

## Action taken Report on 100 Days Agenda of Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation

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Item of work relating to this Ministry	Action taken
<p><b>1. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)</b></p> <p>The Ministry will formulate Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor in an effort to promote a slum-free India in five years. The scheme will focus on according property rights to slum dwellers/urban poor by States/UTs, providing basic amenities such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, internal and approach roads, street lighting and social infrastructure facilities in slums and low income settlements adopting a 'whole city' approach and enabling the construction of houses by the slum-dweller/urban poor through access to subsidized credit. It will also explore partnerships between the urban poor, municipalities, parastatal authorities, State and Central Governments and private developers to create affordable homes for the urban poor. The Government would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. Rajiv Awas Yojana will offer a RAY of hope to slum-dwellers and other urban poor to access a decent and dignified living environment and an affordable home.</p> <p>The Ministry will develop a model legal framework for consideration by States/UTs for according property rights to slum-dwellers/urban poor. This model will draw on best practices both within and outside the country and be circulated to States/UTs to enable them to establish their own legal-regulatory frameworks suiting local conditions. It will cover the provision of security of tenure to the urban poor and also making land available for affordable housing, basic amenities and informal sector activities of the poor through the process of urban planning. It proposes to include reservation of land for housing and</p>	<p>(i) The concept note of RAY has been framed after four rounds of consultations with State and municipal officers, urban development experts, NGOs working with slum dwellers, and the JNNURM Technical Advisory Group Members, bankers and financial institutions, and sent to Planning Commission. In principle approval, Planning Commission has been obtained. The EFC memo is now under preparation and would be circulated for the formal consultation with concerned Ministries on 02.09.2009.</p> <p>(ii) The Ministry has initiated work towards developing a model legal-regulatory framework for according property rights to slum dwellers/urban poor in order to create uniformity in approach across the country, and provide states with an adoptable format. This would be an instrument of advocacy.</p> <p>Existing legislation of some states has been obtained and studied the structure of</p>

<p>informal sector activities by the urban poor in city and zonal plans.</p> <p>Master plans have led to exclusion of the poor from the city development process and driven them to precarious and illegal settlements. The Ministry will support an Inclusive City Campaign involving all stakeholders to alter the existing city planning model and prepare 'inclusive' Master Plans/City Development Plans that adequately address the concerns of the urban poor for affordable housing and informal sector activities which engage most of the urban poor. Inclusive cities will be critical to inclusive economic growth and tapping the bottom of the pyramid.</p>	<p>a model framework has been prepared. It will be sent to a group of legal and land experts for critical comments and suggestions in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of September.</p> <p>(iii) Guidelines on a whole city approach to making Slum Free cities have been drawn up as part of the Concept Note.</p>
<p><b>2. Inclusion of more cities under JNNURM</b></p> <p>When JNNURM was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005, emphasis was laid on cities with population of 10 lakhs and more as per 2001 Census. Now an effort will be made to include cities with population of 5 lakhs and more under JNNURM.</p>	<p>Additional 28 Mission cities are announced by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The same cities are also applicable to the Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), and would all be covered under RAY.</p>
<p><b>3. Social Audit of JNNURM (BSUP &amp; IHSDP)</b></p> <p>Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing &amp; Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) deal with the human face of JNNURM. Under these,</p>	<p>Two Workshops to decide the approach to social audit of BSUP &amp; IHSDP were held last year. Following that, Centre for Good Governance was selected by due procedure to prepare a Manual for Social Audit that would guide both the delivery mechanism and the community auditors on the exercise.</p>

<p>more than 14.5 lakh houses have been sanctioned for the poor all over the country under about 1300 projects. These projects involve an outlay of more than Rs 33,706 crores and Additional Central Assistance (Grant) commitment of Rs.18,384 crores. To ensure that the benefits of projects under JNNURM reach the intended poor beneficiaries and that the projects are implemented in a participatory manner involving the poor, <b>independent social audit</b> will be launched for BSUP and IHSDP projects. A Manual on Social Audit will be prepared and circulated to States/UTs to guide them to undertake social audit of projects.</p>	<p>The draft manual has been prepared. Social audit of 2 projects – a BSUP project in Andhra Pradesh and an IHSDP project in M.P has been started. These would be pilot audits under guidance of Centre for Good Governance to validate the manual. Meantime, (i) States have been exhorted to start preparations for social audit (ii) All detailed project reports and minutes of BSUP &amp; IHSDP have been put on the website to establish transparency and sharing of information (iii) In association with NTAG, the concept for a city voluntary technical corps (CVTC) of professionals and a City Technical Advisory Group has been prepared and approved and sent to MUD with the proposal to accept the CVTCs for both parts of JNNURM. Conducting social audit and obtaining community involvement is the main tasks of the CVTCs.</p> <p>The role and funding for social audit using the CTAG &amp; CVTC will now be finalized. In the meantime the Manual should also be validated and the 2 pilot social audits completed.</p>
<p><b>4. Affordable Housing for All</b></p> <p>Following the National Urban Housing &amp; Habitat Policy 2007 and Report of the High Level Task Force on Affordable Housing for All, headed by Shri Deepak Parekh, the Ministry will set up two committees for:</p>	

<p>i. working out the parameters for estimating the number of households under three categories of 'affordability' – Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Lower Middle Income Group (LMIG) and</p> <p>ii. promotion of housing micro finance company which may be permitted to take household savings as deposits.</p> <p>iii. Model Bill for regulating the real estate sector.</p>	<p>(i) The Ministry has set up the two committees proposed, one for working out the parameters for estimating the number of households under three categories of 'affordability'- EWS, LIG and LMIG under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu and the another committee for promotion of housing micro finance company which may be permitted to take households savings as deposits. The first meetings of both committees have also been scheduled.</p> <p>(ii) Three rounds of dialogues and consultations have been completed on the basis of a first draft with States/UTs, CII, CREDAI, NAREDCO and eminent experts. A second draft has been prepared taking note of their comments and views. It is proposed to invite critical comments on this draft in a consultation meeting with the consumer affairs Ministry, real estate development and legal experts, to prepare a third draft for circulation for wider comments.</p>
<p><b>5. Skill Development of the Urban Poor</b></p> <p>Skill development programme for employment promotion for the urban poor will be launched to enable them to access wage employment offered by the market or undertake self-employment. The target will be 10 lakhs over the next 5 years, starting</p>	<p>Guidelines have been drawn up and circulated to all States / UTs Governments on skill development under SJSRY with a target of 2 Lakhs persons per year.</p>

<p>with 2 lakhs in 2009-10.</p> <p>Focus will be on imparting quality training and skill certification through reputed institutions or skills training providers so that the urban poor youth will be enabled to enhance their income and improve their living conditions. At least 30% of the trainees shall be women.</p>	<p>It is proposed to hold an all State Conference to discuss and explain these SJSRY guidelines in September.</p>
<p><b>6. Capacity Building to Address Issues of Slums &amp; Poverty</b></p> <p>States/UTs would be supported to catalyse State and City Resource Centres (covering cities with population of 1 lakh or more) to serve as resources for the urban poor for employment-related information, market assessment, skill development, training, placement, etc. These centres will also promote measures to improve transparency, right to information, accountability, responsiveness, community participation and sensitivity to the issues faced by the poor including slum-dwellers. The objective is to create/enhance human resource and institutional capacity to implement programmes for the urban poor who need support of the Government the most.</p>	<p>(i) A Toolkit on comprehensive capacity Building programme has been developed and circulated to all State/UT Governments. Financial assistance is being provided for skill training, capacity building, and City/State urban resource centres.</p>