleet has to be replaced by 2011-2012. He also informed that automatic fare collection system will be introduced and there will be integration with the Metro. RTV and Blue Line buses permits will not be renewed beyond 2010 March. The order of 2500 buses has already been given and that can be raised by 25% as per the tender notice.

On being asked by the Secretary (UD) about the reason for procuring all low floor buses, the officer replied that total BRT proposal is of 290Kms out of which 14kms is already commissioned and within 1 year two other corridors of 28Kms (Moolchand to Jahagirpuri) & 8Kms(Karawal Nagar to Shastri Nagar) will be commenced. In order to decongest the trunk routes and expand the services to NCR, the special requirements of Delhi and the need to have a modal shift from private transport to public transport, they want procure all low floor buses.

The State officials also committed taking up of various reforms in urban transport, namely setting up of UMTA, Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, advertisement, parking and TOD policy etc. as per Annexure-B. They also committed that the timeline for all these reforms would be given by 31.03.2009 and all those details shall be available before the release of second instalment.

After detailed discussions, and in view of the specialized requirements of Delhi, the CSMC approved for 1500 buses including 600 BRT buses with Central share is of Rs. 267.75 Cr. (@ 35%)

Category of bus	Number of Buses	% of bus required	Cost per bus in Lakh	Cost in Crore
Low floor 400 mm non AC	1500	100%	51	765.00
Total	1500			765.00

It was also decided that the city specific SPV Board will have one nominee of Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India as its Member. The demand for additional buses would be considered subsequently.

The State Government and ULB would commit to put all Government advertisement on the buses and bus stops only subject to relevant legislations until advertisement policy has been framed.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

**69th Meeting of the CSMC held on 20th – 21st February, 2009 at
10:30 A.M. under UIG, JNNURM**

List of Participants

S.No.	CSMC
1.	Dr. M. Ramachandran Secretary (Urban Development)- In chair,
2.	Shri. P.K Srivastava, Joint Secretary & Mission Director, JNNURM, M/o UD
3.	Shri Yogesh Sharma, Director, M/o E & F
4.	Shri Deena Nath, Deputy Director, M/o Finance
5.	Shri M. Sankaranarayanan, Deputy Advisor, (PHE)
6.	Shri J.B. Kshirsagar, Chief Planner, TCPO
7.	Shri R. Sethuraman, Consultant, CPHEEO, M/o UD
Ministry of Urban Development	
8.	Shri Nitin. R. Gokarn, Director (JNNURM), M/o UD
9.	Shri Rajesh Mittal, Director, CSO-I, CPWD
10.	Shri Sanjay Kumar, DS (NURM-I), M/o UD
11.	Shri N. Venugopalan, DS (NURM-II), M/o UD
12.	Shri C.P.S. Vimal, EE (CSO), CPWD
13.	Shri Rajesh Kumar, US(NURM-I) M/o UD
14.	Shri Rajesh Jaiswal, US (NURM-II) M/o UD
15.	Shri S.K. Sarkar, US (NURM-III) M/o UD
16.	Shri J.B. Ravinder, CPHEEO
Department of Heavy Industry	
17.	Shri Sushil Lakra, IA, D/o Heavy Industry

NIUA	
18.	Shri Chetan Vaidya, Director, NIUA
Himachal Pradesh	
19.	Shri A.N. Sharma, Commissioner, Municipal Commissioner, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
20.	Shri Mukesh Hira, ME, Municipal Corporation Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
21.	Shri Virendra Speya, SE, WS&S, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
22.	Shri L.R. Bhardwaj, Executive Engineer, IPH Division No-2, Shimla
23.	Shri Lalit Bhusan, Executive Engineer, Municipal Corporationm, Shimla
Bihar	
24.	Shri Sanjai Kumar, Mayor, Patna Municipal Corporation, Bihar
25.	Smt Arti Devi, Chairpersion, Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat, Bihar
26.	Shri D.K. Shukla, Special Secretary, Urban Development & Housing Department, Bihar
27.	Shri Amar Chatterjee, Deputy Secretary, Urban development & Housing Department, Bihar
28.	Shri Baidyanath Das, Additional Commissioner, Patna Municipal corporation, Bihar
29.	Shri Rakesh Maurya, Executive Director, NBCC LTD. Bodhgaya, Bihar
30.	Shri Naresh Madan, DPM, NBCC LTD., Bodhgaya Sewerage Scheme, Bihar
31.	Shri M.L. Dhingra, Deputy GM, NBCC LTD., Bodhgaya Sewerage Scheme, Bihar
32.	Shri Vikas Gupta, MSU International USA, Bodhgaya
33.	Shri A.K. Singh, NP, Bodhgaya, Bihar
Jharkhand	
34.	Shri shailesh K. Singh, Secretary (UD), Jharkhand
35.	Shri Rahul K. Purwar, CEO, Ranchi Municipal Corporation, Jharkhand
36.	Shri Sunil Kumar singh, Special Officer, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
37.	Shri Gajanand Ram, General Manager, SLNA, GRDA, Government of Jharkhand

38.	Shri Abhay Kumar Singh, Project Manager, Ranchi, WAPCOS (I) LTD. Jharkhand
39.	Shri Prem Prakash, Administrator, Dhanbad Municipal Corporation, Jharkhand
40.	Shri Sunil Kumar, Executive Officer, Ranchi Municipal Corporation, Ranchi, Jharkhand
41.	Shri Jay Prakash Singh, AE, Ranchi Municipal Corporation, Ranchi, Jharkhand
42.	Shri V.K. Balu, Consultant, Ranchi Municipal Corporation, Sewerage Waste Management
43.	Pandit Markandey Kumar Rakesh, Ex. Er., Dhanbad Municipal Corporation, Jharkhand
Uttar Pradesh	
44.	Shri R.P. Arora, Special Secretary, Urban Development, Uttar Pradesh
45.	Shri R.M Kant, Deputy Secretary (Coordination), UP Jal Nigam, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
46.	Shri N.C. Gupta, General Manager, UP Jal Nigam, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
47.	Shri K.B. Gupta, P.E., UP Jal Nigam, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
48.	Shri Dharmendra Kanojia, Project Manager, UP Jal Nigam, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
49.	Shri N.C. Upadhayay, Assistant Engineer, Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan	
50.	Shri Manjit Singh, Secretary (UD LSG)government of Rajasthan
51.	Shri Priya Ranjan, Executive Director, SLNA, Rajasthan, KUIFDCO, Jaipur Rajasthan
52.	Shri Anil Kumar Paliwal, Chief Executive Officer, Ajmer Municipal Corporation, Rajasthan
53.	Shri S.R. Pipulia, Deputy Ex. Engineer, Municipal Corporation Rajasthan
54.	Shri K.K. Sharma, Senior Engineer, Municipal Corporation Rajasthan
55.	Shri Arvind Kumar Yadav, Assistant Engineer, Ajmer Municipal Corporation
56.	Shri Laghu Parashar, PDCOR LTD., Jaipur Rajasthan
57.	Shri Arun Kumar Singh, PDCOR LTD., Jaipur Rajasthan
58.	Shri Sushil Maheshwari, PDCOR LTD., Jaipur Rajasthan
Chhattisgarh	

59.	Shri C.K. Khaitan, Secretary, Urban Administration & Development Department, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
60.	Shri Alok Chandravanshi, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur Municipal Corporation, Chhattisgarh
Maharashtra	
61.	Shri K.N. Khawarey, joint Secretary (UDD), Government of Maharashtra
62.	Dr. Mhaisekan Deepak, Municipal Commissioner, Nanded, Maharashtra
63.	Shri Nasir Khan, Traffic Engineer, Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur, Maharashtra
64.	Shri A.K. Saxena, EE., Nanded Municipal Corporation
65.	Shri Harsh Josh, JE., Nanded Municipal Corporation
Arunachal Pradesh	
66.	Shri Geyum Padu, Chief Engineer, PHED, Arunachal Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh	
67.	Dr. Navneet M. Kothari, Municipal Commissioner, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
68.	Shri Ajay Sharma, Assistant Engineer, Water Works Department, Municipal Corporation Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
69.	Shri R.K. Shrivastava, Municipal Corporation, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
Uttarakhand	
70.	Shri R.M. Sundaram, Director, Urban Development, Uttarakhand
71.	Shri S.K. Agarwal, Senior Engineer, Uttarakhand Pay Jal Nigam, Nainital, Uttarakhand
72.	Shri Rajiv Pandey, Project Officer, SUDA, Uttarakhand
73.	Shri A.K. Saxena, Executive Engineer, Nainital, Uttarakhand
74.	Shri Prabhat Rai, Executive Engineer, Uttarakhand Pay Jal Nigam, Uttarakhand
75.	Shri Sushil Kr. Sharma, Municipal Corporation, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Gujarat	
76.	Shri C.M. Gohil, Dy. Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gujarat

77.	Shri Chirag Pandey, City Engineer, Rajkot municipal Corporation, Rajasthan
78.	Shri S.R. Pipulia, Dy. Ex. Er., Municipal Corporation of Rajkot
Karnataka	
79.	Shri V.Chandra Mohan, Executive Director, KIIFDC, Bangalore
80.	K. Lakshmipathy, Joint Director, Urban Development Department, Govt. of Karnataka
West Bengal	
81.	Shri Amiya Das, Mayor, Chandernagore Municipal Corporation, West Bengal
82.	Shri Mahendra Pratap Singh, Chairman, Bhadreswar Municipality, West Bengal
83.	Shri Dilip Kumar Bakshi, Joint Secretary, Transport Department, West Bengal
84.	Shri S.K. Bhadra, IAS, Special secretary, Transport Department, MD, CSTC, West Bengal
85.	Shri Raj Kumar Singh, CIC, Bhardesar, Calcutta, West Bengal
Tamil Nadu	
86.	Shri Bose Muthiah, Chairperson, Peyjal Nigam, Avaniyapuram, Tamil Nadu
87.	Shri R. Lakhani, Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai, Tamil Nadu
88.	Shri Ashish Chatterjee, Joint Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai, Tamil Nadu
89.	Shri R. Murugan, Manager, SLNA, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
90.	Shri N. Ravichandran, Superintending Engineer, TWAD Board, Madurai, Tamil Nadu
91.	Shri A.S. Murugan, Assistant Executive Engineer, Corporation of Chennai, Tamil Nadu
92.	Shri R. Logamabha BE, AEE, TWAD, MDV, Tamil Nadu
93.	Shri C. Mohammed Faruoq, Assistant Engineer, TWAD, Tamil Nadu
94.	Shri M. Kemaratu, Assistant Engineer, TWAD, Tamil Nadu
95.	Shri J. Shambaji, Pudunagar, Tirumangalam
Punjab	
96.	Shri DPS Kharbanda, Commissioner Municipal Corporation, Amritsar, Punjab

97.	Dr. Charanjit Singh, MoH, Municipal Corporation Amritsar, Punjab
Chandigarh	
98.	Capt. P.S. Shergill, PCS, Director, Transport, U.T., Chandigarh
Haryana	
99.	Shri K.V. Ravindra, Design Engineer, Egis India Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
Goa	
100.	Shri Srikant V. Naik, Managing Director, katanba T.C. Ltd. Altc, Porvalim, Goa
WAPCOS	
101.	Shri Anil Arora, CPM, WAPCOS
102.	Er. Vasu Mangla, Engineer, WAPCOS
103.	Shri R.K. Trehan, Consultant WAPCOS
Delhi	
104.	Shri R.K. Verma, Commissioner & Secretary Transport, Delhi
Other	
105.	Shri Sushil Lakra, IA, Department of Heavy Industries
106.	Shri Soumendu Bose, WW Supdt.
107.	Shri Ashok Choudhary, XEM, JDA
108.	Shri Anirban Kundu, IL& FS
109.	Ms. Sonia Arora, VMTC
110.	Shri O.P. Agarwal, VMTC, IUT
111.	Shri B.R. Gupta, PMPS, PMU, SLNA,

Guidelines for detailed DPR-Phase II

- Scientific determination of bus network, routes, frequencies, bus stops.
- Details of infrastructure arrangement being made to accord priority to the operation of buses; and other infrastructure improvement required including dedicated bus lane or demarcated bus lane on all the arterial roads.
- Details of city specific wholly owned SPV/umbrella body being set up or already set up controlling and managing city bus service/BRTS.
- Details of the institutional arrangements being put in place for introduction/improvement of the public transport system;
- Details of how the buses shall be maintained through their entire useful life;
- Concessioning strategy for operation of buses and involvement of private sector in public bus transportation, wherever applicable;
- Details of the ITS facilities regarding fare collection system; operation and maintenance system proposed to be put in place;
- Mechanism for implementation of passenger information system and management; scientific management control/management information system;
- Integration of the services with other public transport systems and the multimodal integration;
- System of performance evaluation, incentives and penalties for performance efficiency;
- Institutional mechanism for periodic studies and assessment of travel pattern;
- Institutional mechanism of periodic revision of fares, but not only city bus service, but other modes of public transport and intermediate transport;
- Strategy for making bus operations financially self sustainable;
- Details of the proposed UMTA structure, composition, legal backing, functions, manpower requirements and staffing plan, etc alongwith time lines for implementation.

- Details of the Urban Transport Fund proposed to be set up the State and City level, along with the sources of funding, estimates of funds that will be raised, management plan for the fund, eligible claims from the fund, appraisal and approval mechanism for claims from the fund, etc., alongwith time lines.
- Advertisement policy statement which taps advertisement revenue on public transport, intermediate public transport and public utilities for public purposes subject to relevant legislations and time lines for implementation.
- Parking policy statement wherein parking fee represents the true value of land occupied, banning of parking on arterial/ring roads, multilevel parking centres in city centres with park and ride facility etc. and time lines for implementation.
- Mechanism to enforce the parking policy that has been formulated along with restrictions on parking proposed to be implemented as well as new parking spaces to be created.
- Transit Oriented Development (TOD) policy and amendments proposed in the byelaws to encourage TOD.
- Details of the coordination department in the State Government and the measures proposed to strengthen the concerned department to deal with the subject of urban transport.
- Details of the Traffic Information and Management Control Centre proposed to be set up giving its
 - Objectives / Functions
 - Structure
 - Reporting Channel
 - Staffing
 - Information systems
 - Control systems
- Control-cum-Information Centre to be set up and should have a Toll Free No.

**Weekly report on implementation of the project for
procurement of buses under JnNURM as part of the economic
stimulus package**

Name of the city:

Date of report:

Milestone	Date of completion	Anticipated date of completion
Issue of Notice Inviting Tender for procurement of buses		
Receipt of bids against NIT		
Evaluation of bids		
Placement of orders		
Commencement of discussions on securing loans, if any		
Financial closure for loan funds, if any		
Issue of Govt order for waiver/ reimbursement of state and ULB taxes		
Finalization of concession agreement structure with private operators		
Identification of routes for operation of new buses		
Signing of concession agreements for operations		
Preparation of MoA and AoA for new SPV to manage city operations, if any		
Incorporation of new SPV, if any		
Setting up of control cum information centre with toll free number		

Bus prioritization- demarcation / dedicated lanes, prioritization at signals		
Identification of sites for depots / terminals		
Setting up of depots / terminals with maintenance facilities		
Finalization of the UMTA Bill		
Obtaining approval of the State Cabinet to UMTA Bill		
Approval of State Legislative Assembly		
Assent by the Governor to the UMTA Bill		
Formulation of the Parking Policy		
Approval of the competent authority to the parking policy		
Official announcement of the parking policy		
Formulation of the TOD policy		
Approval of the competent authority to the TOD policy		
Official announcement of the TOD policy		
Formulation of the Advertisement policy		
Approval of the competent authority to the advertisement policy		
Official announcement of the advertisement policy		
Formulation of the policy for an urban transport fund		
Approval of the competent authority to the urban transport fund		
Official announcement regarding the urban transport fund		