

FINANCIAL RESOURCE MAPPING
FOR
PRO-POOR GOVERNANCE

PART – I

FINANCIAL RESOURCE MAPPING
FOR
UNTIED RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT CITY LEVEL

PART – II



Water for Asian Cities, India Programme
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

FINANCIAL RESOURCE MAPPING FOR PRO-POOR GOVERNANCE

PART – I



**Water for Asian Cities, India Programme
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)**

HS Numbers:
November 2006

CONTENTS

Foreword – 5

1. Introduction – 7

1.1 Background and context – 7

1.2 Rationale for this Study – 7

1.3 Approach and methodology – 8

2. Government Schemes – 9

2.1 Schemes in urban areas – 9

2.2 Government Schemes in Project Cities – 13

2.2.1 Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) 2001 – 13

2.2.2 The National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) 1996 – 17

2.2.3 Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, SJSRY 1997 – 21

2.2.4 Low Cost Sanitation for the Liberation of Scavengers, 1981 – 23

2.2.5 Night Shelter scheme for Urban Shelterless

(Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for Footpath Dwellers) – 24

2.2.6 Integrated Child Development Services, 1975 – 26

2.2.7 Kishori Shakti Yojana, 1991 – 27

2.2.8 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, 1993 – 28

2.2.9 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan – 28

2.2.10 Ayodhya Basti Yojana – 30

2.3 Schemes applicable in select cities – 33

2.3.1 Central Scheme of Solid Waste Management and Sanitation in Air Field Towns – 33

2.4 Plan Funds (5 year plans and annual plans) – 33

2.5 Schemes applicable in non-project cities – 34

2.5.1 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, 1979-80 – 34

2.5.2 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Program (AUWSP), 1993-94 – 35

2.6 New Initiatives – 37

2.6.1 2.6.1 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM) – 37

2.6.2 Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) – 41

2.6.3 Potential for Mobilisation of additional resources for Water Supply and Sanitation works in the 4 project Cities – 41

FOREWORD

Today the urban India is facing serious problems due to population pressure, deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life. Nearly one third of the urban India lives below poverty line, about 15 percent of the urbanites do not have access to safe drinking water and about 50 percent are not covered by sanitary facilities. The urban local bodies are facing uphill task of bridging the widening gap between demand and supply in water and sanitation sector due to lack of necessary basic infrastructure facilities. In the process the urban poor suffer the most and are forced to live under unhygienic conditions in slums and shanty areas, lacking in basic amenities. Thus there is need for proper urban reforms to streamline infrastructure facilities to improve living conditions in the expanding cities matching with their growth.

There is need for mobilization of adequate financial resources to facilitate improvement of basic services for the urban poor. Accordingly, UN-HABITAT had conducted a study to assess the availability of fund in the project cities for the development works in the water and sanitation sectors in general and as well as for the poor settlements under various government and non government programmes and drafted the strategy for greater convergence of available resources to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

The findings of the study have been documented in two volumes. In volume I, an attempt has been made to assess the flow of funds from the Central Government schemes pertaining to urban development with emphasis on poverty alleviation and infrastructure development in slum areas of the 4 project cities. Possibilities of mobilization of funds for infrastructure and slum area development from the new schemes of Government of India under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have also been discussed. In Volume II, the untied locally available central and state government funds not necessarily pertaining to the urban administration department, funds available with the local bodies and non governmental sources have been analyzed. Special emphasis are on the MPLAD and MLALAD schemes, public contribution schemes, funds available with the ULBs, District Administration and international and non-government organizations funding.

I hope that the strategy suggested in this report will help the state government to take initiative for mobilisation of additional resources for the attainment of Millennium Development Goals.

Andre Dzikus
Programme Manager
Water for Cities Programme
UN-HABITAT

Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABY | : Ayodhya Basti Yojana |
| ADB | : Asian Development Bank |
| DNA | : Data Not Available |
| EGS | : Education Guarantee Scheme |
| EWS | : Economically Weaker Section |
| GoI | : Government of India |
| GoMP | : Government of Madhya Pradesh |
| HUDCO | : Housing and Urban Development Corporation |
| ICDS | : Integrated Child Development Services |
| IDA | : Indore Development Authority |
| IDSMT | : Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns |
| IHSDP | : Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme |
| IMC | : Indore Municipal Corporation |
| JNNURM | : Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission |
| MDGs | : Millennium Development Goals |
| MP | : Madhya Pradesh |
| MoU | : Memorandum of Understanding |
| NCHF | : National Co-operatives Housing Federation |
| NPEGEL | : National Programme for Education Of Girls At Elementary Level |
| NSDP | : National Slum Development Programme |
| RMK | : Rashtriya Mahila Kosh |
| SJSRY | : Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana |
| UADD | : Urban Administration and Development Department |
| ULBs | : Urban Local Bodies |
| VAMBAY | : Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana |
| WAC | : Water for Asian Cities |

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and context

The Water for Asian Cities (WAC) programme was officially launched in March 2003 via a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ADB and UN-HABITAT. WAC in Madhya Pradesh is expected to build on UN-HABITAT's experience in urban water governance and capacity building in other regions as well as ADB's operational experience and lessons from evaluation of impact. UN-HABITAT is mandated under the WAC agreement to develop a strategy for Pro Poor Water and Sanitation Governance in Madhya Pradesh, an initiative which aims to support the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on water and sanitation and slum upgrading with a special focus on the urban poor. The ADB loan of \$200 million for the '*Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh*' project, focuses on improving primary environmental infrastructure in water, sewerage and sanitation, storm water drainage and solid waste management and on addressing some of the major infrastructural bottlenecks in the delivery of basic services in Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur.

1.2 Rationale for this Study

UN-HABITAT in collaboration with ADB and the Government of Madhya Pradesh organised a workshop on 18th and 19th March, 2005, to bring together representatives from the State departments dealing with urban development, provision of water and sanitation services and poverty alleviation¹; officials and elected representatives from urban local bodies of the project cities²; representatives from non-government organisations, community-based organisations and academic institutions. The purpose of this workshop was to present, discuss and finalise the approach and strategy to be adopted by UN-HABITAT in the implementation of the WAC in Madhya Pradesh.

The workshop was followed by a roundtable in New Delhi on 21st March, 2005 organised by UN Habitat and attended by ADB, Cities Alliance, USAID and DFID, to discuss UN-Habitat's strategy for pro-poor water and sanitation and urban governance in Madhya Pradesh. The issue of financial resources available for pro-poor infrastructure and services in the project cities was raised and discussed and development partners present, endorsed UN Habitat's proposal to commission a study that would map various sources of funding with direct or potential relevance for poverty-focussed initiatives in water and sanitation in the four project cities. It was felt that a good understanding of government and non-government sources of finance and resources available would help donors to complement existing resources and strengthen their uptake where it was less than optimal.

1.3 Approach and methodology

The 'Financial Resource Mapping' exercise endeavours to:

- Identify sources of finance including both governmental³ and non governmental sources (private, NGO, donor agencies) available in the project cities in the thematic areas of water, sanitation, social participation, health and hygiene promotion.

¹ Including Urban Administration and Development Department, District Urban Development Agency and Public Health and Engineering Department

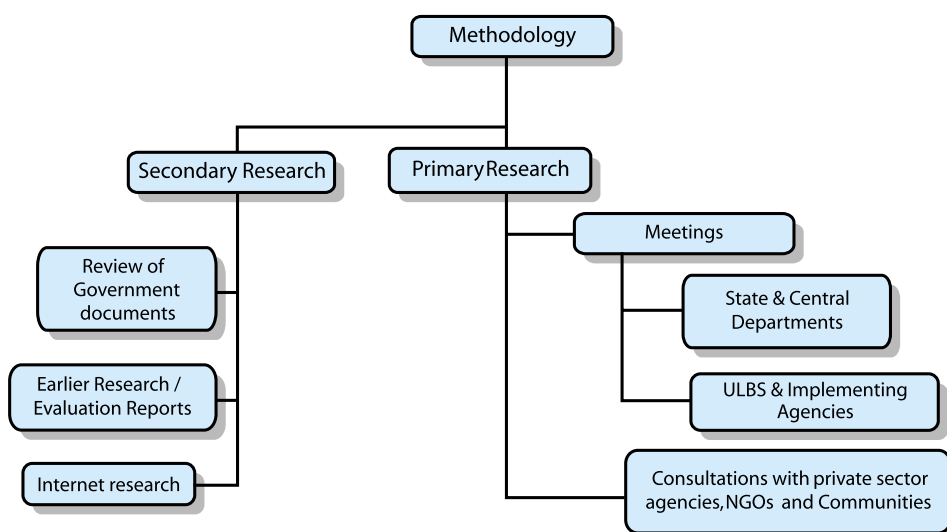
² Including Bhopal Municipal Corporation, Indore Municipal Corporation, Jabalpur Municipal Corporation and Gwalior Municipal Corporation

³ The governmental sources include all centrally and state sponsored schemes and programmes on urban poverty alleviation, women's empowerment, health and education linked to urban environmental improvements with a focus on water and sanitation.

- Identify the criteria for uptake of these schemes or sources of funding.
- Analyse the funding from all sources and its current uptake in the project cities for ascertaining the areas / sectors with financing gaps and / or potential for convergence.
- Ascertain enabling and disabling factors for accessing funds and uptake in the project cities.

This report summarises findings from consultations organised in New Delhi and in the four project cities in Madhya Pradesh with government officials in ministries and departments involved in Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation and Women and Child Development, officials of agencies implementing and monitoring schemes, NGOs, CBOs and beneficiaries; and resource organisations. The methodology followed is represented in brief, in the diagram below.

Fig 1: Methodology of Financial Resource Mapping Study



2 Government Schemes

2.1 Schemes in urban areas

Poverty in India continues to be conceptualised largely as a rural phenomenon by policy makers and donors alike. It is no different in Madhya Pradesh where the analysis of data, advocacy and investments remain skewed towards rural areas largely ignoring the evidence of the rapid urbanization of poverty. As such the lack of accurate data on gaps between entitlements and access to services for the urban

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19326

