



URBAN SECTOR POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

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The Context

- Urban Development is State subject –Centre to guide/handhold state/ULBS
- Urban Policy is emerging Gradually , draft national urban Policy under circulation
- The sectoral policies include National Urban Housing Policy 2007 (separated out from National Habitat and Housing Policy 1998)
- National Policy for Street Vendors 2009 (trying to empower the vendors for better productivity, health, hygiene, finance and marketing)
- National Policy on Faecal Sludge and septage Management 2017
- Manual on Solid Waste Management Systems(CPHEEO-2016)

The Context

- 74th Constitution Amendment Act of 1993 provided a basis for empowerment of ULBs
- States have brought their enabling Legislation and modified their Municipal and Municipal Corporation Acts
- Centre introduced Model Municipal Law 2003
- State Town Planning Acts were also modified
- Similarly urban sector programmes and schemes have emerged gradually
- Under Five year Plans centre launched successive programmes/schemes

Overview of Programmes and Schemes

- Late 1970s also Integrated Urban Development Programmes for large cities.
- 1980s covered small and medium towns (Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns)
- 1990 with Economic liberalization gave focus on housing and urban infrastructure
- JNNURM covered Infrastructure and Governance and Basic services (including housing for poor).
- States also launched similar programmes with their own funding
- These programmes upto 2012 had a wide gap been allocation and disbursement

(Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission JNNURM could utilize only 40 percent of allocation and 2013 kept by centre exclusively for capacity building)

State Sector Welfare Schemes

- Namakku namme thettam –Participatory community contribution(Tamil Nadu)
- Janam Bhoomi –Community contribution for municipal work
- Fifty fifty –Madhya Pradesh: community support for Infrastructure
- Indore –Pitra Parvat (Tree plantation), Birth day, marriage anniversary
- Schemes for finance, labour and management responsibility by Community
- Massive housing for poor /free or highly subsidised rates
- Housing –Telangana(1 lakh houses), UP=Ambedkar Housing

Current Programmes

- The policy agenda of NDA govt. (since 2014) has a mission approach.
- Swachh Bharat Mission (ODF+ and ODF++) ,collection and disposal of waste
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-PMAY (urban)
- Smart City Mission(SCM)
- AMRUT(Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)
- HRIDAY (Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana)
- National Rural-Urban Mission
- Deen Dayal Upadhyay National Urban Livelihood Mission

Urban Initiatives in the post 2014 period

Fresh Impetus to the role of cities	Goals	Strategies
Development of 100 smart cities(SCM)	Enhance the quality of Urban Life and provide a clean and suitable environment	Smart solutions for the efficient use of available resources and infrastructure along with Reforms
Rejuvenation and transformation of 500 cities (<100,000) (AMRUT)	Infrastructure for better services to people	Reforms to transparent and accountable municipal governance
Housing for All (PMAY-Urban)	Housing requirements under congestion factor , urban poor including slum Dwellers	verticals comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slum rehabilitation with PPP • Affordable housing in partnership • Subsidy for beneficiary led housing
Swachh Bharat Mission	Scientific management of solid waste	Creating awareness about sanitation, behavioural change, capacity and augmentation
Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	Core infrastructure for revitalization of areas close to heritage sites	Focus on water supply, sanitation, landscaping, and tourist conveniences
NULM (National Urban Livelihood Mission)	Support to urban Poor Last man in the queue	Focus on street vendors, slums/squatters and vulnerable groups Self help groups

Smart Cities Mission

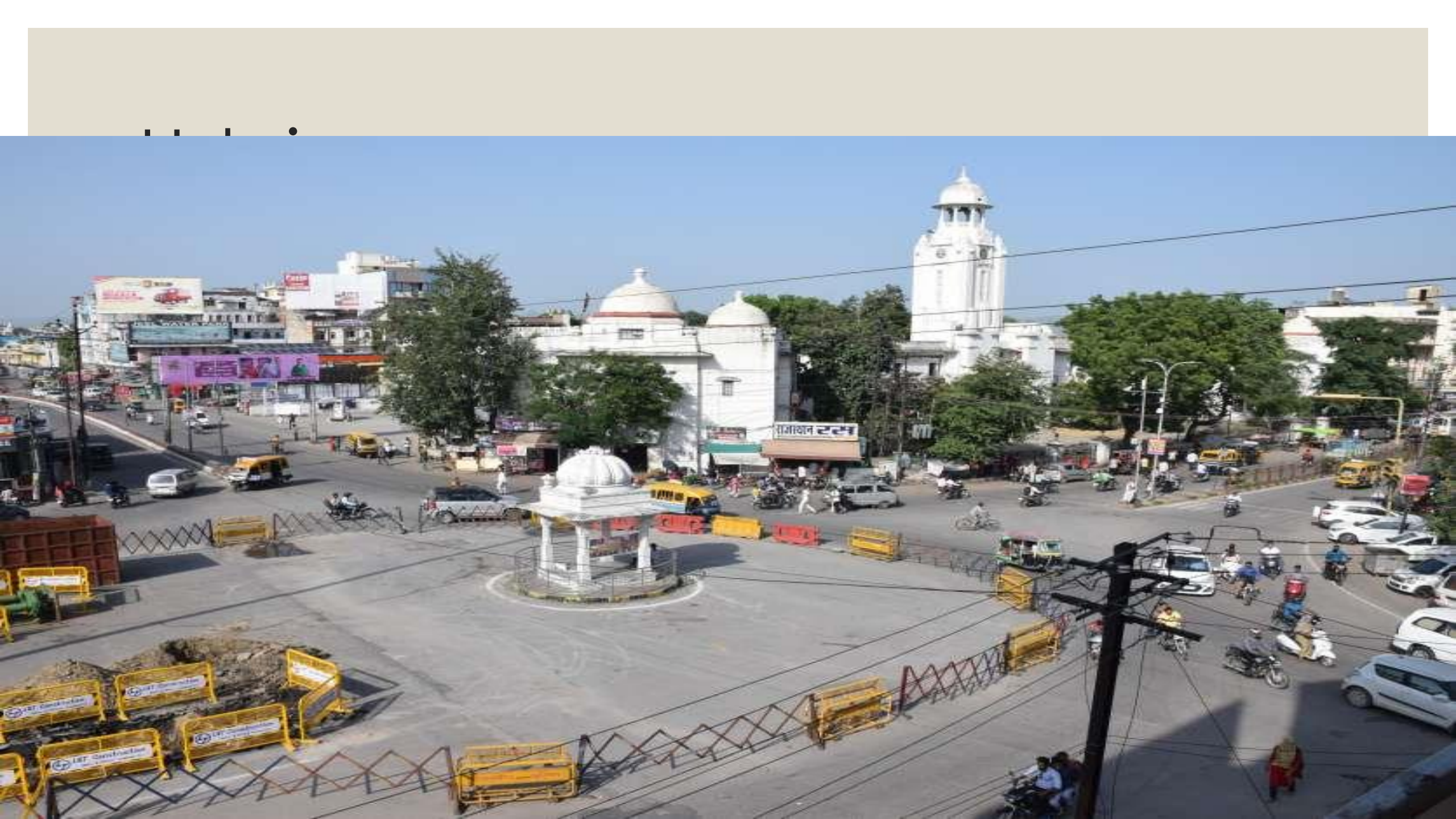
- 100 Cities ,Pan city,Retrofitting,Greenfield Projects ,Population Nearly 1000 million
- Reform Agenda, Special Purpose Vehicle
- Rs 7 Trillion Investment
- Rs 1 Trillion Budgetary Support(Centre/state and ULB)
- Extra Budgetary Support-External/Domestic
- Proj. Completed-2Trillion,

Kochi



Kochi SC





Udaipur SC





Smart City
UDAIPUR







Swachh Bharat Mission

- Total ULBs =4372,ODF verified 4204(96%)
- In-house Toilets 6216(Th.)-Target 5899(Th.)
- Community Toi.594(Th.),Target 507(Th.)
- D2D Collection 83213 wards/T=84808
- ODF+ =1632(37%),ODF++=489(11.18%)
- ODF+ and ++ are the key issue



Swachh Bharat Swasth Bharat

कचरा हमेशा कूड़ेदान में ही डालें।



Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana

- 1.05 Trillion Houses Sanctioned
- Rs.724180 million Released
- Rs.6.4 Trillion Investment commitment
- 6.6 million Grounded
- 3.5 million constructed
- Big support for Affordable Housing
- Public-Private, Community partnership



ग्रामसमिती आवास योजना शहरी
मिडगाँव व. लाला - हिरसास टेंकरे
धिता का नाम - मेहतर टेंकरे
एन. आई. एस. आई. प्रो. 2280203405130
निर्माण वर्ष - 2018
वस्ती: संत रविदास वार्ड-20 चंदलीडीह
• नगर निगम रायपुर •



PMAY Thane



Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

- Total State Annual Plans = Rs. 776400 million(m) –Investment
- Infrastructure and Governance
- Work completed 2905(P)for Rs 115130 (m)
- Work in Progress 2656(P) for 2656 (P)
- Wider Coverage, Needs more assistance





DAY-NULM

- Income and Employment Promotion
- Social Mobilisation and Institutional Devel.
- Employment Through Skill Training/Placement
- self Employment Programme
- Support to Street Vendors (Town Vending Committee) PMSVANidhi Yojana –COVID affected Street Vendors
- Shelter for Urban Homeless

NUJM-MP

APARAJITA

राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन

स्वयं सहायता समूह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

सामुदायिक मूल्य संस्थागत योजना

अपराजिता महिला संघ, इलाहाबाद







Reform Agenda under Missions

- Selection of towns (Smart City) through indicators
- AMRUT also has reforms
- ULB at the core of reforms
- State and ULB reforms for rules and procedures
- Accounting, budgeting, resource mobilisation are included
- Capacity building is taken up under different missions

PM SVANidhi

- Prime Ministers Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi
- One year working capital Loan(SIDBI)
- Five Million SVs ,7.15 lakh applications/sanctions=1.7 lakh
- 3000 ULBs covered
- Interest subvention @7%as against 24% rate charged on timely payment
- 1200 cashback on digital transactions,Total subsidy 133% of total interest
- Dashboard/National portal /MoHUA

Reform Agenda under Missions

- Doble Entry Accounting System-Financial Statements
- Asset Management – Listing, classification, Valuation
- Revenue Mobilisation-Pricing, cost recovery, Bonds
- O&M – Technology and Participation
- Capacity Building-Project Management Units
- e-Governance, GIS/GPS, m-Governance
- Complete migration to double entry with effect from FY2012-13

Aligning to existing Government Schemes



HRIDAY
Rejuvenating the Soul of Urban India



Reform Agenda by XV FC

- Allocation of Rs 29000 Crores for 2020-21
- Focus on Pollution and Water /Sanitation
- Allocation to 50 Urban Agglomerations (264 ULBs)
- Appointment of internal auditor.(xv NFC)
- Development of a national portal for data on finances
- Publication of annual financial statement on website.

Municipal Reforms

- To be implemented by states and ULBs
- Energy and Environment
- Development of Cadre
- E-Governance
- Follow up of 74 CAA
- Planning
- Resources

Municipal Reform Agenda-Energy/Environment

- Periodic Revision of Building bye-laws
- Energy efficiency and (Street lights) Audit and solar roof top (500sq.m. buildings)
- Water Audit (including non-revenue water or losses audit)
- Making STPs and WTPs more energy efficient,
- Rain water harvesting (>300sq.m.buildings)
- lights and increasing reliance on renewable energy,
- Give incentives for green buildings (e.g. rebate in property tax or charges connected to building)

Municipal Reform Agenda-Cadre

- Establishment of municipal cadre.
- Cadre linked training.
- Policy for engagement of interns in ULBs and implementation
- The State will prepare a Policy for Right-sizing the number of municipal functionaries depending on, say, population of the ULB, generation of internal resources and expenditure on salaries

Municipal Reform Agenda-E-Governance

- Creation of ULB website Dashboards
- Publication of e-newsletter.
- Support Digital India (Ducting to be done on PPP mode or by the ULB itself).
- Coverage with E-MAAS (from the date of hosting the software)
- Registration of Birth, Death and Marriage, Water & Sewerage Charges,
- Grievance Redressal,
- On-line Property Tax, Advertisement tax, Issuance of Licenses, Building Permissions and Mutations,
- Payroll, Pension, e-procurement, Personnel Staff management and Project management

Municipal Reform Agenda-Follow-up of 74th CAA

- Ensure transfer of FC devolution to ULBs.
- Appointment of State Finance Commission (SFC) and making decisions.
- Implementation of SFC recommendations within timeline.
- Transfer of all 18 functions to ULBs.
- Introduction of Double Entry Accounting System
- Use of a typology of Audit (CAG, Third Party and Internal)

Municipal Reform Agenda-Planning

- Preparation of Master Plan using GIS.
- Preparation of Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIP), State Annual Action Plans (SAAP).
- Establish Urban Development Authorities.
- Make action plan to progressively increase Green cover in cities to 15% in 5 years.
- Develop at least one Children Park every year in AMRUT cities.
- Establish a system for maintaining of parks, playground and recreational areas relying on People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model.
- Make a State level policy to implement the parameters given in National Mission for Sustainable Habitat.

Municipal Reform Agenda –Resources

- Establish and operationalize financial intermediary- pool finance
- Establish systems for access external funds, float municipal bonds
- Atleast 90% coverage, Atleast 90% collection, of Property Tax
- Make a policy to, periodically revise property tax, levy charges and other fees,
- Post Demand Collection Book (DCB) of tax details on the website,
- Achieve full potential of advertisement revenue by making a policy for destination specific tracking

Issues

- Covid Impact and pressure on cities (five states -15 cities, 11 cities =70% cases as on 28 May 2020)
- Low pace of reforms –at state and municipal level
- Mis-match between Resources and service levels
- Concentration of few cities –Larger replication is lacking
- Lack of Interagency –para-statal and para municipal – coordination
- Lack of manpower and skills at different levels of towns

Common Man's Concern: will the reforms work as expected? or.....



A lot has changed since reforms.
Earlier it was just a single storey dwelling.

Roadmap

- Identify post Covid 19 Challenges
- Adopt New Normal for each of the mission
- Digital application ,decongestion, expansion of infrastructure
- Resources and technology transfer
- Capacity Building of urban Institutions

Thanks!

