



सत्यमेव जयते

**Government's Initiative for a
Slum Free India -
JnNURM & RAY**

New Delhi, 29th Nov' 2010

D S Negi

**Director (NBO) & OSD(JnNURM & RAY)
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation,
Government of India**

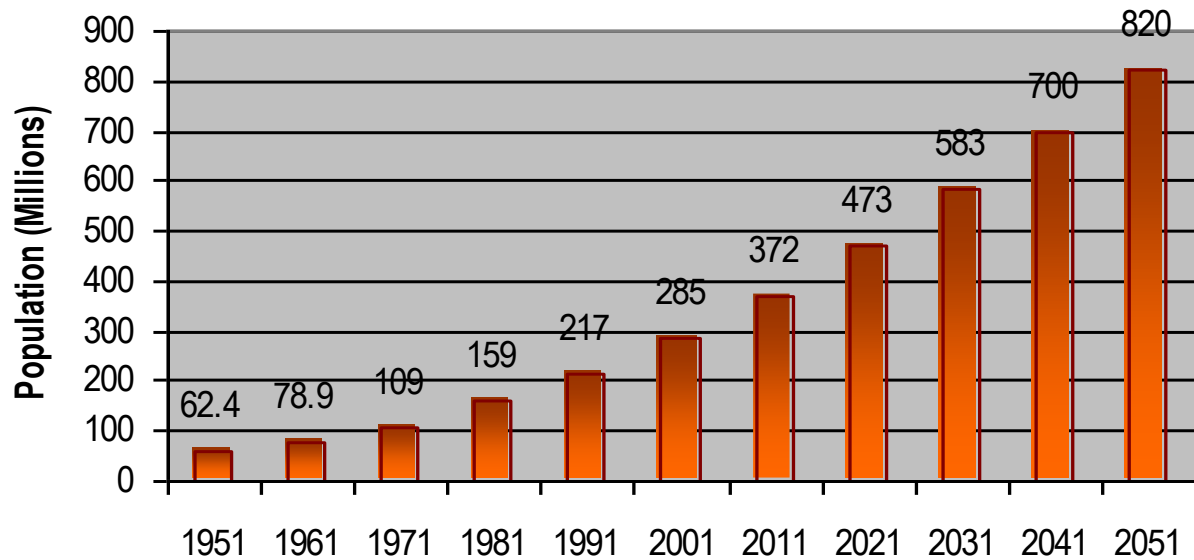


The Urban Challenge

**2nd largest
Urban System
In the world**

310 million people

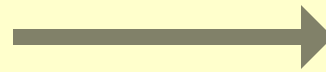
5161 cities & towns





The Urban Challenge

Urban Infrastructure
Severely stressed

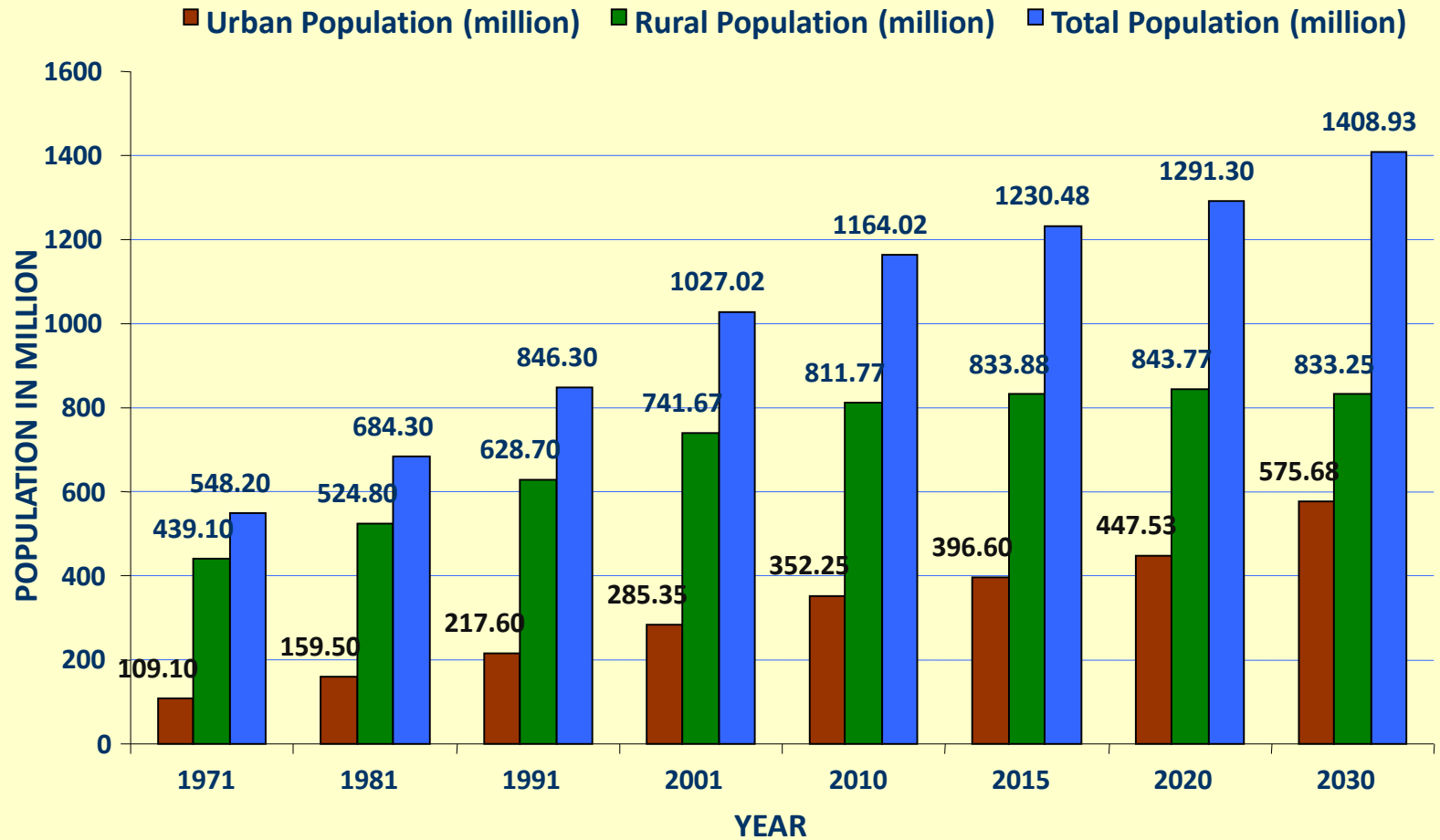


Witnessed
Recently during
Severe Floods
And rains

- 51% households without tap water in premises
- Several cities have only 2 – 4 hours of supply
- 43% households without sanitation
- 23% live in abject poverty
- 40 million people in slums
- 30% households in single room tenements



India's Urban Transition





Addressing Urban Challenges: JnNURM

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

- **65 Identified Cities:**

- Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission
 - Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) Sub-Mission

- **Other Cities & Towns:**

- Infrastructure Development in Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
 - Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Mission Period:

7 years (2005-2012)

Government of India Support:

About Rs.70,000 Crore (\$ 15.7 billion)

Support for BSUP & IHSDP:

Rs 23,100 Crore (\$ 5.3 billion)

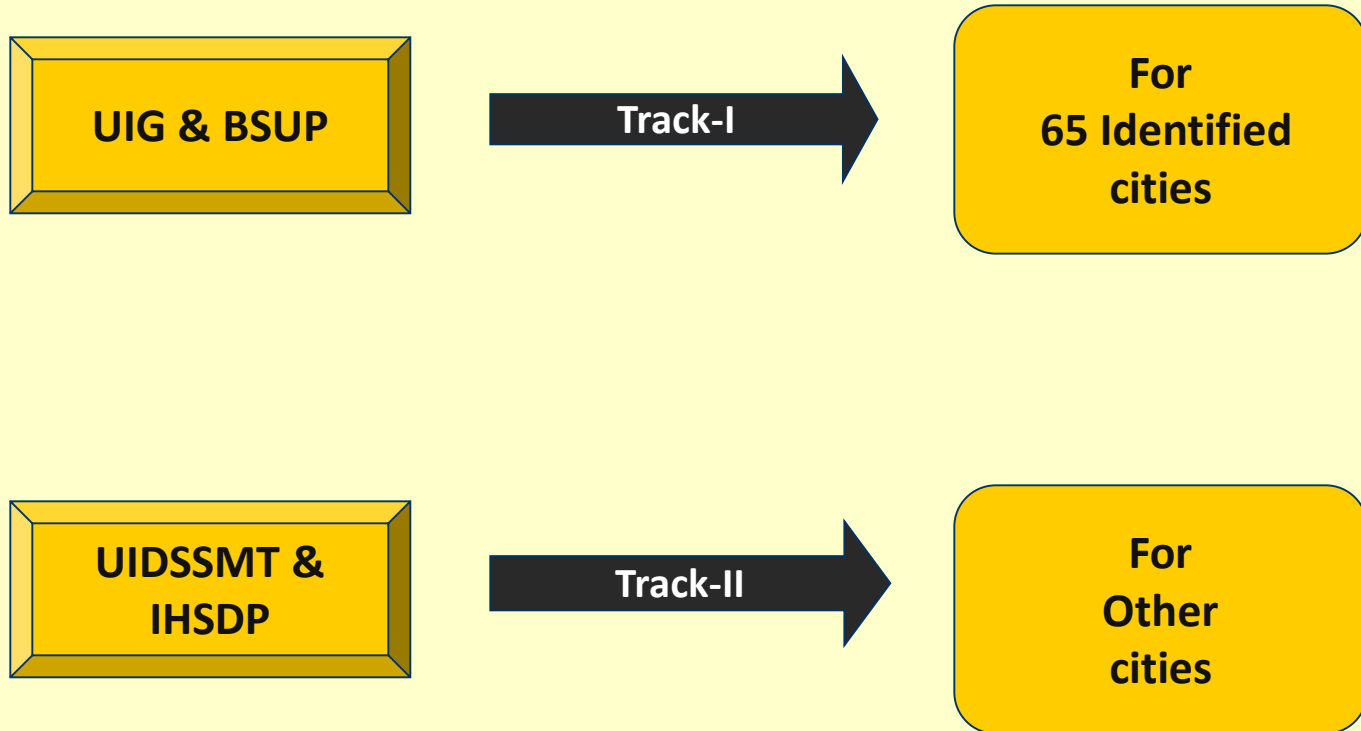


JNNURM: Mission Approach

- **City Development Plan**
- **Detailed Project Reports**
- **Leveraging of Funds with Release of Central Assistance: State Share, ULB Share, Beneficiary Contribution, PPP**
- **Implementing Urban Reform Agenda: 23 Reforms**
- **Incorporating Private Sector Efficiencies**



JNNURM: Two-Track Strategy





JnNURM Components

- Integrated development of slums, i.e. housing and infrastructure projects in slums
- Projects on water supply/ sewerage/ drainage/ community toilets/ baths etc.
- Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management
- Civic amenities like community halls, child care centers etc.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor
- Social amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization, etc.



JNNURM: Financial Progress

7 Year Allocation	Commitment & Release (Rs in Crores)				
	BSUP	IHSDP	UIG	UIDSSMT	Total
Revised Allocation	16,356	6,828	31,500	11,400	66,085
ACA Commitment	13,567	6,564	27,748	10,363	58,242
% Commitment (against allocation)	83%	96%	88%	91%	88%
ACA Release	5,818	3552	12,979	7110	29,459
% Release (against commitment)	36%	52%	41%	62%	45%



JNNURM: Physical Progress

	Dwelling Units		
	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
No of Projects approved	477	962	1,439
Cities/ towns covered	63	818	881
Dwelling Units Approved	10,28,503	5,12,108	15,40,611
Dwelling Units Completed	2,45,787	98,443	3,44,230
Under Progress	3,32,074	1,40,324	4,72,398



Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

A Bold New Vision:

“A slum free India”

Clear Policy Direction for Inclusion:

*“Assign property rights to people living in
slum areas”*



President's Speech

*“My Government proposes to introduce a **Rajiv Awas Yojana** for the slum dwellers and the urban poor on the lines of the Indira Awas Yojana for the rural poor. The schemes for affordable housing through partnership and the scheme for interest subsidy for urban housing would be dovetailed into the Rajiv Awas Yojana which would extend support under JNNURM to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. My Government's effort would be to **create a slum free India in five years through the Rajiv Awas Yojana.**”*



Challenges to Slum Freeness

- **Growing Urbanisation, with the pace set to increase.**
- **Acute shortages of urban land availability and no evidence of formal planned growth to accommodate it.**
- **Vast and growing housing deficit, and no institutional responses to tackle it.**
- **Housing prices well out of reach of the EWS/LIG – McKinsey estimate: 25 million, comprising 94% of the households in these income segments**
- **No credit availability for housing to the EWS or informal sector households.**



Aspects Important...Size

- **Slum Population**

An estimated 12.4 million households in 2001, not counting those in non-notified, non-recognized clusters with less than 60 dwelling units; projected as grown to about 168 lakhs by 2012 and 184 lakhs by 2017

- **Urban Poor Population**

An estimated 16.2 million households in 2004; projected to grow to 20.4 million by 2012 and 22.4 million by 2017

- **Housing Shortage**

25 million in 2012, 98% of it estimated for the poor



Aspects Important..... Land

Scarcity of Land

- Market prices are unaffordable high
- States auction even land for housing at market prices
- Acquisition for urban expansion not at the pace required
- Large tracts of lands are encroached, not all by slums

Land Availability can be enhanced by

- In situ up-gradation
- Creation of virtual land
- Encouraging Affordable Housing by PPP on private holdings
- Reservations of land for EWS housing in all new developments



Operational Strategy

- **Selection of cities for RAY**
- **City wide slum surveys & mapping of slums and vacant lands**
- **Preparation of State/ City Slum Free Plan of Action**
- **Phase wise implementation within approved plan of action.**

Preparatory phase has been started under a new scheme “Planning for Slum Free Cities: RAY” with Rs.120 Cr.



Visioning Slum-free Cities: Way Forward

- **Building Database on Slums, Poverty & Livelihoods; Mapping with GIS; Slum, City, State Urban Poverty Profiles, Knowing the Poor & Their Needs**
- **Visioning Slum-free Cities; Integrating City level and Slum Infrastructure & Housing with City-wide Infrastructure Systems in CDPs and Municipal Action Plans for Slum-free Cities;**
- **Reforming Master Planning: Inclusive Zoning in Master Plans; Reservation for the Poor & Informal Sector in ZDPs, Layouts and Housing Complexes for EWS/LIG Housing & Informal Sector, Small Lot Zoning, Providing for Using Land as a Resource**



Visioning Slum-free Cities: Way Forward

- **Housing the Poor – Segmenting the Housing Market- Partnerships with Developers / Industry - Tapping the Bottom of the Pyramid, Land Use Conversion & FSI as Resources for Housing the Poor**
- **Preference in Allocation of Government / Municipal Lands for EWS Housing; Shelter Fund – with Dedicated Revenues;**
- **Launching Campaign for Security of Tenure**
- **Addressing Slums Development & Basic Amenities to the Poor with Timelines for 100% provision of civic amenities to the poor in 7 Years – 7 Point Charter**
- **Earmarking of Municipal Funds for the Poor: P-Budget**



Key Issues: Way Forward

- **Incentive Zoning - Slum Redevelopment Scheme using Land, FSI & Planning Permission as Resource**
- **Tapping Vacant Land Tax, Betterment Levy, Tax Increment Financing**
- **Employment, Livelihood & Skill Development for the Poor: Launching Skills Initiative, Linking Micro-finance to Skill, Livelihood and Shelter Development, Social Security & Community Empowerment**
- **Strengthening Institutional Capacity to address Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing etc. – UPA Cells, Resource Centers and Advocacy Forums**



Key Issues: Way Forward

- **Involving the Poor at all stages through Participatory Planning, Peoples' Estimates & Social Audit;**
- **Promoting Decentralization – 74th Amendment Act**
- **Addressing Displacement & Rehabilitation Issues**
- **Convergence of Health, Education, Social Security etc. with urban Development**



Glimpses of Progress

Bangalore, Karnataka

MISSION CITY: BANGALORE- LAGGERE

PHASE-1; CONVENTIONAL G+3; 732DU'S



Bangalore, Karnataka

PHASE-2; CONVENTIONAL G+3; 48DU'S



Bangalore, Karnataka

MISSION CITY: BANGALORE- LAGGERE

PHASE -1; CONVENTIONAL G+3; 64DU'S



Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh



Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh



BSUP, Kerala



Vadodra, Gujarat



Surat, Gujarat



Surat, Gujarat



23.05.2009 10:46

PCMC, Pune, Maharashtra

PKG 3 BLD NO. A 10



Agartala, Tripura



Asansol, West Bengal



Panchkula, Haryana



Indore, Madhya Pradesh



Madurai, Tamilnadu



IHSDP, Karnataka



