

Programmes of KMDA





KMDA HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN implementation of the following programmes currently:

- GAP, Phase-II
- JN-NURM – Infrastructure & Urban Governance (Sub Mission-I)
- JN-NURM – Basic services to Urban Poor (Sub Mission-II)
- Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- Other projects (Residual projects under Calcutta Megacity Programme, State Plan funded schemes, Deposit works).

Ganga Action Plan, Phase II

The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was launched by the Govt. of India in 1985 with the objective of abatement of pollution in the river Ganga resulting from discharge of sewage into the river from several point and non-point sources. GAP was renamed the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in 1995 and was made broad-based to tackle pollution levels in other identified polluted stretches of major rivers, with a view to improve

water quality and to take it to the bathing quality standards.

GAP-I was launched in June, 1985 and declared closed on 31st March, 2000. GAP-II was approved in April, 1993 with the object of reducing pollution in not only river Ganga but also three other rivers, namely, Jamuna, Damoder & Gomati. River Mahananda was included subsequently in 2005-2006. GAP-II was merged with NRCP in December 1996.

The approach of GAP was to establish and operate Sewage Treatment Plants in the cities along Ganga so that no untreated sewage is discharged into the river. This was aimed at in bringing the quality of the river water to a desired level.

The need for revamping the river conservation programme was widely recognized in view of the shortcomings in the approach followed under GAP. It was felt that a new holistic river basin based approach was necessary and the planning and institutional approach

needed to be redesigned accordingly. The Govt. of India has given Ganga the status of a National River and has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) on 20th February, 2009. The objective of the NGRBA is to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management.

The first phase of Ganga Action Plan resulted in completion of as many as 110 (one hundred ten) schemes in 15 Class-I towns in West Bengal at a total cost of Rs.186.13 crore.

Under the second phase (GAP Phase-II), schemes are being implemented in 38 towns. Till date, Government of India has sanctioned 214 (two hundred fourteen) schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.295.01 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs.263.35 crore, State Government's share is Rs.31.40 crore and the share of MP LAD is Rs.0.26 crore.

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Highlights of achievements during 2010-11 : Ganga Action Plan Phase-II

No. of schemes completed	: 19
Expenditure	: Rs.41.89 crore

Major Schemes completed during 2010-11

■ Electric Crematorium	: Rishra, Jiaganj-Azimganj & Dhulian
■ Riverfront Development	: Kolkata, Barrackpore, Baidyabati and Bhatpara
■ Main Pumping Station	: North Barrackpore
■ Interception & Diversion	: Tolly's Nullah & Gayeshpur
■ Lifting Station	: Tolly's Nullah
■ Sewage Treatment Plant	: Katwa & North Barrackpore

Major Schemes in progress

■ Electric Crematorium at Naihati, Jiaganj-Azimganj, Katwa, Diamond- Harbour & Chakdah.
■ Riverfront Development at Berhampore
■ Sewage Treatment Plant at Siliguri, Diamond Harbour & Barrackpore
■ Interception & Diversion at North Barrackpore & Siliguri
■ Pumping Stations at Bansberia, Gayeshpur, North Barrackpore, Barrackpore, Diamond Harbour & Siliguri

Highlights of achievements during 2010-11 : NGRBA

Expenditure : Rs.44.70 crore

Schemes in progress :

Riverfront Development, Rishra

Riverfront Development, Chandannagar

Riverfront Development, Bansberia

Riverfront Development, Baidyabati

Riverfront Development, Kolkata

Riverfront Development, Naihati

Riverfront Development, Howrah

Riverfront Development, Kamarhati

Riverfront Development, Maheshtala

Riverfront Development, Khardah

Riverfront Development, Serampore

Riverfront Development, Titagarh

Riverfront Development, Bally

Riverfront Development, Panihati

Electric Crematorium, Howrah

Approved Schemes scheduled to commence in 2011-2012 :

- Riverfront Development at Halisahar, Hooghly-Chinsurah, Budge-Budge, North Barrackpore, Konnagar & Uttarpara-Kotrung
- Electric Crematorium at Halisahar
- Sewerage Scheme at Kalyani, Gayeshpur & Bhatpara

Jawaharlal 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 programme covering 7 megacities, including Kolkata, 28 million plus cities and 28 other identified urban centers. Kolkata and Asansol are the two cities in West Bengal that have been included for assistance under JN-NURM. This programme was 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/express ways, 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 Government of India into one centralized Mission fund. A key assumption of the scheme is that urban infrastructure should be financially self-sustaining, subject to 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 programme 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 Government of India as grant and 15% from the respective State Government as grant. The remaining 50% shall have to assured from other sources like financial institutions, private sector partners, the implementing agency's own sources or the State Government itself.

KMDA has been designated as the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for both the Sub Missions and for both Kolkata and Asansol. Further details about JN-NURM are available on the Union Government's Website for JN-NURM: www.jnnurm.nic.in. The State Government's website www.jnnurmwestbengal.gov.in provides the progress of the programme in West Bengal.

The JN-NURM calls for preparation of a City Development Plan (CDP) that shall provide a medium term development perspective and an investment plan for basic infrastructure development to be implemented over the tenure of JN-NURM, i.e., 5-7 years. KMDA prepared the CDP, essentially evolving out of the Vision 2025 and the sectoral Master Plans and submitted the same to Government of India, which then approved the CDP for KMA. Projects formulated on the basis of CDP are

being considered by the JN-NURM Directorate in the Government of India and many have already received approval under JNNURM and are under implementation.

Following the requirement of JN-NURM Directorate, KMDA has also prepared a Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) for KMA. The Plan inter alia highlights the priorities of the intra-city transport projects being proposed for JN-NURM assistance.

Under Sub-Mission-I (UIG), KMDA has laid emphasis on providing surface water to all the Municipal bodies within KMA, provision for Sewerage & Drainage, Solid Waste Management, creation and improvement of road infrastructure etc. The schemes are mostly executed by KMDA and KMW&SA. The schemes under Sub-Mission II (BSUP) are mostly executed by the Municipal bodies concerned with active assistance and supervision provided by KMDA.

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Highlights of achievements during 2010-11 : JN-NURM, Sub Mission-I (Urban Infrastructure & Governance)

Schemes sanctioned under JN-NURM, Sub Mission-I :

- 1 project for Water Supply estimated to cost Rs.246.02 crore
 - 24X7 Water Supply scheme for Panihati Municipality
- 3 projects in Sewerage & Drainage sector for Rs.154.76 crore
 - Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality
 - Improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal
 - Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal area
- 4 projects in Traffic & Transportation sector for Rs.806.64 crore
 - BRTS from Ultadanga to Garia
 - Construction of Flyover across Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road at Chandannagar
 - Barrackpore-Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Widening & Improvement
 - Elevated Corridor from Kestopur to Jora Mandir on Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue

Total – Rs.1207.42 crore

Highlights of achievements during 2010-11 : JN-NURM, Sub Mission-I (Urban Infrastructure & Governance)

Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted to Government of India for sanction :

- Water Supply Sector : 1 project estimated to cost Rs.129.64 crore
- Traffic & Transportation Sector : 8 projects estimated to cost Rs.357.30 crore
- Sewerage & Drainage Sector : 2 projects estimated to cost Rs.87.18 crore

Detailed Project Report (DPR) under preparation

- Water Supply Sector : 3 projects
- Traffic & Transport : 4 projects
- Sewerage & Drainage Sector : 4 projects
- SWM : 1 project

Under Sub Mission-II, efforts are directed at improving the living conditions of the urban poor in the municipal towns of KMA by upgrading their housing conditions and infrastructural facilities. BSUP has further strengthened KMDA's longstanding hegemony in integrated slum improvement for the provision of shelter, with basic civic amenities. Government of India provides an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the approved project cost against each of the BSUP schemes as grant.

Glimpses of implementation of BSUP



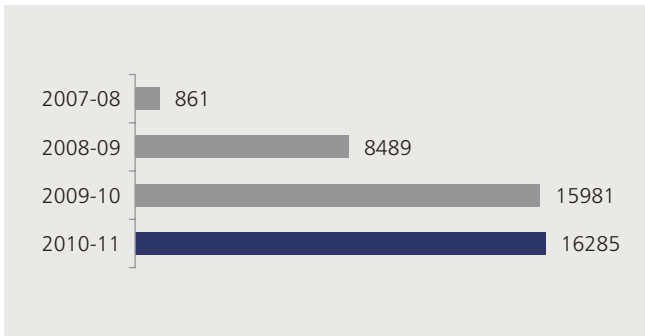
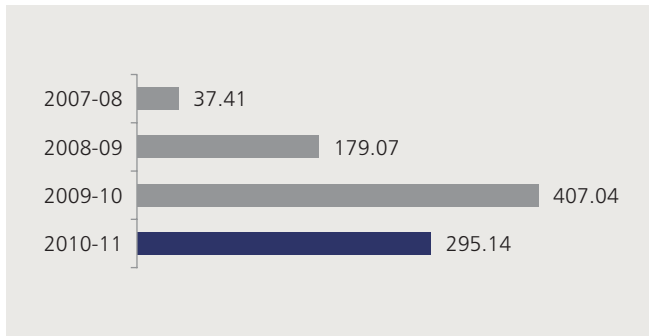
Highlights of achievements during 2010-11 : JN-NURM, Sub Mission-II (Basic Services for Urban Poor)

BSUP Schemes sanctioned up-to-date under JNNURM, Sub Mission II

- For KMC area : Infrastructure Development in slums including 20364 Dwelling Units for urban poor at an estimated cost of Rs.624.98 crore
- For 41 other municipal towns of KMA : Infrastructure Development in slums including 109474 dwelling units for urban poor at an estimated cost of Rs.2742.95 crore

BSUP Project Implementation Status

- Dwelling Units completed: 18531 (Taking the cumulative figure to 47956)
- Construction of dwelling units in progress: 25977



Highlights of achievements during 2010 - 11: JN-NURM, Sub Mission-I (Urban Infrastructure & Governance)

UIG Projects completed during 2010 -11 : 9 projects

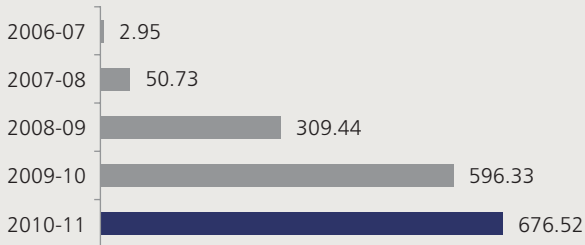
- Construction of Flyover between EM Bye Pass and Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani
- Development and Management of Water Supply at Sector-V, NDITA at Salt Lake
- 10 MGD water treatment plant for Uluberia
- 3 MGD UGR-cum-Booster Stn. At Gandhi Maidan , Akra
- 24x7 surface water supply scheme for municipal towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani
- TransMunicipal SWM for 10 municipal towns of Kolkata
- Trans-municipal Scheme on removal of drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum & South Dum Dum
- Development and management of Sewerage system at Salt Lake Sector V
- Storm Water drainage scheme in Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality

UIG Project Implementation Status (all on-going):

- **Water Supply Sector:** 21 projects involving Rs.2324.60 crore are under different stages of execution. Some of the projects are:
 - 15-mgd WTP at Bansberia
 - Surface Water Supply Scheme for Added Areas of HMC
 - Surface Water Supply Scheme in Barrackpore and North Barrackpore municipal areas
 - 24X7 Water Supply in Dum Dum, South Dum Dum and North Dum Dum
 - 24X7 Water Supply in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation area
 - Tallah–Palta Dedicated Transmission Main
 - 30-mgd (Ph-I) Water Treatment Plant at Dhapa
- **Traffic & Transportation Sector:** 11 projects involving Rs.1446.73 crore are under different stages of execution. Some of the projects are:
 - EMBP Connector from Kamalgazi (Garia) to Padmapukur (Baruipur)
 - Vivekananda Road Flyover (Ph-I) from Howrah Bridge to CR Avenue
 - Flyover at Nagerbazar on Jessore Road
 - Elevated Road Corridor from Park Circus to EMBP near Parama Island
- **Sewerage & Drainage Sector:** 14 projects involving Rs.1035.59 crore are under different stages of execution. Some of the projects are:
 - Rehabilitation & Up-gradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part-I) in KMC area
 - Up-gradation of Non-Man Entry Sewer System (Pt-I) in KMC area
 - Improvement of Drainage System in HMC area and its vicinity
 - Storm Water Drainage in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation area
 - Sewerage in Bidhannagar (Salt Lake) area
 - Improvement of Upper Bagjola canal
- **SWM Sector:** 1 project in 13 municipal towns of KMA involving Rs.111.97 crore viz. Halisahar,Kanchrapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Maheshtala,Pujali,Baruipur and Uluberia
- **Heritage Conservation:** 1 project involving Rs.20.62 crore for rejuvenation of Dalhousie Square is under implementation



Expenditure under UIG (Rs. Crore)



During 2010-11, KMDA was engaged in execution of numerous schemes under the above-mentioned programmes covering different sectors of infrastructure. An account of the major schemes under implementation by KMDA under JN-NURM during 2010-11 is presented in Annexure-II.

Compliance with JN-NURM Reform Agenda

JN-NURM being a fast-track and reform-driven programme, a number of mandatory as well as optional Reforms at the State and the ULB levels have been agreed to between the Government of India, on the one hand, and the State Government and/or ULBs, on the other. The reform agenda, as set out by the Mission Directorate, has led to certain mutually agreed timelines for implementation of the reforms.

West Bengal is the front runner in implementing the Reform Agenda in the country. It is the only state which has achieved all the reforms as per the agreed timelines and has never asked for an extension.

Five of the seven State Level Mandatory Reforms have already been implemented in accordance with the agreed timelines. The two remaining reforms pertaining to bringing down the Stamp Duty to not more than 5% and repealing the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (1976), which were scheduled to be implemented within the 7th year of JN-NURM tenure i.e. 2011-12, are under review of experts and actions on the same shall be taken once the reviews are completed and the State Government takes appropriate decisions. It should be worth mentioning that following provisions of West Bengal Metropolitan Planning Committee Act of 1994, not only Development Plans (DPs) for the 40 ULBs of KMA have been approved the Kolkata Metropolitan Planning Committee (KMPC), but also the same constitute the basis for developmental

interventions at the ULB-level.

As regards the ULB-level Mandatory Reforms, all the 40 ULBs of KMA have switched over to Accrual Based Double Entry Accounting System. Almost all the ULBs of KMA have by now achieved Property Tax coverage of 85% and more. The target of achieving 90% collection efficiency in Property Tax within 2011-12 by the ULBs, some are yet to achieve the target. The main reason for those lagging behind the target is the huge arrear in collection from large defaulters including government establishments and sick industries. As for the reform of resorting to 100% cost recovery in water supply services within the agreed timeline of 2011-12, only a few ULBs have been able to achieve it. Nevertheless, the performance of the ULBs in achieving the phase-wise interim target on this score is being monitored. e-governance has been partly implemented, as it has not been possible to implement all the 15 modules under integrated e-governance in all the 40 ULBs of KMA. Out of the 15 modules under integrated e-governance, the Birth & Death Module has been started in 28 KMA ULBs. However, Kolkata Municipal Corporation has implemented e-governance fully and brought the advantages of technology to its citizens. As for the reform of achieving 100% cost recovery in Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) services, the phase-wise interim targets by each ULB of KMA are being monitored such that the target can be achieved within a reasonable timeframe. One of the reforms agenda calls for earmarking of

25% of municipal budget for services to urban poor. The State Government has by an executive order directed the ULBs to comply with the requirement. The 40 ULBs of KMA have already incorporated this in the financial plans of the respective Development Plans and the ULBs have earmarked 25% for this purpose in the respective municipal budget. As regards the provision of basic services to urban poor, steps are being taken on a continuing basis under the Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor (KUSP) programme supported by DFID, Government of UK, in the 40 ULBs of KMA. Moreover, the ULBs as well as KMC have also taken steps for providing basic services to urban poor by taking recourse to the Central and the State Government sponsored schemes such as NSAP, BSUP and similar programmes.

Out of the ten optional reforms listed in the reform agenda, eight have already been implemented. Notably, 25% of tenements in the housing projects under both public and joint sector initiatives are earmarked for EWS/LIG category. The policy for achieving the same in case of housing projects under private sector is under consideration. The State Government has already adopted a policy on Public Private Partnership and several projects have been taken up on PPP mode by KMDA and other development authorities/ULBs.

A detailed status of the Reform Agenda is provided in Annexure III.