

Government of Punjab

State Annual Action Plan(SAAP) **FOR THE YEAR 2016 -17**

Rs.867.71 Crore

**PUNJAB MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (PMIDC) STATE
LEVEL NODAL AGENCY (SLNA), PLOT NO.3,SECTOR-35,MUNICIPAL BHAWAN,
LOCAL GOVERNMENT,PUNJAB.**

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Checklist – Consolidated State Annual Action Plan of PUNJAB for all ULBs under AMRUT

Sr. No.	Points of Consideration	Yes/No	Details
1.	Have all the Cities prepared SLIP as per the suggested approach?	Yes	First priority has been given to increase universal coverage through house connections of water supply and sewerage. Development of green spaces and parks with special provision for child friendly components are also included. Keeping in view the mission statement and guidelines total expenditure on green spaces/parks has been kept less than 2.5% of the State Annual Action Plan. Every City has identified one park for the current SAAP.
2.	Has the SAAP prioritized proposed investment across cities?	Yes	The SAAP has prioritized the ULBs wise allocation based on service level gap analysis for universal coverage of water supply & sewerage system.
3.	Is the indicator wise summary of improvements proposed (both investments and management improvements) by State in place?	Yes	Indicator wise improvement in has been considered as per the requirement.
4.	Have all the cities under Mission identified/done baseline assessments of	Yes	All AMRUT cities have done the baseline assessments of service coverage indicators.

	service coverage indicators?		
5.	Are SAAPs addressing an approach towards meeting Service Level Benchmarks agreed by Ministry for each Sector?	Yes	SAAP has been prepared to meet the service level benchmark.
6.	Is the investment proposed commensurate to the level of improvement envisaged in the indicator?	Yes	The investment proposed is commensurate to the level of improvement envisaged in the indicator.
7.	Are State Share and ULB share in line with proposed Mission approach?	Yes	ULBs shall contribute 20% of the project cost and balance of the state finance shall be contributed by the state government.
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 Finance Commission, external sources)?	Yes	Efforts are being made to mobilize resources through 14 th Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, HUDCO, JICA, PPP model 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 realised by collecting user charges, Cost of O & M to be borne by ULBs. Additional fund requirement shall be worked out while preparing the DPR.
10.	Has the State Annual Action Plan considered the resource mobilization	Yes	SAPP has been prepared considering financial positions of ULBs and if required funds shall be

	capacity of each ULB to ensure that ULB share can be mobilized?		raised through financial institutions.
11.	Has the process of establishment of PDMC been initiated?	Yes	LOI has been issued for appointment of PDMC.M/S Shah Technical Consultant Pvt.Lt.Mumbai, has been selected as PDMC for 16 towns of Punjab.
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. 14 th Finance Commission Grants and other financial sources are being explored for economically weaker ULBs.
13.	Is the implementation plan for projects and reforms in place (Timelines and yearly milestones)	Yes	The implementation plan is in place for projects and reforms by all concerned agencies involved within the timeline proposed.
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 to water supply & sewerage sector to achieve universal coverage.

Please attach minutes of the SHPSC

(State Mission Director)

CHAPTER – 1

Project Background

1.0 AMRUT MISSION

1.1 Launching of Mission

Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) Government of India launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June 2015 for next 5 years (March 2020) to augment infrastructure for providing urban basic services like water supply, sewerage, septage management, urban transport etc. to household, aiming to improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged.

1.2 Urbanization

The urbanization in India has increased from 27.7% in 2001 to 31.1% in 2011 (**Urbanization in Punjab is 37.48%**). It is estimated that urbanization in the country will reach a level of 50% by the year 2050.

The number of metropolitan cities (+1 million) has risen from 35 to 53 during 2001- 2011 and account for 42.6 percent of the total 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 the attention of planners for demand of better quality and coverage of water and sanitation services, sewerage and drainage systems, solid-waste management, transport, roads, and power supply etc.

1.3 Purpose of Mission

The purpose of the Mission is to ensure that every household has access to a tap water with assured supply and is connected with sewerage line. Beyond household level services, its aim is to improve urban environment to add values in the city and its citizen by adopting multi pronged strategy. Prominent among them are promoting non-motorized public transport, developing open and green space and promoting cities to adapt innovative

strategy, practices and technologies.

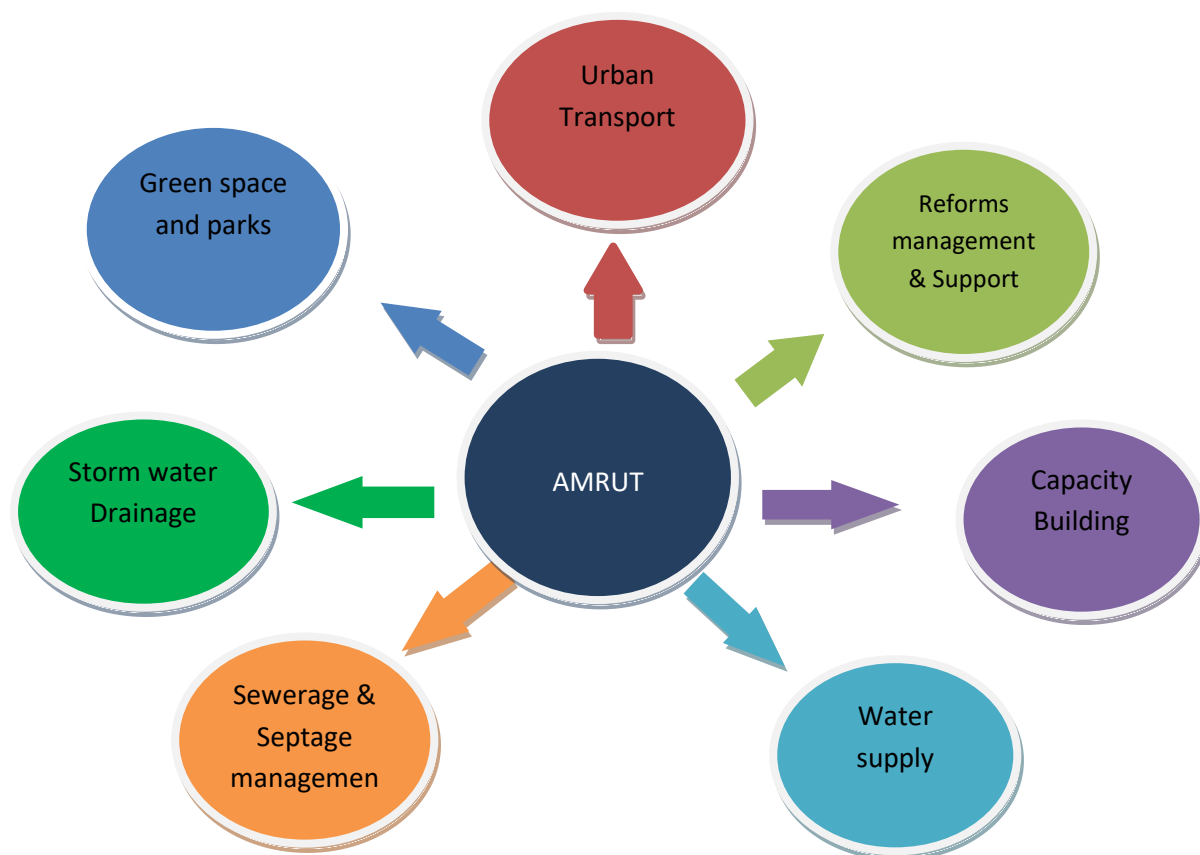
1.4 Thrust areas under Mission

The Mission will focus on the following Thrust Areas:

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

1.5 Mission Components

The components of Mission consist of water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, urban transport and development of green spaces parks, capacity Building and reform implementation.



MISSION COMPONENTS

1.6 Coverage under Mission

Five hundred cities are to be taken up under the Mission.

- All Cities and Towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas),
- All Capital Cities/Towns of States/UTs, not covered above,
- All Cities /Towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme.
- Thirteen Cities and Towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and
- Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destination (not more than one from each State).

(Sixteen towns have been selected for AMRUT in Punjab)

1.7 Program Management Structure

Ministry has made a departure from its earlier practice of sanctioning projects. Under AMRUT, the ministry will accord approval to the State Annual Action Plan **(SAAP)** prepared by state for improvement of services in the towns covered by AMRUT.

For implementation of AMRUT, National, State and City level structure has been proposed.

1.7.1 National Level

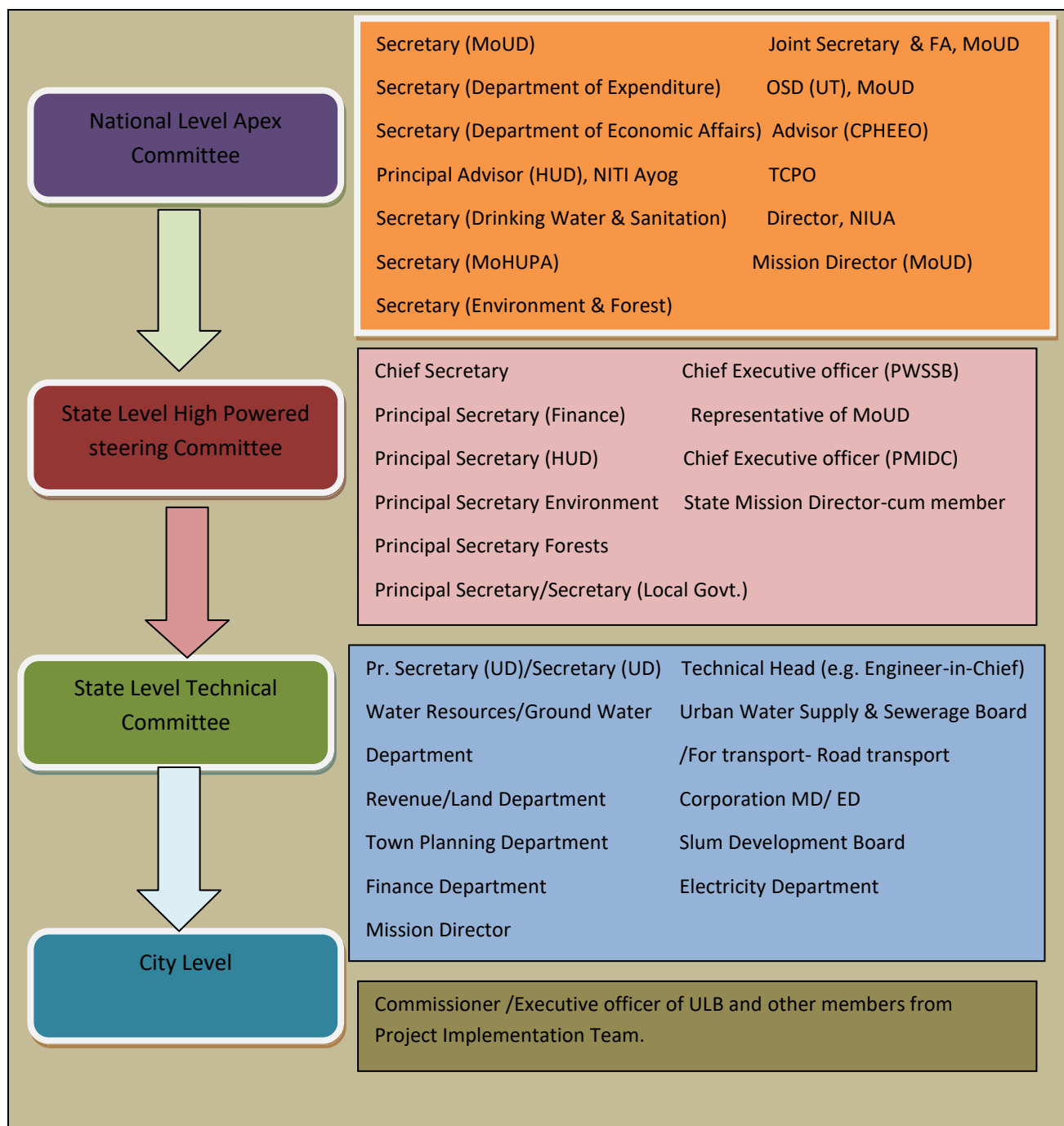
An Apex Committee **(AC)** chaired by the Secretary, MoUD, GoI and comprising representatives of related Ministries and organisations will supervise the Mission.

1.7.2 State Level

A State level High Powered Steering Committee **(SHPS)** chaired by the State Chief Secretary, shall steer the Mission Programme in its entirety. The **SHPS** shall constitute a State Level Technical Committee **(SLTC)** with representatives from the concerned Departments/Organisations, which will carry out the technical and financial appraisal of the Detailed Project Reports **(DPRs)**, to be approved by SHPS.

1.7.3 City Level

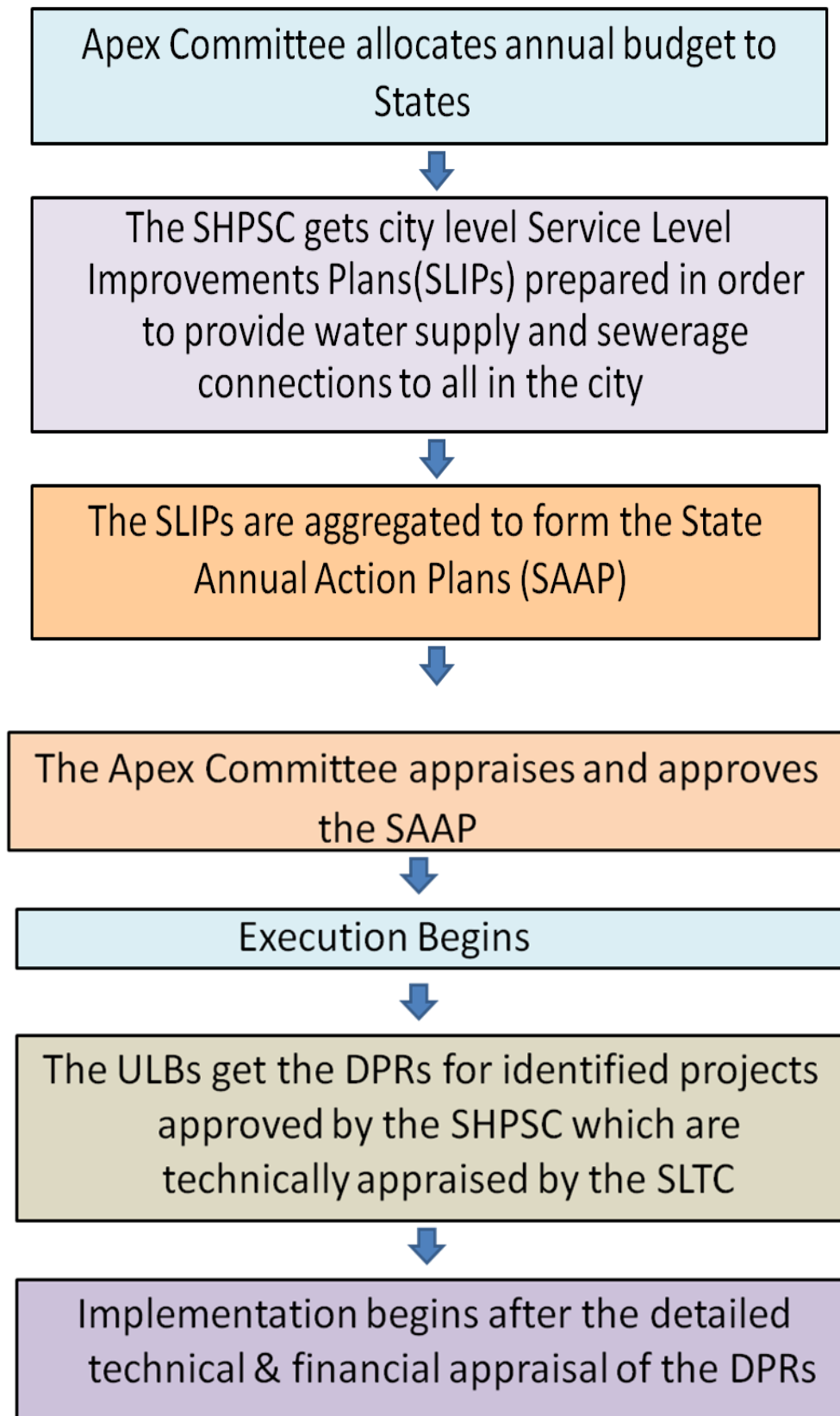
At the City level Urban Local Body (ULB) will be responsible for implementation for the Mission. The management structure and its functions at various levels are shown in the diagram below:-



1.8 Execution of Projects

Projects will be executed either by ULB or specialised parastatal agency of State Government. The flow chart given below gives the details of the complete process of planning, approval and implementation of AMRUT.

Execution

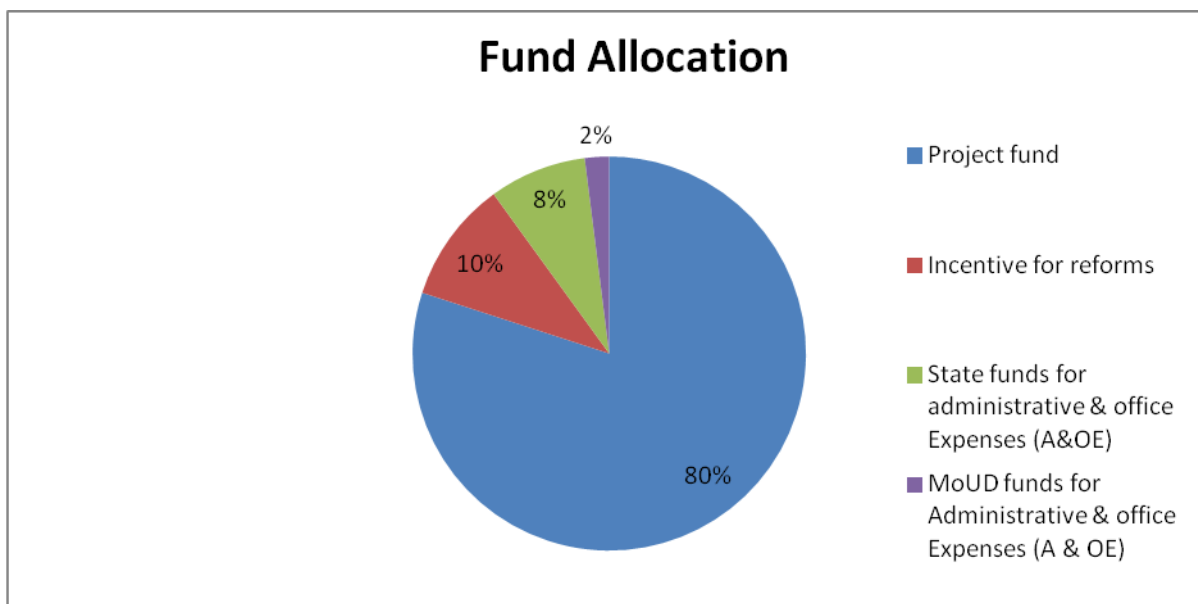


1.9 Fund Allocation

The total Fund allocation for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 Cr for five years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20. The Mission funds will consist of the following four parts:

- 1 Project fund : 80% of the annual budgetary allocation
- 2 Incentive for Reforms : 10% of the annual budgetary allocations
- 3 State funds for : 8% of the annual budgetary allocation
Administrative & Office
Expenses (A&OE)
- 4 MoUD funds for : 2% of the annual budgetary allocation.
Administrative & Office
Expenses (A&OE)

For financial year 2016-17 project fund is 90% of the annual budgetary allocation. (**Central share of Punjab for 2016-17 = Rs 400.80 Cr**)



1.10 Project funding pattern

Funding pattern of the projects indicating the share of Central Government/State Government/ULBs/Private sector is given below

S.No.		Components	Funding Pattern
1.	Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New, augmentation and rehabilitation of water supply system. Rejuvenation of water bodies for water supply and recharge of ground water. Special arrangements for difficult areas, hills and coastal cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-third of the project cost as grant from Gol for cities with a population of above 10 lakh. One-half of the project cost as grant for cities/towns with population up to 10 lakh. Balance funding by State Governments/ULBs or through private investment.
2.	Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New, augmentation and rehabilitation of sewerage systems and treatment plants. Recycling water for beneficial purposes and Reuse of waste water. 	
3.	Septage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faecal sludge management- (cleaning, transporting and treatment), particularly mechanical & biological cleaning of septic tanks and sewers. 	
4.	Storm water drains:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction & improvement of drains and storm water drains. 	
5.	Urban transport:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalks, foot over bridges, non-motorized transport, buses, BRTS, multi level parking, waterways and ferry 	

S.No.		Components	Funding Pattern
		vessels.	
6.	Green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of green spaces and parks with special provision for child-friendly components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-half of the project cost by Gol and the total expenditure on these projects will not exceed 2.5% of the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).
7.	Capacity Building and Reforms Support		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full (100%) by Gol,
8.	A & OE (PMU/PIU/DPR cost, etc)		

1.11 Release of fund

GOI share will be released in three instalments of 20:40:40 for the approved SAAP every year.

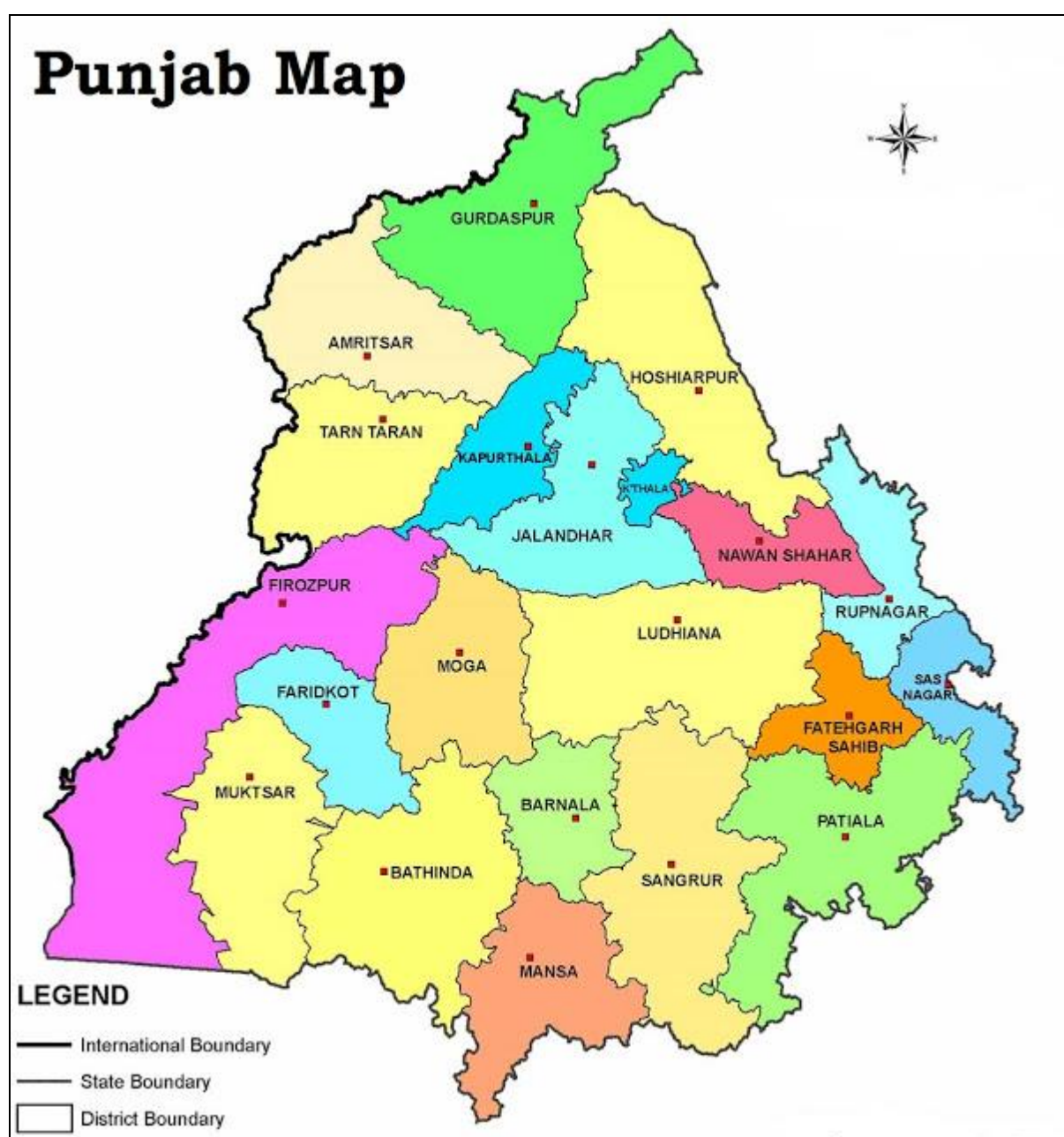
The First instalment will be released immediately after approval of the SAAP by the Apex Committee. The Second and Third instalment will be released on the receipt of (i) Project Funds Request, (ii) Utilization Certificates and (iii) Score Card.

CHAPTER- 2

Urban Profile- PUNJAB

2.0 PUNJAB- Urban Profile

Punjab is one of the 29 states of India, situated in North-West India. The State borders Pakistan on the West, Jammu & Kashmir to the North, Himachal to the North-East, Haryana to the South & South-East and Rajasthan to the South-West. Total area of state is 50,362 sq km. and it is 19th largest state of India in terms of area.



2.1 Urbanization in Punjab

The State has witnessed a rapid urbanization. Punjab is 5th Urbanized State in India, next to Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka. As per census 2011, urban population is 37.48 % of state population, which is much higher than the national average of 31.16 %. The urban population share has increased from 21.72 % in 1951 to 37.48 % in 2011. The decadal growth of urban population during the period 2001-2011 is 26.11% against national average of 27.60 %, where as total population growth of the State during the decade was 14.22 % against national average of 17.64 %.

Urbanization in Punjab from 1951 to 2011

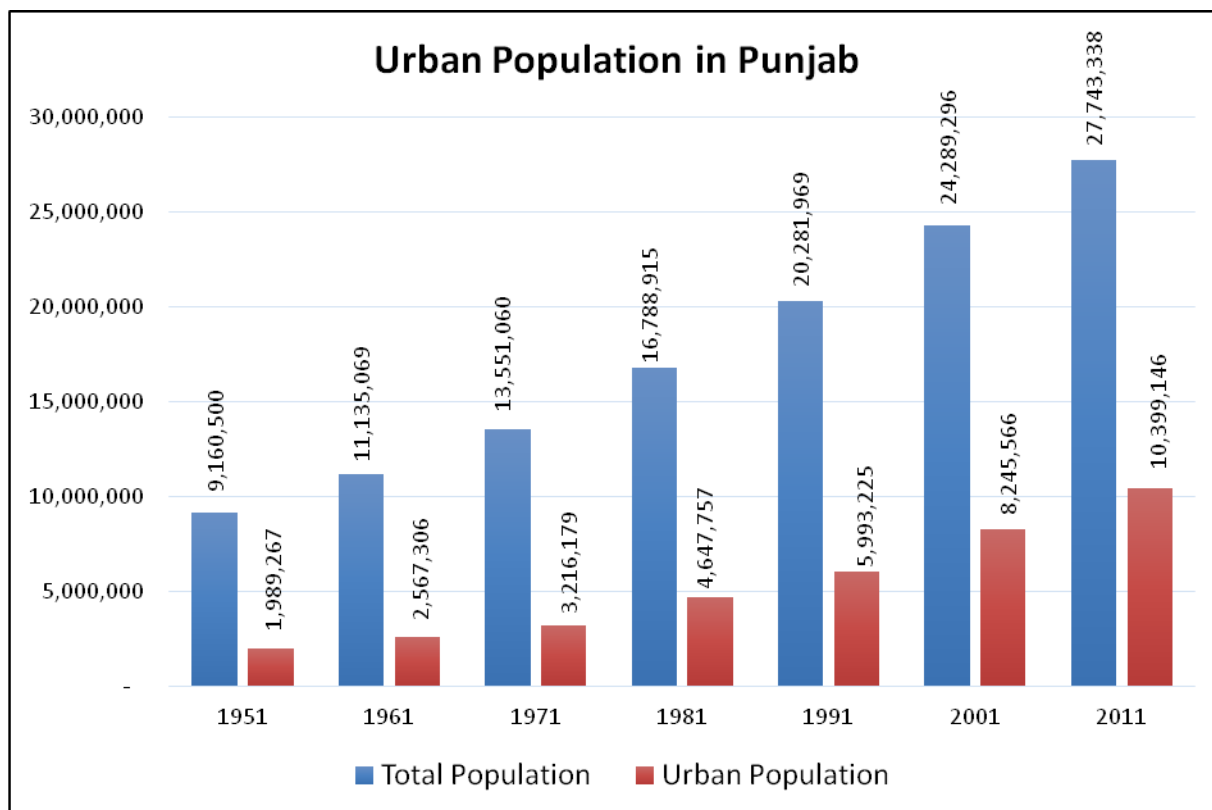
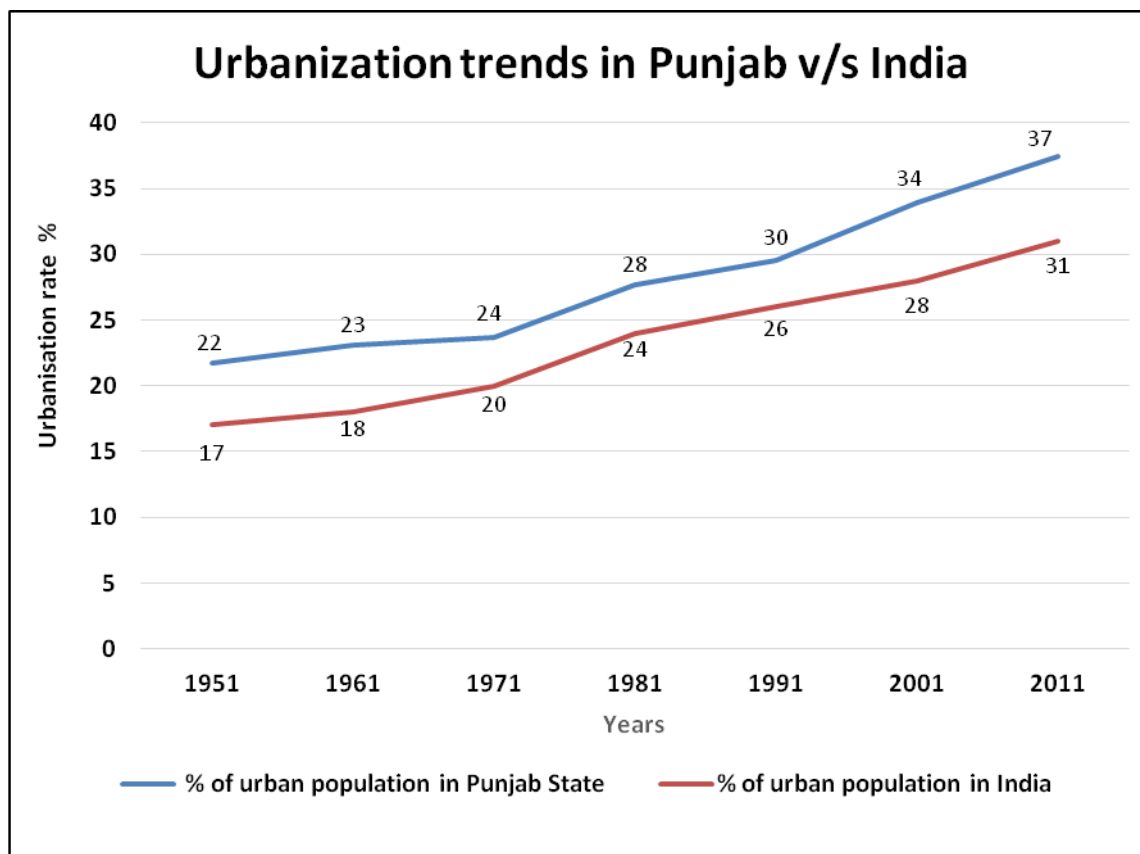
Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage of urban population	Decadal growth of urban population (%)	Total number of UAs/ towns
1951	9,160,500	1989267	21.72	20.02	110
1961	11135069	2567306	23.06	29.06	106
1971	13551060	3216179	23.73	25.27	106
1981	16788915	4647757	27.68	44.51	134
1991	20281969	5993225	29.55	28.95	120
2001	24289296	8245566	33.95	37.58	157
2011	27743338	10399146	37.48	26.12	164

(Source Census of India, 2011)

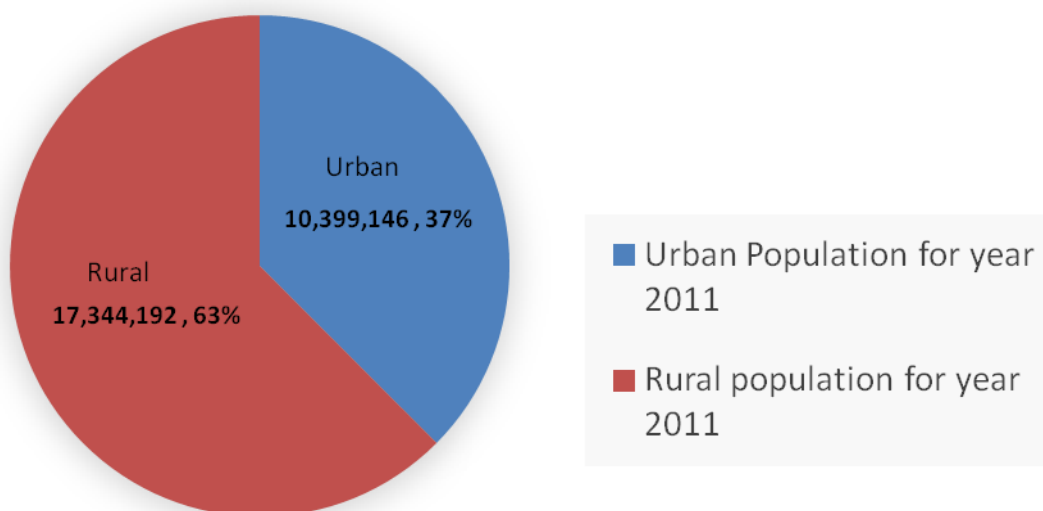
As per census 2011 there are 164 ULBs in the State. Administratively, Punjab has classified ULBs in six classes i.e. I, II, III, IV, V and VI. There are 10 Municipal Corporations and 154 Municipal Councils.

Large cities and towns (class I and II) have been increasing at a faster pace with a larger population base. The class I and II towns are likely to grow faster and become over-crowded with higher population densities.

Since 1951, Ludhiana city has witnessed a explosion in population growth. In 1991, Ludhiana became the first million plus metropolitan city of Punjab. Amritsar too has acquired metropolitan status and has become the second metropolitan city of the state. Three out of every ten urban dwellers (29.23%) in the state reside in these two metropolitan cities. Ludhiana city has a high density of 8,755 persons per sq km.



Urban & Rural Population in Punjab



CHAPTER- 3

AMRUT in Punjab

3.1 Towns Covered

16 towns with the population more than one lac have been selected for coverage under AMRUT.

Map of 16 Selected Towns

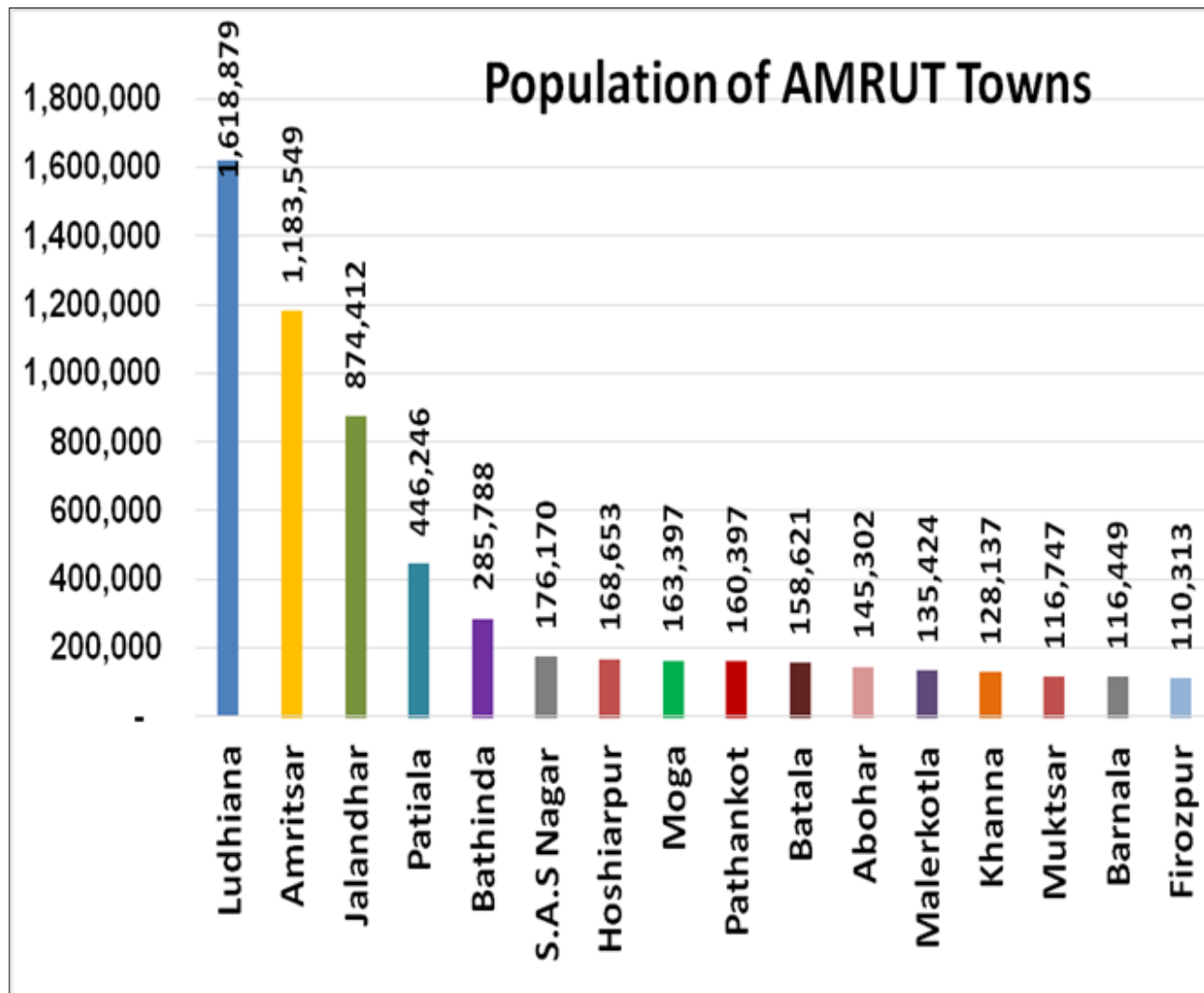


List of selected towns and census 2011 population of each is given in the table below:

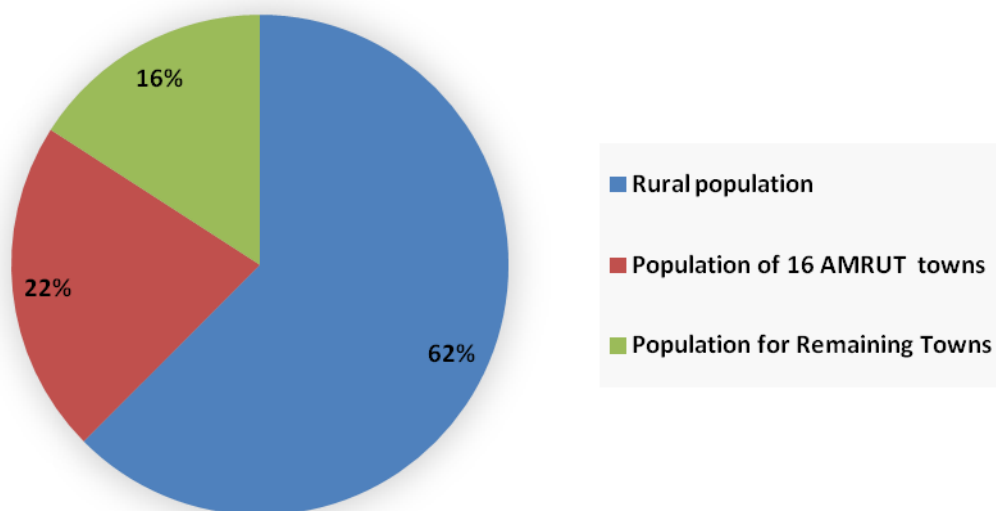
Table 3.1 Population of 16 AMRUT Town

Sr. No.	Town	Population (Census 2011)
1.	Abohar	145,302
2.	Amritsar	1,183,549
3.	Barnala	116,449
4.	Batala	158,621
4.	Bathinda	285,788
6.	Firozpur	110,313
7.	Hoshiarpur	168,653
8.	Jalandar	874,412
9.	Khanna	128,137
10.	Ludhiana	1,618,879
11.	Malerkotla	135,424
12.	Moga	163,397
13.	Muktsar	116,747
14.	Patiala	446,246
15.	Pathankot	160,397
16.	S.A.S Nagar	1,76,170
	Total Population	59,88,484

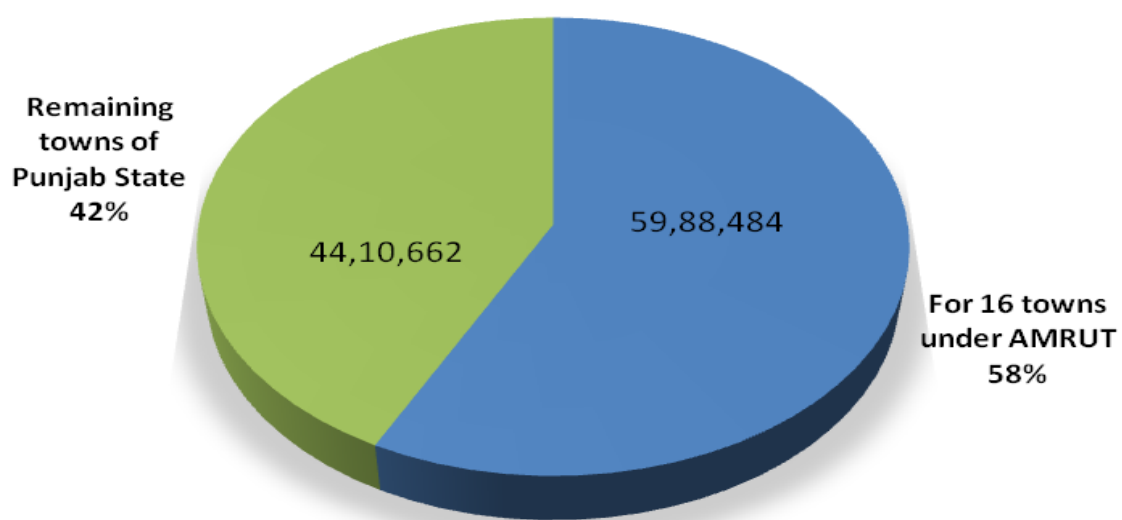
Population of 16 AMRUT Towns is 22% of State Population and 58% of the State Urban Population.



Population Share of AMRUT Towns in State



Population Share of AMRUT Towns in Urban



3.2 Present Service levels

3.2.1 Water Supply and Sewerage

To achieve maximum coverage in water supply and sewerage, the state has been implementing various projects with the support of World Bank, JICA, JnNURM, National River Action Plan, and various Central/state schemes. The coverage in 16 AMRUT towns for water supply and sewerage is 62 % and 88 % respectively.

Table below shows the present status of coverage of water supply House Hold connections, Metering of water connections and Coverage with House Hold Sewerage connections in AMRUT towns.

Table 3.2 (a) : Present level of Water Supply Indicators

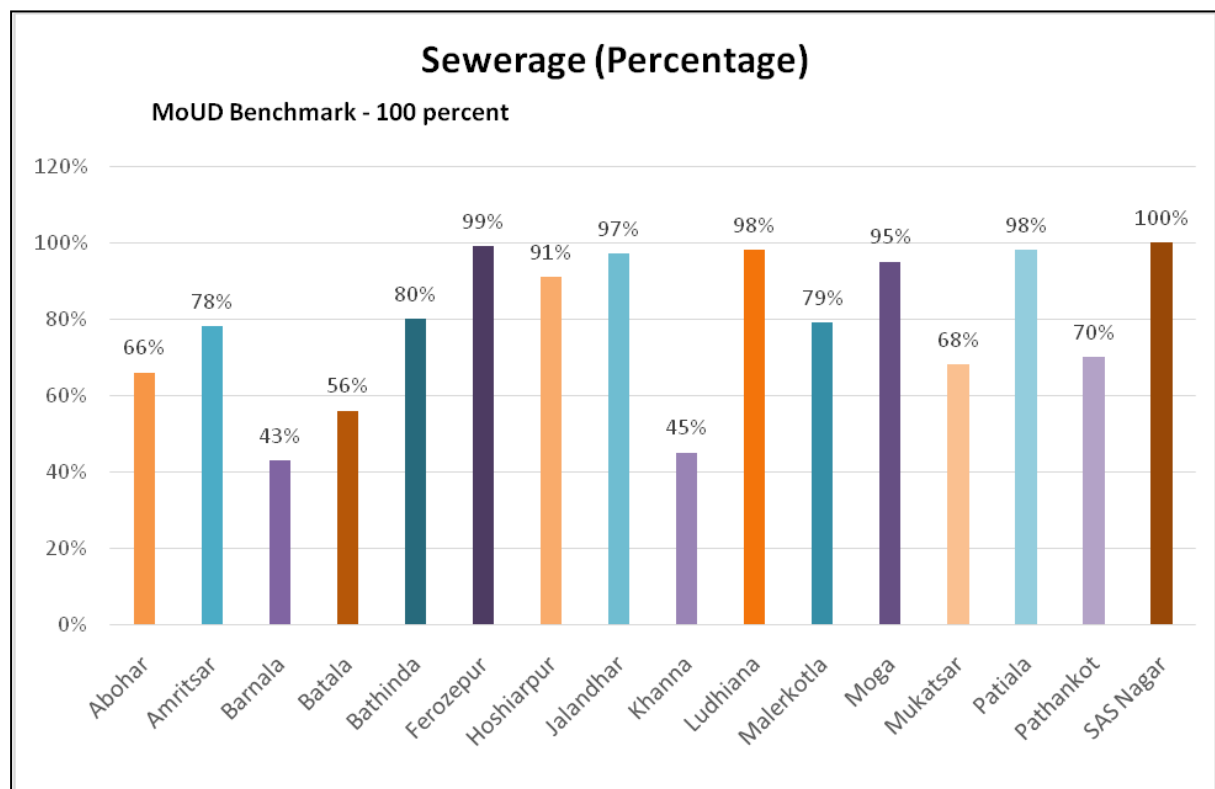
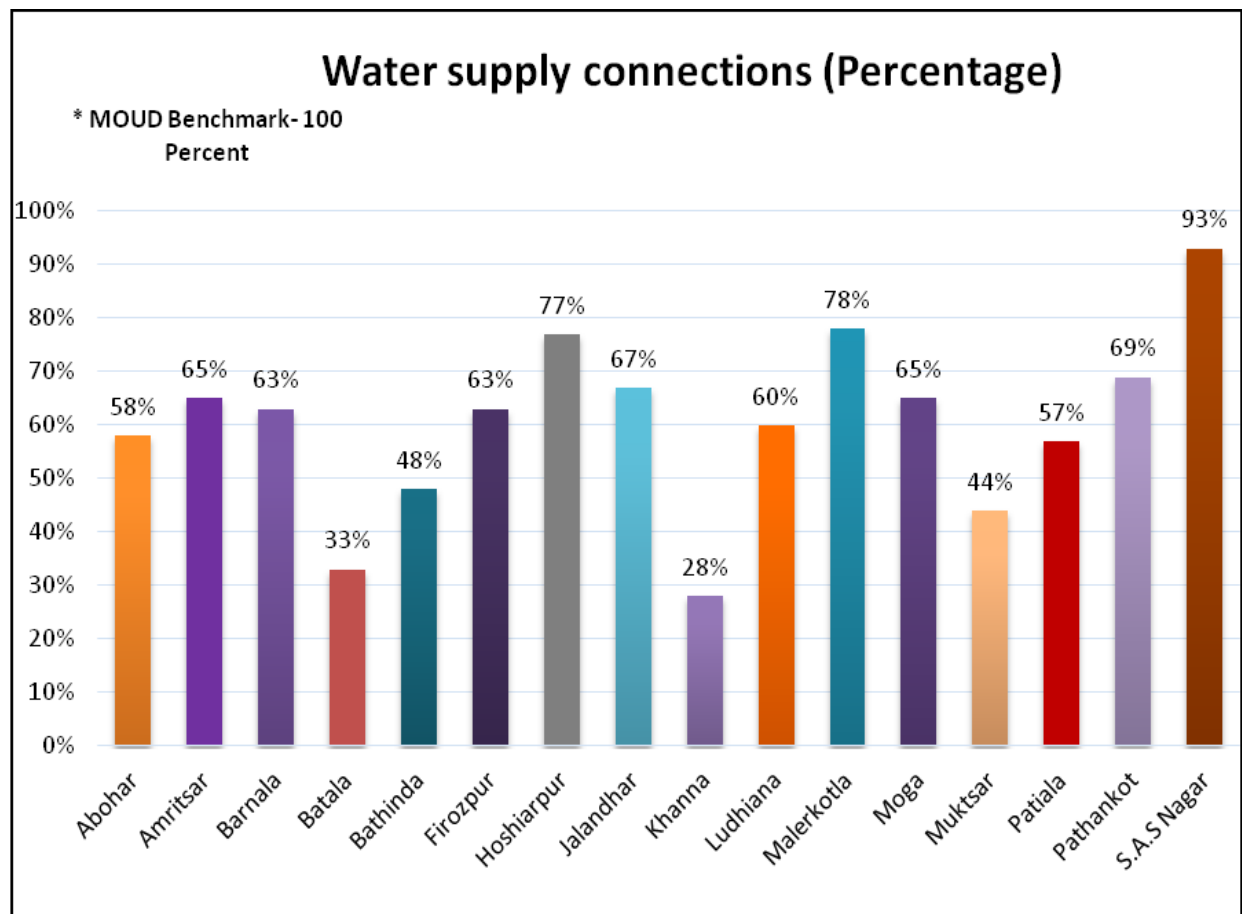
Sr. No	Town	Population for the year 2011	Coverage by household Water supply connections (%)	Per capita supply (LPCD)	Quality of water supplied
1	Abohar	145,302	58%	79	100
2	Amritsar	1,183,549	65%	142	100
3	Barnala	116,449	63%	120	100
4	Batala	158,621	33%	112	100
5	Bathinda	285,788	48%	95	100
6	Firozepur	110,313	63%	117	100
7	Hoshiarpur	168,653	77%	100	100
8	Jalandhar	874,412	67%	240	100
9	Khanna	128,137	28%	67	100
10	Ludhiana	1,618,879	60%	176	100
11	Malerkotla	135,424	78%	110	100
12	Moga	163,397	65%	173	100
13	Mukatsar	116,747	44%	74	70
14	Patiala	446,246	57%	124	100
15	Pathankot	160,397	69%	95	100
16	S.A.S Nagar	176,170	93%	191	100
Total		5,988,484			

- Only one town (SAS Nagar) has coverage more than 90% of water supply connections and Khanna has the least coverage of 28%. 9 towns have coverage between 60% to 80%.
- The Per Capita Supply rate in 11 towns is less than the benchmark of 135 LPCD.

Table 3.2 (b): Present level of Sewerage Indicators

Service level Indicators- Sewerage				
Name of Town	Coverage by household Sewerage (%)	Coverage of latrines	Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	Adequacy Of Sewerage Treatment Capacity
Abohar	66%	52%	47%	100%
Amritsar	78%	70%	59%	0%
Barnala	43%	55%	38%	0%
Batala	56%	81%	39%	0%
Bathinda	80%	85%	46%	100%
Ferozepur	99%	70%	63%	0%
Hoshiarpur	91%	83%	52%	100%
Jalandhar	97%	77%	65%	100%
Khanna	45%	35%	31%	0%
Ludhiana	98%	56%	47%	100%
Malerkotla	79%	68%	56%	0%
Moga	95%	85%	54%	100%
Mukatsar	68%	66%	57%	90%
Patiala	98%	60%	49%	100%
Pathankot	70%	69%	50%	100%
SAS Nagar	100%	93%	93%	100%

- The Highest coverage by household sewerage is 100% in SAS Nagar. Only 3 towns have coverage less than 60%.



3.2.2 Adequacy in Sewage Treatment

Out of AMRUT towns, 10 towns have set up Sewage Treatment Plants. Most of these plants have enough capacity to treat the expected waste water in year 2021. Out of the remaining 6 towns (Amritsar, Barnala, Batala, Ferozepur, Khaana and Malerkotla), Sewage Treatment Plants are under construction in Amritsar through JICA and JnNURM financed Schemes and in Ferozepur under state financed scheme.

3.2.3 Drainage

The whole city of SAS Nagar is provided with underground storm water drainage system. A part of Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar and Patiala also have storm water drainage system. In other towns the storm water drainage system is yet to be laid.

3.3 Service level Benchmarks

Govt. of India has fixed the benchmarks for various service level indicators of Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage etc. These Benchmarks are part of city development planning process. Significant benchmarks indicators are as under:-

3.3.1 Water Supply

Table 3.3 (a) – Indicators for Water Supply

S. No.	Indicator	Bench mark
1	Coverage by water supply connections	100%
2	Per capita supply of water	135 lpcd
3	Metering of water connections	100%
4	Non-revenue water	20%
5	Quality of water Supplied	100%
6	Cost recovery in Water Supply Services	100%
7	Efficiency in collection of Water Supply related charges	90%

3.3.2 Sewerage and sanitation

Table 3.3 (b) - Indicators for Sewerage

S. No.	Indicators	Bench mark
1	Coverage of toilets	100%
2	Coverage by sewage network services	100%
3	Collection efficiency of sewage network	100%
4	Adequacy of sewage treatment capacity	100%
5	Quality of sewage treatment	100%
6	Extent of reuse and recycling of sewage	20%
8	Cost recovery in sewage management	100%
9	Efficiency in collection of sewage charges	90%

3.3.3 Storm water drainage

Table 3.3 (c) – Indicators for Storm Water Drainage

S. No.	Indicator	Bench mark
1	Coverage of storm water drainage network	100%
2	Incidence of water logging/flooding	0

3.4 Service level Gap Assessment and Investment

3.4.1 AMRUT has set a goal to achieve universal coverage for water supply and sewerage services and achieving other benchmarks following a step by step process after achieving the universal coverage.

3.4.2 Based on the population of town, projected population in year 2021, status of service level of water and sewerage services, the gap to achieve universal coverage has been identified for each town. Investment of Rs 2704.86 cr is required to bridge this gap

3.4.3 In case of urban transport the benchmark will be to reduce pollution in cities. There is huge gap in service level benchmarks for urban transport in state of Punjab. At present Level of Service in urban transport in all cities/towns is as

low as '4' against the required benchmark of Level of Service '1' set by MoUD. To achieve the Benchmark, various services such as Public Transport, Non-Motorised Transport Facilities, Pedestrian Facilities, augmentation of Parking facilities and Intelligent Transport System (ITS), etc. need to be created / upgraded and huge investment to the tune of **Rs 20,000 crores** approximately is required. In phase I, i.e. AMRUT period 2015- 20 an investment of Rs. 1169.70 cr is proposed in six major cities (Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Patiala, SAS Nagar and Bathinda). This is to be used for purchase of low floor environment friendly buses, construction of footpaths, developing ITS facilities, signages/ street furniture, junction development, traffic management, creating parking facilities and construction of bus shelters etc. For remaining 10 towns, investment of Rs. 50 cr is proposed to provide various facilities.

3.4.4 Construction and maintenance of storm water drains is expected to reduce, and ultimately eliminate flooding in cities, thereby making cities resilient. As present Service Level for Storm Drainage in Punjab is very Low and achievement of universal coverage shall require large amount of funds. Keeping in view the priority of universal coverage for water supply/ sewerage, storm drainage system is not proposed in current SAAP. The drainage projects will be considered in subsequent years as per availability of funds and preparation of drainage master plans.

3.4.5 In case of Green Spaces and Parks, Development with special provision for child friendly components is the immediate goal under AMRUT. In view of the AMRUT guidelines limiting total expenditure on this service, to 2.5% of the SAAP, investment of Rs. 40.93 cr is proposed. This shall be utilized towards development of child friendly infrastructure, planting more trees/ shrubs, creating facilities for handicapped, installing signage, dustbins, benches & solar based low power LED lights, providing toilet blocks, drinking water, landscaping and fencing etc. It is proposed to cover at least one park every year in each of the towns.

3.5 Prioritization

As per AMRUT guidelines, prioritization is to be done for investment during first to fifth year of the Mission. Universal coverage with water supply and sewerage is the first priority. Accordingly, priorities have been decided in consultation with the ULBs. Priority has been given to Potential Smart Cities i.e. Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jalandhar. Providing Water and Sewerage household connections, metering of existing household water connections has also been considering deciding the priority.

3.6 Principles of Prioritization

3.6.1 Universal coverage to Water Supply is given the first priority with a vision that every house hold have tap water connection within his premises. Under this prioritization is done in following steps:

- (i) 1st priority is given to those projects where infrastructure is available but connections are less. No projects cost is considered under project head, this has been achieved by IEC activities under A&OE expenses.
- (ii) 2nd priority is given to provide the network in the uncovered areas. The slum area/area inhabited with more urban poor are selected on priority under this head.
- (iii) Next priority is given to those projects having immediate requirements of tube wells to increase the quantum of water to provide services in the new areas.
- (iv) All the non coverage like OHSR/ GSR, bulk metering, service meters, SCADA system and rehabilitation of old network will be considered in subsequent years as per the availability of funds.

3.6.2 After water supply projects mentioned under (i) to (iv) above, next priority is given to sewerage coverage projects. Under this head first priority is given to provide house hold/ property connections in phase manner.

- (i) After this Septage management including treatment in the area where there is no/ less sewage/ Septage treatment available this is given the next preference. In this category only those projects are considered having the required land available.

- (ii) In next priority sewerage network projects are considered in a phased manner.
- (iii) All the rest projects under non coverage/ having issues in land/ DPRs not ready will be considered in subsequent years as per the availability of funds.

3.6.3 In all AMRUT cities one park is taken up as per AMRUT guidelines. The funds are restricted to 2.5% of total central allocation. Under this category due weightage is given to citizen consultation and quick wins.

3.6.4 Only three projects under urban transport is considered for procurement of buses is considered. The project is chosen in the current SAAP considering huge investment done on BRTS under JnNURM and convergence with the smart city mission. All urban transport projects will be considered in subsequent years as per the availability of funds.

3.6.5 All the drainage projects will be considered in subsequent years as per the availability of funds. However, preparation of drainage master plans will be taken up in first year under A&OE expenses.

Chapter 4

Investment Plan AMRUT Punjab

4.1 Projects Proposed under AMRUT

For universal coverage of water supply & sewerage system, urban Transportation, Storm water Drains and Development of Green Spaces/Parks as per service level gap assessment and Prioritization, detailed in Chapter 3, total investment of Rs 3915.49 Cr is required in AMRUT towns during the mission period 2015-2020. Sector wise, town wise breakup of total investment is shown in table 4.1 and 4.2. 69% of project fund is allocated to water supply and sewerage system

Table 4.1 Sector wise investment 2015-20

S.No.	Sector	Investment (Rs in Cr)	Investment Percentage
1	Water supply	911.45	23%
2	Sewerage and septage management	1793.41	46%
3	Urban transport	1169.70	30%
4	Drainage	-	-
5	Green spaces and parks	40.93	1%
	Total	3915.49	100%

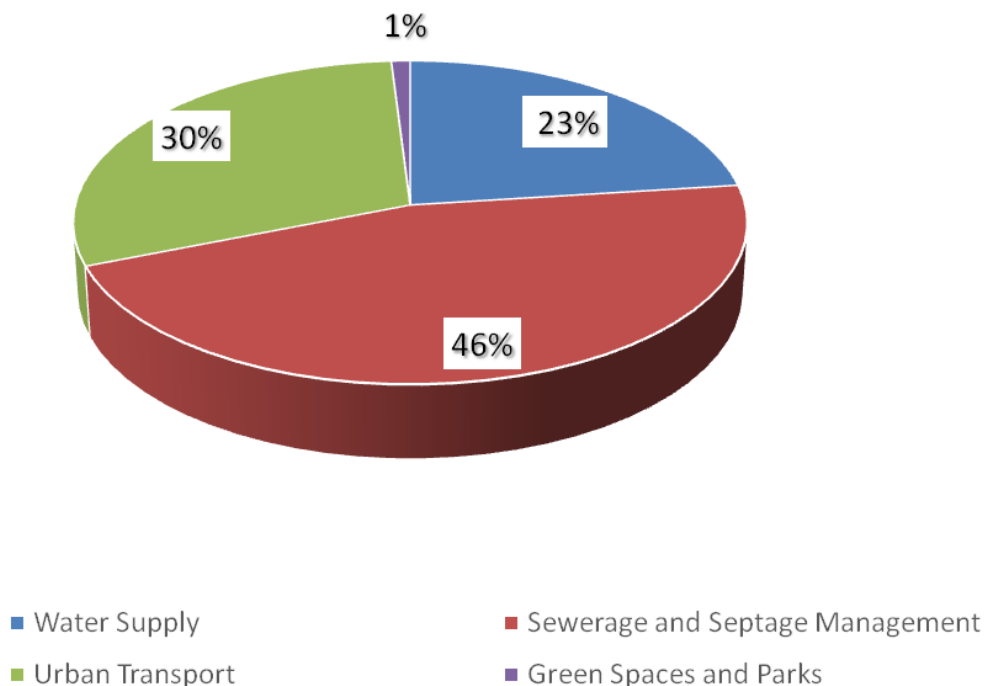
Table 4.2 - Sector wise Breakup of Investments for each ULB

FY 2015 -16 to 2019-2020

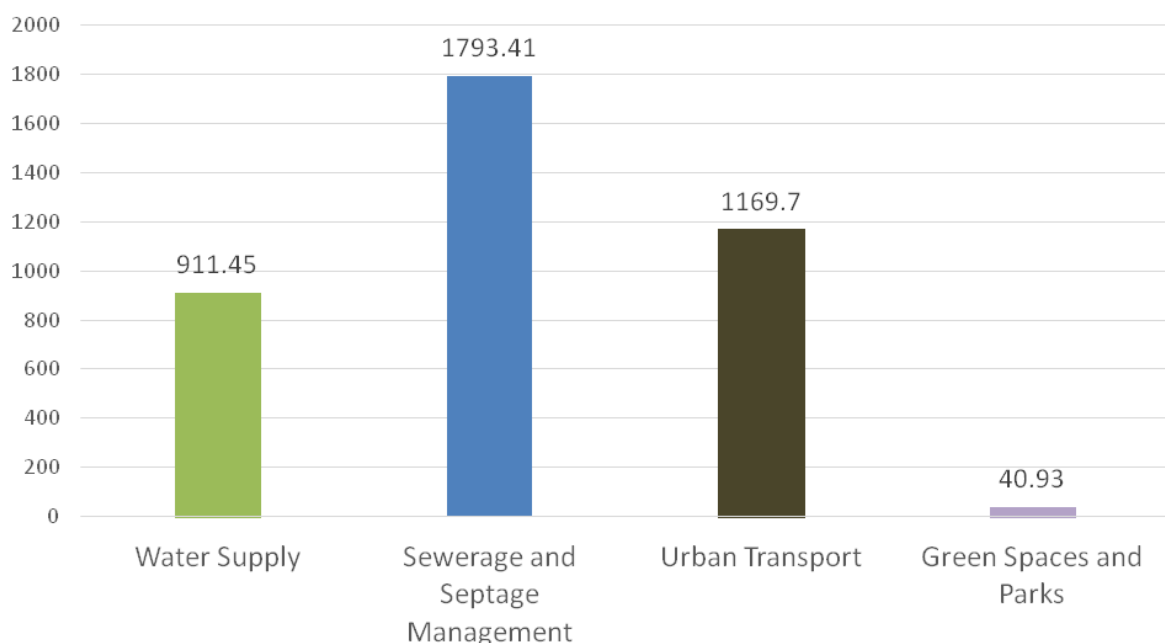
(Amount Rs. In Crore)

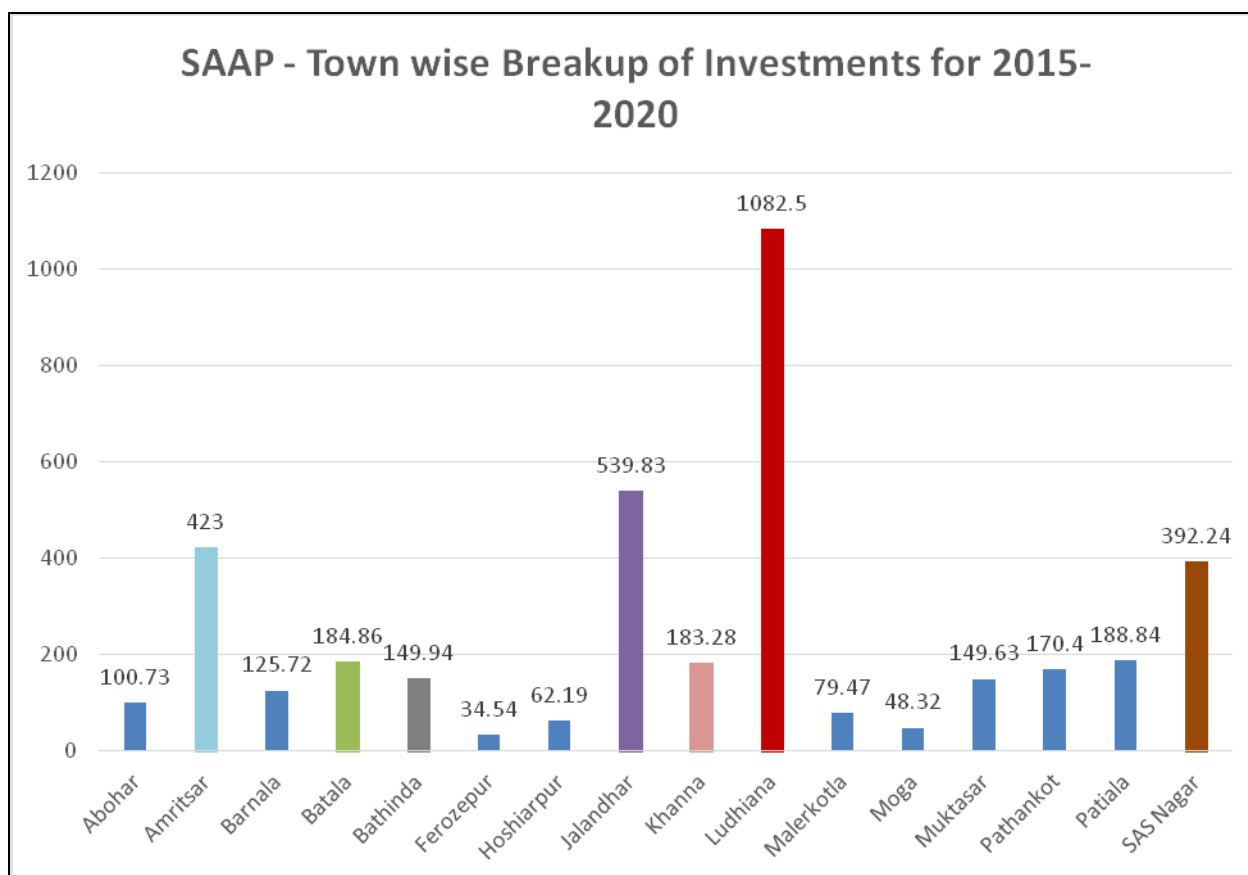
Name of City	Water Supply	Sewerage and Septage Management	Drainage	Urban Transport	Green Spaces and Parks	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abohar	17.42	77.41	-	5	0.9	100.73
Amritsar	199.1	42.29	-	179.4	2.21	423
Barnala	14.84	104.82	-	5	1.06	125.72
Batala	9.79	168.7	-	5	1.37	184.86
Bathinda	0	26.16	-	121	2.78	149.94
Ferozepur	15.29	11.53	-	5	2.72	34.54
Hoshiarpur	26.39	27.68	-	5	3.12	62.19
Jalandhar	109.58	159.40	-	266.2	4.65	539.83
Khanna	43.03	133.73	-	5	1.52	183.28
Ludhiana	250.57	497.78	-	328.6	5.55	1082.5
Malerkotla	16.74	53.57	-	5	4.16	79.47
Moga	23.66	15.50	-	5	4.16	48.32
Mukhtasar	42.11	100.93	-	5	1.59	149.63
Pathankot	61.25	102.33	-	5	1.82	170.4
Patiala	28.73	62.01	-	96.5	1.6	188.84
SAS Nagar	52.95	209.57	-	128	1.72	392.24
Sub Total	911.45	1793.41	-	1169.7	40.93	3915.49
Total Project Investments						3915.49
A&OE (8 % of Total Project Investments)						313.23
Grand Total						4228.72

SAAP - Sector wise Breakup of Investments for 2015- 2020



SAAP - Sector wise Breakup of Investments for 2015- 2020





4.2 Funding Pattern

The central assistance will be according to the funding pattern stipulated in the AMRUT guidelines. The govt of India will provide 1/3 of the projects to the million plus cities and 1/2 to the cities with population less than a million. In case of green spaces/parks central assistance will be 1/2 of the project cost for all cities. 20% of the project cost shall be shared by the ULBs and remaining contributed by state government. The project cost to be shared by Gol, State Government and ULB is shown in Table 4.3 to 4.5

Table 4.3 Sharing of Project Fund- Agency wise

Sr. No.	Agency	Share (Rs-Cr)	Share in Percentage
1	Govt. of India	1708.22	44
2	Punjab	1424.18	36
3	Urban Local Bodies	783.09	20
	Total	3915.49	100

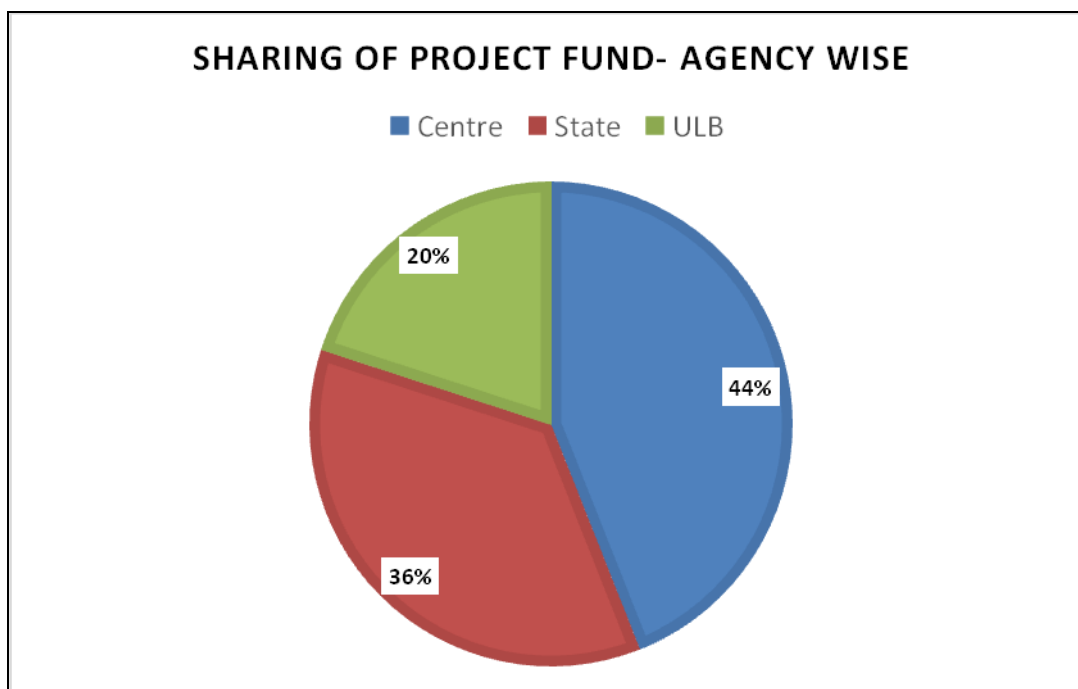


Table 4.4 Sharing of Project fund- Sector wise (FY 2015- 20)

Amount Rs in Cr

S. No.	Sector	Centre	State	ULB	Total
1	Water Supply	380.82	348.33	182.3	911.45
2	Sewerage and Septage Management	806.74	627.98	358.69	1793.41
3	Drainage	0	0	0	0
4	Urban Transport	500.18	435.58	233.94	1169.7
5	Green Spaces and Parks	20.47	12.29	8.16	40.92
	Total	1708.22	1424.2	783.09	3915.49

Table 4.5 Sharing of Project fund- Town wise (FY 2015- 20)

Amount Rs in Cr

Sr. No.	Town	Total. Proj. Cost	Centre	State	ULB
1	Abohar	100.73	50.37	30.22	20.14
2	Amritsar	423	141.38	197.02	84.6
3	Barnala	125.72	62.86	37.72	25.14
4	Batala	184.86	92.43	55.46	36.97
5	Bathinda	149.94	74.97	44.98	29.99
6	Ferozepur	34.54	17.28	10.35	6.91
7	Hoshiarpur	62.19	31.1	18.65	12.44
8	Jalandhar	539.83	269.92	161.94	107.97
9	Khanna	183.28	91.65	54.97	36.66
10	Ludhiana	1082.5	361.76	504.24	216.5
11	Malerkotla	79.47	39.74	23.84	15.89
12	Moga	48.32	24.16	14.5	9.66
13	Mukatsar	149.63	74.83	44.87	29.93
14	Pathankot	170.4	85.21	51.11	34.08
15	Patiala	188.84	94.43	56.64	37.77
16	SAS Nagar	392.24	196.13	117.67	78.44
Sub Total		3915.49	1708.22	1424.18	783.09

Table 4.5 (a) Sharing of Project fund- Town wise- Water Supply (FY 2015- 20)

Amount Rs in Cr

Sr. No.	Town	Total	Centre	State	ULB
1	Amritsar	199.1	66.37	92.91	39.82
2	Ludhiana	250.57	83.52	116.94	50.11
3	Abohar	17.42	8.71	5.23	3.48
4	Barnala	14.84	7.42	4.45	2.97
5	Batala	9.79	4.9	2.93	1.96
6	Bathinda	0	0	0	0
7	Ferozepur	15.29	7.65	4.58	3.06
8	Hoshiarpur	26.39	13.2	7.91	5.28
9	Jalandhar	109.58	54.79	32.87	21.92
10	Khanna	43.03	21.52	12.9	8.61
11	Malerkotla	16.74	8.37	5.02	3.35
12	Moga	23.66	11.83	7.1	4.73
13	Mukatsar	42.11	21.06	12.63	8.42
14	Pathankot	61.25	30.63	18.37	12.25
15	Patiala	28.73	14.37	8.61	5.75
16	SAS Nagar	52.95	26.48	15.88	10.59
Total		911.45	380.82	348.33	182.3

Table 4.5(b) Sharing of Project fund- Town wise- Sewerage (FY 2015- 20)

Amount Rs in Cr

Sr. No.	Town	Total. Proj. Cost	Centre	State	ULB
1	Amritsar	42.29	14.1	19.73	8.46
2	Ludhiana	497.78	165.93	232.29	99.56
3	Abohar	77.41	38.71	23.22	15.48
4	Barnala	104.82	52.41	31.45	20.96
5	Batala	168.7	84.35	50.61	33.74
6	Bathinda	26.16	13.08	7.85	5.23
7	Ferozepur	11.53	5.77	3.45	2.31
8	Hoshiarpur	27.68	13.84	8.3	5.54
9	Jalandhar	159.4	79.7	47.82	31.88
10	Khanna	133.73	66.87	40.11	26.75
11	Malerkotla	53.57	26.79	16.07	10.71
12	Moga	15.5	7.75	4.65	3.1
13	Mukatsar	100.93	50.47	30.27	20.19
14	Pathankot	102.33	51.17	30.69	20.47
15	Patiala	62.01	31.01	18.6	12.4
16	SAS Nagar	209.57	104.79	62.87	41.91
Total		1793.41	806.74	627.98	358.69

Table 4.5 (c) Sharing of Project fund- Town wise- Urban Transport (FY 2015- 20)

Amount Rs in Cr

Sr. No.	Town	Total. Proj.Cost	Centre	State	ULB
1	Amritsar	179.4	59.8	83.72	35.88
2	Ludhiana	328.6	109.53	153.35	65.72
3	Abohar	5	2.5	1.5	1
4	Barnala	5	2.5	1.5	1
5	Batala	5	2.5	1.5	1
6	Bathinda	121	60.5	36.3	24.2
7	Ferozepur	5	2.5	1.5	1
8	Hoshiarpur	5	2.5	1.5	1
9	Jalandhar	266.2	133.1	79.86	53.24
10	Khanna	5	2.5	1.5	1
11	Malerkotla	5	2.5	1.5	1
12	Moga	5	2.5	1.5	1
13	Mukatsar	5	2.5	1.5	1
14	Pathankot	5	2.5	1.5	1
15	Patiala	96.5	48.25	28.95	19.3
16	SAS Nagar	128	64	38.4	25.6
Total		1169.7	500.18	435.58	233.94

Table 4.5 (d) Sharing of Project fund- Town wise- Parks & Green Spaces (FY 2015- 20)

Amount Rs in Cr

Sr. No.	Town	Total. Proj. Cost	Centre	State	ULB
1	Amritsar	2.21	1.11	0.66	0.44
2	Ludhiana	5.55	2.78	1.66	1.11
3	Abohar	0.9	0.45	0.27	0.18
4	Barnala	1.06	0.53	0.32	0.21
5	Batala	1.37	0.68	0.42	0.27
6	Bathinda	2.78	1.39	0.83	0.56
7	Ferozepur	2.72	1.36	0.82	0.54
8	Hoshiarpur	3.12	1.56	0.94	0.62
9	Jalandhar	4.65	2.33	1.39	0.93
10	Khanna	1.52	0.76	0.46	0.3
11	Malerkotla	4.16	2.08	1.25	0.83
12	Moga	4.16	2.08	1.25	0.83
13	Mukatsar	1.59	0.8	0.47	0.32
14	Pathankot	1.82	0.91	0.55	0.36
15	Patiala	1.6	0.8	0.48	0.32
16	SAS Nagar	1.72	0.86	0.52	0.34
Total		40.93	20.47	12.29	8.16

4.3 State Annual Action Plan (SAAP 2016-17)

Keeping in view the prioritization decided, available central assistance and state implementations mechanism, the project investment for the financial 2016- 17 and subsequent year up to 2019- 20 has been worked out and is presented in following tables:-

Abstract of State Annual Action Plan (SAAP)	
Consolidated Requirement of state and Share of Each Stakeholder	
Table no.	Contents
4.6	Breakup of Total MoUD Allocation in AMRUT
4.7	Sector Wise Proposed Total Project Fund and Sharing Pattern
4.8	Break-up of Total Project Fund Sharing Pattern
4.9	Use of Funds on Projects: On-going and New
4.10	Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks
4.11	Master Plan of all projects to achieve universal coverage during the Mission period based
4.12	Sector wise Breakup of Consolidated Investments for each ULB in the state
4.13	ULB Wise Source of Funds for All Sectors

Table 4.6: Breakup of Total MoUD Allocation in AMRUT

Name of State: **PUNJAB**

FY: **2016-17**

Amount Rs. In Crore

Total Central funds allocated to State	Allocation of Central funds for A&OE	Allocation of funds for AMRUT (Central share)	project proposal = three- times the annual Central allocation	State/ULB share	Total AMRUT annual size
1	2	3	4	5	6
144.288	10.688	133.60	400.80	456.22	867.71

Total Project Expenditure during the year 2016-17 (4+5)	=	857.02
A & OE	=	10.69
Total	=	<u>867.71</u>

- State/ULB share for Million Plus town is 2/3 of the project cost. In case of Ludhiana and Amritsar state/ULB share is more than Central Assistance. Thus total State/ULB share is more than Central Assistance

Table 4.2 - Sector wise Breakup of Investments for each ULB and progress achieved during 2015-16

FY 2015 -16 to 2019-2020

(Amount Rs. In Crore)

Name of City	Water Supply	Sewerage and Septage Management	Drainage	Urban Transport	Green Spaces and Parks	Total	Progress during 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Abohar	17.42	77.41	-	5	0.9	100.73	
Amritsar	199.1	42.29	-	179.4	2.21	423	
Barnala	14.84	104.82	-	5	1.06	125.72	
Batala	9.79	168.7	-	5	1.37	184.86	
Bathinda	0	26.16	-	121	2.78	149.94	
Ferozepur	15.29	11.53	-	5	2.72	34.54	
Hoshiarpur	26.39	27.68	-	5	3.12	62.19	
Jalandhar	109.58	159.40	-	266.2	4.65	539.83	
Khanna	43.03	133.73	-	5	1.52	183.28	
Ludhiana	250.57	497.78	-	328.6	5.55	1082.5	DPR of 92 Crore approved by

							SLTC.Tender action under progress. .
Malerkotla	16.74	53.57	-	5	4.16	79.47	
Moga	23.66	15.50	-	5	4.16	48.32	
Muktsar	42.11	100.93	-	5	1.59	149.63	DPR amounting to Rs.38.28 Cr. approved for Water Supply component.
Pathankot	61.25	102.33	-	5	1.82	170.4	DPR of Rs.7.25 Cr. approved for Water Supply and Sewerage components.
Patiala	28.73	62.01	-	96.5	1.6	188.84	
SAS Nagar	52.95	209.57	-	128	1.72	392.24	
Sub Total	911.45	1793.41	-	1169.7	40.93	3915.49	
Total Project Investments						3915.49	
A&OE (8 % of Total Project Investments)						313.23	
Grand Total						4228.72	

Table 4.7: Abstract-Sector Wise Proposed Total Project Fund and Sharing Pattern

Amount Rs. In Crore

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Centre	State	ULB	Convergence	Others	Total
1	Water Supply	95	380.82	348.33	182.3	-	-	911.45
2	Sewerage and Septage Management	120	806.74	627.98	358.69	-	-	1793.41
3	Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Urban Transport	38	500.18	435.58	233.94	-	-	1169.70
5	Green Spaces and Parks	16	20.47	12.29	8.16	-	-	40.93
	Total	269	1708.22	1424.18	783.09	-	-	3915.49

Table 4.8: Abstract-Break-up of Total Fund Sharing Pattern FY 2015-2020

Amount Rs. In Crore

Sl. No.	Sector	Center	State			ULB			Convergence	Others	Total amount
		Mission	14 th FC	Others	Total	14 th FC	Others	Total			
1	Water Supply	380.82	0	348.33	348.33	0	182.3	182.3	-	-	911.45
2	Sewerage and Septage Management	806.74	0	627.98	627.98	0	358.69	358.69	-	-	1793.41
3	Drainage	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
4	Urban Transport	500.18	0	435.58	435.58	0	233.94	233.94	-	-	1169.70
5	Green Spaces and Parks	20.47	0	12.29	12.29	0	8.16	8.16	-	-	40.93
	Total	1708.22	0	1424.18	1424.18	0	783.09	783.09	-	-	3915.49

Table 4.9: Abstract - Use of Funds on Projects: On Going and New

Amount Rs. In Crore

Sl. No.	Sector	Total Project Investment	Committed Expenditure (if any) from Previous years							Proposed Spending during Currents Financial Year							Balance carry forward for next Financial Year						
			Centre	State			ULB			Centre	State			ULB			Centre	State			ULB		
				14 th FC	Others	Total	14 th FC	Others	Total		14 th FC	Others	Total	14 th FC	Others	Total		14 th FC	Others	Total			
1	Water Supply	233.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.49	0	107.58	107.58	0	26.89	26.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Sewerage and Septage Management	613.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297.14	0	253.10	253.10	0	63.37	63.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Drainage	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Urban Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Others (Green Spaces and Parks)	9.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.17	0	3.93	3.93	0	1.35	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	857.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.80	0	364.61	364.61	0	91.61	91.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.10- Abstract Plan- for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks

Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Targets based on Master Plan				
				FY 2015- 16	FY 016- 17	FY 2017- 18	FY 2018- 19	FY 2019- 20
Water supply	911.45	Household level coverage of direct water supply connections (%)	62	66 (DPR under preparation)	73	81	88	96
		Per Capita Quantum of Water supplied	155	135				
		Quality of Water supplied	100	100				
Sewerage and Septage management	1793.41	Coverage with Sewerage connection (%)	88	90(DPR under preparation	94	97	100	100
		Coverage of latrines (%)	67	73(DPR under preparation	80	87	94	100
		Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage (%)	54	62(DPR under preparation	71	81	92	100
		Adequacy Of Sewage Treatment Capacity (%)	69	69(DPR under preparation	69	100	100	100
Drainage	-	Coverage of Storm water drainage network	--					
Urban and Transport	1169.70	Service coverage of Urban Transport in the city	--					
		Availability of urban transport per 1000 population						
Green space and Parks	40.93		--					

Table 4.11 (a) : Master Plan to achieve universal coverage (Water Supply) 2015- 20

Sr. No.	Name of ULB	Total number of projects to achieve universal coverage	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Number of Years to achieve universal coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Abohar	7	17.42	5
2	Amritsar	7	199.1	5
3	Barnala	7	14.84	5
4	Batala	5	9.79	5
5	Bathinda	0	0	5
6	Ferozepur	7	15.29	4
7	Hoshiarpur	7	26.39	4
8	Jalandhar	6	109.58	5
9	Khanna	7	43.03	5
10	Ludhiana	7	250.57	5
11	Malerkotla	7	16.74	5
12	Moga	6	23.66	4
13	Mukatsar	7	42.11	5
14	Pathankot	7	61.25	5
15	Patiala	5	28.73	5
16	SAS Nagar	3	52.96	3
	Total	95	911.46	

Table 4.11 (b) : Master Plan to achieve universal coverage (Sewerage) 2015- 20

Sr. No.	Name of ULB	Total number of projects to achieve universal coverage	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Number of Years to achieve universal coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Abohar	10	77.41	5
2	Amritsar	6	42.29	5
3	Barnala	9	104.82	5
4	Batala	8	168.7	3
5	Bathinda	4	26.16	5
6	Ferozepur	5	11.53	4
7	Hoshiarpur	8	27.68	4
8	Jalandhar	8	159.4	5
9	Khanna	10	133.73	5
10	Ludhiana	8	497.78	5
11	Malerkotla	8	53.57	5
12	Moga	7	15.5	4
13	Mukatsar	8	100.93	5
14	Pathankot	10	102.33	5
15	Patiala	9	62.01	5
16	SAS Nagar	3	209.57	3
	Total	121	1793.41	

Table 4.12 - Sector wise Breakup of Investments for each ULB

FY 2015 -16 to 2019-2020

(Amount Rs. In Crore)

Name of City	Water Supply	Sewerage and Septage Management	Drainage	Urban Transport	Green Spaces and Parks	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abohar	17.42	77.41	-	5	0.9	100.73
Amritsar	199.1	42.29	-	179.4	2.21	423
Barnala	14.84	104.82	-	5	1.06	125.72
Batala	9.79	168.7	-	5	1.37	184.86
Bathinda	0	26.16	-	121	2.78	149.94
Ferozepur	15.29	11.53	-	5	2.72	34.54
Hoshiarpur	26.39	27.68	-	5	3.12	62.19
Jalandhar	109.58	159.40	-	266.2	4.65	539.83
Khanna	43.03	133.73	-	5	1.52	183.28
Ludhiana	250.57	497.78	-	328.6	5.55	1082.5
Malerkotla	16.74	53.57	-	5	4.16	79.47
Moga	23.66	15.50	-	5	4.16	48.32
Muktsar	42.11	100.93	-	5	1.59	149.63
Pathankot	61.25	102.33	-	5	1.82	170.4
Patiala	28.73	62.01	-	96.5	1.6	188.84
SAS Nagar	52.95	209.57	-	128	1.72	392.24
Sub Total	911.45	1793.41	-	1169.7	40.93	3915.49
Total Project Investments						3915.49
A&OE (8 % of Total Project Investments)						313.23
Grand Total						4228.72

Table 4.13 Sector wise Breakup of Investments for each ULB

FY 2016 -17

(Amount Rs. In Crore)

Name of City	Water Supply	Sewerage and Septage Management	Drainage	Urban Transport	Green Spaces and Parks	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abohar	4.74	26.25	0	-	0.2	31.19
Amritsar	14.76	11.96	0	-	0.15	26.87
Barnala	4.3	59.87	0	-	0.17	64.34
Batala	7.66	94.25	0	-	0.25	102.16
Bathinda	0	11.12	0	-	0.52	11.64
Ferozepur	0.8	7.49	0	-	0.31	8.6
Hoshiarpur	1.36	7.98	0	-	0.7	10.04
Jalandhar	82.77	23.84	0	-	1.51	108.12
Khanna	3.42	83.23	0	-	0.24	86.89
Ludhiana	90.20	46.01	0	-	1.2	137.41
Malerkotla	1.6	47.89	0	-	1.95	51.44
Moga	3.37	8.01	0	-	0.95	12.33
Muktsar	7.05	96.31	0	-	0.6	103.96
Pathankot	9.33	79.28	0	-	0.4	89.01
Patiala	2.6	10.12	0	-	0.1	12.82
SAS Nagar	0	0	0	-	0.2	0.2
Total	233.96	613.61	0	-	9.45	857.02

Table 4.13 (a) : ULB Wise Source of Funds for All Sectors FY 2015-2020

(Amount Rs. In Crore)

Name of City	Centre	State			ULB			Convergence	Others (e.g. incentive)	Total
		14th FC	Others	Total	14th FC	Others	Total			
Abohar	50.37		30.22	30.22	0	20.14	20.14	-	0	100.73
Amritsar	141.38		197.02	197.02	0	84.6	84.6	-	0	423
Barnala	62.86		37.72	37.72	0	25.14	25.14	-	0	125.72
Batala	92.43		55.46	55.46	0	36.97	36.97	-	0	184.86
Bathinda	74.97		44.98	44.98	0	29.99	29.99	-	0	149.94
Ferozepur	17.28		10.35	10.35	0	6.91	6.91	-	0	34.54
Hoshiarpur	31.1		18.65	18.65	0	12.44	12.44	-	0	62.19
Jalandhar	269.92		161.94	161.94	0	107.97	107.97	-	0	539.83
Khanna	91.65		54.97	54.97	0	36.66	36.66	-	0	183.28
Ludhiana	361.76		504.24	504.24	0	216.5	216.5	-	0	1082.5
Malerkotla	39.74		23.84	23.84	0	15.89	15.89	-	0	79.47
Moga	24.16		14.5	14.5	0	9.66	9.66	-	0	48.32
Mukatsar	74.83		44.87	44.87	0	29.93	29.93	-	0	149.63
Pathankot	85.21		51.11	51.11	0	34.08	34.08	-	0	170.4
Patiala	94.43		56.64	56.64	0	37.77	37.77	-	0	188.84
SAS Nagar	196.13		117.67	117.67	0	78.44	78.44	-	0	392.24
Total	1708.22	0	1424.18	1424.18	0	783.09	783.09	-	0	3915.49

Table 4.13 (b): ULB Wise Source of Funds for All Sectors

FY 2016-2017

(Amount Rs. In Crore)

Name of City	Centre	State			ULB			Convergence	Others (e.g. incentive)	Total
		14th FC	Others	Total	14th FC	Others	Total			
Abohar	15.60	0	9.36	9.36	0	6.24	6.24	0	0	31.19
Amritsar	8.96	0	12.54	12.54	0	5.37	5.37	0	0	26.87
Barnala	32.17	0	19.30	19.30	0	12.87	12.87	0	0	64.34
Batala	51.08	0	30.64	30.64	0	20.43	20.43	0	0	102.16
Bathinda	5.82	0	3.49	3.49	0	2.33	2.33	0	0	11.64
Ferozepur	4.3	0	2.58	2.58	0	1.72	1.72	0	0	8.6
Hoshiarpur	5.02	0	3.01	3.01	0	2.00	2.00	0	0	10.04
Jalandhar	54.06	0	32.44	32.44	0	21.62	21.62	0	0	108.12
Khanna	43.45	0	26.07	26.07	0	17.37	17.37	0	0	86.89
Ludhiana	45.80	0	64.13	64.13	0	27.48	27.48	0	0	137.41
Malerkotla	25.72	0	15.43	15.43	0	10.29	10.29	0	0	51.44
Moga	6.16	0	3.70	3.70	0	2.47	2.47	0	0	12.33
Mukatsar	51.98	0	31.19	31.19	0	20.79	20.79	0	0	103.96
Pathankot	44.51	0	26.70	26.70	0	17.80	17.80	0	0	89.01
Patiala	6.41	0	3.85	3.85	0	2.56	2.56	0	0	12.82
SAS Nagar	0.1	0	0.06	0.06	0	0.04	0.04	0	0	0.2
Total	400.80	0	284.49	284.49	0	171.73	171.73	0	0	857.02

Chapter 5

Administrative and Office Expenses

5.1 Administrative and Office Expenses

Annual budgetary allocation of 8% under AMRUT will be granted to state for administrative and office expenses. The funds shall be utilized for

- capacity building programs
- Hiring of professionals and support teams for Implementation of mission
- Taking of activities connected to E- Municipality as a service
- Institutional Arrangement for Supporting mission
- Independent review and monitoring agency

For State action Plan of Rs 3915.29 Cr, admissible A & OE fund from Centre is 313.22 Cr

Table 5.1 Broad Proposed Allocations for Administrative and Other Expenses

(Amount Rupees in Cr)								
S. No.	Items proposed for A&OE	Total Allocation	Committed Expenditure from prev. year	Proposed spending Current Financial year	Balance to Carry Forward			
					FY - 2017	FY – 2018	FY – 2019	FY – 2020
1	Preparation of SLIP & SAAP (0.25%)	9.0	0.76	0.24	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.00
2	Preparation of DPR & PDMC	162.80	-	7.95	54.00	51.00	39.00	10.85
3	Procuring Third Party Independent Review and Third Monitoring Agency	39.15	-	0.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.65
4	IEC Activities / Promotional Activities, Workshops, Seminars, National and Overseas Study visits and Publications (trainings, e- Newsletter, guidelines , brochures etc.)	20.79	-	0.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.54
5	Capacity building and Training –CCBP ,if applicable -Others	45.05	-	1.00	10.91	11.00	11.00	11.14
6	Reform Implementation	13.21	-	0.50	5.74	4.99	0.74	1.24
7	Others (Contingent expenses) and SLNA charges	23.22	-	0.248	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.972
	Total	313.22		10.688	94.15	90.49	73.74	43.392

Table 5.2 (a) ULB level Individual Capacity Development Plan (Physical)

S. No	Name of the department/ Position	Total number of functionaries identified at start of Mission (2015)	Number trained during last FY(s)	Number to be trained during the current FY	Number to be trained during the FY17	Cumulative number trained after completion of current FY.			Name(s) of Training Institute during the current FY
						FY18	FY19	FY20	
1	Elected Representatives	728	0	30	180	180	180	180	MGSIPA/ AIIILSG/ ISPER
2	Finance Department	80	0	30	60	0	0	0	MGSIPA/ AIIILSG/ ISPER
3	Engineering Department	527	0	140	800	740	740	740	MGSIPA/ AIIILSG/ ISPER
4	Town planning Department	228	0	100	490	400	490	490	MGSIPA/ AIIILSG/ ISPER
5	Administration Department	61	0	30	60	0	0	0	MGSIPA/ AIIILSG/ ISPER
	Total	1624	0	330	1560	1440	1320	1320	

Table 5.2 (b) ULB level Individual Capacity Development Plan (Financial)

S. No	Name of the department	Cumulative funds released up to current FY	Total expenditure up to current FY	Unspent funds available from earlier releases	Funds required for the current FY and 2017 to train the number given in Form 5.2(a)
1	Elected Representatives	0	0	0	0.21
2	Finance Department	0	0	0	0.09
3	Engineering Department	0	0	0	0.92
4	Town planning Department	0	0	0	0.57
5	Administration Department	0	0	0	0.09
	Total				1.88

Table 5.3 Annual Action Plan for Capacity Building

5.3.1 Fund requirement for Individual Capacity Building at ULB level

FY 2015-16 and 2016-17

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 and 2016-17
		Elected Representative	Finance Dept.	Engineering Dept.	Town planning Dept.	Administration Dept.	Total			
1	Bathinda	50	2	20	21	5	98		4	0.12
2	Moga	51	9	27	16	2	105		4	0.12
3	Ferozpur	31	4	6	0	0	41		1	0.04
4	Hoshiarpur	50	9	30	28	5	122		5	0.15
5	Amritsar	65	13	107	40	5	230		9	0.28
6	Jalandhar	60	9	92	29	9	199		8	0.23
7	SAS Nagar Mohali	50	2	30	17	3	102		4	0.11
8	Ludhiana	75	7	142	49	7	280		14	0.42
9	Patiala	50	5	33	24	4	116		4	0.12
10	Pathankot	50	1	6	3	4	64		2	0.05
11	Batala	35	1	4	0	3	43		1	0.03
12	Khanna	33	2	8	0	0	43		2	0.05
13	Barnala	31	3	4	1	2	41		1	0.04
14	Abohar	33	7	7	0	5	52		1	0.04
15	Malerkotla	33	3	5	0	2	43		1	0.04
16	Sri Muktsar Sahib	31	3	6	0	5	45		1	0.04
Total		728	80	527	228	61	1624		63	1.88

5.3.2 Fund requirement for State level activities

S. No	State level activity	Cumulative funds released up to current FY	Total expenditure up to current FY	Unspent funds available from earlier releases	Funds required for the FY					Total Cost
					FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	
1	City Mission Units	0	0	0	1.03	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	17.67
2	UMC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Others (e.g. workshops, seminars, exposure visit etc), which are approved by NIUA	0	0	0	0	1.01	0.52	1.3	0.67	3.5
4	Institutional	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total				1.03	5.17	4.68	5.46	4.83	21.17

Form 5.3.3 Total fund requirement for Capacity Building

S. No	Funds requirements	Individual	Institutional	RPMC and UMC	Others	Total
1	Total release since start of Mission (2015)	-	-	-	-	-
2	Total utilized – Centre share	-	-	-	-	-
3	Balance available- Centre share	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount required – Centre share during current FY and FY 2017	1.88	0	5.19	1.01	8.08
5	Total funds required for capacity building in current FY	0.33	0	1.04	0	1.37

5.2 Details of Institutional Capacity Building

- a. Is the State willing to revise their town planning laws and rules to include land pooling?

Yes, the State has already revised the Town Planning Laws and Rules to include the land pooling.

- b. List of ULBs willing to have a credit rating done as the first step to issue bonds?

All the ULBs are willing to have a credit rating as a 1st step to issue bonds.

- c. Is the State willing to integrate all work done in GIS in order to make GIS useful for Decision-making in ULBs?

Yes, State is willing to integrate all work done in GIS in order to make GIS useful for

Decision-making in ULBs

- d. Is the State willing to take assistance for using land as fiscal tool in ULB?

Yes, State willing to take assistance for using land as fiscal tool in ULB.

- e. Does the State require assistance to professionalize the municipal cadre?

Yes, assistance is required to professionalize the municipal cadre.

- f. Does the State require assistance to reduce non-revenue water in ULBs?
DPR amounting to Rs.7.25 Cr. of Water Supply and Sewerage approved by the SLTC.

Yes, assistance is required to reduce non-revenue water in ULBs

- g. Does the State require assistance to improve property tax assessment and collections in ULBs?

Yes, assistance is required to improve property tax assessment and collections in ULBs.

- h. Does the State require assistance to establish a financial intermediary?

Yes, assistance is required to establish a financial intermediary

- i. Any other capacity assistance to implement the AMRUT Reform Agenda as set out in these Guidelines?

For rolling out the individual capacity building for ULB functionaries, the letter has been issued to the all the 23 GOI empanelled training institute with a request to provide necessary information of faculty, facility and infrastructure available for respective interested component of training with your prestigious institute. The signing of agreement is in process. **The assistance also required to implement the E-Governance reforms as set out in these guidelines.**

Chapter 6

Reforms Implementation Road Map

6.1 Reforms type, Steps and targets for AMRUT city for year Dec 15 to Dec 16

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
1	E-Governance	Digital ULBs 1. Creation of ULB website.	6 months		Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 9 Municipal Corporations covered under AMRUT scheme have their own website. The facilities with e-news letter are available with Municipal Corporation Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Patiala, Bathinda and SAS Nagar. All Other Municipality have been covered under state wide E-Governance project and website of all AMRUT mission cities along with E-newsletters will be launched before completion of the timeline.
		2. Publication of e-newsletter.	6 months		Yes		
		Digital India Initiatives 3. Support Digital India (ducting to be done on PPP mode or by the ULB itself).	6 months	Yes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement signed with the private partner and the project is in implementation phase. The following Digital India Initiative have been taken by the State. • Under E-district, project of the Ministry of Communication and

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
							<p>Information Technology, GOI, death and birth module has been developed. Necessary hardware and Software for birth and death module has already been deployed in the Urban Local Bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For delivery of services to the citizens, THE State Govt. has initiated E-Sewa Kendra projects. Under this project 411 Sewa Kendra in Urban areas will be setup. All the citizen related services provided the Urban Local Bodies will be managed through E-Sewa Kendra. The queues at Sewa Kendras shall be managed through an Electronic Queue Management System, which should allow citizens to sit in comfort while waiting for their turn to be served. • Each Sewa Kendra would have a number of service counters to meet the service demand in their area of operation. In short, Sewa Kendras shall be one-stop shop for all services of Punjab Local Government. • For selection of the service provider, the tender was floated and two bids have been received and opened. • After finalisation of the bidder all

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
							<p>citizen centric services of the Urban Local Bodies will be routed through E-Sewa Kendra.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For High Speed internet facilities, the State Govt. has already established Punjab State Wide Area Network (PAWAN) vertical connectivity to act as an intra-government network. Under this set up High Internet speed facilities will be provided to all ULBs through PAWAN.
2	Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre	Policy for engagement of interns in ULBs and implementation.	12 months		Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preparation of the Policy for engagement of Interns in the ULBs is in process and will be completed in the committed time frame. To be achieved within time line
3	Augmenting double entry accounting	Complete migration to double entry accounting system and obtaining an audit certificate to the effect from FY2012-13 onwards.	12 months			Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CA has been engaged by the all the ULBs covered under AMRUT scheme. All AMRUT cities have prepared their accounts on DEAS since 2008-09 to 2013-14. For the year 2015-16 all ULBs have been further directed to prepare their accounts on DEAS on accounting software. Draft Municipal Account Code on the pattern of National Accounting Code manual has been prepared and in the process of vetting and notification.

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reforms to be fully achieved within the prescribed time line.
		Publication of annual financial statement on website.	Every year	Yes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Govt. has already notified the Rules for compulsory disclosures by the Municipality vide Notification No GSR.35/CA22/2005/Ss.4 dated 28/2012. Under these Rules, every Municipality is duty bound to provide information including financial statement suo-moto to the public at regular interval as prescribed under these Rules through various sources i.e. Newspapers, Internet, Notice Board, etc.
4	Urban Planning and City level Plans	1. Preparation of Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIP), State Annual Action Plans (SAAP).	6 months	Yes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLIP and tentative SAAP prepared and approved by GOI
		2. Make action plan to progressively increase Green cover in cities to 15% in 5 years.	6 months	Yes			Administrative decision has been taken and ULB have prepared an action plan to progressively increase green cover in cities to 15% in 5 years.
		3. Develop at least one Children Park every year in AMRUT cities.	Every Year	Yes			Provision are made in SLIP

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
		4. Establish a system for maintaining of parks, playground and recreational areas relying on People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model.	12 months	Yes			Punjab has taken innovative approach to handover the operational and maintenance of the Municipal parks to NGO and private companies and ULB has been directed to identify the parks which can be handed over to the private companies.
5	Devolution of funds and functions	1. Ensure transfer of 14th FC devolution to ULBs.	6 months	Yes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform already achieved. • Funds of the 14th FC have been regularly transferred to the ULBs through electronic transfer system (RTGS)
		2. Appointment of State Finance Commission (SFC) and making decisions.	12 months	Yes			Achieved - 5 th FC has already been appointed and is in the process of submitting the recommendation. Decision regarding the recommendation of 5 th FC will be taken in the prescribed time frame.
		4. Transfer of all 18 functions to ULBs.	12 months	Yes			Achieved
6	Review of	1. Revision of building	12 months	Yes			Achieved : Local Government

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
	Building by-laws	bye laws periodically. 2. State to formulate a policy and action plan for having Rain water harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq. meters and above.	12-24 months				Department already reviews the Building byelaws periodically and necessary amendments are made as and when required:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1997-unified Building Byelaws for all urban local bodies were introduced. In 2005-1st amendment came for multiplex, marriage place, nursing home, hospitals, rain water harvesting. In 2007—Amendment for group Housing In 2010-MODEL BUILDING BYE LAWS 2010 were introduced In 2014- Amendment in Model Building bye Laws for Marriage palace and Multiplex
		4. Create single window clearance for all approvals to give building permissions.	12 months	Yes			Achieved: The single window clearance for all approvals to give building permission is already established in the Local Government Department, Punjab
8(a)	Municipal tax and fees improvement	1. Atleast 90% coverage,	12 months	Yes			The State Govt. has amended the Punjab Municipal Act 1911 and Punjab Municipal Corporation Act 1976 on 27.01.2015 to introduce the Self assessment property tax system and under the new assessment system all properties in the ULBs are under the net

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementa tion Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
							<p>of the Property Tax System except the following:-</p> <p>(A) no tax shall be leviable on vacant land, and building and/or land,—</p> <p>I. exclusively used for,—</p> <p>(i) religious purposes, religious rites, religious ceremonies, religious festivals;</p> <p>(ii) cremation grounds, burial grounds;</p> <p>(iii) Gaushalas, stray animal care centers;</p> <p>(iv) historical and heritage buildings, so notified by the State Government, Central Government or United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;</p> <p>(v) old age homes, homes for disabled, homes for orphans and homes for destitute;</p> <p>(vi) the building or land owned and used by the committee;</p> <p>(vii) the building or land used for Schools and Colleges owned or aided by the State Government;</p> <p>(viii) the building or land of Hospitals or Dispensaries owned by the State Government;</p> <p>(ix) parking space (only in respect of multi-storey flats or buildings); and</p> <p>(x) land used for agricultural or</p>

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
							horticultural purposes;
		2. Atleast 90% collection,	12 months			Yes	To be accomplished
		3. Make a policy to, periodically revise property tax, levy charges and other fees,	12 months			Yes	To be accomplished
		4. Post Demand Collection Book (DCB) of tax details on the website,	12 months			Yes	To be accomplished
		5. Achieve full potential of advertisement revenue by making a policy for destination specific potential having dynamic pricing module.	12 months	Yes			New draft outdoor advertisement policy has been prepared and notified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bye-laws of the Municipal Corporations are notified in accordance with policy by 15.09.2014. • The tenders for all the Municipal Committees / Corporations are to be completed by 31.03.2016. • To achieve the full potential of advertisement revenue, all the ULBs has been divided into clusters and Rights for the advertisement revenues given to the private agencies cluster wise.

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
8(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	To be accomplished
		2. Make action plan to reduce water losses to less than 20 % and publish on the website,				Yes	To be accomplished
		3. Separate accounts for user charges,				Yes	To be accomplished
		4. Atleast 90% billing				Yes	To be accomplished
		5. Atleast 90% collection.				Yes	To be accomplished
10	Energy and Water audit	1. Energy (Street lights) and Water Audit (including nonrevenue water or losses audit),	12 months			Yes	To be accomplished
		2. Making STPs and WTPs more energy efficient,	12 months	Yes			STP New technology of SBR is being used for STP which is operated through SCADA

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP			Status
				Dec 15 to March 16	April to June 16	June to Dec 16	
							<p>system which is energy efficient. Therefore under this technology power consumption is less than conventional ASP technology. Further LED lighting system is being used in the plants.</p> <p>WTP In the State of Punjab WTP based on the Rapid Sand Filtration are used which are the energy efficient. Further LED lightning system is being used in the plants.</p>
		3. Optimize energy consumption in street lights by using energy efficient lights and increasing reliance on renewable energy,	12 months			Yes	To be accomplished

6.2 Reforms type, Steps and targets for AMRUT city for year Jan 17 to Dec 18

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP				Status
				Jan 17 to June 17	July 17 to Dec 17	Jan 18 to June 18	July 18 to Dec 18	
1	E-Governance	Coverage with E-MAAS (from the date of hosting the software) • Registration of Birth, Death and Marriage, • Water & Sewerage Charges, • Grievance Redressal, • Property Tax, • Advertisement tax, • Issuance of Licenses, • Building Permissions, • Mutations, • Payroll, • Pension,	24 months		Yes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to improve the delivery of citizen services by various Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including Improvement Trusts and other related authorities, the Department of Local Government has embarked upon a comprehensive project for introducing automation and e-Governance in the Department across all urban local bodies, Improvement Trusts, Regional Deputy Directors, Directorate and Secretariat. State Implementation Consultant M/s Deloitte has been engaged as
		• e-procurement, • Personnel Staff management and • Project management.	36 months					

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP				Status
				Jan 17 to June 17	July 17 to Dec 17	Jan 18 to June 18	July 18 to Dec 18	
								<p>State Implementation Consultant (SIC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tendering process for System Integrator was for closed due to non receipt of any bid in Oct 2015. Fresh tender process has been initiated after relaxing the eligibility criteria.
2	Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre	1. Establishment of municipal cadre.	24 months	Yes	---	-----	-----	<p>Punjab Municipal Services (Recruitment and conditions of Service) Rules 1975 and amended time to time are available wherein Municipal Cadre for different services along with qualification, experience etc in Urban Local Bodies are notified. The above reform to be accomplished within the given time frame.</p>
		2. Cadre linked training.	24 months		Yes			
		3. 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				
3	Augmenting double entry accounting	Appointment of internal auditor.	24 months		Yes			<p>In order to audit the accounts of ULBs prepared on DEAS, the Govt. has recently</p>

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP				Status
				Jan 17 to June 17	July 17 to Dec 17	Jan 18 to June 18	July 18 to Dec 18	
								directed the ULBs to engage a professional CA as Internal Auditor from 2015-16 onwards.
4	Urban Planning and City level Plans	Preparation of Master Plan using GIS.	48 months				Yes	To be accomplished
		Establish Urban Development Authorities.	36 months	Yes				Achieved : Urban Development Authority are already in existence in Punjab
		Make a State level policy to implement the parameters given in National Mission for Sustainable Habitat.	24 months		Yes			To be accomplished
5	Devolution of funds and functions	Implementation of SFC recommendations within timeline.	18 Months		Yes			To be accomplished
6	Review of Building by-laws	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.	12-24 months		Yes			To be accomplished
7	Set-up financial intermediary at state level	Establish and operationalize financial intermediary- pool finance, access external funds, float municipal bonds.	12-18 months		Yes			To be accomplished
9	Credit Rating	Complete the credit ratings of the ULBs	18 months		Yes			To be accomplished

S. No	Type	Milestones	Implementation Timeline	Target set by State in SAAP				Status
				Jan 17 to June 17	July 17 to Dec 17	Jan 18 to June 18	July 18 to Dec 18	
10	Energy and Water audit	Give incentives for green buildings (e.g. rebate in property tax or charges connected to building permission/ development charges)	24 months		Yes			To be accomplished
11	Swachh Bharat Mission	1. Elimination of open defecation,	36 months				Yes	To be achieved within time frame.
		2. Waste Collection (100%), 3. Transportation of Waste (100%). 4. Scientific Disposal (100%).					Yes	State level Cluster model of Integrated Solid Waste Management formulated in 2009 and implemented from 2010. 164 ULBs organized in 8 clusters, each cluster as PPP model where SWM operations to be undertaken by private company for tipping fees/tonne of waste to be paid by ULB.

6.3 Reforms implementation budget

- E-Governance - 950 Lacs – (50 lacs each for 13 cities and 1 Crore each for 3cities (Asr, Jal, Ldh) each)
- Double accounting system – 38 Lacs: (2 lacs each for 13 cities and 4 lacs each for 3cities each)
- Energy and water audit – 38 Lacs (2 lacs each for 13 cities and 4 Lacs each for 3cities each)
- Credit rating – 95 Lacs: (5 Lacs each for 13 cities and 10 Lacs each for 3cities each)
- Set up financial intermediary – 100 Lacs (Consultant fees - Municipal Bonds: 100 Lacs at State level)
- GIS – 100 Lacs (Consultant fees: 100 Lacs at State level)
- **Total amount required for reforms implementation: Rs 1321 Lacs**

Table 6.1 Year-wise and Activity Wise Budget

Rs in Lac

		Current year	2017	2018	2019	2020
E-Governance	950	25	400	425	0	0
Double accounting system	38	19	19	0	0	0
Energy and water audit	38	19	19	0	0	0
Credit rating	95	0	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
Set up financial intermediary	100	0	25	25	25	25
GIS	100	0	25	25	25	25
Total	1321	63	511.75	498.75	73.75	73.75

Annexure -I

STATE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (SAAP) - METHODOLOGY

STATE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (SAAP) UNDER AMRUT- Methodology

Project funds under AMRUT to ULBs will be provided through the States on the basis of proposals covered in State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). SAAP is a State level service improvement plan indicating the year-wise improvement in water-supply and sewerage connections to households. The basic building blocks for the SAAP are the SLIPs prepared by the ULBs. At the state level, the SLIPs of all Mission cities are 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. SLIPs have been prepared by all the ULBs for respective towns covered under AMRUT after due consultation with various stakeholders. State Government has diagnosed sector-wise service level gaps for the state as per the information provided by respective ULBs in Service Level Improvement Plan (SLIP). The service levels were prioritized in terms of universal coverage of household connections and other key indicators in respect of water supply and sewerage.

Has the state planned for and financed capital expenditure?

Yes. State Government had planned for capital expenditure for water supply, sewerage projects to be met from various projects financed by State, HUDCO, and JICA etc. so as to cover the urban population of all ULBs. The state Government will provide matching share with GOI share against capital expenditure. ULB share will not be more than 20% and balance share will be contributed by State Government.

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 in line with the National Priority. All the schemes covered under JnNURM, HUDCO, JICA and other programmers of Govt. of India and state Govt. are aimed at achieving universal coverage of water supply and sanitation, in a phased manner in all ULBs. The service levels gaps in AMRUT are assessed considering the outputs and outcomes of the existing and on-going projects in water

supply and sewerage and accordingly, the journey towards achievement of universal coverage is being made.

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 Central Assistance of 50% of the total project cost for ULBs with population between 1 lakh and 10 lakh, and 33 1/3% for ULBs with population above 10 lakh. Share of ULBs will be 20% and State Govt. will shoulder the balance project cost including 14th Finance Commission Grants.

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

The SLIPS have been formulated by the ULBs after close consultation with the relevant stakeholders including public representatives and proposals have been adequately incorporated keeping in view the needs of the citizens particularly ensuring universal coverage of water supply and sewerage connections to all households. ULBs and project have been prioritized and fixed to ensure fairly and equitable need of all ULBs.

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

Yes. Adequate consultations with the Elected Representatives, Commissioners/Executive Officers, Municipal Engineers, Water Supply and Sewerage Board/Public Health Engineers etc. have been done to assess the coverage, source augmentation, affordability, technology options etc. making the entire exercise a highly consultative and fruitful one. State officials have clarified issues of overburdening of existing staff due to additional responsibilities, release of funds, permissions etc. duly offering options to restrict the ULBs share to 20% and meeting the balance share in AMRUT project by state Govt.

Important Steps to be followed for preparations of SAAP are mentioned below:

Principles of Prioritization

The ULBs 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 connections followed by sewerage connections. The next priority was accorded to the other service levels in these sectors appropriate to the specific town.

State has prioritized and selected ULBs with higher gaps in coverage of water supply for funding in the first year. Potential smart cities have also been given the first priority in fund allocation to achieve convergence. The State Govt. has decided to restrict the share of ULBs to 20% of Project cost and share the balance cost from its own resources and the 14th Finance Commission Grants. The prioritization of ULBS for funding has been done after detailed consultations.

Has consultation with local MPs/ MLAs, Mayors and Commissions of the Concerned ULBs been carried out prior to allocation of funding?

Yes. Consultations with all the stakeholders, Chairpersons, Councilors and other public representatives, Commissioners/Executive Officers and the parastatal agencies etc. have been made. The allocations to various sectors and projects in the SAAP have been made based on the consultations with the above key stakeholders.

SCADA system, Metering of individual house connection and installation of meters as well have been given preference to reduce the NRW.

Have financially weaker ULBs given priority for financing?

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.

Is the ULB with a high proportion of urban poor has received higher share?

Yes. Due care has been taken to provide more allocation to ULBs with comparatively higher proportion of urban poor.

Has the potential Smart cities been given preference?

Yes. The three cities, namely Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar have been given preference in funding to achieve the universal coverage in water supply and sewerage connections in the first year in view of their smart city status.

How many times projects are proposed in SAAP of the Central Assistance (CA) allocated to the State during 2016-17?

As per the AMRUT guidelines, the state has proposed projects three times the size of the Central Assistance allocated in the financial year 2016-17 in the SAAP.

Has the allocation to different ULBs within State consistent with the urban profile of the state?

Yes. The State has made allocations to different ULBs within the State consistent with the urban profile of the State.

Importance of O & M

In view of the importance of effective Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of the infrastructure created under 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 2 years 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 year, saving huge money to the Govt. /ULB, increase in 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) and shall be an integral part of the original contract resulting in reduced maintenance and repairs expenses.

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

O & M expenditure of assets created will be met by ULBs through recovery of user charges, increasing the revenue by reducing NRW, increasing the coverage of household's connections, strengthening the billing & collection system, rationalizing the user charges etc. and partly by state Govt. financial support. Reduction in expenditure by energy conservation will be achieved.

Is it by way of levy of user charges or other revenue streams?

O&M will be met from, levy of user charges, expanding the connection/ service network, strengthening billing and collection systems and cross verification with other data bases like Property Tax assessment 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, Metering, SCADA etc. Gap if any in meeting the O&M cost, the same will be met by the ULBs through other revenue sources.

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

Yes. For the purpose of funding, the project cost is excluding the O&M cost.

What kind of model been proposed by States/ULBs to fund the O&M?

O&M shall be done by ULBs. Revenue will be increased by focusing on reduction of losses and leakages, reuse of waste water and ensuring proper accounting of

revenue and expenditure etc. PPP opportunities shall be explored for recovery of user charges in case of water supply and sewerage.

In case of child / elderly friendly parks and green spaces, RWAs (Resident Welfare Association) 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 institution 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?

Appropriate cost recovery mechanism shall be formulated during preparation of DPR and will be an integral part of all the projects proposed under the mission.

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. The States/ULBs have to plan for the remaining source generation to meet the project cost under 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?

Yes. The AMRUT Mission Guidelines envisage a Central Assistance of 50% of the total project cost for ULBs with population between 1 lakh and 10 lakh, and 33 1/3% for ULBs with population above 10 lakh. The remaining financing over and above the Central Assistance is proposed to be shared between the State and the ULBs. Share of ULBs will be 20% and State Govt. will shoulder the balance project cost including 14th Finance Commission Grants.

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

Yes. The State will explore all possible alternative funding options including PPP mode of procurement of project. Details will be worked out in due course, considering the financial status of the respective ULBs.

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)

The State Government has consented to share more than 20% of the project cost in general. But for weaker ULBs requiring funds over and above, additional financial assistance shall be provided by state Government.

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

Yes. The linking of complete Project costs to various revenue sources has been attempted. Still, if there is any gap, the same is envisaged to be financed by the State Government.

Have projects been dovetailed with other sectoral and financial programme of the Centre and State Government?

Yes. The Projects have been dovetailed with other sectoral and financial programmes of the Central Govt. like the JnNURAM, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities Mission, JICA, HUDCO and 14th Finance Commission Grants etc. 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?

Yes. The state has earlier created Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Company (PMIDC) for obtaining project sanctions, 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 JnNURM, AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission

Has States/ UTs explored the possibility of using Public Private Partnerships (PPP), as a preferred execution model?

Yes. The State has already explored the possibility of using PPP mode of execution model for park development, providing parking facilities, with a mix of success and failure. O&M contracts would be explored for water supply, sewerage and Transport.

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

The PPP options including appropriate Service Levels Agreements (SLAs) leading to the People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model shall be worked out while preparing the DPRs.