

ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

Name of State UTTARAKHAND

Time Period : (FY) 2015 - 16

This Report consists of :

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
1	Abstract: Consolidated Requirement of State and Share of Each Stakeholder	25
2	Service Level Improvement Plan	52
3	State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) derived from SLIP	62
4	Plan of Action for Administrative and office Expenses(A&OE)	74
5	Plan of Action for Reform Implementation	76
6	Appraisal Framework for States	31

**Report Submitted by : Mission Director, AMRUT
(REVISED AS PER DIRECTIONS OF APEX COMMITTEE)**

Dated : 11/1/2016



STATE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (SAAP) for Implementation of AMRUT in UTTARAKHAND



JANUARY, 2016

Prepared By

Directorate of Urban Development
Government of Uttarakhand,
Dehradun

CONTENTS

Checklist - Consolidated State Annual Action Plan of all ULBs.

Minutes of State High Power Steering Committee (SHPS) Dated 16-12-2015

Uttarakhand Government Order No. 887IV(2)-“k0fo0-15-74(lk0)/2015, Dated 05.08.2015

Abstract of Prioritized Projects for Proposal for 1st year implementation.

Overall cost of project under mission period

Chapter 1: Project Background

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 AMRUT
 - 1.2.1 Mission
 - 1.2.2 Thrust areas under mission
 - 1.2.3 Coverage under mission
 - 1.2.4 Program management structure
 - 1.2.5 Funding allocation
 - 1.2.6 Appraisal
 - 1.2.7 Execution of AMRUT

Chapter 2: State Scenario – Uttarakhand

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Physical Location
- 2.3 Demography
- 2.4 Urbanization Scenario in Uttarakhand
- 2.5 AMRUT Towns
- 2.6 Service Adequacy
 - 2.6.1 Water Supply:
 - 2.6.2 Sewerage and Septage Management
- 2.7 Gap Assessment & Project Cost
- 2.8 Sector Wise Proposed Investment
 - 2.8.1 Water Supply
 - 2.8.2 Sewerage and Septage Management
 - 2.8.3 Storm Water Drains
 - 2.8.4 Parks and Green Spaces
 - 2.8.5 Urban Transport

Chapter 3: State Annual Action Plan

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Consolidation of the slip statements
- 3.3 Prioritization of sectors
- 3.4 Proposed sectoral strategy
- 3.5 Available Funds
- 3.6 Priority Allocations
- 3.7 Abstract of Prioritization of Projects

List of Annexure

- **Annexure 1:** Tables of Annual Action Plan as per Annexure 2 of AMRUT Guidelines (State & ULB level)

- 1.1 Breakup of Total MoUD Allocation in AMRUT
 - 1.2.1 Sector Wise Proposed Total Project Fund and Sharing Pattern
 - 1.2.2 Break-up of Total Fund Sharing Pattern
- 1.4 Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks
- 3.1 Master Plan of all projects to achieve universal coverage during the current Mission period based on Table 2.1 (FYs 2105-16 to 2019-20)
- 3.2 Sector Wise Breakup of Consolidated Investments for each ULB in the State
- 3.3 ULB Wise Source of Funds for All Sectors
- 3.4 Year Wise Share of Investments for All Sectors (ULB Wise)
- 3.5 State level Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks
- 3.6 State Level Plan of Action for Physical and Financial Progress
- 4 Plan of Action for Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE)
 - 5.1 Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2015-16
 - 5.2 Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2016-17
 - 5.3 Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2017-18
 - 5.4 Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2018-19
- 7.1 ULB level Individual Capacity Development Plan to be sent by ULB to State Government
 - 7.1.1 Physical
 - 7.1.2 Financial
- 7.2 Annual Action Plan for Capacity Building
 - 7.2.1 Fund requirement for State level activities
 - 7.2.2 Total fund requirement for Capacity Building

CHECKLIST - CONSOLIDATED STATE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF ALL ULBS TO BE SENT FOR ASSESSMENT BY MOUD :

State: Uttarakhand

S. N.	Point of Consideration	Yes/No	Give/Details
1.	Have all Cities prepared SLIP as per the suggested approach?	Yes	First priority has been given to universal coverage of Water Supply and Sewerage/Septage.
2.	Has the SAAP prioritized proposed investments across cities/	Yes	Priority has been given looking to existing service level especially for Water Supply & Sewerage.
3.	Is the indicator wise summary of improvement proposed (both investments and management improvements) by State in place?	Yes	Indicator wise improvement proposal both for investment and management has been considered as per requirement.
4.	Have all the cities under Mission identified/ done baseline assessments of service coverage indicators?	Yes	The base line assessment of service coverage has been done for all mission cities.
5.	Are SAAPs addressing an approach towards meeting Service Level Benchmarks agreed by Ministry for each Sector?	Yes	SAAP has been prepared to meet Service Level Benchmarks as agreed by Ministry for each Sector.
6.	Is the investment proposed commensurate to the level of improvement envisaged in the indicator?	Yes	Investment proposed commensurate with Service Level Improvement envisaged in the indicator.
7.	Are State Share and ULB share in line with proposed Mission approach?	Yes	State will share both it's share and ULB share.
8.	Is there a need for additional resources and have state considered raising additional resources (State programs, aided projects, additional devolution to cities, 14 th Financial Commission, external sources)?	Yes	Efforts are being made to mobilize additional financial resource assistance, and State Program etc. through State Funds, 14 th Finance Commission, ADB funding, NGRBA, Namami Gange etc.
9.	Does State Annual Action Plan verify that the cities have undertaken financial projections to identify revenue requirements for O & M and repayments?	Yes	SAAP has been prepared considering O & M charges to be reimbursed by collecting user charges. Cost of O & M shall be borne by concerned ULB/ Parastatal agency. Additional funds required for O & M and repayment shall be worked out while preparing the DPR.
10.	Has the State Annual Action Plan considered the resource mobilization capacity of each ULB to ensure that ULB share can be mobilized?	Yes	SAAP has been prepared considering Financial Positions of ULB.
11.	Has the process of establishment of PDMC been initiated?	Yes	The process of PDMC has been initiated by Directorate of Urban Development Utarakhand.
12.	Has a roadmap been prepared to realize the resource potential of the ULB?	Yes	The resource potential of each ULB has been considered while preparing the SAAP.
13.	Is the implementation plan for projects	Yes	All departments concerning

	and reforms in place (Time lines any yearly milestone) ?		implementation of reform have been directed to implement reforms in given times.
14.	Has the prioritization of projects in ULBs been done in accordance with para 7.2 of the guidelines ?	Yes	Prioritization of projects have been done in accordance with para 7.2 of guidelines. Priority has been given where service level gaps is more in order to achieve universal coverage.

(Dr. V. Shanmugam)
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State Mission Director,
AMRUT, Uttarakhand

**Minutes of State High Power Steering Committee
(SHPSC) Meeting Dated: 16/12/2015**

अमृत योजनान्तर्गत मुख्य सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड शासन की अध्यक्षता में गठित राज्य स्तरीय हाईपावर स्टेयरिंग कमेटी (SHPS) की दिनांक 16.12.2015 को आहूत प्रथम बैठक का कार्यवृत्त

उपस्थिति

- 1- श्री एस0राजू, अपर मुख्य सचिव, पेयजल विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन - सदस्य
- 2- श्री डी0एस0 गर्ब्याल, सचिव, शहरी विकास विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन - सदस्य सचिव
- 3- श्री एस0रामास्वामी, प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन - सदस्य
- 4- श्री आर0के0 सुधांशू, सचिव, पेयजल विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन - सदस्य
- 5- डॉ0 वी0षणमुगम, मिशन निदेशक/निदेशक, शहरी विकास निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड - सदस्य
- 6- श्री नवनीत पाण्डे, अपर निदेशक, शहरी विकास निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड - विशेष आमंत्रित
- 7- श्री पी0सी0 दुमका, सचिव, मसूरी देहरादून विकास प्राधिकरण - सदस्य प्रतिनिधि
- 8- श्री भजन सिंह, प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड पेयजल निगम - विशेष आमंत्रित
- 9- श्री एस0के0 पन्त, वरिष्ठ नियोजक, नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन विभाग - सदस्य
- 10- श्री सुभाष गुप्ता, उप निदेशक, शहरी विकास निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड - विशेष आमंत्रित
- 11- श्री रवि पाण्डेय, अधिशासी अभियन्ता, शहरी विकास निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड - विशेष आमंत्रित
- 12- श्री एस0एम0 श्रीवास्तव, सहयुक्त नियोजक, नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड - विशेष आमंत्रित

सर्वप्रथम सचिव, शहरी विकास विभाग द्वारा अमृत मिशन (अटल नवीनीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन) हेतु निर्गत दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार शहरी परिवारों हेतु बुनियादी सेवाएँ सृजित किये जाने, योजना के उद्देश्य तथा योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं के सम्बन्ध में समिति के सदस्यों को संक्षिप्त रूप से अवगत कराया गया। साथ ही यह भी अवगत कराया गया कि भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि श्री श्याम दुबे, चीफ कन्ट्रोलर आफ एकाउन्ट्स, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा अचानक स्वास्थ्य खराब होने के कारण प्रतिभाग नहीं किया जा सका।

(1) एजेण्डा बिन्दु-01 : सेवा स्तरीय सुधार योजनाएं (SLIP)/राज्य वार्षिक कार्य योजना (SAAP) पर अनुमोदन-

सचिव, शहरी विकास विभाग व मिशन निदेशक द्वारा उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित 06 मिशन नगरों यथा-नगर निगम, देहरादून, हरिद्वार, हल्द्वानी-काठगोदाम, रुड़की, रुद्रपुर, काशीपुर द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए तैयार किये गये सर्विस लेवल इम्प्रुवमेन्ट प्लान (SLIP) के अनुमोदन हेतु पॉवर-प्वाइन्ट के माध्यम से समिति के सदस्यों के समक्ष प्रस्तुतिकरण किया गया।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की गाईडलाइन्स के अनुसार नगरवार सभी स्थानीय निकायों के स्तर से स्टेक होल्डर्स मीटिंग कर सभी सम्बन्धित पैरा स्टेडल विभागों से समन्वय कर स्लिप तैयार करने की कार्यवाही की गई है। नगरों से प्राप्त स्लिप के अनुसार शहरी विकास निदेशालय/नोडल विभाग के स्तर पर नगरों की जनसंख्या तथा प्राप्त स्लिप के अनुसार सैप तैयार किया गया है। पूर्व में JNURM योजना के अन्तर्गत देहरादून व हरिद्वार शहरों में तथा ADB सहायतित UUSDIP के अन्तर्गत देहरादून/हल्द्वानी/हरिद्वार में पेयजल/सीवर की योजनाएं स्वीकृत/क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं, उक्त को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए तथा नगरीय बुनियादी सेवाओं के वर्तमान स्तर के आधार पर



निर्धारित सर्विस लेवल बेन्च मार्क को प्राप्त किये जाने हेतु वर्ष 2015-16 हेतु प्रस्तावित सैप हेतु धनराशि के सम्बन्ध में निम्नानुसार विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया:-

(Rs. in Cr)

S. No.	Name of the city/ Infrastructure	Population as per 2011 (in lacs)	Water Supply	Sewerage and Septage Management	Storm Water Drains/ Drainage	Open Spaces/ Parks	Total
1	Dehradun	5.84	28.50	12.00	15.00	3.25	58.75
2	Haridwar	2.31	19.43	1.00	18.00	0.60	39.03
3	Haldwani Kathgodam	1.71	16.00	18.00	2.00	1.05	37.05
4	Rudrapur	1.54	30.00	20.00	0	0.93	50.93
5	Kashipur	1.22	30.16	33.86	2.00	0.40	66.42
6	Roorkee	1.18	9.00	25.00	2.00	1.00	37
			133.09	109.86	39.00	7.23	289.18

भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त पूर्व दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार अमृत योजनान्तर्गत प्रथम वर्ष 2015-16 के सैप के सापेक्ष वित्त पोषण पद्धति 50:50 (केन्द्रांश : राज्यांश + स्थानीय निकाय) के क्रम में केन्द्र सहायता के रूप में रू0 133.68 करोड़ का प्राविधान किया गया है, जबकि नीति आयोग, भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन के क्रम में पुनरीक्षित दिशा-निर्देश के अनुसार यह पद्धति 90:10 (केन्द्रांश : राज्यांश + स्थानीय निकाय) निर्धारित कर दी गई है। विचार-विमर्श के उपरान्त पूर्ववत केन्द्रांश रू0 133.68 करोड़ के क्रम में कुल योजना लागत रू0 267.36 करोड़ के सापेक्ष उपरोक्तानुसार सैप रू0 289.18 करोड़ तैयार किया गया है। यह भी अवगत कराना है कि वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 के आय-व्ययक में अमृत योजनान्तर्गत रू0 57.62 करोड़ का प्राविधान किया गया है।

मुख्य सचिव द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि पुनरीक्षित वित्त पोषण पद्धति के अनुसार ही नगरवार डी0पी0आर0 तैयार कराये जाने व उनका तकनीकी व वित्तीय परीक्षण किये जाने की कार्यवाही की जाय। उपरोक्तानुसार राज्य स्तरीय हाईपॉवर स्टेयरिंग कमेटी (SHPS) द्वारा स्लिप व सैप पर सर्वसम्मति से अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया।

सीवररेज व ट्रीटमेन्ट प्लान्ट के अन्तर्गत सैप्टेज मैनेजमेन्ट पर विचार-विमर्श के अन्तर्गत अधिशासी अभियन्ता, शहरी विकास निदेशालय द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि सीवर लाईन व एस0टी0पी0 के स्थान पर कम लागत के सैप्टेज मैनेजमेन्ट के आधार पर भी सैप्टिक टैंक के सीवर का शोधन/ट्रीटमेन्ट किया जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया गया कि सैप्टेज मैनेजमेन्ट के सम्बन्ध में सी0पी0एच0ई0ओ0, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से विचार-विमर्श कर "नमामि गंगे योजना" के अन्तर्गत इस विषय की संवेदनशीलता को देखते हुए गंगा नदी के किनारे के नगरों से निकलने वाले सीवर के शोधन/ट्रीटमेन्ट के सम्बन्ध में ट्रीटमेन्ट के स्तर का तकनीकी मार्ग-दर्शन प्राप्त कर लिया जाय। उक्त पर समिति के सभी सदस्यों द्वारा सहमति व्यक्त की गई।

सीवर लाईन व सीवर ट्रीटमेन्ट/एस0टी0पी0 के O&M के सम्बन्ध में प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड पेयजल निगम द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि यूजर चार्ज की दर को उचित स्तर पर रख कर योजनाओं का समुचित अनुरक्षण किया जा सकता है। विचार-विमर्श के उपरान्त निर्णय

लिया गया कि अमृत मिशन की निर्धारित गाईड लाईन्स के आधार पर इस सम्बन्ध में अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जाय।

भारत सरकार को SAAP हेतु प्रेषित किये जाने वाली चेकलिस्ट के सम्बन्ध में मिशन के मार्गनिर्देशों के अनुसार तालिका क्र. 6.1, 6.2 एवं 6.3 का समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन किया गया।

(2) एजेण्डा बिन्दु-02: राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (SLTC) पर अनुमोदन-

अमृत मिशन के निर्धारित 'मिशन विवरण और दिशा-निर्देश' के अनुसार सम्बन्धित विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मूलभूत सुविधाओं की नगरवार तैयार की जानी वाली डी0पी0आर0 के तकनीकी व वित्तीय मूल्यांकन हेतु निम्नानुसार State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) के गठन के प्रस्ताव पर अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया:-

Sr. No	Designation	Chairman/Member
1	Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Urban Dev	Chairman
2	Chief Engineer nominated by HOD, Irrigation	Member
3	Nominated by Revenue Board	Member
4	Chief Town and Country Planner, Uttarakhand	Member
5	Project Officer, SUDA	Member
6	MD, Uttarakhand Power Corporation	Member
7	CPHEEO, MoUD GoI Representative	Member
8	Addl Secretary, Finance	Member
9	Mission Director/ Director, UDD	Member Secretary
10	MD, Uttarakhand Pev Jal Nigam	Member
11	CGM, Jal Sansthan	Member
12	GM, USRTC nominated by MD, USRTC	Member

(3) एजेण्डा बिन्दु-03: PDMC के गठन/पदों के सृजन पर अनुमोदन-

अमृत मिशन के निर्धारित 'मिशन विवरण और दिशा-निर्देश' के अनुसार राज्य स्तर पर तथा नगरों के स्तर पर Project Development and Management Consultant (PDMC) का गठन किया जाना है। इस हेतु राज्य स्तर पर 05 तथा नगर निकायों हेतु 12 (प्रति नगर निकाय 02), इस प्रकार कुल 17 निसंवर्गीय पदों पर विषय विशेषज्ञों की तैनाती का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया। PDMC के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित पदों का विवरण निम्नवत् है :-

State Mission Management Unit(SSMU)			
S.No.	Post Name	No.	Qualifications & Experience
1	Urban Planner	1	B Arch/B.Tech with Masters in Urban Planning and 3 - 5 yrs. experience.
2	Urban Infrastructure Expert	1	M.Tech in structure/Geo science with 2 yrs. experience or BE/B.Tech in Civil engineering with 3-5 yrs. experience.
3	Urban Infrastructure Expert (PHE)	1	M.Tech in PHE (Knowledge of AutoCAD) sewer / STP design/ implementation expert with 2 yrs. experience or BE/B.Tech in Civil engineering (Knowledge of AutoCAD) sewer / STP design/ implementation expert with 3-5 yrs. experience.
4	Municipal Finance Specialist	1	MBA (Finance)/CA with 3 yrs. experience or M.Com with 5 yrs. experience in pure accounting in a reputed firm/organization.



5	IT cum Monitoring & Evaluation/MIS Specialist	1	B.Tech/BE in computer science/ MCA with 3 yrs. experience or MSc in computer science with 5 yrs. experience. Experience in monitoring and evaluating large projects and programs, preferably in the urban sector.
City Mission Management Unit(CSMU)			
1	Urban Planner	6	B Arch/B.Tech with Masters in Urban Planning and 3 - 5 yrs. experience.
2	Urban Infrastructure Expert	6	M.Tech in structure/Geo science with 2 yrs. experience or BE/B.Tech in Civil engineering with 3-5 yrs. experience.

उपरोक्तानुसार विषय विशेषज्ञों हेतु वित्त पोषण के सम्बन्ध में समिति को अवगत कराया गया कि अनुसचिव, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के कार्यालय ज्ञाप संख्या-13012/101(16)/2015-SCM-III-5, दिनांक 14-08-2015 के द्वारा Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) को Smart City Mission and AMRUT के साथ Re-align कर दिया गया है तथा इस हेतु पूर्ण वित्त पोषण भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाना निर्धारित है। यह भी अवगत कराना है कि सी0सी0बी0पी0 के पूर्व कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार से रू0 10.00 करोड़ की धनराशि प्राप्त हुयी थी, जो कि निदेशालय स्तर पर उपलब्ध है।


उपरोक्त पदों की संख्याओं एवं अर्हताओं के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य सचिव द्वारा की गई पृच्छा के क्रम में अवगत कराया गया कि उक्त पदों की संख्याएं व अर्हताएं भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित गाईड लाईन्स के अनुरूप है। विचार-विमर्श उपरान्त समिति द्वारा उपरोक्तानुसार प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया गया और निर्देशित किया गया कि उक्त पदों के सापेक्ष भर्तियां खुली भर्ती के आधार पर किया जाय उक्त पदों का remuneration शहरी विकास निदेशालय स्तर पर उपलब्ध धनराशि से किया जाय।

(4) अतिरिक्त एजेण्डा बिन्दु :

मिशन निदेशक महोदय द्वारा सैप के अन्तर्गत, अमृत की गाईड लाईन के अनुसार मिशन नगरों के अन्तर्गत Reforms Milestones and Time Line के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराया गया, जिसके अनुसार 08 रिफार्म्स को प्राप्त किये जाने हेतु अवधि निर्धारित की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में समिति द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया कि गाईड लाईन के अनुसार निर्धारित रिफार्म्स को प्राप्त किये जाने हेतु विशेष प्रयास किये जायें। चूंकि रिफार्म्स के अन्तर्गत कई विषय जैसे-74वां संविधान संशोधन के अनुसार 18 नगरीय सेवाओं को नगरीय स्थानीय निकायों को हस्तान्तरित किये जाने की कार्यवाही शासन स्तर पर, भवनों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति हेतु निर्धारित उपनियमों सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही आवास विभाग द्वारा, वॉटर ऑडिट व एन0आर0डब्लू0 से सम्बन्धित कार्यवाही पेयजल विभाग द्वारा की जानी है, अतः SAAP में प्राविधानित माईलस्टोन के अनुसार कार्यवाही हेतु समस्त सम्बन्धित विभागों को निर्देशित किये जाने हेतु समिति द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय लिया गया।

अन्त में धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हुए बैठक का समापन किया गया।

संलग्न:- समिति द्वारा अनुशासित SAAP की प्रति


(शशुञ्ज सिंह)
मुख्य सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड।

उत्तराखण्ड शासन

शहरी विकास अनुभाग-2


संख्या:- 1644 IV(2)-श0वि0-74(सा0)-2015T.C.-I

देहरादून : दिनांक: 19 दिसम्बर, 2015

प्रतिलिपि: निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

- 1- प्रमुख सचिव, लोक निर्माण/आवास/वित्त/वन एवं पर्यावरण/पेयजल विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 2- निजी सचिव, सचिव, शहरी विकास विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन को सचिव महोदय के संज्ञानार्थ।
- 3- अनु सचिव, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार।
- 4- निदेशक, शहरी विकास निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।
- 5- उपाध्यक्ष, एम0डी0डी0डी0ए0, देहरादून।
- 6- मुख्य नगर नियोजक, ग्राम एवं नगर नियोजन, देहरादून।
- 7- नगर आयुक्त, समस्त नगर निगम, उत्तराखण्ड।
- 8- जिलाधिकारी, देहरादून/नैनीताल/हरिद्वार/ऊधमसिंह नगर।
- 9- प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड पेयजल निगम, देहरादून।
- 10- गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से


(डॉ० वी०षणमुगम)
अपर सचिव।



GOVERNMENT ORDER NO-887/IV(2)-'k0fo0-15-74(Ik0)/15 DATED 05-08-2015

उत्तराखण्ड शासन
शहरी विकास अनुभाग-2
संख्या--887/IV(2)-श0वि0-15-74(सा0)/15
देहरादून: दिनांक: जुलाई, 2015
05 अगस्त - 0/5
कार्यालय ज्ञाप।

अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन, (अमृत) (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु भारत सरकार के दिशा-निर्देशानुसार राज्य स्तर पर निम्नानुसार State Level High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) का गठन किया जाता है :-

- | | | |
|---|----|------------|
| 1. मुख्य सचिव | -- | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, वित्त | -- | सदस्य |
| 3. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, पेयजल | -- | सदस्य |
| 4. प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, आवास | -- | सदस्य |
| 5. प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण | -- | सदस्य |
| 6. प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, लोक निर्माण विभाग | -- | सदस्य |
| 7. प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, शहरी विकास | -- | सदस्य सचिव |
| 8. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि | -- | सदस्य |
| 9. निदेशक, शहरी विकास निदेशालय | -- | सदस्य |
| 10. मिशन निदेशक (निदेशक, श0वि0निदेशालय) | -- | सदस्य |
| 11. उपाध्यक्ष, मसूरी-देहरादून विकास प्राधिकरण | -- | सदस्य |
| 12. मुख्य नगर नियोजक, ग्राम एवं नगर नियोजन | -- | सदस्य। |

- 1- उक्त समिति इस क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित विषय विशेषज्ञों को भी आमंत्रित कर सकती है।
2- उक्त के अतिरिक्त राज्य स्तर पर मिशन निदेशक के रूप में निदेशक, शहरी विकास निदेशालय को पदेन नामित किया जाता है।

(राकेश शर्मा)
मुख्य सचिव।

संख्या-887/IV(2)-श0वि0-15-74(सा0)/15, तददिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि, निम्नांकित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :-

- 1- अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, वित्त, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 2- अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, पेयजल, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 3- प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, आवास, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 4- प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 5- प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, लोक निर्माण विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।

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- 6- समस्त प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 7- निदेशक, शहरी विकास निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।
- 8- प्रमुख सचिव/ सचिव, शहरी विकास, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 9- संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार, आवास एवं शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली।
- 10- उपाध्यक्ष, मसूरी-देहरादून विकास प्राधिकरण, देहरादून।
- 11- मुख्य नगर नियोजक, ग्राम एवं नगर नियोजन, देहरादून।
- 12- मुख्य नगर अधिकारी, नगर निगम, देहरादून।
- 13- निजी सचिव, मा0 मुख्यमंत्री।
- 14- निजी सचिव, मा0 मंत्री, शहरी विकास विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड।
- 15- निजी सचिव, मुख्य सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
- 16- गार्ड फाइल।

आज्ञा से
(ओमकार सिंह)
संयुक्त सचिव।

STATE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (SAAP) UNDER AMRUT SCHEME

The AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) will provide project funds to ULBs through the States on the basis of proposals submitted in State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). SAAP is basically a State level service improvement plan indicating the year-wise improvements in water-supply and sewerage connections to households. The basic building block for the SAAP will be the SLIP's prepared by the ULBs. At the State level, the SLIP's of all Mission cities will be aggregated into the SAAP.

While preparing SAAP, the following responses to various issues involved are indicated against each issue:

- **Has the State Government diagnosed service level gaps?**

Yes.

The State Govt. has diagnosed the service level gaps ULB-wise and sector-wise. The ULBs have considered the Census 2011 data, the baseline survey data by the MoUD, the sector-wise reports, plans, drawings and other information available with the ULBs, reconciled the same and froze the Baseline (present state) service levels. After comparing with the Service Level Benchmarks of MoUD for different sectors like water supply and sanitation, the service level gaps were assessed. The service levels were prioritized in terms of universal coverage of household connections which is a national priority and other key indicators in respect of water supply and sewerage / sanitation. The service level gaps in coverage of water supply were diagnosed in terms of the contributing factors like gap in issue of house connections from the existing network, gaps in availability of distribution network / service storage / pumping stations / water treatment plant capacity / source etc. Similarly, in sanitation / sewerage, the gap in coverage of toilets and sewerage network services was considered as the highest priority for which the contributing factors were analyzed like gap in issue of house connections, gap in sewer network etc. so as to address the potential gaps to cater to the population in 2021. In Urban Green spaces and parks, the existing service levels in coverage of open space per capita has been assessed by the ULB's vis-à-vis the national level bench mark. Similar exercise has been carried out for storm water drainage also. Extensive public consultations have been conducted by the ULBs involving all stakeholders like citizens, public representatives, slum dwellers etc. The towns have also been prioritized based on the level of gap in universal coverage of water supply and sewerage in consultation with public representatives like MPs, Mayors / Chairpersons etc.

- **Has the State planned for and financed capital expenditure?**

Yes.

The State had planned for capital expenditure for water supply, sewerage and storm water drainage and solid waste management projects to be met from various sources like State fund, ADB, State projects, Namami Gange, NGRBA etc. so as to cover all grades of ULBs and most of the urban population. It has tried to dovetail the various funding sources and converge various schemes and sectors to achieve this objective, particularly for water supply and sanitation sectors. Apart from the Central Govt. share and State share, ULB share was also envisaged in those schemes.

Under AMRUT scheme, the State Govt. has decided to meet 50% of the project cost as per the original guidelines, in addition to the Central share. But as per the revised guidelines issued by the "NITI AYOJ" GoI, for the Himalayan States the State Share has been fixed as 10% and the GoI Share is 90%.

The O&M cost will be met from the State/ULB/Parastatal Agency through user charges and other sources.

- **Has the State moved towards achievement of universal coverage in water supply and sewerage/septage?**

Yes.

The State is moving towards achievement of universal coverage in water supply and sewerage / septage in line with the National Priority. Almost all the schemes like ADB, State Schemes, Namami Gange and other programmes of Govt. of India and State Govt. are aimed at achieving universal coverage of water supply and sanitation, in a phased manner in all urban areas. Funds available under ongoing /committed projects have been considered and service levels gaps in AMRUT are worked out after ensuring the project requirement by converging with other schemes.

- **What is the expected level of the financial support from the Central Government and how well have State/ULB and other sources of finance been identified and accessed?**

The AMRUT Mission Guidelines envisage a Central Assistance of 50% of the total project cost for ULBs upto 10 lakh population and above 1 lakh population, and 33 1/3% for ULBs above 10 lakh population; the State Govt. has to shoulder a minimum share of 20% of the total project cost and the remaining cost is to be met by the ULBs from their own revenues. However initially the funding pattern was 50 : 50 for GoI and State of Uttarakhand but now as per the revised guidelines issued by the

“NITI AYOJ” GoI, for the Himalayan States, for the state of Uttarakhand it has been revised from 50:50 to 90:10, i.e. 90 % from GoI and 10% is to be borne by Uttarakhand Govt. Under the AMRUT Scheme, the total SAAP of Rs. 289.18 Cr. for the financial Year 2015 -16 has been approved by SHPSC on 16th Dec, 2015. And claim for incentive grant shall be raised after achievement of the set of related reforms.

- **How fairly and equitably have the needs of the ULBs been given due consideration?**

The SLIP'S have been prepared by the ULBs and have been prioritized following a consultative process with the relevant stakeholders including public representatives and the needs of the ULB have been adequately incorporated in the proposals, particularly in the context of ensuring universal coverage of water supply and sewerage connections to all households. ULBs have been prioritized based essentially on the extent of gaps in service levels.

- **Have adequate consultations with all stakeholders been done, including citizens, local MPs and other public representatives?**

Yes.

Extensive consultations with the elected representatives like Mayors and Chairpersons, Councillors and other public representatives etc. along with officials of parastatal agencies have been done which have thrown up several issues into the forefront like coverage, source augmentation, affordability, technology options etc. The representatives of various parastatal agencies like Uttarakhand Panchayat Sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam, Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan, Nagar Nigam etc. have contributed to the deliberations and enriched the quality of the SLIPs. The elected representatives have also raised very relevant issues like existing staff being overburdened due to additional responsibilities, lack of adequate staff, release of funds, and the State officials have clarified their issues offering options to raise their finances to meet their share of the AMRUT project cost.

SLIP prepared by ULBs with assistance from parastatal agencies have been examined by Directorate of Urban Development, Govt. Of Uttarakhand Officials on 19-09-2015 & 20-09-2015 and by MoUD officials and experts on 30-09-2015 and 01-10-2015 wherein the MoUD team had given valuable suggestions. These suggestions have been discussed and accordingly, the finalization of SLIP's was done.

Important steps followed for preparation of SAAP are mentioned below:

1. Principles of Prioritization

Under this section states will prioritize and recommend projects for selection under AMRUT (AMRUT Guidelines; para 7).

During SLIP preparation, the ULBs/ line department have identified the projects based on service level gap analysis, and following consultative process prioritized those projects so as to achieve universal coverage of water supply followed by sewerage this being the national priority. The next priority was accorded to the other service levels in these sectors appropriate to the specific town.

The State has identified/ prioritised projects based on gap analysis provided in SLIP format submitted by different ULB's. The ULB's that have higher gaps in water supply sectors has been given top priority while prioritizing projects, as universal coverage of water supply has been accorded top priority by the State. There is one capital city namely Dehradun selected under SMART cities mission which is also accorded equal top priority in every sector for allocation of funds as per the standard guide line of "Smart Cities". In the cities, where water supply service level is sufficient, sewerage projects are being considered on second priority. In some towns, where water supply and sewer both service levels are low, in those towns, the up gradation of water supply is taken up on first priority whereas sewerage projects will be taken up as second priority. Storm water drainage is given the next priority along with development of green spaces and parks. Urban Transport being the least priority has not been considered by the state in preparation of SAAP for FY 2015-16.

The prioritization of ULBs for funding has been done after consultations with the concerned stakeholders.

The responses to various issues involved in prioritization of ULBs, sectors and projects are indicated against each issue:

- **Has consultation with local MPs/ MLAs, Mayors and Commissioners of the concerned ULBs been carried out prior to allocation of funding? Please give details.**

Yes.

Consultations with the elected representatives like Mayors , Chairpersons, Councillors and other public representatives along with officials of parastatal agencies like Uttarakhand Peyjal Sansadhan Evam Vikas Nirman Nigam , Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan, Nagar Nigam etc. have been done for the various projects proposed. The allocations to various sectors and projects in the SAAP have been made based on the consultations with the above key stakeholders. The AMRUT

guidelines covering the purpose and objectives, the National Priority, components eligible for funding, criteria for prioritization of projects and towns for funding, out of box initiatives, smart solutions, alternatives, the related reforms framework and capacity building both at Institutional and Individual level have been discussed with them. Hence, an informed debate was generated which culminated in the prioritization of the SLIP proposals from the respective ULBs which was consolidated at the State Level into SAAP duly taking the Mayors/Chairpersons/ MNA/EO & Elected councillors into confidence thus making it an inclusive exercise aimed at achieving the common national priority of ensuring universal coverage of taps and sewerage facility to all and enhancing the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and children-friendly parks, which will improve the quality of life for all. The projects have been accordingly prioritized and the SAAP is finalized considering those towns with the least coverage of either water supply or sewerage and with low per capita supply. Accordingly, the financial allocations to towns and to sectors have been made in the SAAP.

- **Have financially weaker ULBs given priority for financing? If yes, how?**

Yes.

The ULBs have been prioritized based on their financial strength, and the ULBs in weak financial condition vis-à-vis others have been given priority for financing in the SAAP. The State Govt. has decided to share equal 50% against central share of 50% considering the weak financial status of ULB's in Uttarakhand as per the original guide lines. But now finance shall be arranged as per the revised guide line, i.e. 90:10(Central:State).

- **Is the ULB with a high proportion of urban poor has received higher share? If yes, how?**

Yes.

The ULBs with a high proportion of urban poor have received higher share. The ULBs have been arranged in descending order of slum population. Accordingly, the Govt. has taken a decision to extend higher support to those towns with higher population of urban poor (i.e., slum population).

- **Has the potential Smart cities been given preference? Please give details.**

Yes.

The only one city selected under SMART city namely Dehradun (Capital of Uttarakhand) has been given preference in funding. Although the gap in service coverage is less for this city but it has been considered for funding in the first year in view of its smart city status. Programme of ADB and JnNURM are also under implementation in the city of Dehradun.

- **How many times projects are proposed in SAAP of the Central Assistance (CA) allocated to the State during 2015-16?**

As per the AMRUT guidelines, the State has proposed projects three (3) times the size of the Central Assistance allocated in the financial year 2015-16 in the SAAP.

- **Has the allocation to different ULBs within State is consistent with the urban profile of the state? How?**

Yes.

The State has made allocations to different ULBs within the State consistent with the urban profile of the State. Further, various financial options AMRUT, Smart Cities, SBM and external financial assistance are adopted to converge various schemes and financing options.

2. Importance of O&M

In view of the importance of effective Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of the infrastructure created through the AMRUT for ensuring sustainability of the infrastructure created, it is proposed to extend O&M arrangements for 5 more years after the completion of the one year Defects Liability Period (DLP). This will ensure supply of good quality infrastructure by the agency and ensure its upkeep during the DLP and O&M period of 5 years also, saving huge money to the Govt. /ULB, increase of life of the asset, reduced wear and tear, reduced energy consumption etc.

The following are the responses to the various issues involved in addressing effective O&M:

- **Has Projects being proposed in the SAAP includes O & M for at least five years?**

Yes.

O&M arrangements for all the projects proposed in the SAAP have been proposed for 5 years period after the Defects Liability Period (DLP) wherever appropriate, and this arrangement shall be an integral part of the original contract. This arrangement will incentivise the contracting agency to construct good quality infrastructure or supply good quality of equipment which will last for its design life with reduced maintenance or repairs.

- **How O&M expenditures are proposed to be funded by ULBs/ parastatal? How?**

The expenditure towards O&M arrangements for 5 years after the DLP are proposed to be funded through State Govt./ user charges collected by the Parastatal Agency/ULB / its other revenues. The ULB will also be required to enhance its coverage connection and revenue collection network and thus enhance its revenue base, and strengthen the billing and collection systems. In addition, rationalization of user charges may also be contemplated wherever appropriate. Expenditure

reduction through energy conservation will also be adopted as an alternative strategy for revenue improvement.

- **Is it by way of levy of user charges or other revenue streams? Please give details.**

Yes.

The cost of O&M will be met from levy of user charges, expanding the connection / service network, strengthening billing and collection systems and channels, cross verification with other data bases like Property Tax assessments etc., and through expenditure reduction by way of redeployment of man power, energy conservation and efficiency improvement, reduction of NRW (Non-Revenue Water), reuse and recycling of waste water, Smart metering, SCADA, Automatic Meter Readers, and e-pos system for improving billing and collection of user charges etc. Still if there is any gap in meeting the O&M cost, the same will be done by the State Govt./Parastatal Agency/ULBs through their other revenue streams.

- **Has O&M cost been excluded from project cost for the purpose of funding?**

Yes.

The O&M cost is not included in the project cost for the purpose of funding, and has to be funded separately by the State Govt./Parastatal Agency/ULBs through user charges / its other revenue streams etc.

- **What kind of model been proposed by States/ULBs to fund the O&M? Please discuss.**

Cost centre approach / model is proposed to be adopted for water supply (and sewerage / septage management) sector, duly opening separate account for effective planning of the sectors, ensure proper accounting of revenue and expenditure, O&M etc. for improved asset management and effective service delivery to the citizens.

For water supply assets created, the original contract for construction / supply of equipment will envisage O&M for a period of 5 years after the DLP of one year after completion. The cost of O&M may be reimbursed by the Parastatal Agency/ULBs from its user charges, recycling of raw water where feasible, and from other initiatives like reduction of NRW, energy conservation and efficiency improvement measures etc. PPP model of procurement will be explored in water supply and sewerage sectors after studying successful PPP model in different State, which also envisages recycling and reuse

of treated waste water, sludge etc.

In case of child / elderly friendly parks and green spaces, RWAs (Resident Welfare Associations) or NGOs are proposed to be involved in their maintenance and upkeep, putting their own resources, if necessary supplemented by ULB's revenues. Financial and / or institutional support from Corporate (Corporate Social Responsibility funds) / NGOs will also be elicited to ensure sustainable O&M of these amenities.

- **Is it through an appropriate cost recovery mechanism in order to make them self-reliant and cost-effective? How?**

Yes. An appropriate O&M cost recovery mechanism and adopting a cost centre approach in order to have effective control over the revenues and expenditures on each sector, and accordingly adopting appropriate strategies to meet the O&M costs through user charges, effective billing and collection, tariff rationalization, use of ICT, smart metering and SCADA etc. and reconciling with electricity bills, Property Tax assessments to eliminate / reduce unauthorized connections and save costs through energy conservation and efficiency improvement in pumping stations and other electrical installations. Effective asset management strategies will also be evolved to generate revenues from the land assets possessed by the ULBs by enhancing the amenity values by utilizing the surplus space for green space development, child friendly parks etc.

3. Financing of Projects

Financing is an important element of the SAAP. Each state has been given the maximum share which will be given by the Central Government. (Para 5 of AMRUT Guidelines). The States/ULBs have to plan for the remaining resource generation at the time of preparation of the SAAP. The following responses to various issues are presented:

- **How the residual financing (over and above Central Government share) is shared between the States, ULBs?**

The financing is proposed to be shared in ratio of 50:50, which has been revised as 90:10 now, between the Central Govt. And State Govt. The state is committed to bear its own share, if ULBs shall not be capable to bear its share, that shall also be borne by state.

- **Have any other sources been identified by the State/ULB (e.g. PPP, market borrowing)? Please discuss.**

Yes. The State will explore all possible alternative funding options including PPP mode of procurement of projects, Details will be worked out in due course, after studying different PPP Models of other states. For above “User Charges” for different component shall be rationalized.

- **What is the State contribution to the SAAP? (it should not be less than 20 percent of the total project cost, Para 7.4 of AMRUT Guidelines)**

As per revised “NITI AYOJ” recommendations, Himayan states contribution is now only 10%. In any case State is committed to share the state contribution.

- **Whether complete project cost is linked with revenue sources in SAAP? How?**

No. Any gap has proposed to be financed by the State Government.

- **Have projects been dovetailed with other sectoral and financial programme of the Centre and State Governments?**

Yes.

The Projects have been dovetailed with other sectoral and financial programmes of the Central Govt. like the ADB, State funding, NGRBA, Namami Gange ,Smart Cities Mission, 14th Finance Commission Grants etc. If necessary, MP/MLA LADS funds will also be explored.

- **Is the state planning to create a Financial Intermediary, in order to pool funds from all sources and release funds to ULBs in time? Please provide details.**

Yes.

In the state there is a Uttarakhand Urban Development Directorate for coordination with ULBs, para statal, for projects monitoring and channelizing funds from Govt. of India and external funding agencies to the ULBs. It is also designated as the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for the JnNURM, AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission. However, for providing credit to the ULBs for undertaking projects in accordance with strict banking norms and for efficient recovery of the same, and for creating a revolving fund to meet future infrastructure project funding needs, the State is exploring the possibility of establishing another financial intermediary.

- **Has States/UTs explored the possibility of using Public Private Partnerships (PPP), as an preferred execution model? Please discuss.**

Not yet.

The State will explore the possibility of using PPP mode in Parastatal Agency/ULBs for water supply,

sewerage, parks etc. The PPP models of different states will be studied before implementation of the same. The PPP operator would be required to procure the infrastructure or the equipment and maintain the same till the agreed period of time so as to recover the investment made with interest and hand over the same to the owner i.e., ULB. Proper structuring of the PPP process and the contract are the prerequisites for a successful PPP model.

- **Are PPP options included appropriate Service Level Agreements (SLAs) which may lead to the People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model? How?**

No.

The PPP models has to be explored with in state as per point above. Service Levels are the essential pre-requisites for successful implementation of the PPP model, so as to deliver satisfactory service to the citizens / beneficiaries. The PPP options should include appropriate Service Level requirements (Performance Standards) as an integral part of the Management Contracts for water supply and sewerage pumping. The Outputs / outcomes at appropriate milestones and reasonable payment schedule and conditions to make the project viable while protecting the client's interests also are very essential for successful implementation of the PPP projects. Experience of PPP model of other States may be studied and explored for Uttarakhand.

Abstract of Prioritized Projects for Proposal For 1st Year implementation

Prioritisation : Water Supply Projects (for FY- 2015-16)

S.No.	Name of the city	House hold level coverage of water supply connections in %	Per capita quantum of water supplied in lpcd	Project cost allocated to cities under AMRUT			Priority No of the project
				For Universal Coverage	For other objectives	Total	
1	Deherdun	78	135	24.00	4.50	28.50	4
2	Haridwar	90	187	19.43	0.00	19.43	6
3	Haldwani Kathgodam	80	133	2.00	14.00	16.00	5
4	Rudrapur	11	49	5.00	25.00	30.00	1
5	Kashipur	15	45	29.78	0.38	30.16	2
6	Roorkee	48.18	109	7.50	1.50	9.00	3
Total for current year (FY 2015-16)				87.71	45.38	133.09	

Prioritisation: Sewerage and Septage Management (for FY 2015-16)

S.No.	Name of City	Per capita quantum of water supplied in lpcd	Sewerage and Septage Management					Priority of the project
			Coverage of latrines	Coverage of Sewerage Network services	Project cost allocated to cities under AMRUT			
			Existing	Existing	For Universal Coverage	For other objectives	Total	
5	Dehradun	135	70	15	12.00	0	12.00	5
6	Haridwar	187	87	52	0.00	1.00	1.00	6
4	Haldwani Kathgodam	133	87	10	7.00	11.00	18.00	4
1	Rudrapur	49	100	0	20.00	0	20.00	1
3	Kashipur	45	90	0*	30.00	3.86	33.86	3
2	Roorkee	109	99.80	23	25.00	0	25.00	2
Total for current year (FY 2015-16)					94.00	15.86	109.86	

* Though there is sewer network around 15% and sewer connection 1193 No. in some parts of city but there is no treatment facility in City.

AMRUT SAAP (State Annual Action Plan) for FY 2015-16

Prioritisation: Storm Water Drainage

S.No.	Name of City	Storm Water Drainage				
		Coverage of Storm water drainage network (%)	Incidence of sewerage mixing in drains (%)	Incidence of water logging (%)	Project cost allocated to cities under AMRUT (Rs. in crore)	Priority of the project
		Existing	Existing	Existing		
1	Dehradun	11	0	4	15	1
2	Haridwar	50	25	50	0	2
3	Haldwani Kathgodam	41	12	2	2	3
4	Rudrapur	-	-	-	0	6
5	Kashipur	60	50	40	2	4
6	Roorkee	60	75	15	2	5
Total for current year (FY 2015-16)					21	

Prioritization : Green Spaces and Parks (for FY- 2015-16)

S.No.	Name of the city	Per Person open space in plan areas as per URDPFI (in Sqm)	Per Person open space in buildup areas as per NBC	Project cost allocated to cities under AMRUT
1	Deherdun	3	NA	2.00
2	Haridwar	0.31	NA	0.60
3	Haldwani Kathgodam	21.36	13.99	1.05
4	Rudrapur	7	4	0.40
5	Kashipur	2.51	NA	1.00
6	Roorkee	0.5	NA	0.93
Total for current year (FY 2015-16)				5.98

Overall Cost of Projects Under Mission Period

Water Supply Projects (for Mission period 2015-2019)

S.No.	Name of the city	House hold level coverage of water supply connections in %	Per capita quantum of water supplied in lpcd	Project cost demanded by cities under AMRUT			Priority No of the project
				For Universal Coverage	For other objectives	Total	
1	Deherdun	78	135	163.19	0.00	163.19	4
2	Haridwar	90	187	19.43	65.15	84.58	6
3	Haldwani Kathgodam	80	133	20.00	140.00	160.00	5
4	Rudrapur	11	49	87.00	64.00	151.00	1
5	Kashipur	15	45	86.50	49.50	136.00	2
6	Roorkee	48.18	109	0	9.00	9.00	3
Total for entire mission period (FY 2015-19)				376.12	327.65	703.77	

Sewerage and Septage Management (for Mission period 2015-2019)

S.No.	Name of City	Per capita quantum of water supplied in lpcd	Sewerage and Septage Management					Priority of the project
			Coverage of latrines	Coverage of Sewerage Network services	Project cost demanded by cities under AMRUT			
					Existing	Existing	For Universal Coverage	
1	Dehradun	135	70	15	160.99	255.86	416.85	5
2	Haridwar	187	87	52	160.00	50.00	210.00	6
3	Haldwani Kathgodam	133	87	10	58.00	87.00	145.00	4
4	Rudrapur	49	100	0	20.00	0	20.00	1
5	Kashipur	45	90	0*	79.12	78.88	158.00	3
6	Roorkee	109	99.80	23	105.00	31.40	136.40	2
Total for entire mission period (FY 2015-19)					583.11	503.14	1086.25	

* Though there is sewer network around 15% and sewer connection 1193 No. in some parts of city but there is no treatment facility in City.

AMRUT SAAP (State Annual Action Plan) for Mission period 2015-2019

Storm Water Drainage						
S.No.	Name of City	Storm Water Drainage				
		Coverage of Storm water drainage network (%)	Incidence of sewerage mixing in drains (%)	Incidence of water logging (%)	Project cost demanded by cities under AMRUT (Rs. in crore)	Priority of the project
		Existing	Existing	Existing		
1	Dehradun	11	0	4	800.00	1
2	Haridwar	50	25	50	85.64	2
3	Haldwani Kathgodam	41	12	2	55.00	3
4	Rudrapur	-	-	-	0	6
5	Kashipur	60	50	40	28.68	4
6	Roorkee	60	75	15	73.16	5
Total for entire mission period (FY 2015-19)					1042.48	

Green Space & Parks (for Mission period 2015-2019)

S.No.	Name of the city	Per Person open space in plan areas as per URDPFI	Per Person open space in buildup areas as per NBC	Project cost demanded by cities under AMRUT
1	Deherdun	3	NA	6.70
2	Haridwar	0.31	NA	0.60
3	Haldwani - Kathgodam	21.36	13.99	6.95
4	Rudrapur	7.00	4	5.54
5	Kashipur	2.51	NA	1.25
6	Roorkee	0.50	NA	3.10
Total for entire mission period (FY 2015-19)				24.14

Table 1.1: Breakup of Total MoUD Allocation in AMRUT (Amount in Cr.)

Name of State: Uttarakhand

FY 2015-16

Total Central funds allocated to State	Allocation of Central funds for A&OE (@8% of Total Given in column1)	Allocation of funds for AMRUT (Central share)	Multiply col. 3 by *3 for AMRUT on col. 4 (project proposal to be three-times the annual allocation-CA)	Add equal (col.4) State/ULB share	Total AMRUT annual size (cols. 2+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
48.71	4.14	44.56	133.68	133.68	267.36

Table 3.2: SAAP- Sector wise Breakup of consolidated investments for all ULBs in the State

(All amount in Rs.in crores)

Name of ULBs (Water supply and sewerage)	Water supply	Sewerage and septage management	Drainage	Urban Transport	Others (Green Space, Parks, Innovative Projects & Lake Conservation)	Reforms Incentive	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dehradun	163.19	416.85	800	0	6.7	173.34	1560.08
Hardwar	84.58	210	85.64	0	0.6	47.60	428.42
Haldwani – Kathgodam	160	145	55	0	6.95	45.87	412.82
Rudrapur	151	20	0	0	5.54	22.07	198.61
Kashipur	136	158	28.68	0	1.25	40.49	364.42
Roorkee	9	136.4	73.16	0	3.1	27.71	249.37
	703.77	1086.25	1042.48	0	24.14	357.08	3213.72
						A&OE @ 8%	285.666
						Grand Total	3499.38

1.1 Introduction

According to the 2011 Census, the absolute increase in the urban population was higher than that of rural population. The urban population grew to 377 million showing a growth rate of 2.76% per annum during 2001-2011. The level of urbanisation in the country as a whole increased from 27.7% in 2001 to 31.1% in 2011 – an increase of 3.3 percentage points during 2001-2011 compared to an increase of 2.1 percentage points during 1991-2001. It may be noted that the Indian economy has grown from about 6% per annum during the 1990s to about 8% during the first decade of the 2000s (Ahluwalia 2011). This clearly reflects the power of economic growth in bringing about faster urbanization during 2001-2011.

Table 1.1 : Urbanization in India

Indices	2011	2001
Urban Population(million)	377.2	286.1
Number of cities and towns	7935	5161
a) Statutory towns	4041	3799
b) Census towns	3894	1362
c) Metropolitan cities(+1 million)	53	35
Annual exponential growth rate (censes decade)%	2.76	2.74
% of urban to total population	31.16	27.81
a) % of population in cities with > 100000 population	70.24	68.62
b) % of population in towns with (<100000 population)	29.76	31.38
c) % of population in metropolitan cities(+1 million)	42.62	37.82

The number of metropolitan cities (+1million) has risen sharply, from 35 to 53 during 2001-2011. They now account for 42.6 percent of the total urban population. Likewise, class1 cities (+100,000) now account for70.2 percent of the country’s urban population. The population growth and infrastructure are not growing in direct proportion. Rapidly growing economy and increased industrial activities, huge population growth are calling for demand for better quality and coverage of water and sanitation services, sewerage and drainage systems, solid-waste management, roads, and power supply.

The State government/urban local bodies have a challenge to provide infrastructure to cater the growing population and backlog of past. To cater the needs, public sector resources are not sufficient which calls for the private investment or any other innovative working model to pull the resources in to infrastructure development.

Learnings from the earlier Mission have shown that infrastructure creation should have a direct impact on the real needs of people, such as providing taps and toilet connections to all

households. This means that the focus should be on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provision of better services to people and this was explicitly stated by the President of India in his speeches to the Joint Sessions of the Parliament on 9 June, 2014 and 23 February, 2015. Hence the present mission **“Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)”** is launched.

Therefore, the purpose of present Mission **“Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)”** is to

- (i) Ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection;
- (ii) Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and
- (iii) Reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling).

1.2 AMRUT

1.2.1 Mission

The purpose of present Mission **“Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)”** is to:

- (i) Ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection;
- (ii) Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and
- (iii) Reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling).

1.2.2 Thrust areas under mission

The Mission will focus on the following Thrust Areas:

- i. Water supply,
- ii. Sewerage facilities and septage management,
- iii. Storm water drains to reduce flooding,
- iv. Pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces and
- v. Enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children.

1.2.3 Coverage under Mission

Five hundred cities are proposed for taken up under AMRUT. The category of cities that will be covered in the AMRUT is given below:

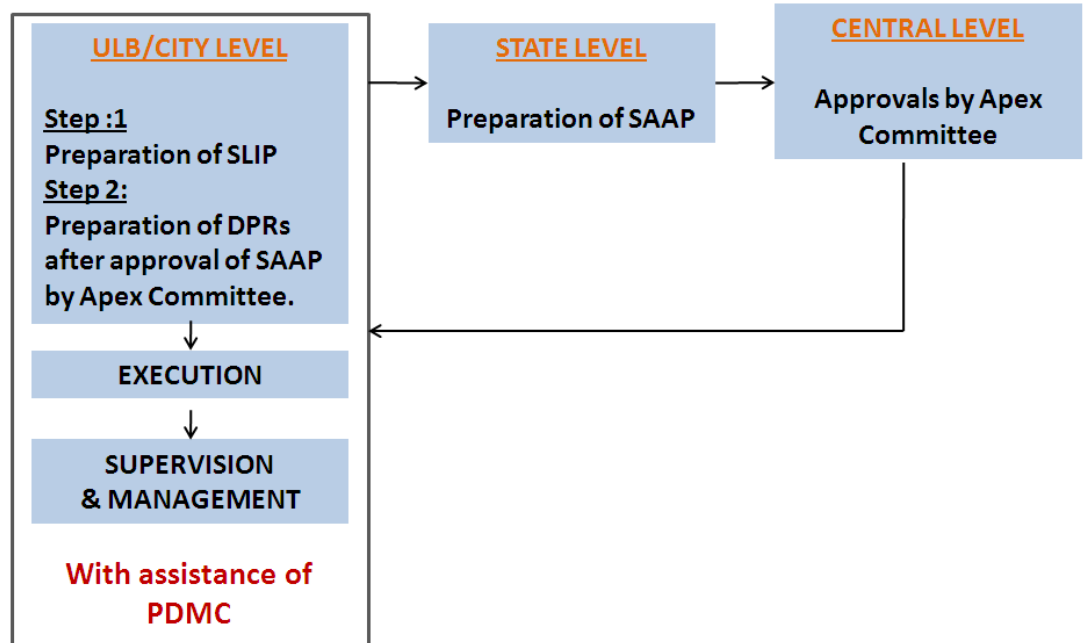
- i. All Cities and Towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas),
- ii All Capital Cities/Towns of States/ UTs, not covered in 2.1(i),
- iii. All Cities/ Towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the

HRIDAY Scheme.

- iv. Thirteen Cities and Towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and
- v. Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State).

1.2.4 Program Management Structure

The following chart shows the functions at each level. ULB had prepared the SLIP's and forwarded the same to the State. At state level SLIP's are consolidated and SAAP is prepared.



1.2.5 Funding Allocation

The total outlay for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 crore for five years from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 and the Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The AMRUT may be continued thereafter in the light of an evaluation done by the MoUD and incorporating learning in the Mission. The Mission funds will consist of the following four parts:

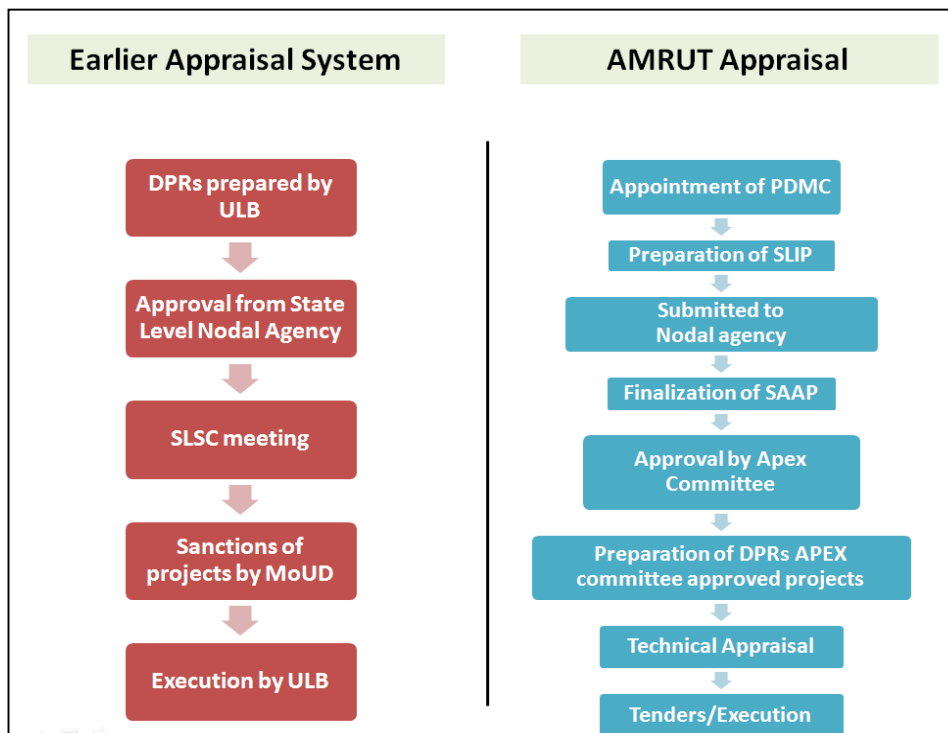
- i. Project fund - 80% of the annual budgetary allocation.
- ii. Incentive for Reforms - 10% of the annual budgetary allocation
- iii. State funds for Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE) - 8% of the annual budgetary allocation.
- iv. MoUD funds for Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE) - 2% of the annual budgetary allocation

However, for FY 2015-16 the project fund would be 90% of the annual budgetary allocation as incentive for Reforms will be given only from FY 2016-17 onwards.

1.2.6 Appraisal

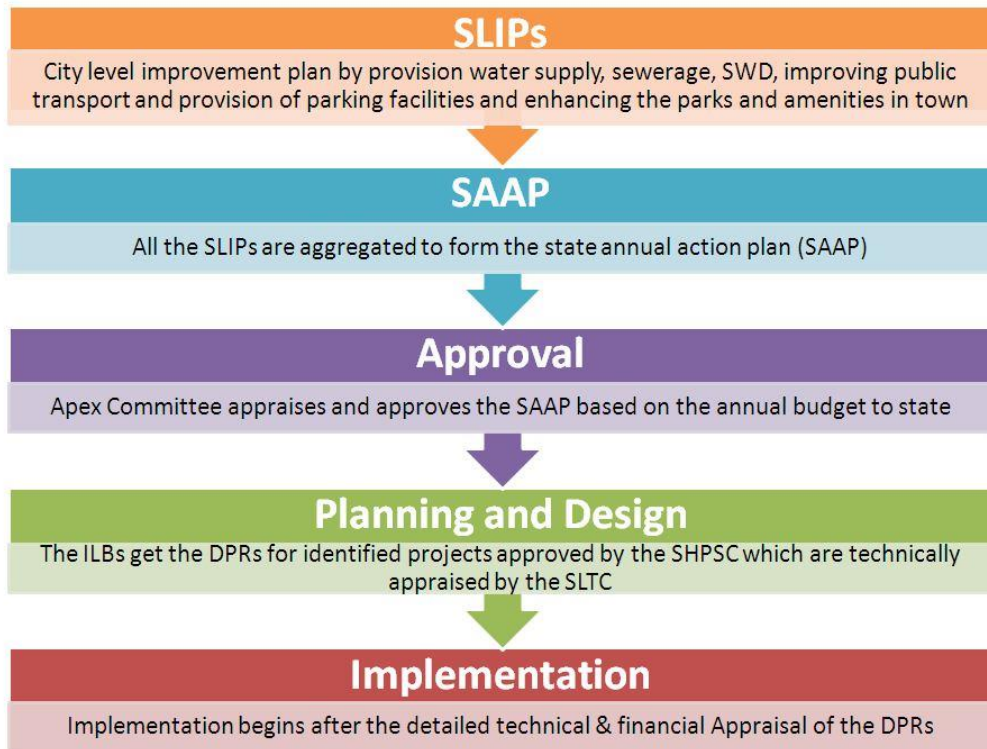
In AMRUT for appraisal of projects there is no need approach MoUD, appraisal will be done at the State level through State Level Technical Committee (SLTC), the tentative responsibilities are:

- Give technical sanctions,
- Ensure resilience to disasters,
- Check estimate IRR,
- Take corrective action on third party reports
- Appraise DPRs.



1.2.7 Execution of AMRUT

The tasks involved are preparation of Service Level Improvement Plan (SLIP) in consultation with stakeholders to achieve universal coverage and to fulfill the others missions. After preparation of SLIPs, State has to prepare the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) which is three times the annual allocation. The Apex Committee appraises and approves the SAAP. The ULBs get DPRs prepared for identified projects approved by the State level Committees after technically appraisal by SLTC.



**Chapter 2
State Scenario – Uttarakhand**

2.1 Introduction

The scenic and beautiful state of Uttarakhand formerly known as Uttaranchal was carved out of the State of Uttar Pradesh in 2000 and became the 27th State in the country of India. The State is a major tourist destination and is known for the religious tourism. Uttarakhand is a predominantly hilly state which is situated in the northwest portion of India and is spread over 53,484 sq Km i.e. 1.73% of India's total land area.



Approximately 64.4 percent of area is covered by forests. According to 2011 Census of India, Uttarakhand's population is approximately 1.01 Crore, an increase of 19.17 percent from the past decade. This comprises approximately 0.84% of India's total population. As per census 2011 report of Uttarakhand, of total population figures 10,116,752 male and female are 5,154,178 and 4,962,574 respectively. Currently density per sq. km in Uttarakhand is 189 per Sq.km which stand above than national average density of India currently being at 382. As per Census 2011, Uttarakhand has literacy rate of 79.63 which is above national average of 74.04 percent and total 6,997,433 people were found literate. As of census 2011 Sex Ratio stands out at 963 compared to 964 in 2001.

The Uttarakhand Urban Development Department (UDD) is the administrative department for local governments, while the Uttarakhand Housing Department is the administrative department of the Urban Development Authorities and the Town and Country Planning Directorate which are responsible for urban planning and development control.

The core responsibilities of ULBs include providing basic amenities to the citizens, carrying out development planning and execution, infrastructure management, disaster management etc. at place of historic, cultural, religious and political importance, certain additional responsibilities are added to the stack of the responsibilities of the respective ULBs. At every stage, the concerned authorities are involved in decision making with respect to availability of resources and its judicial optimum utilization.

2.2 Physical Location

Uttarakhand is situated on the Northern part of Country having international boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and Nepal in the east. On its north-west lies Himachal Pradesh, while on the south is Uttar Pradesh.

2.3 Demography

As per details from Census 2011, Uttarakhand has population of 1.01 Crores, an increase from figure of 84.89 Lakh in 2001 census. Total population of Uttarakhand as per 2011 census is 10,086,292.

2.4 Urbanization Scenario in Uttarakhand

Cities are engines of growth for the economy of every nation. Nearly 31% of India's current population lives in urban areas and contributes 63% of India's GDP (Census 2011). With increasing urbanization, urban areas are expected to house 40% of India's population and contribute 75% of India's GDP by 2030. This requires comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure. All are important in improving the quality of life and attracting people and investments to the City, setting in motion a virtuous cycle of growth and development.

The population of Uttarakhand, according to the 2011 census (provisional) is 1.01 crore, out of which about 30% (30,91,169 Lakhs) are living in Urban areas and remaining about 70% are living in rural areas. The percentage of people living in urban areas in the state has increased from 25.6% in 2001 to 30.55% in 2011. Thus the share of persons living in urban areas rose by 13.23% in the decade 2001 to 2011 while it had risen by only 39.94% in the decade 1991 to 2001.

There is a concentration of the urban population in large cities and existing urban agglomerations. As per census 2011, about 44 % of State's urban population resides in 6 municipal corporations. This pattern of population concentration in urban areas reflects the spatial polarization of employment opportunities. This phenomenon has led to a tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure systems as Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage, Solid Waste Management, Parks & Open Spaces, transport etc. It has also led to deterioration in the quality of city environment. In several cities, the problems of traffic congestion, pollution, poverty, urban slums, crime and social unrest are assuming alarming proportions. However, there is also another side of population concentration in cities. Urban areas are engines of economic growths and generators of resources for National economic development.

As a result of liberalization policies adopted by the Govt. of India, it is expected that the share of urban population may increase to about 40% of total population by the year 2021. Urban economic activities are dependent on infrastructure such as power, telecom, roads, water supply and mass transportation coupled with civic infrastructure such as sanitation and solid waste management.

As per the Slum Survey Report- 2010, the slum population In Uttarakhand is 7,71,558 lakh which resides in 582 notified slums. This urban growth has generated unprecedented demand for urban infrastructure throwing up new challenges in the administration of Local Self Government.

2.5 AMRUT Towns

06 towns are selected in Uttarakhand, the list is as follows:

Table 2.1 : 06 AMRUT towns in Uttarakhand

1. Dehradun	2. Hardwar	3. Haldwani-Kathgodam
4. Rudrapur	5. Kashipur	6. Roorkee

**Table 2.2 : Distribution of the municipal population in the cities
selected under “AMRUT Mission” in Uttarakhand**

Sr. No.	District	Name of Town/city	No of HH.	Population		
				Total	Male	Female
1	Dehradun	Dehradun	125271	574840	301207	273633
2	Haridwar	Hardwar	47251	231338	123455	107883
3	Nainital	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	40599	201461	105580	95881
4	US Nagar	Rudrapur	29662	154554	81340	73214
5	US Nagar	Kashipur	22908	121623	63609	58014
6	Haridwar	Roorkee	22806	118200	63434	54766
	Total		288497	1402016	738625	663391

*Note : Haldwani – kathgodam statutory town population as per 2011 is 171353, the above population 201461 is inclusive of peri urban area

Chart- 2.1 Graphical Presentation of Population Data in 06 AMRUT Towns of Uttarakhand

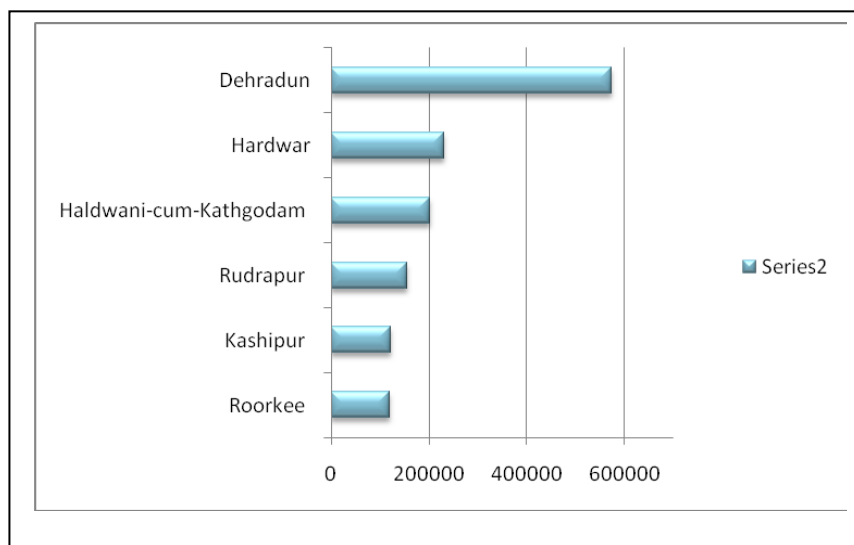


Figure 2.1 : Showing the location of AMRUT towns in the state of Uttarakhand



The sectors addressed under mission are:

- Water supply
- Sewerage
- Storm water drains
- Urban transport
- Green spaces and parks

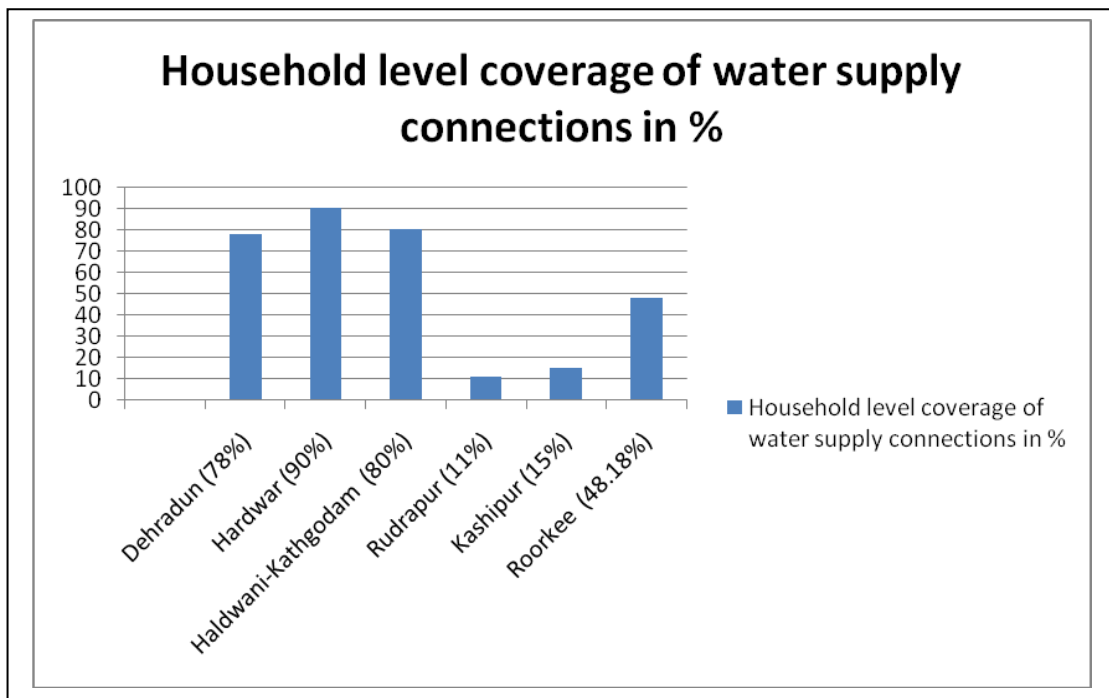
2.6 Service Adequacy

2.6.1 Water Supply:

Coverage:

The chart below represents the percentage of house holds with direct water supply connection in AMRUT cities of Uttarakhand. There are two cities in the list with more than 80 percentage of house hold connections. Significantly Haridwar Municipal Corporation is having highest percentage of direct water supply connections to households which is of 90 percentage. Only 11% of households in Rudrapur Nagar Nigam which falls in Udham Singh Nagar District is having direct water supply connections and it stands least in among the AMRUT cities in Uttarakhand

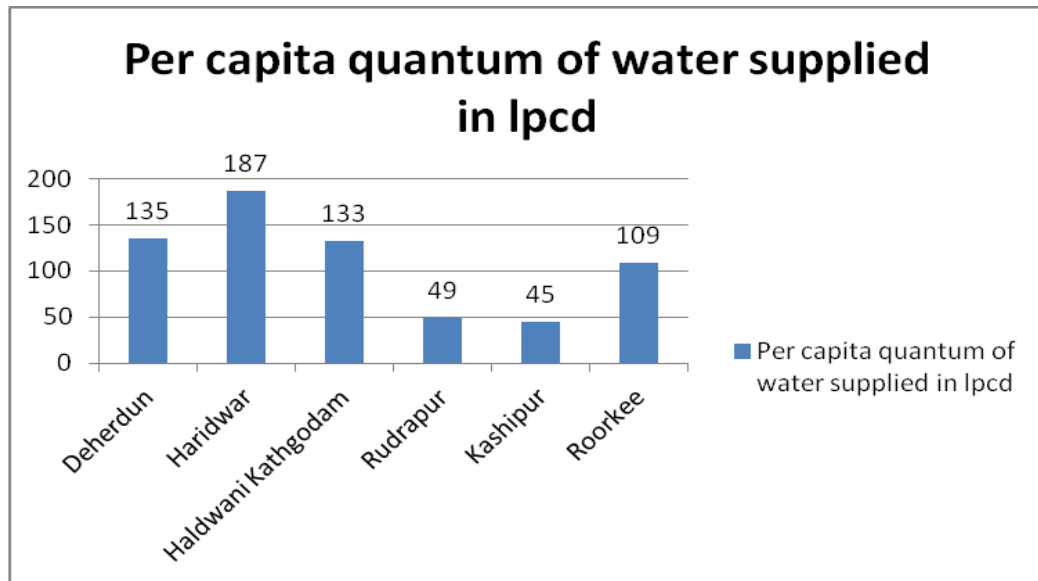
Chart 2.2 : Graphical Presentation of Household level coverage of water supply



Per Capita Water Supply:

The chart on next page represents the percapita of water supply in AMRUT cities of Uttarakhand. Only 02 AMRUT cities Dehradun (133) and Haridwar (187) LPcd in Uttarakhand are supplying 135 or more LPCd of water which meets the MoUD standards. Kashipur and Rudrapur stands least among AMRUT cities in Uttarakhand with 45 and 49 Lpcd of water supply. 04 AMRUT cities in Uttarakhand are supplying less than 135 LPCd of water. However Haldwani – Cum Kathgodam has 133 LPCd rate of Water Supply which is close to MoUD standards.

Chart 2.3 Per capita water supply status across AMRUT towns

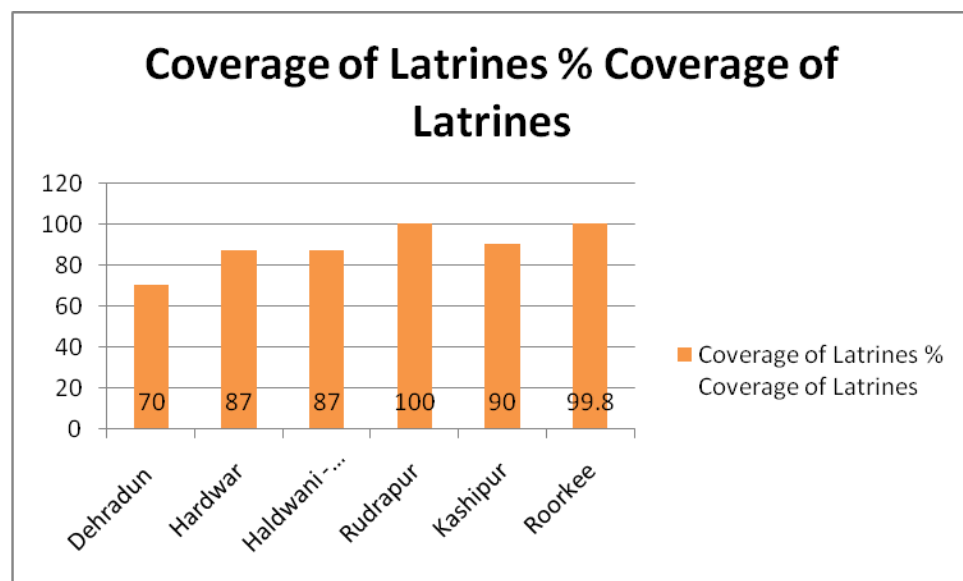


2.6.2 Sewerage and Septage Management

Coverage of Latrines

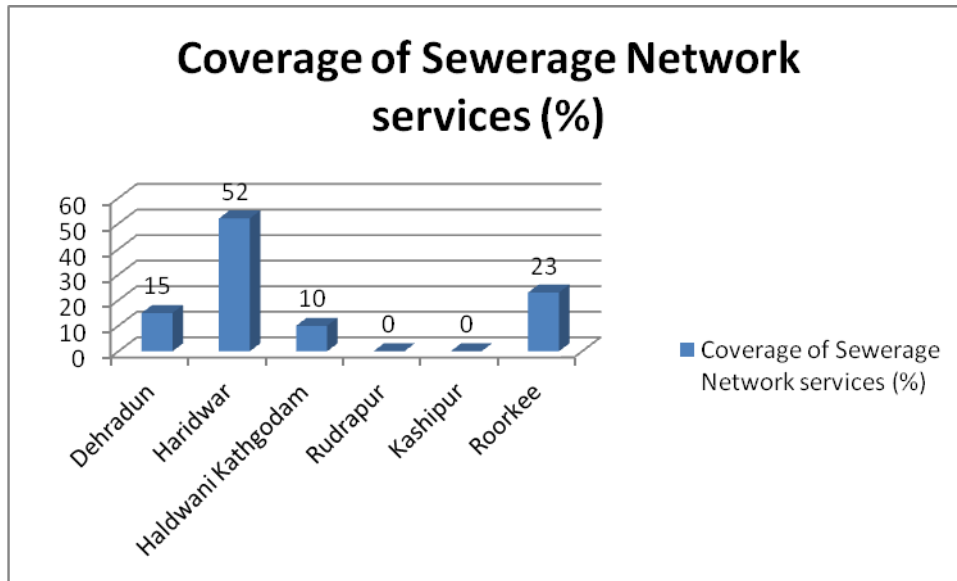
The chart 2.3 Describes percentage of coverage of latrines (individual or community) in 06 ULBs in state of Uttarakhand. Providential the average coverage of latrines in state is 88.96 %. Least Coverage has been identified in Dehradun Nagar Nigam that is 70% of total Households. Highest coverage of latrines has been identified in Rudrapur that is 100% households are served. 100% coverage of latrines for households, network services, efficiency in collection of sewerage and treatment in rest ULB would be targets to achieve during mission period.

Chart 2.4 Coverage of latrines across the AMRUT towns



Coverage of Sewerage Network

Chart 2.5: Coverage of sewerage



The chart 2.5 describes percentage of coverage sewerage network services in 6 AMRUT Towns in state of Uttarakhand. Significant point is that 02 Nagar Nigam i.e. Rudrapur (0%) and Kashipur(0%) have negligible network coverage. Highest network coverage has been identified in Hardwar Nagar Nigam which is 52%.

2.7 Gap Assessment & Project Cost

ULBs have studied the existing condition of the town and performed the following tasks to formulate SLIPs:

- Demand-Supply quantification & assessments on status of basic amenities & urban services of the city.
- Population projection.
- Deliberate with stakeholders to identify projects and their priorities
- Work out the financial requirements (capital cost and O&M).
- Prioritization of proposed projects.
- Identify projects to be taken up under PSP/ PPP and frame operational procedures.
- Phasing of projects
- Conducting Stakeholder Consultation Workshops to bring about need-based infrastructure planning

While consolidation of SLIP's and preparation of SAAP, the state level nodal agency has framed the following sector-wise priorities

Priority.1: WATER SUPPLY

- P.1.1 Providing HSCs wherever network, services, reservoirs and source is available
- P.1.2 Providing HSCs and distribution network wherever reservoirs and source is available
- P.1.3 Providing HSCs, distribution network and service reservoirs wherever source is available
- P.1.4 Providing HSCs, distribution network, source reservoirs and augmentation of source.

Priority.2: SEWERAGE & SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT

- P.2.1 Providing HSCs
- P.2.2 Providing HSCs and network
- P.2.3 Providing HSCs, network and Pumping stations
- P.2.4 Providing HSCs, network, Pumping stations and sewerage treatment plants

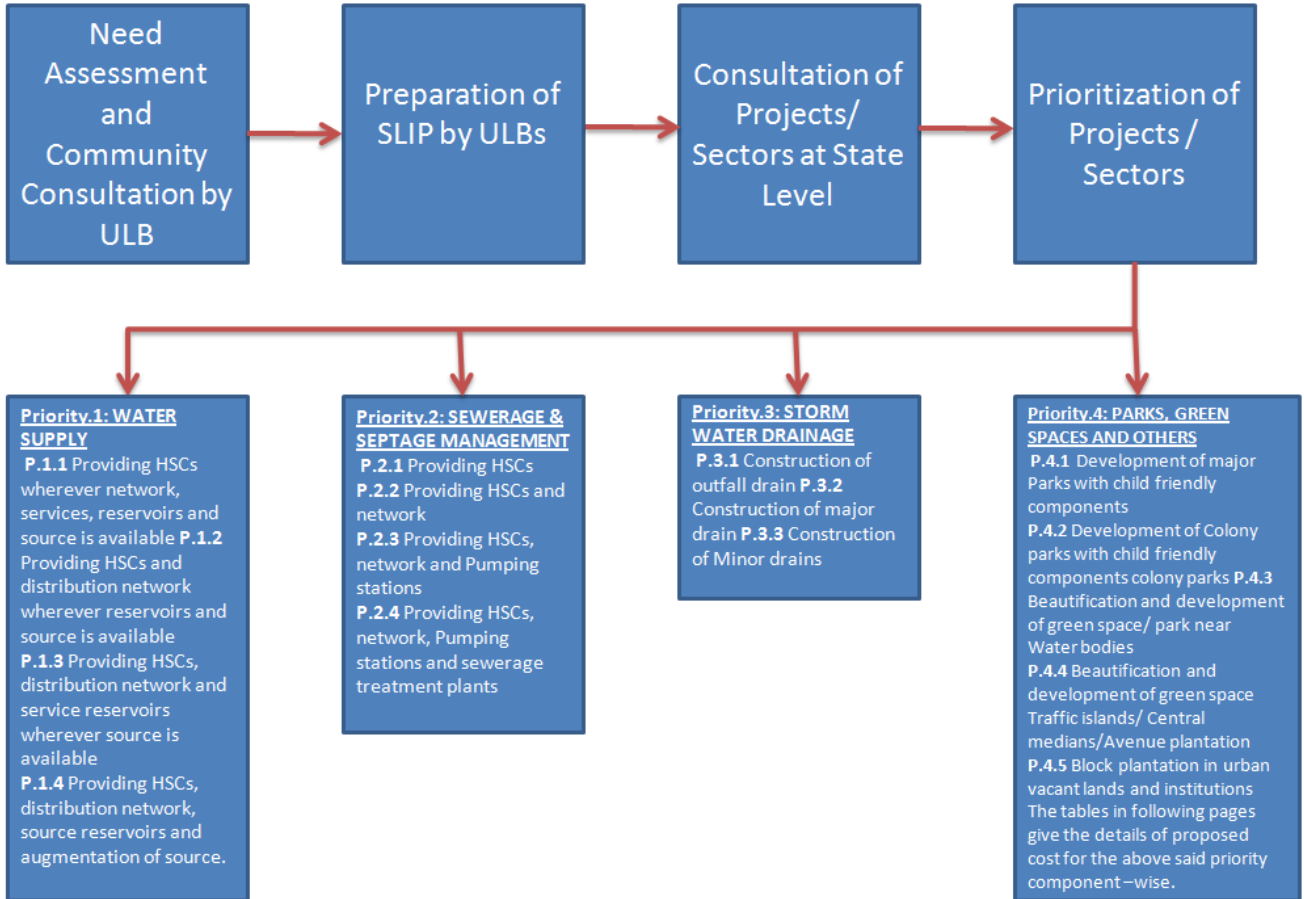
Priority.3: STORM WATER DRAINAGE

- P.3.1 Construction of outfall drain
- P.3.2 Construction of major drain
- P.3.3 Construction of Minor drains

Priority.4: PARKS, GREEN SPACES AND OTHERS

- P.4.1 Development of major Parks with child friendly components
 - P.4.2 Development of Colony parks with child friendly components colony parks
 - P.4.3 Beautification and development of green space/ park near Water bodies
 - P.4.4 Beautification and development of green space Traffic islands/ Central medians/Avenue plantation
 - P.4.5 Block plantation in urban vacant lands and institutions
- The tables in following pages give the details of proposed cost for the above said priority component –wise.

STRATEGIES ADOPTED FOR IDENTIFICATION & PRIORITIZATION OF PROPOSED PROJECTS IN AMRUT TOWNS OF UTTARAKHAND

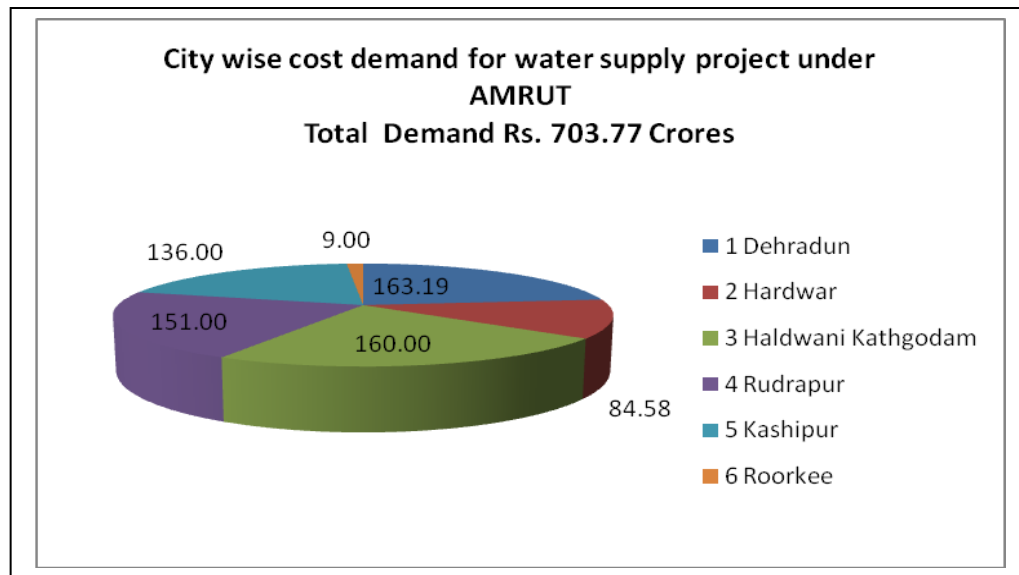


2.8 Sector Wise Proposed Investments :

2.8.1 Water Supply:

This chart describes the amount of investment estimated in 06 ULBS in State of Uttarakhand in water supply sector. Smart city Dehradun with 78 percentage of network coverage estimated highest cost which shares 23.18 % of total investment of state. Roorkee Nagar Nigam which is supplying 109 lpcd has estimated investment is merely 9 Crores.

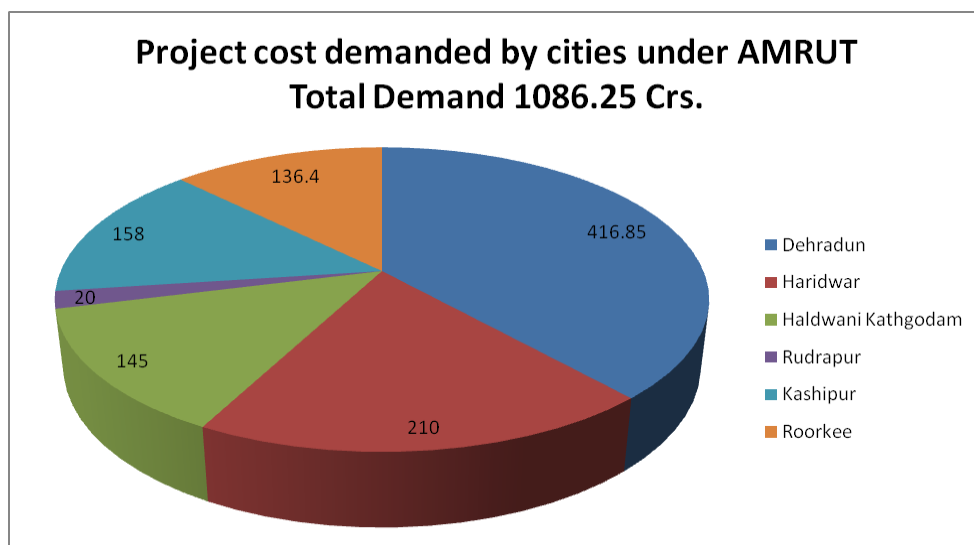
Chart 2.7.1 proposed investment for water supply projects



2.8.2 Sewerage and Septage management:

This chart describes the amount of investment estimated in 06 ULBS in State of Uttarakhand. Smart city Dehradun has the largest investment of Rs. 416.85 crores which constitutes 38.37% of total investment in sewerage sector.

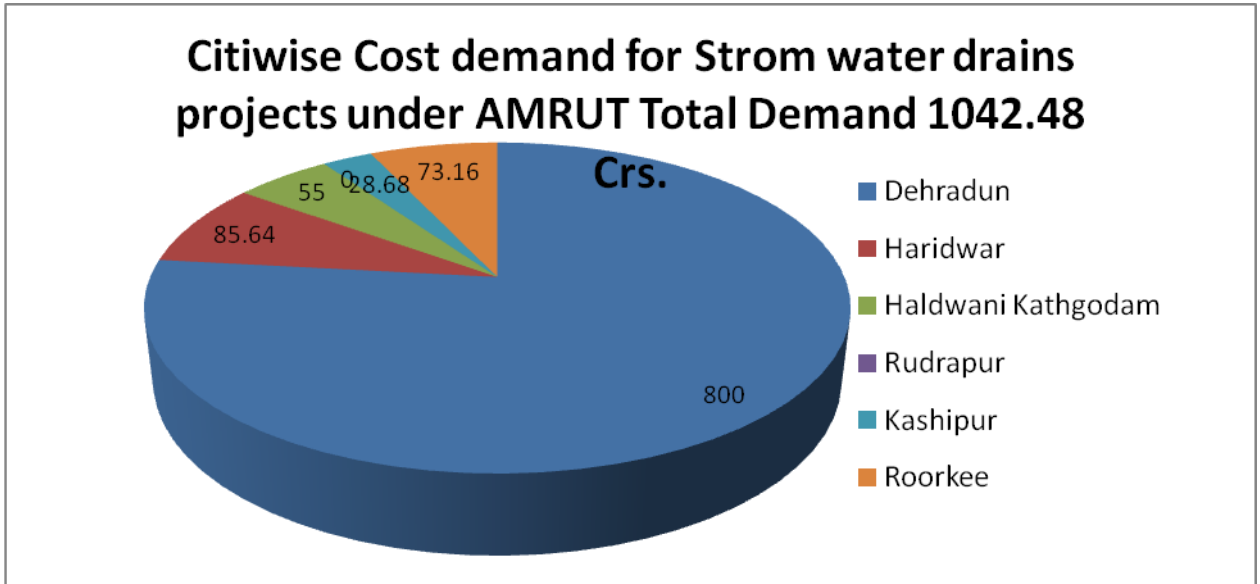
Chart 2.7.2 Proposed investments for sewerage and Septage management



2.8.3 Storm water Drains:

This chart describes the amount of investment estimated in 06 ULBS in State of Uttarakhand in storm water drainage sector. Dehradun has the largest investment of Rs. 800.00 crores which constitutes 76.74% of total investment in Strom Water Drainage Sector.

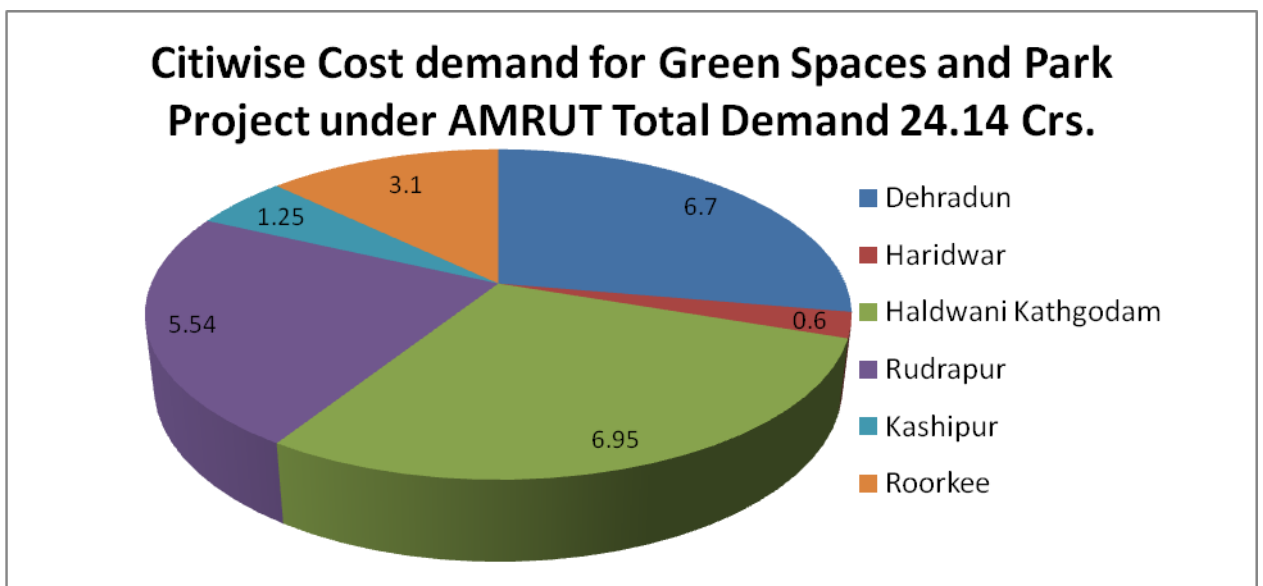
Chart 2.7.3 proposed investments for Storm Water Drains



2.8.4 Parks and Green Spaces

This chart describes the amount of investment estimated in 06 ULBS in State of Uttarakhand in Parks and Green Spaces. Haldwani-Kathgodam, has the largest investment of Rs. 6.95 crores which constitutes 28.79% of total investment in Parks and Green Spaces.

Chart 2.7.4 Proposed investments for Green Space and Parks



2.8.5 Urban Transport

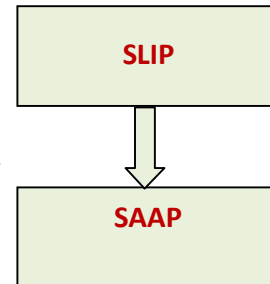
In 06 mission ULBS in State of Uttarakhand in Urban Transport sector, direction has been issued to prepare urban transport strategy as per the need of the town. This detail will be mentioned in the next year SAAP.

CHAPTER 3 STATE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

3.1 Introduction

AMRUT is a structured mission for improvement of urban infrastructure with an explicit goal of attaining the service level bench marks in key sectors of water supply, sewerage and septage, storm water and drainage, urban transport, green spaces and parks, reforms management and support and lastly capacity building.

AMRUT as a mission devolves the decision making power to the State Government, which in turn devolves it to the Urban Local Bodies. Therefore the decision making power has truly passed on to the ULBs for formulating the projects, which according to them are deemed to be of immediate importance and relevance.



At the ULB level, SLIP's are prepared for the proposed

projects in each sector. These are consolidated at the state level in the form of State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). Hence the SLIP documents constitute the building blocks of the SAAP document, which reflects in totality the state level service improvement plan in the various sectors of AMRUT over the mission period of five years.

3.2 Consolidation of the SLIP Statements

The SLIP statements are submitted by individual ULBs for each of the key sectors as given in the Mission Statement and Guidelines' document of MoUD. Relevant information is extracted from the SLIP statements and compiled in a suitable format for further analysis at the State Government level.

3.3 Prioritization of Sectors

The following are admissible thrust sectors for funding under AMRUT:

- i. Water supply
- ii. Sewerage and septage management
- iii. Storm water drains
- iv. Creation of green / open spaces and others

As per para 6.6 of the 'Mission Statement and Guidelines' document of MoUD, the first priority is to be given to water supply sector till universal coverage is attained. Subsequently the second priority is accorded to the Sewerage and septage sector till universal coverage is attained. Depending upon the availability of funds and the extent of gaps in these two sectors, they may be covered simultaneously or in a piecemeal fashion, with water supply sector given precedence over the sewerage sector. If the gap is large, the projects may be phased over five years, corresponding to the Mission duration.

After attaining universal coverage in the water supply and sewerage sectors, the ULBs can prioritize the remaining three sectors in an unconstrained manner keeping in view their priorities based on gap analysis.

3.4 Proposed Sectoral Strategy

The sectoral strategy adopted by the Government of Uttarakhand is strictly in tune with the recommendation of the 'Mission Statement and Guidelines' document of MoUD. Hence, first priority is accorded to the Water supply sector followed by the Sewerage and Septage sector.

3.5. Available Funds

The total budget sanctioned in the first year under AMRUT to the State of Uttarakhand is Rs. 57.62 crores. This also includes 2.5% allocation towards Parks and Green spaces.

3.6 Priority Allocations

The State has identified/ prioritised projects based on gap analysis provided in SLIP format submitted by different ULB's. The ULB's that have higher gaps in water supply sectors has been given top priority while prioritizing projects, as universal coverage of water supply has been accorded top priority by the State. There is one city namely Dehradun selected under SMART cities mission which is also accorded equal top priority in every sector for allocation of funds. In the cities, where water supply service level is sufficient, sewerage projects are being considered on second priority. In some towns, where water supply and sewer both service levels are low, in those towns, the up gradation of water supply is taken up on first priority whereas sewerage projects will be taken up as second priority. Storm water drainage is given the third priority and development of green spaces and parks have been the last priority. Urban Transport being the least priority has not been considered by the state in preparation of SAAP in current FY.

3.7 Abstract of prioritization of projects

No. of AMRUT Towns: 06 (including Dehradun – Selected under SMART cities mission)

TOTAL

Towns covered : 06 (Including 01city Dehradun selected under SMART cities mission)

Amounts demanded : Rs. 269.93 Cr.

Table No.	Contents
1.1	Breakup of Total MoUD Allocation in AMRUT
1.2.1	Sector Wise Proposed Total Project Fund and Sharing Pattern
1.2.2	Break-up of Total Fund Sharing Pattern
1.4	Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks

Table 1.1: Breakup of Total MoUD Allocation in AMRUT (Amount in Cr.)

Name of State: Uttarakhand

FY 2015-16

Total Central funds allocated to State	Allocation of Central funds for A&OE (@8% of Total Given in column1)	Allocation of funds for AMRUT (Central share)	Multiply col. 3 by *3 for AMRUT on col. 4 (project proposal to be three-times the annual allocation-CA)	Add equal (col.4) State/ULB share	Total AMRUT annual size (cols. 2+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
48.71	4.14	44.56	133.68	133.68	267.36

Table 1.2.1 : Sector wise proposed total project fund and sharing pattern

Name of State :Uttarakhand

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Centre @50%	State @50%	ULB	Convergence	Others	Total
1	Water supply	351.885	351.885	-	-	-	703.77
2	Sewerage and septage management	543.13	543.12	-	-	-	1086.25
3	Drainage	521.24	521.24	-	-	-	1042.48
4	Urban Transport	0	0	-	-	-	00
5	Others (Green spaces and parks)	12.07	12.07	-	-	-	24.14
Sub total		1428.325	1428.315				2856.64
6	Reforms						357.08
	Grand Total						3213.72

Table 1.2.2: Abstract - Break-up of Total Fund sharing pattern

Name of State –Uttarakhand

(Amount in Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Centre	State			ULBs			Convergence	Others	Total
		Mission	14th FC	Others	Total	14th FC	Others	Total			
1	Water Supply	351.885	-	351.885	351.885	-	-	-	-	-	703.77
2	Sewerage & Septage Management	543.13	-	543.13	543.13	-	-	-	-	-	1086.25
3	Drainage	521.24	-	521.24	521.24	-	-	-	-	-	1042.48
4	Urban Transport	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	00
5	Others / Green Spaces and Parks	12.07	-	12.07	12.07	-	-	-	-	-	24.14
	Grand Total	1428.325		1428.325	1428.325						2856.64
										A.&O.E.	285.66
										Reform	357.08
										Total SAAP Size	3499.38

Table 1.4 : Abstract - Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks

Name of City-DEHRADUN									
Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Indicator	Average Baseline	Annual Targets based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply	163.19	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	78%	-	82%	93%	100%	-	-
		2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	80%	-	85%	85%	100%	-	-
Sewerage and Septage Management	416.85	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	70%	-	75%	85%	95%	100%	-
		5. Coverage of sewerage network services	15%	-	20%	35%	60%	80%	100%
		6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	25%	-	30%	50%	70%	90%	100%
		7. Efficiency in treatment	15%	-	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Storm Water Drainage	800.00	8. Coverage of storm water drainage network	11%	-	12%	35%	60%	80%	100%
		8.2. Incidence of sewage mixing in drains	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8.3. Incidence of water logging	4%	-	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%
Others (Green spaces and parks)	6.7	9. Per person open space in plane area	3sqm	-	-	-	-	-	7
		10. Per person open space in built-up areas as per NBC	NA	4	6	8	10	-	-

Name of City-HARDWAR									
Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Indicator	Average Baseline	Annual Tragetbs based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply	84.58	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	90%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
		2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water	187	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	95%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. 2. Extent of non revenue water	30%	-	-	-	20%	-	-
		3.3. Extent of metering of water connection	0%	-	-	80%	100%	-	-
Sewerage and Septage Management	210.00	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	87%	-	88%	90%	95%	100%	-
		5. Coverage of sewerage network services	52%	-	52%	70%	90%	100%	-
		6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	96%	-	-	97%	98%	100%	-
		7. Efficiency in treatment	64%	-	-	64%	90%	100%	-
Storm Water Drainage	85.64	8. Coverage of storm water drainage network	50%	-	-	75%	90%	100%	-
		8.2. Incidence of sewage mixing in drains	25%	-	-	-	-	0%	-
		8.3. Incidence of water logging	50%	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Others (Green spaces and parks)	0.60	9. Per person open space in plane area	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Per person open space in built-up areas as per NBC	NA	-	2	4	6	10	-

Name of City-HALDWANI-KATHGODAM									
Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Indicator	Average Baseline	Annual Tragetps based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply	160.00	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	80%	-	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%
		2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	133	-	133	134	135	135	135
		3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	70%	-	75%	85%	100%	-	-
Sewerage and Septage Management	145.00	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	87%	-	89%	90%	93%	96%	100%
		5. Coverage of sewerage network services	10%	-	15%	25%	50%	70%	100%
		6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	10%	-	15%	20%	50%	70%	100%
		7. Efficiency in treatment	0%	-	5%	40%	100%	-	-
Storm Water Drainage	55.00	8.Coverage of storm water drainage network	41%	-	50%	65%	75%	85%	100%
Others (Green spaces and parks)	6.95	9. Per person open space in plane area	21.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Per person open space in built-up areas as per NBC	13.99	-	-	-	-	-	-

Name of City-RUDRAPUR									
Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Indicator	Average Baseline	Annual Targets based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply	151.00	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	11%	-	15%	45%	65%	100%	-
		2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	49 lpcd	-	-	60 lpcd	85 lpcd	110 lpcd	135 lpcd
		3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	70%	-	-	-	-	80%	100%
Sewerage and Septage Management	20.00	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Coverage of sewerage network services	0%	-	8%	25%	50%	75%	100%
		6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	0%	-	-	25%	50%	75%	100%
		7. Efficiency in treatment	0%	-	30%	65%	100%	-	-
Others (Green spaces and parks)	5.54	9. Per person open space in plane area	7 sqm	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Per person open space in built-up areas as per NBC	4 sqm	-	8	9	10	-	-

Name of City-KASHIPUR									
Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Indicator	Average Baseline	Annual Targets based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply	136.00	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	15%	-	-	25%	40%	70%	100%
		2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	45 lpcd	-	59 lpcd	70 lpcd	80 lpcd	100 lpcd	135 lpcd
		3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	80%	-	82%	85%	90%	95%	100%
Sewerage and Septage Management	158.00	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	90%	-	-	92%	95%	97%	100%
		5. Coverage of sewerage network services	0%	-	-	-	40%	60%	100%
		6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	0%	-	5%	5%	40%	60%	100%
		7. Efficiency in treatment	0%	-	-	-	40%	60%	100%
Storm Water Drainage	28.68	8. Coverage of storm water drainage network	60%	-	64%	70%	74%	90%	100%
Others (Green spaces and parks)	1.25	9. Per person open space in plane area	2.5sqm	-	3.25	4.375	6.25	8.125	10
		10. Per person open space in built-up areas as per NBC	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-

Name of City-RORKEE									
Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Indicator	Average Baseline	Annual Tragetbs based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply	9.00	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	48.18%	-	-	100%	-	-	-
		2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water	109 lpcd	-	135 lpcd				
		3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	90%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. 2. Cost recovery in water supply services	60%	-	80%	-	-	-	-
		3.3. Extent of metering of water connection	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	-
Sewerage and Septage Management	136.40	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	99.80	-	100%	-	-	-	-
		5. Coverage of sewerage network services	23%	-	-	44%	72%	85%	100%
		6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	0%	-	-	-	65%	-	100%
		7. Efficiency in treatment	0%	-	-	-	65%	-	100%
Storm Water Drainage	73.16	8. Coverage of storm water drainage network	60%	-	64%	100%	-	-	-
		8.2. Incidence of sewage mixing in drains	75%	-	-	-	25%	0%	-
		8.3. Incidence of water logging	15%	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Others (Green spaces and parks)	3.10	9. Per person open space in plane area	0.5 sqm	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Per person open space in built-up areas as per NBC	NA	-	2	4	6	8	10

Table No.	Contents
3.1	Master Plan of all projects to achieve universal coverage during the current Mission period based on Table 2.1 (FYs 2105-16 to 2019-20)
3.2	Sector Wise Breakup of Consolidated Investments for each ULB in the State
3.3	ULB Wise Source of Funds for All Sectors (for 2015-16)
3.4	ULB Wise Source of Funds for All Sectors (for Mission Period)
3.5	State level Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks
3.6	State Level Plan of Action for Physical and Financial Progress

Name of State: **Uttarakhand**

Table 3.1: SAAP - Master Plan of all projects to achieve universal coverage based on Table 2.1 (Total Requirement)

S. No.	Name of ULB (water supply and sewerage)	Total number of projects to achieve universal coverage	Estimated Cost (Rupees in Crores)	Number of years to achieve universal coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dehradun	19	324.18	5 years
2	Hardwar	2	179.43	4 years
3	Haldwani Kathgodam	5	78.00	5 years
4	Rudrapur	6	107.00	5 years
5	Kashipur	2	165.62	5 years
6	Roorkee	1	105.00	4 years
	Total	35	959.23	

Subject to availability of central assistance & other resource and institutional capacity

Table 3.1.2: SAAP - Master Plan of all projects in FY 2015-16 (Total Requirement)

City wise details for UTTARAKHAND State

FY - 2015-16

(Amount
in Cr.)

Sl.No.	Name of ULB	Water Supply		Sewerage (UGD)		Green Spaces & Parks		Storm Water Drains		Urban Transport		Total for the year	Central Govt. Share for the year	State Govt./ ULB Share for the year
		No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount			
1	Nagar Nigam Dehradun	9	28.50	4	12.00	1	2.00	3	15.00	0	-	57.50	27.16	30.34
2	Nagar Nigam Haridwar	1	19.43	1	1.00	2	0.60	1	0	0	-	21.03	18.04	2.99
3	Nagar Nigam Haldwani-Kathgodam	4	16.00	4	18.00	1	1.05	1	2.00	0	-	37.05	17.13	19.92
4	Nagar Nigam Rudrapur	3	30.00	2	20.00	3	0.93	0	-	0	-	50.93	23.30	27.63
5	Nagar Nigam Kashipur	1	30.16	1	33.86	1	0.40	1	2.00	0	-	66.42	30.98	35.44
6	Nagar Nigam Roorkee	2	9.00	2	25.00	3	1.00	1	2.00	0	-	37.00	17.07	19.93
Total		20	133.09	14	109.86	11	5.98	7	21.00	0	-	269.93	133.68	136.25

Name of State: **Uttarakhand**

Table 3.2: SAAP - Sector Wise Breakup of Consolidated Investments for all ULBs in the State

(Amount in Rs. In Crores)

Name of ULBs (Water supply and sewerage)	Water supply	Sewerage and septage management	Drainage	Urban Transport	Others (Green Space, Parks, Innovative Projects & Lake Conservation)	Reforms Incentive	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dehradun	163.19	416.85	800	0	6.7	173.34	1560.08
Hardwar	84.58	210	85.64	0	0.6	47.60	428.42
Haldwani – Kathgodam	160	145	55	0	6.95	45.87	412.82
Rudrapur	151	20	0	0	5.54	22.07	198.61
Kashipur	136	158	28.68	0	1.25	40.49	364.42
Roorkee	9	136.4	73.16	0	3.1	27.71	249.37
	703.77	1086.25	1042.48	0	24.14	357.08	3213.72
						A&OE @ 8%	285.666
						Grand Total	3499.38

Table 3.3: SAAP - ULB Wise Source of Funds for All Sectors

Name of State – Uttarakhand

Current Mission Period- 2015-16

(Amount in Crores)

Name of the City	Centre	State			ULBs			Convergence	Others e.g. Incentive	Total
		14th FC	Others	Total	14th FC	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dehradun	27.16	-	30.34	30.34	-	-	-	-	-	57.50
Hardwar	18.04	-	2.99	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	21.03
Haldwani Kathgodam	17.13	-	19.92	19.92	-	-	-	-	-	37.05
Rudrapur	23.30	-	27.63	27.63	-	-	-	-	-	50.93
Kashipur	30.98	-	35.44	35.44	-	-	-	-	-	66.42
Roorkee	17.07	-	19.93	19.93	-	-	-	-	-	37.00
Grand Total	133.68		136.25	136.25	-	-	-	-	-	269.93

Table 3.4: SAAP - ULB Wise Source of Funds for All Sectors

Name of State – Uttarakhand

for Entire Mission Period- 2015-2019

(Amount in Crores)

Name of the City	Centre	State			ULBs			Convergen e	Others e.g. Incentive	Total
		14th FC	Others	Total	14th FC	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dehradun	693.37		693.37	693.37						1386.74
Hardwar	190.41		190.41	190.41						380.82
Haldwani Kathgodam	183.48		183.48	183.48						366.95
Rudrapur	88.27		88.27	88.27						176.54
Kashipur	161.97		161.97	161.97						323.93
Roorkee	110.83		110.83	110.83						221.66
Grand Total	1428.32		1428.32	1428.32	-	-	-	-	-	2856.64

Table 3.5 : State level plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks

Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Indicator	Average Baseline	Annual Targets based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply	703.77	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	53.70%	-	59.36%	76.67%	83.33%	95.00%	100.00%
		2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	109.67	-	116.33	120.17	126.17	133.67	143.67
		3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	80.83%	-	82.83%	85.00%	90.83%	93.33%	97.50%
Sewerage and Septage Management	1086.25	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	88.97%	-	90.33%	92.83%	96.33%	98.83%	100.00%
		5. Coverage of sewerage network services	16.67%	-	19.67%	33.17%	60.33%	78.33%	100.00%
		6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	21.83%	-	24.33%	32.83%	62.17%	76.67%	100.00%
		7. Efficiency in treatment	13.17%	-	19.83%	34.83%	75.83%	84.17%	100.00%
Storm Water Drainage	1042.48	8. Coverage of storm water drainage network	44.40%	-	48.00%	69.00%	79.80%	91.00%	100.00%
Others (Green spaces and parks)	24.14	9. Per person open space in plane area	5.78	-	5.90	6.09	6.40	6.72	7.70
		10. Per person open space in built-up areas as per NBC	3.00	3.67	5.33	6.50	7.67	8.67	9.00

Name of State: **Uttarakhand**

Table 3.6: SAAP - State Level Plan of Action for Physical and Financial Progress

Amount : in Crores

Name of City	Performance indicator	Baseline (as of date)	Mission Target	For the Financial Year 2015-16			
				For Half Year 1		For Half Year 2	
				Physical Progress to be achieved	Funds to be utilized	Physical Progress to be achieved	Funds to be utilized
Sector: Water Supply							
DEHRADUN							
28.5	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	78%	100%	-	-	82%	28.5
	2. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	80%	100%	-	-	85%	
	3. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	135 lpcd	135 lpcd	-	-	-	-
HARDWAR							
19.43	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	90%	100%	-	-	100%	19.43
	2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	187 lpcd	187 lpcd	-	-	-	
	3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	95%	95%	-	-	-	
	4. Extent of non revenue water	30%	20%	-	-	-	
	5. Extent of metering of water connection	0%	100%	-	-	-	
HALDWANI-KATHGODAM							
16	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	80%	100%	-	-	85%	2
	2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	133 lpcd	135 lpcd	-	-	133 lpcd	
	2. a. Extent of NRW	40%	20%	-	-	39%	6
	3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	70%	100%	-	-	75%	
	4. Cost recovery in water supply services	55%	90%	-	-	60%	
	5. Extent of metering of water connection	0%	100%	-	-	10%	
RUDRAPUR							
30	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	11%	100%	-	-	15%-	30

	2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	49 lpcd	135 lpcd	-	-	-	-
	3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	70%	100%	-	-	-	-
KASHIPUR							
30.16	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	15%	100%	-	-	-	15.78
	2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	45 lpcd	135 lpcd	-	-	59lpcd	14
	3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	80%	100%	-	-	82%	0.38
ROORKEE							
9	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	48.18%	100%	-	-	-	-
	2. Per capita quantum of water supplied (* including ground water supply)	109 lpcd	135 lpcd	-	-	135 lpcd	7.5
	3. Quality of water supplied (*only Water Treatment Plant Supply considered)	90%	90%	-	-	-	-
	4. Cost recovery in water supply services	60%	80%	-	-	80%	1.5
	5. Extent of metering of water connection	0%	100%	-	-	-	-

Amount : in Crores

Name of City	Performance indicator	Baseline (as of date xx)	Mission Target	For the Financial Year 2015-16			
				For Half Year 1		For Half Year 2	
				Physical Progress to be achieved	Funds to be utilized	Physical Progress to be achieved	Funds to be utilized
Sector: Sewerage							
DEHRADUN							
12	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	70%	100%	-	-	75%	-
	5. Coverage of sewerage network services	15%	100%	-	-	20%	9.5
	6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	25%	100%	-	-	30%	
	7. Efficiency in treatment	15%	100%	-	-	20%	2.5
HARDWAR							
1	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	87%	100%	-	-	88%	-
	5. Coverage of sewerage network services	52%	100%	-	-	-	1
	6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	96%	100%	-	-	-	-
	7. Efficiency in treatment	64%	100%	-	-	-	-
HALDWANI-KATHGODAM							
18	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	87%	100%	-	-	89%	1
	5. Coverage of sewerage network services	10%	100%	-	-	15%	6
	6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	10%	100%	-	-	15%	3
	7. Efficiency in treatment	0%	100%	-	-	5%	8
RUDRAPUR							
20	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
	5. Coverage of sewerage network services	0%	100%	-	-	8%	8
	6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	0%	100%	-	-	-	-
	7. Efficiency in treatment	0%	100%	-	-	30%	12
KASHIPUR							
33.86	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	90%	100%	-	-	-	-
	5. Coverage of sewerage network services	0%	100%	-	-	-	30
	6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	0%	100%	-	-	5%	2.86
	7. Efficiency in treatment	0%	100%	-	-	-	1
ROORKEE							

25	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	99.80%	100%	-	-	100%	-
	5. Coverage of sewerage network services	23%	100%	-	-	-	23.6
	6. Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	0%	100%	-	-	-	1.4
	7. Efficiency in treatment	0%	100%	-	-	-	-

Name of City	Performance indicator	Baseline (as of date xx)	Mission Target	Amount : in Crores			
				For the Financial Year 2015-16			
				For Half Year 1		For Half Year 2	
				Physical Progress to be achieved	Funds to be utilized	Physical Progress to be achieved	Funds to be utilized
Sector: Storm Water Drainage							
DEHRADUN							
15	1. Coverage of storm water drainage network	11%	100%	-	-	12%	15
	2. Incidence of Sewerage mixing in drains	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
	3. Incidence of water logging	4%	0%	-	-	-	-
HARDWAR							
0	1. Coverage of storm water drainage network	50%	100%	-	-	-	-
	2. Incidence of Sewerage mixing in drains	25%	0%	-	-	-	-
	3. Incidence of water logging	50%	0%	-	-	0%	-
HALDWANI-KATHGODAM							
2	1. Coverage of storm water drainage network	41%	100%	-	-	50%	2
	2. Incidence of Sewerage mixing in drains	12%	0%	-	-	-	-
	3. Incidence of water logging	2%	0%	-	-	-	-
KASHIPUR							
2	1. Coverage of storm water drainage network	60%	100%	-	-	64%	2
	2. Incidence of Sewerage mixing in drains	50%	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Incidence of water logging	40%	-	-	-	-	-
ROORKEE							
2	1. Coverage of storm water drainage network	60%	100%	-	-	64%	2
	2. Incidence of Sewerage mixing in drains	75%	0%	-	-	-	-
	3. Incidence of water logging	15%	0%	-	-	-	-

Table No.	Content
4	Plan of Action for Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE)

Name of State : **Uttarakhan**

FY : 2015-16 to 2020-21

Table 4: SAAP - Broad Proposed Allocations for Administrative and Other Expenses

(Amount Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Items proposed for A&OE	Total Allocation	Committed Expenditure from previous year (if any)	Proposed spending for Current Financial year	Balance to Carry Forward			
					FY - 2017	FY - 2018	FY - 2019	FY- 2020
1	Preparation of SLIP and SAAP , DPR Preperation	28.58	0	0.5	5	7	7	9.08
2	PDMC (funded through already approved CCBP Scheme of GoI)							
3	Procuring Third Party Independent Review and Monitoring Agency	71.47	0	2	10	15	19.47	25
4	Publications (e-Newsletter, guidelines, brochures etc.)	14.3	0	0.25	2	3	4	5.05
5	Capacity Building and Training - CCBP, if applicable - Others	71.47	0	1	5	15	25	25.47
6	Reform implementation	71.47	-----	5	5	15	21	25.47
7	Others	28.59	0	3	4	6	8	7.59
	Total	285.87	-----	11.75	31	61	84.47	97.66

Table No.	Content
5.1	Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2015-16
5.2	Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2016-17
5.3	Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2017-18
5.4	Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2018-19

**Table – 5.1: SAAP - Reforms Type, Steps and Target for
AMRUT Cities FY 2015-16**

S. No.	Type	Steps	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP	
				April to Sep., 2015	Oct., 2015 to March, 2016
1.	E-Governance	Digital ULBs	6 months	Yes	---
		1. Creation of ULB website.	6 months		Yes
		2. Publication of e-newsletter, Digital India Initiatives	6 months		Yes
		3. Support Digital India (ducting to be done on PPP mode or by the ULB itself).	6 months		Yes
2.	Constitution and Professionalization of municipal cadre	1. Policy for engagement of interns in ULBs and implementation.	12 months	---	Yes
3.	Augmenting double entry accounting	1. Complete migration to double entry accounting system and obtaining an audit certificate to the effect from FY 2012-13 onwards.	12 months	---	Yes
		2. Publication of annual financial statement on website.	Every year	---	Yes (Every year by end of March)
4.	Urban Planning and City Development Plans	1. Preparation of Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIP), State Annual Action Plans (SAAP).	6 months	Yes	---
		2. Make action plan to progressively increase Green cover in cities to 15% in 5 years.	6 months		Yes
		3. Develop at least one children park every year in the AMRUT cities.	Every year	---	Yes (Every year by end of March)

S. No.	Type	Steps	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP	
				April to Sep., 2015	Oct., 2015 to March, 2016
		4. Establish a system for maintaining of parks, playground and recreational areas relying on People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model.	12 months	---	Yes
5.	Devolution of funds and functions	1. Ensure transfer of 14th FC devolution to ULBs.	6 months	Yes	---
		2. Appointment of State Finance Commission (SFC) and making decisions.	12 months	Yes	
		3. Transfer of all 18 functions to ULBs.	12 months	---	Yes
6.	Review of Building by-laws	1. Revision of building bye laws periodically.	12 months	Yes	
		2. Create single window clearance for all approvals to give building permissions.	12 months	Yes	-
7 (a)	Municipal tax and fees improvement	1. At least 90% coverage.	12 months	---	Yes
		2. At least 90% collection	12 months	---	Yes
		3. Make a policy to, periodically revise property tax, levy charges and other fees	12 months	---	Yes
		4. Post Demand Collection Balance (DCB) of tax details on the website.	12 months	---	Yes
		5. Achieve full potential of advertisement revenue by making a policy for destination specific potential having dynamic pricing module.	12 months	---	Yes

S. No.	Type	Steps	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP	
				April to Sep., 2015	Oct., 2015 to March, 2016
7(b)	Improvement in levy and collection of user charges	1. Adopt a policy on user charges for individual and institutional assessments in which a differential rate is charged for water use and adequate safeguards are included to take care of the interests of the vulnerable.	12 months	---	Yes
		2. Make action plan to reduce water losses to less than 20% and publish on the website.	12 months	---	Yes
		3. Separate accounts for user charges.	12 months	---	Yes
		4. Atleast 90% billing.	12 months	---	Yes
		5. Atleast 90% collection.	12 months	---	Yes
8.	Energy and Water audit	1. Energy (Street lights) and Water Audit (including non-revenue water or losses audit).	12 months	---	Yes
		2. Making STPs and WTPs energy efficient.	12 months	---	Yes
		3. Optimize energy consumption in street lights by using energy efficient lights and increasing reliance on renewable energy.	12 months	---	Yes

**Table – 5.2 : SAAP - Reforms Type, Steps and Target for
AMRUT Cities FY 2016-17**

S. No	Type	Steps	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			
				April to Sep., 2015	Oct. 2015 to Mar. 2016	April to Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016 to Mar, 2017
1.	E-Governance	1. Coverage with E-MAAS (from the date of hosting the software) <input type="checkbox"/> Registration of Birth, Death and Marriage, <input type="checkbox"/> Water & Sewerage Charges <input type="checkbox"/> Grievance Redressal, <input type="checkbox"/> Property Tax, <input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement tax, <input type="checkbox"/> Issuance of Licenses, <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permissions, <input type="checkbox"/> Mutations, <input type="checkbox"/> Payroll, <input type="checkbox"/> Pension and e-procurement.	24 months	---	---	---	Yes
2.	Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre	1. Establishment of municipal cadre.	24 months	---	---	---	Yes
		2. Cadre linked training.	24 months	---	---	---	Yes
3.	Augmenting double entry accounting	1. Appointment of internal auditor.	24 months	---	---	---	Yes
4.	Urban Planning and City Development Plans	1. Make a State Level policy for implementing the parameters given in the National Mission for Sustainable Habitat.	24 months	---	---	---	Yes

S. No	Type	Steps	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			
				April to Sep., 2015	Oct. 2015 to Mar. 2016	April to Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016 to Mar, 2017
5.	Devolution of funds and functions	1. Implementation of SFC recommendations within timeline.	24 months	---	Yes	---	
6.	Review of Building bye-laws	1. State to formulate a policy and action plan for having a solar roof top in all buildings having an area greater than 500 square meters and all public buildings.	24 months	---	Yes	---	-
		2. State to formulate a policy and action plan for having Rainwater harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq. meters and above	24 months	---	Yes	---	-
7.	Set-up financial intermediary at state level	1. Establish and operationalize financial intermediary- pool finance, access external funds, float municipal bonds.	24 months	---	---	---	Yes
8.	Credit Rating	1. Complete the credit ratings of the ULBs.	24 months	---	---	---	Yes
9.	Energy and Water audit	1. Give incentives for green buildings (e.g. rebate in property tax or charges connected to building permission/development charges).	24 months	---	---	---	Yes

Table – 5.3 : SAAP - Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2017-18

S. No	T y p e	Steps	Implementatio n Timeli ne	Target set by State in SAAP					
				April to Sep., 2015	Oct. 2015 to Mar. 2016	April to Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016 to Mar, 2017	April to Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017 to Mar, 2018
1.	E-Governance	1. Personnel Staff management.	36 months	---	---	---	---	---	Yes
		2. Project management	36 months	---	---	---	---	---	Yes
2.	Urban Planning and City Development	1. Establish Urban Development Authorities. (Already there in Dehradun, Haridwar, Roorkee)	36 months	---	---	---	---	---	Yes
3.	Swachh Bharat Mission	1. Elimination of open defecation.	36 months	---	---	---	Yes	---	--
		2. Waste Collection (100%),	36 months	---	---	---	Yes	---	--
		3. Transportation of Waste (100%)	36 months	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
		4. Scientific Disposal (100%). (DPR approved for Dehraudn, Haridwar, Roorkee, Hadwani)	36 months	---	---	---	---	---	Yes

		5. 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	36 months	---	---	---	---	---	Yes
--	--	--	-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table – 5.4 : SAAP - Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY 2018-19

S. No	Type	Steps	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP						April to Sep. 2018	Oct. 2018 to Mar, 2019
				April to Sep., 2015	Oct. 2015 to Mar. 2016	April to Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016 to Mar, 2017	April to Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017 to Mar, 2018		
1.	Urban Planning and City Development Plans	1. Preparation of Master Plan using GIS.	48 months	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Yes

Table No.	Content
7.1	ULB level Individual Capacity Development Plan to be sent by ULB to State Government
7.1.1	Physical
7.1.2	Financial
7.2	Annual Action Plan for Capacity Building
7.2.1	Fund requirement for Individual Capacity Building at ULB level
7.2.2	Fund requirement for State level activities
7.2.3	Total fund requirement for Capacity Building
7.2.4	Details of Institutional Capacity Building

Table 7.1 ULB level Individual Capacity Development Plan

(to be sent by ULB to State Government)

Form 7.1.1 Physical

State : **Uttarakhand**

FY : 2015 – 16

S. No	Name of the department/ Position	Total number of functionaries (officials/elected representatives) identified at start of Mission (2015)	Numbers trained during last FY(s)	Numbers to be trained during the current FY	Name(s) of Training Institute for training during the current FY	Cumulative numbers trained after completion of current FY.
1	Elected Representatives	850		85	ATI Nainital, ASCI Hyderabad, IIT Roorkee, ICM Dehradun	
2	Finance Department	120		55		
3	Engineering Department	220		38		
4	Town planning Department	60		33		
5	Administration Department	60		33		
Total		1310		244		

Form 7.1.2 Financial

State : **Uttarakhand**

FY : 2015 - 16

S.No	Name of the department	Cumulative funds released upto current FY	Total expenditure upto current FY	Unspent funds available from earlier releases	Funds required for the current FY to train the number given in Form 7.1.1
1	Elected Representatives	0	0	0	0.20
2	Finance Department	0	0	0	0.15
3	Engineering Department	0	0	0	0.30
4	Town planning Department	0	0	0	0.10
5	Administration Department	0	0	0	0.25
Total					1.00

Table 7.2 Annual Action Plan for Capacity Building

(to be sent by States to MoUD)

FY :2015-16

State: **Uttarakhand**

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

S. No	Name of the ULB	Total numbers to be trained in the current FY department wise						Name of the training institution (s) identified	Number of training programmes to be conducted	Funds required in current FY
		Elected Representative	Finance Dept.	Engineering Dept.	Town planning Dept.	Administration Dept.	Total			
1	Dehradun	60	6	12	3	4	85	ATI Nainital, ASCI Hyderabad, IIT Roorkee, ICM Dehradun	1	.30
2	Hardwar	30	6	12	3	4	55		1	.20
3	Haldwani-Kathgodam	25	3	6	2	2	38		1	.20
4	Rudrapur	20	3	6	2	2	33		1	.10
5	Kashipur	20	3	6	2	2	33		1	.10
6	Roorkee	20	3	6	2	2	33		1	.10
	Total	175	24	48	14	16	277		6	1.00

Form 7.2.1 Fund requirement for State level activities

S.No	State level activity	Cumulative funds released upto current FY	Total expenditure upto current FY	Unspent funds available from earlier releases	Funds required for the current FY	Funds required for the period 2015-16 to 2017 18
1	RPMC (Already available with UDD from CCBP approved Project)			1.00	-	2.00
2	UMC					
3	Others (e.g. workshops, seminars, etc), which are approved by NIUA				3.00	7.00
Total				1	3	9

Form 7.2.2 Total fund requirement for Capacity Building

S.No	Funds requirements	Individual	Institutional & SMMU & CMMU	Others	Total
1	Total release since start of Mission (2015)	---	---	---	0
2	Total utilized - Centre share	---	---	---	0
3	Balance available- Centre share	---	---	---	0
4	Amount required - Centre share	---	---	---	35.74
5	Total funds required for capacity building in current FY	---	---	---	1
6	Total funds required for capacity building in Mission Period	---	---	---	71.47