

Current Programmes of KMDA

KMDA has been engaged in implementation of the following programmes currently:

- Calcutta Megacity Programme
- Basic Minimum Services
- GAP, Phase-II
- JN-NURM – Infrastructure & Urban Governance, Sub Mission-I)
- JN-NURM – Basic services to Urban Poor, Sub Mission-II)
- PPP
- Other projects.

Policies & Strategies

- Decentralized paradigm
- Spatially balanced urban growth
- Inclusive development
- Focus on small & medium towns
- Emphasis on basic minimum services
- Interventions in a planned manner
- Identification of growth nodes and development of new growth centres
- Enlisting participation of private sector in urban infrastructure development

Calcutta Megacity Programme

Govt. of India formulated this programme on the basis of recommendations of National Commission on Urbanization. Five megacities, including Kolkata, each with a population of more than 5 million were brought under coverage of the





programme. The megacity guideline stipulated that 50% of the total budget for the programme had to come from institutional finance sources and the remaining 50% from budgetary sources shared equally by the State and the Central Govts. KMDA proposed an investment of Rs.1600 crore under Kolkata Megacity Programme for various projects within Kolkata Metropolitan Area over a period of 8 years comprising the last 3 years of Eighth Plan and the 5 years of Ninth Plan. Out of 130 schemes worth of Rs.1267.35 crore originally taken up under this programme, 125 schemes costing Rs.1162.77 crore are under execution. 94 schemes have been completed until March, 2006. The cumulative expenditure under this programme added up to Rs.831.29 crore upto March, 2006. However, the Govt. of India has since decided to discontinue this programme with effect from next financial year, i.e. 2007-08.

Basic Minimum Services (BMS)

Under this programme of Govt. of India, financial assistance was extended to the State Govts. For providing basic minimum infrastructure and services to the poor living in urban areas of the states, especially in slum settlements. The work taken up under this programme included development of basic infrastructure in slum areas such as water supply, drainage, sanitation and roads. However, Government of India has discontinued this programme since 1999-2000 and the State Government continues to fund this programme wholly from State's budgetary sources.

Slum Improvement to enhance quality of life for slum dwellers

KMDA's development endeavours pay special attention to the needs and aspirations of urban poor, especially the slum dwellers. KMDA's pioneering role in slum improvement has been replicated elsewhere. Starting with a package of physical infrastructure development interventions and gradually moving to a comprehensive development of slums including physical and socio-economic developmental inputs, KMDA, under different programs like CUDPs, CSIPs & IPP-8 has benefited 2.5 million slum dwellers. IPP-8 that covered urban poor even outside slum areas benefited more than 3.8 million urban poor and achieved spectacular results in basic health indicators as noted in the table below:

Demographic Indicators	Base Line	Current Status
Crude Birth Rate(CBR)	19.63	9.07
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	5.91	3.06
Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	55.58	15.55
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	4.56	1.04
Couple Protection Rate(CPR)	45.0%	76.40%
Immunization coverage	Around 70%	Around 90%
Institutional Delivery	59.9%	93.0%

Deposit Works

KMDA executes projects on behalf of other Government Departments and agencies on turnkey basis. The important projects that KMDA has recently completed include Police Housing for Home (Police) Department; Leather Complex at Bantala for Commerce and Industries Department; Re-development of Dakshineswar Temple Complex for Tourism Department, Construction of Phani Bhusan Yatra Mancha and Renovation of Minerva Theatre and Modernization of Technicians' Studio at Tollygunge for Information and Cultural Affairs Department, Improvement of Refugee Colonies at different locations for Refugee Rehabilitation Department, Development work within the campus of Institute of Hotel Management at Taratala, Rabindra Bhavan for North 24 Parganas Zilla Parishad. The expenditure incurred by KMDA on deposit works during 2005-06 stood at around Rs.10 crore. KMDA has budgeted an amount of Rs.16.5 crore during 2006-07 for the projects taken up as deposit works.

Ganga Action Plan, Phase II

This is a significant programme assisted by Government of India for abatement of pollution of river Hooghly that almost bisects KMA. The first phase of Ganga Action Plan resulted in completion of as many as 100 schemes taken up in the different municipal towns of KMA. Under the second phase (GAP, Ph-II), schemes are being designed and implemented in 31 towns towards reduction in pollution of the rivers of Damodar and Mahananda, besides Hooghly.





Jawharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JN-NURM) – Sub Mission-I (Urban Infrastructure & Governance) & Sub Mission-II (Basic Services to Urban Poor)

JN-NURM is a centrally sponsored scheme covering 7 megacities, including Kolkata, 28 million plus cities and 28 other identified urban centers, essentially meant for upgradation of basic infrastructure only. Kolkata and Asansol are the two cities in West Bengal that have been included for assistance under JN-NURM. This scheme has been launched in December 2005. It has two Sub Missions namely Urban Infrastructure & Governance and Basic Services to Urban Poor. Whereas the Sub Mission-I deals with up-gradation of infrastructure (water supply including WTPs, drainage, sewerage including STPs, on-site sanitation, solid waste management, sanitation, urban transport including roads/bridges/ flyovers/highways/ expressways, urban renewal) in the existing urban centers and issues of urban governance so as to facilitate sustenance of the interventions, Sub Mission-II focuses on integrated development of slums involving housing and basic infrastructure in slums, community facilities, convergence of health, education and social security schemes for urban poor etc. JN-NURM scheme has involved pooling of the relevant on-going programmes of Govt. of India into one centralized Mission fund. A key assumption of the scheme is that urban infrastructure should be financially self-sustaining, subject provision of a reasonable amount of viability gap funding. Disbursement under the scheme is linked to certain performance parameters involving implementation of reforms at the level of both the State and the urban local self-governments (ULBs). The scheme would strive to ensure that cities generate outcome oriented pro-poor plans through participatory process. The Mission's tenure is for 7 years.

For megacities like Kolkata, 35% of project investment shall come from Govt. of India as grant and 15% from the respective State Govt. as grant. The remaining 50% shall have to assured from any other sources like financial institutions, private sector partners, the implementing agency's own sources or the State Govt. itself.

KMDA has been designated as the nodal implementing agency for both the Sub Missions and for both Kolkata and Asansol. Further details about JN-NURM can be had from the GoI. Website for JN-NURM: www.jnnurm.nic.in.