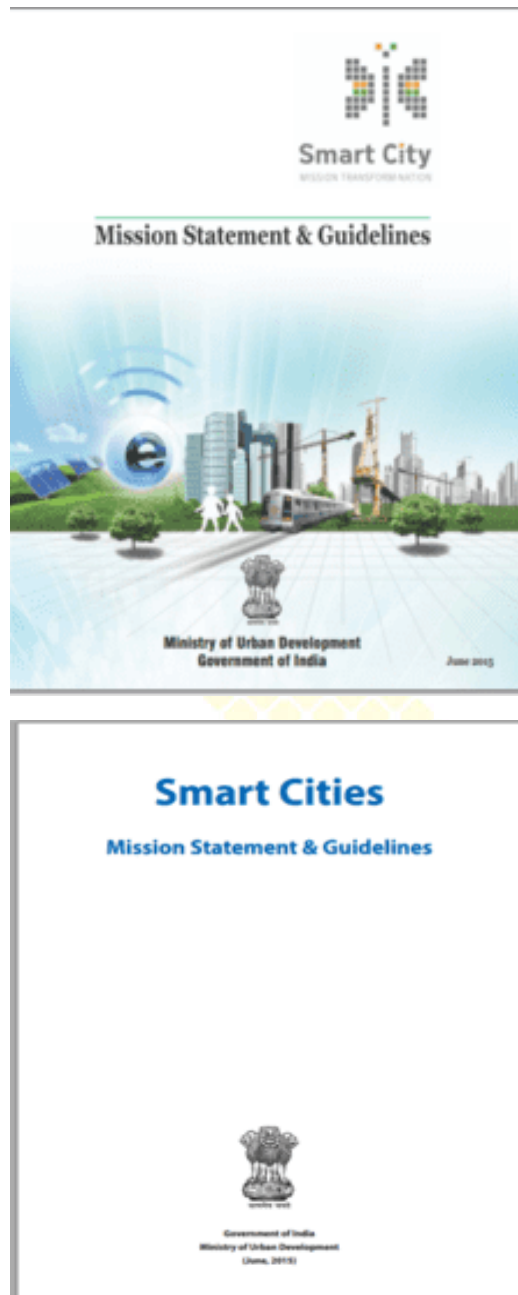


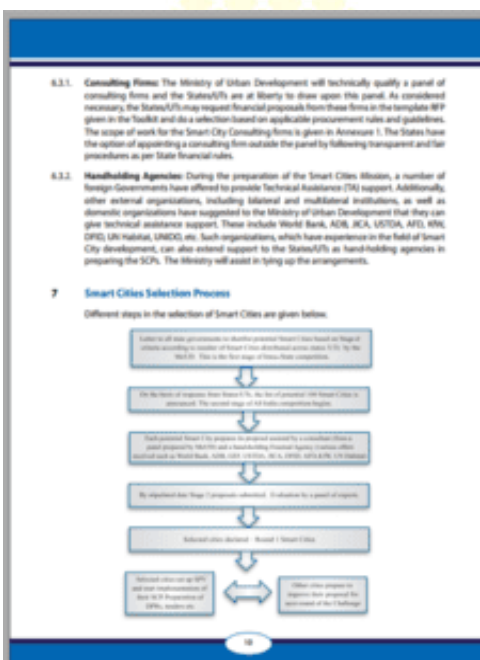
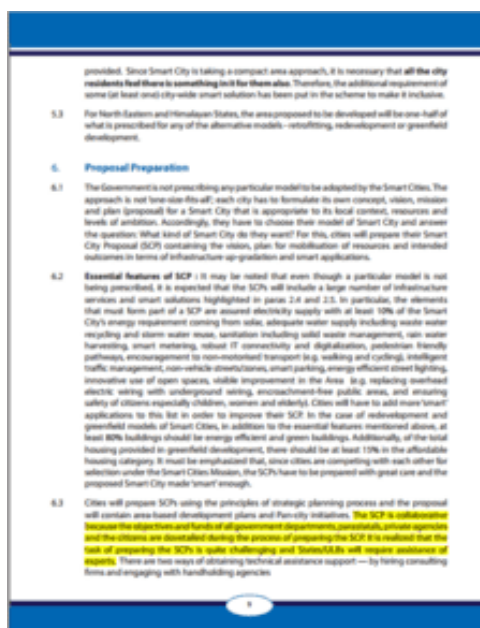


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¹⁶ Sumber: Ministry of Urban Development India. (2015). *Smart City Mission Statement & Guidelines*. New Delhi



8.	How Many Smart Cities in Each State/UT?
8.1	The total number of 100 Smart Cities have been distributed among the States and UTs on the basis of an equitable criteria. The formula gives equal weightage (20:80) to urban population of the State/UT and the number of statutory towns in the State/UT. Based on this formula, each State/UT will, therefore, have a certain number of potential Smart Cities, with each State/UT having at least one. This distribution is given in Annexure 2. The number of potential Smart Cities from each State/UT will be capped at the indicated number. (This distribution formula has also been used for allocation of funds under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation - AMRUT).
8.2	The distribution of Smart Cities will be reviewed after two years of the implementation of the Mission. Based on an assessment of the performance of States/UTs in the Challenge, some re-allocation of the remaining potential Smart Cities among States may be required to be done by MoUD.
9.	The Process of Selection of Smart Cities
9.1	Each aspiring city competes for selection as a Smart City in what is called a 'City Challenge'. There are two stages in the selection process. After the number has been indicated to the respective Chief Secretaries, as outlined in para 8 above, the State/UT will undertake the following steps:-
9.1.1	Stage 1 of the competition: Shortlisting of cities by States The State/UT begins with shortlisting the potential Smart Cities on the basis of conditions precedent and scoring criteria and in accordance with the total number allocated to it. The first stage of the competition will be intra-state, in which cities in the State will compete on the conditions precedent and the scoring criteria laid out. These conditions precedent have to be met by the potential cities to succeed in the first round of competition and the highest scoring potential Smart Cities will be shortlisted and recommended to participate in Stage 2 of the Challenge. The conditions precedent and the forms are given in the Annexure 3. The information sent by the ULBs in this form, has to be evaluated by the State Mission Director and the evaluation placed before the State-level High Powered Steering Committee (SPSC) for approval. The composition of the State HPSC is given in para 13. The cities emerging successful in the first round of competition will be sent by the State/UT as the recommended shortlist of Smart Cities to MoUD by the stipulated date (as indicated in the letter to Chief Secretaries). The State Government has to fill the form given in Annexure 5B and send with the recommended list. The MoUD will thereafter announce the list of 100 Smart Cities.
9.1.2	Stage 2 of the competition: The Challenge round for selection In the second stage of the competition, each of the potential 100 Smart Cities prepare their proposals for participation in the 'City Challenge'. This is a crucial stage as each city's Smart City

	<p>Proposed is expected to contain the model chosen, whether retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield development or a mix thereof, and additionally include a Plan-City dimension with Smart Solutions. The SCP will also outline the consultations held with the city residents and other stakeholders, how the aspirations are matched with the vision contained in the SCP and importantly, what is the proposal for financing of the Smart City plan including the revenue model to attract private participation. No evaluation criteria for the SCPs has been worked out by MoUD based on professional advice and this should act as guidance to the cities for preparing their proposal. The criteria and the documents to be sent with the application are given in Annexure-6.</p>
9.1.3	<p>By a stipulated date, to be indicated by MoUD to the States/UTs, proposals will be submitted to MoUD for all these 100 cities. These will be evaluated by a Committee involving a panel of national and international experts, representatives and institutions. The winners of the first round of Challenge will be announced by MoUD. Thereafter, while the winning cities start taking action on making their city smart, those who do not get selected will start work on improving their SCPs for consideration in the second round. Depending on the nature of the SCPs and outcomes of the first round of the Challenge, the MoUD may decide to provide handholding assistance to the potential Smart Cities to upgrade their proposals before starting the second round.</p>
10.	Implementation by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)
10.1	<p>The implementation of the Mission at the City level will be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPV will plan, execute, approve, manage funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate the Smart City development projects. Each Smart City will have a SPV which will be headed by a full time CEO and have members of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board. The States/UTs shall ensure that, (a) a dedicated and substantial revenue stream is made available to the SPV so as to make it self-sustainable and could evolve its own credit worthiness for raising additional resources from the market and (b) Government contribution for Smart City is used only to create infrastructure that has public benefit outcomes. The execution of projects may be done through joint ventures, subsidiaries, public-private partnership (PPP), turnkey contracts, etc. suitably dovetailed with revenue streams.</p>
10.2	<p>The SPV will be a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 at the city level, in which the State/UT and the ULB will be the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. The private sector or financial institutions could be considered for taking equity stake in the SPV, provided the shareholding pattern of 50:50 of the State/UT and the ULB is maintained and the State/UT and the ULB together have majority shareholding and control of the SPV.</p>
10.3	<p>Funds provided by the Government of India in the Smart Cities Mission to the SPV will be in the form of fund grant and kept in a separate Grant Fund. These funds will be utilized only for the purposes for which the grants have been given and subject to the conditions laid down by the MoUD.</p>

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10.4 The State Government and the ULB will determine the paid-up capital requirements of the SPV commensurate with the size of the project, commercial financing required and the financing facilities. To enable the building up of the equity base of the SPV and to enable ULBs to contribute their share of the equity capital, full grants will be provided to be utilised as ULB share of equity capital in the SPV, subject to the conditions given in Annexure 5. Initially, to ensure a minimum capital base for the SPV, the paid up capital of the SPV should be such that the ULB share is at least equal to Rs.100 crore with an option to increase it to the full amount of the first instalment of funds provided by Govt (Rs.194 crore). With a matching equity contribution by State/ULB, the initial paid up capital of the SPV will thus be Rs. 200 crore (Rs. 100 crore of Govt contribution and Rs. 100 crore of State/UL share). Since the initial Govt contribution is Rs.194 crore, along with the matching contribution of the State Government, the initial paid up capital can go up to Rs.384 crore at the option of the SPV. The paid up capital may be enhanced in the subsequent years as per project requirements, with the provision mentioned above ensuring that ULB is enabled to match its shareholding in the SPV with that of the State/GT.

10.5 The structure and functions of the SPV are given in Annexure 5 and the Articles of Association will contain such provisions. A Model Article of Association is given in the 'booklet'.

10.6 After selection of the cities in Stage 1 of the Challenge, the process of implementation will start with the setting up of the SPV. As already stated, it is proposed to give complete flexibility to the SPV to implement and manage the Smart City project and the State/ULB will undertake measures as detailed in Annexure 1 for this purpose. The SPV may appoint Project Management Consultants (PMC) for designing, developing, managing and implementing area based projects. SPVs may take assistance from any of the empanelled consulting firms in the list prepared by MoUD and the handholding agencies, for procurement of goods and services, transparent and fair procedures as prescribed under the State/ULB financial rules may be followed. Model frameworks as developed by MoUD may also be used for Smart City projects.

11. Financing of Smart Cities

11.1 The Smart City Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs.48,000 crore over five years in an average Rs.100 crore per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB; therefore, nearly Rs.96,000 crore of Government/ULB funds will be available for Smart Cities development.

11.2 The project cost of each Smart City proposal will vary depending upon the level of ambition, model and capacity to execute and repay. It is anticipated that substantial funds will be required to implement the Smart City proposal and towards this end, Government grants of both the Centre and State will be leveraged to attract funding from internal and external sources. The success of this endeavour will depend upon the robustness of SPV's revenue model and comfort provided to lenders and investors. A number of State Governments have successfully set up financial intermediaries (such as Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Maharashtra,

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- x. Undertake quarterly review of activities of the scheme including budget, implementation and co-ordination with other missions/ schemes and activities of various ministries.

13.1.8 There will be a National Mission Director, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to Government of India who will be the overall in-charge of all activities related to the Mission. A Mission Directorate will take support from subject matter experts and such staff as considered necessary. The key responsibilities of the Mission Directorate are given below.

- i. Develop strategic blueprint and detailed implementation roadmap of the Smart Cities Mission, including the detailed design of the City Challenge.
- ii. Coordinate across Centre, States, ULBs and external stakeholders in order to ensure that external agencies are efficiently used for preparation of SCR, DPRs, sharing of best practices, developing Smart Solutions, etc.
- iii. Oversee Capacity building and assisting in handholding of SPVs, State and ULBs. This includes developing and maintaining a best practice repository (Model RFP documents, Draft DPRs, Financial models, land monetisation ideas, best practices in SPV formation, use of financial instruments and risk mitigation techniques) and mechanism for knowledge sharing across States and ULBs (through publications, workshops, seminars).

13.2 State Level

There shall be a State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary, which would steer the Mission Programme in its entirety. The HPSC will have representatives of State Government departments. The Mayor and Municipal Commissioners of the ULB relating to the Smart City would be represented in the HPSC. There would also be a State Mission Director who will be an officer not below the rank of Secretary to the State Government, nominated by the State Government. The State Mission Director will function as the Member-Secretary of the State HPSC. The indicative composition of HPSC is given below:

- i. Principal Secretary, Finance.
- ii. Principal Secretary, Planning.
- iii. Principal Secretary/Director, Town & Country Planning Department, State/UT Governments.
- iv. Representative of MoUD.
- v. Select CEO of SPV in the State.*
- vi. Select Mayors and Municipal Commissioners/Chief Executive of the ULBs, and Heads of the concerned State Line Departments.
- vii. Secretary/Engineer-in-Chief or equivalent, Public Health Engineering Department.
- viii. Principal Secretary, Urban Development – Member Secretary.

*As and when it is formed.

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Annexure 1: Scope of work for the Smart City Consulting Firm

The Consulting Firm will assist in preparing a Smart City Proposal under the supervision of the Urban Local Body and the State Government. The scope of work will include:

1. **Preparation of a City-wide concept Plan based on a review of previous plans, interventions and documents of all departments and agencies (e.g. old or revised City Development Plan, City Sanitation Plan, City Mobility Plan, Master Plan). The City-wide Concept Plan will include the Smart City Vision (how the city visualizes itself in 5 years), Mission and identification of key challenges, situation analysis (physical, economic, social, legal and institutional infrastructure) & its description.**
2. **After detailed citizen consultations, an overall strategy will be prepared that will define the Smart City and clearly state the objectives based on the Mission statement and Guidelines.**
3. **The Consulting Firm will prepare a Smart City Proposal (SCP) to participate in Challenge! Investment according to the Smart City Mission Statement and Guidelines. The proposal will contain retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield models and atleast one Pan-city initiative. The focus will be on transformative projects with the highest possible impact on (i) economic growth in the city (e.g. number of new jobs created, new firms attracted, increased productivity and business climate in the formal as well as informal sectors, resurgence of and incorporating urban vendors), and (ii) improving the quality of life for all, especially the poor (e.g. reduction in commuting time, support of non-motorized transport, improvement in air and water quality, increased coverage of water, solid waste management, street lighting, enhanced green public spaces, improved safety and security).**
4. **The SCP will consist of Strategic Action Plans for Area Developments based on the three strategies: (i) area improvement (retrofitting) (ii) city renewal (redevelopment) and (iii) extension (greenfield) and atleast one City-wide (Pan-city) initiative that applies Smart Solutions to the physical, economic, social and institutional infrastructure. Application of Smart Solutions will involve the use of technology, information and data to make infrastructure and services better and using smart technologies for the development of the poor and marginalized will be an important part of the Proposal.**
5. **The Smart City Proposal will include financing plan for the complete life cycle of the Proposal. This financial plan will identify internal (taxes, rents, fees) and user charged and external (grants, assigned revenues, loans and borrowing) sources of mobilizing funds for capital investments and operation and maintenance over the life cycle of the project. The financial plan will provide for sources for repayment of project cost over a period of 6-10 years or more, O&M cost and also include resource improvement action plan for financial sustainability of URB.**

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Annexure 2: Smart City Vision

6. **Convergence of area plans with National and State level sectoral financial plans, for example the Multi Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (MARRUT), Housing for All, Swachh Bharat and Digital India.**
7. **The Proposal development will lead to creation of a smart citizens. The proposal will be citizen-driven from the beginning, achieved through citizen consultations, including active participation of groups of people, such as Residents Welfare Associations, Tax Payers Associations, Senior Citizens and Slum Dwellers Associations. During consultations, issues, needs and priorities of citizens and groups of people will be identified and citizen-driven solutions generated.**

The Consulting Firms will develop the SCPs for participation in the Challenge.

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**Annexure 3: Challenge Stage 1: Preconditions and Documents
to be submitted by each State**

Conditions precedent

1. State undertaking to make the City Smart (Form 1, Part 3)
2. Inter-departmental Task Force consisting of parastatal bodies, Urban Local Body (ULB), Organizations and Urban Development Authorities (UDA) will be constituted in order to make the City Smart (Form 1, Part 4)
3. Elected City Council's Resolution to make the City Smart (Form 2, Part 10), and
4. Consultations held with residents on city development priorities (Form 2, Part 4)

Scoring criteria

Below are given the scoring criteria to be used by the States/UTs to score the potential Smart Cities and send the names of cities with the highest scores to MUD for their selection to participate in the Stage 2 of the Challenge

1. Existing Service Levels

- i. Percentage of increase over Census 2011 or Swachh Bharat baseline on number of household sanitary latrines, whichever is less (Form 2, Part 1) – 10 points,
- ii. Making operable Online Grievance Redressal System with response being sent back to complainant (Form 2, Part 2) – (10%) – 5 points,
- iii. At least first monthly e-newsletter published (Form 2, Part 3) – (10%) – 5 points, and
- iv. Electronically place project-wise municipal budget expenditure information for the last two financial years on the website (Form 2, Part 4) – (10%) – 5 points.

2. Institutional Systems/ Capacities

- i. Started to levy compensatory penalty for delay in service delivery (Form 2, Part 7) – (10%) – 5 points, and
- ii. Has the total collection of internally generated revenue (e.g. taxes, fees, charges) shown an increasing trend during the last three FYs (2013-15) – (Form 2, Part 8) (10%) – 10 points.

3. Self-financing

- i. Payment of salaries by ULB up-to last month (Form 2, Part 9) – 5 points,
- ii. Audit of accounts up-to FY 12-13 (Form 2, Part 10) – 5 points,

- iii. Percentage contribution of tax revenue, fees and user charges, rents and other internal revenue sources to the ULB Budget (actuals in 2014-15) – (Form 2, Part 11) – 10 points, and
- iv. Percentage of operation and maintenance cost of water supply, which is met by collected user charges for supply of water during last FY (2014-15) – (Form 2, Part 12) – 10 points.

4. Past track record and reforms

- i. Percentage of internal-revenue sources (self-generated) budget funds used for capital works during FY (2014-15) – (Form 2, Part 13) – 10 points,
- ii. Percentage of City-level JnNURM Reforms achieved (Form 2, Part 14) – 10 points for its JnNURM level Reforms, and
- iii. Percentage of JnNURM projects completed, which were sanctioned during the original Mission period (upto 2013) (Form 2, Part 15) – 10 points.

Documents

The forms in which the States have to get proposals from the ULBs and to which they have to send to the MUD are given below

1. The list of cities shortlisted by each State (Form 1, Part 10)
2. Declaration of shortlisting information by each shortlisted city (Form 1, Part 2). This form needs to be submitted for each shortlisted city
3. Undertaking of the State Government to make the city smart (Form 1, Part 3)
4. Order of constitution of Inter-departmental Task Force (Form 1, Part 4)

Additional documents in support of Form 1, will be submitted by each shortlisted city under the signature of Municipal/Commissioner/Head of the ULB to the State Mission Director (Form 2).

The key responsibilities of the HPSU are given below:

- i. Provide guidance to the Mission and provide State level platform for exchange of ideas pertaining to development of Smart Cities.
- ii. Oversee the process of first stage intra-State competition on the basis of Stage 1 criteria.
- iii. Review the SCPs and send to the MoUD for participation in the Challenge.

13.3 City Level

A Smart City Advisory Forum will be established at the city level for all 100 Smart Cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders and will include the District Collector, SP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is a:

- i. President / secretary representing registered Residents Welfare Association,
- ii. Member of registered Tax Payers Association / Rate Payers Association,
- iii. President / Secretary of slum level federation, and
- iv. Members of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or Mahila Mandali / Chamber of Commerce / Youth Associations.

The CEO of the SPV will be the convener of the Smart City Advisory Forum.

14. Convergence with Other Government Schemes

- 14.1 Comprehensive development occurs in areas by integrating the physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure. Many of the sectoral schemes of the Government converge in this goal, although the path is different. There is a strong complementarity between the **the Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (MRUT) and Smart Cities Mission. In achieving urban transformation, while MRUT follows a project-based approach, the Smart Cities Mission follows an area-based strategy.**

- 14.2 Similarly, great benefits can be derived by seeking convergence of other Central and State Government Schemes with the Smart Cities Mission. At the planning stage itself, cities must seek convergence in the SCP with MRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (NHRCL), Digital India, Skill development, Housing for All, construction of Museums funded by the Culture Department and other programs connected to social infrastructure such as Health, Education and Culture (Annexure 15).

Annexure 5: Structure and Functions of SPV

1. Structure of the SPV

The City level SPV will be established as a Limited Company, under the Companies Act, 2013 and will be promoted by the State/UT and the ULB jointly, both having 50:50 equity shareholding. This shareholding pattern has to be maintained at all times. The private sector or financial institutions could be considered for taking equity stake in the SPV provided the State/UT and the ULB share are equal to each other, and the State/UT and ULB together have majority shareholding and control of the SPV. In-g. State/UT:ULB:Private sector shareholding can be in the ratio 40:40:20 or 30:30:40. Ratios such as 25:45:30 or 40:50:30 are not permitted since State/UT and ULB shares are not equal. Ratios such as 20:20:60 are also not permitted since the State/UT and the ULB together do not have majority shareholding. In addition to equity, the State/UT can provide its contribution to the Smart Cities Mission as grant to fulfil the State Government responsibility for ensuring availability of funds for the mission and for ensuring the financial sustainability of the SPV.

2. Raising and utilization of funds by the Company (SPV)

The funds given by the Central Government to the SPV will be in the shape of grant and kept in a separate Grant Fund. These funds will be utilized only for the purposes given in the Mission Statement and Guidelines and subject to the conditions laid down by the Central Government. The ULBs may, through the State Government, request MoUD to permit utilization of Grant funds as ULB's equity contribution to the SPV, subject to the following conditions:

- i. The State Government has made adequate contribution to the SPV out of their own funds.
- ii. The approval will be limited to the Grant funds that have already been released. Since future instalments of Smart City funds are subject to performance and are not guaranteed, the ULB will not be permitted to earmark future instalments to meet its equity contribution.
- iii. The utilization of Grant funds as equity contributions will not alter the relative shareholding of the State Government and the ULB, which will remain equal as per Mission guidelines.
- iv. It is clarified that the Government of India contribution to Smart Cities is strictly in the form of grant and the ULB is exercising its own discretion in utilizing these funds as its equity contribution to the SPV.

The SPV will also access funds from other sources such as debt, user charges, fees, surcharges, etc.

4. Delegation of powers to the SPV	3. Board of Directors
<p>4.1 One of the primary reasons for the creation of an SPV for the Smart City Mission is to ensure operational independence and autonomy in decision making and mission implementation. The Smart City Mission encourages the State Government and the ULB to adopt the following best practices to create empowered SPVs to the extent and as provided under the municipal act.</p> <p>4.1.1 Delegating the rights and obligations of the municipal council with respect to the Smart City project to the SPV.</p> <p>4.1.2 Delegating the decision making powers available to the ULB under the municipal act to an eminent body to the Chief Executive Officer of the SPV.</p> <p>4.1.3 Delegating the approval or decision making powers available to the Urban Development Department / Local Self Government department / Municipal Administration department to the Board of Directors of the SPV in which the State and ULB are represented.</p> <p>4.1.4 Delegating the matters that require the approval of the State Government to the State Level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) for Smart Cities.</p>	<p>The Board of Directors will have representatives of Central Government, State Government, ULB and Independent Directors, in addition to the CEO and Functional Directors. Additional Directors (such as representative of generalist) may be taken on the Board, as considered necessary. The Company and shareholders will voluntarily comply with the provision of the Companies Act 2013 with respect to induction of independent directors. Below, are given the broad terms of appointment and role of the SPV Board:-</p> <p>3.1 The Chairperson of the SPV will be the Divisional Commissioner/Collector/Municipal Corporation/Member Chief Executive of the Urban Development Authority as decided by the State Government.</p> <p>3.2 The representative of the Central Government will be a Director on the Board of the SPV and will be appointed by the MoUD.</p> <p>3.3 The CEO of the SPV will be appointed with the approval of the MoUD. The CEO will be appointed for a fixed term of three years and will be renewed only with the prior approval of MoUD. The functions of the CEO include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overseeing and managing the general conduct of the day-to-day operations of the SPV subject to the supervision and control of the Board. Entering into contracts or arrangements for and on behalf of the Company in all matters within the ordinary course of the Company's business. To formulate and submit to the Board of Directors for approval a Human Resource Policy that will lay down procedures for creation of staff positions, qualifications of staff, recruitment procedures, compensation and termination procedures. Recruitment and removal of the senior management of the Company and the creation of new positions in accordance with the Company's approved budget and the recruitment or increase of employees in accordance with the Human Resource Policy laid down by the Board. Supervising the work of all employees and managers of the Company and the determination of their duties, responsibilities and authority.
<p>5. The key functions and responsibilities of the SPV are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Approve and sanction the projects including their technical appraisal. Execute the Smart City Proposal with complete operational freedom. Take measures to comply with the requirements of MoUD with respect to the implementation of the Smart Cities programme. Mobilise resources within timelines and take measures necessary for the mobilisation of resources. Approve and act upon the reports of a third party Review and Monitoring Agency. Oversee Capacity Building activities. Develop and benefit from inter-linkages of academic institutions and organizations. Ensure timely completion of projects according to set timelines. Undertake review of activities of the Mission including budget, implementation of projects, and preparation of SCP and co-ordination with other missions / schemes and activities of various ministries. Monitor and review quality control related matters and act upon issues arising there-of. 	<p>3.4 The Independent Directors will be selected from the data bank maintained by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and preference will be given to those who have acted as independent directors in the Board of Companies fulfilling Clause 49 of the listing agreement of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).</p>

4. Delegation of powers to the SPV
<p>4.1 One of the primary reasons for the creation of an SPV for the Smart City Mission is to ensure operational independence and autonomy in decision making and mission implementation. The Smart City Mission encourages the State Government and the ULB to adopt the following best practices to create empowered SPVs to the extent and as provided under the municipal act.</p> <p>4.1.1 Delegating the rights and obligations of the municipal council with respect to the Smart City project to the SPV.</p> <p>4.1.2 Delegating the decision making powers available to the ULB under the municipal act to an eminent body to the Chief Executive Officer of the SPV.</p> <p>4.1.3 Delegating the approval or decision making powers available to the Urban Development Department / Local Self Government department / Municipal Administration department to the Board of Directors of the SPV in which the State and ULB are represented.</p> <p>4.1.4 Delegating the matters that require the approval of the State Government to the State Level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) for Smart Cities.</p>
<p>5. The key functions and responsibilities of the SPV are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Approve and sanction the projects including their technical appraisal. Execute the Smart City Proposal with complete operational freedom. Take measures to comply with the requirements of MoUD with respect to the implementation of the Smart Cities programme. Mobilise resources within timelines and take measures necessary for the mobilisation of resources. Approve and act upon the reports of a third party Review and Monitoring Agency. Oversee Capacity Building activities. Develop and benefit from inter-linkages of academic institutions and organizations. Ensure timely completion of projects according to set timelines. Undertake review of activities of the Mission including budget, implementation of projects, and preparation of SCP and co-ordination with other missions / schemes and activities of various ministries. Monitor and review quality control related matters and act upon issues arising there-of.

LAMPIRAN 2¹⁷**B. Non-conventional Sources of Finance**

Convergence with other urban sector schemes: Many of the sectoral schemes of the Government of India converge in the goal of Smart City Mission. Notable among them are: a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which was launched with the Smart City Mission on June 25, 2015, with the total outlay of Rs 500 billion for five years commencing from the fiscal year 2015-16. Five hundred cities are taken up under AMRUT with an objective of improving basic urban infrastructure including water supply, sewerage, public transport. Cities with a population of 100 thousand or above, State capitals and cities in hill states are included in this mission. b) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) aims at making India free from open defecation and achieving 100 per cent scientific management of municipal solid waste in 8041 statutory towns/ cities across States in the country. The targets set for the mission that have to be achieved by October 2, 2019 are: construction of 10.4 million individual household latrines, 252 thousand community toilet seats and 256 thousand public toilet seats; and the achieving of 100 per cent door-to-door collection and scientific management of municipal solid waste. c) National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) aims at preserving and revitalising the soul and unique

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character of heritage cities in India. In the first phase, with a total outlay of Rs 500 crore fully funded by the Central Government, 12 cities have been identified for development; d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana — Housing for All (Urban) is being implemented during 2015-22 and provides central assistance to municipalities and other implementing agencies through States/ UTs for: (i) rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation, (ii) credit linked subsidy, (iii) affordable housing in partnership and (iv) subsidy for beneficiary led individual house construction/enhancement. All these components are being implemented as centrally sponsored schemes except 'credit-linked subsidy' which is treated as central sector scheme.

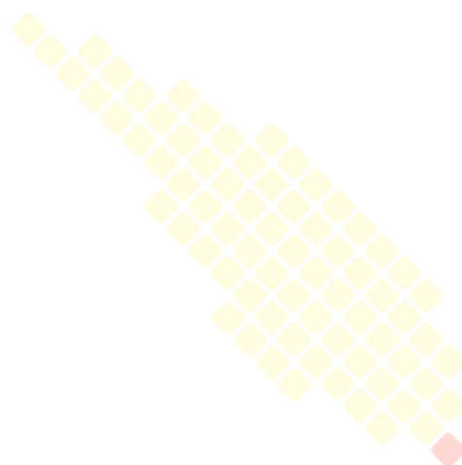
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be revenue bonds. These revenue bonds would have a maximum tenure of 30 years. In the process, the issuer has to appoint at least one merchant banker and a monitoring agency such as public financial institution or a scheduled commercial bank to monitor the earmarked revenue in the escrow account.

Pooled Finance Development Fund: Pooled financing is the cooperation between municipalities focusing on infrastructure investments through external debt sources. It does not curtail the decision making power of individual municipalities and is used as a complement to other sources of funding. The Government of India approved the Pooled Finance Development Fund scheme in 2006. It was initiated for not so big municipalities where financial expertise is often scarce which could be generated through cooperation. It could be structured in such a way that it reduces risk both for municipalities and the investors. At the same time, it provides incentives to improve the creditworthiness of municipalities. Tamil Nadu was the first in India which set up Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund (WSPP). On similar lines, Karnataka also created Karnataka WSPP.

Flexible Public Private Partnerships (PPP): Under PPP, the private sector is encouraged to mobilise technology, know-how, capital and other resources. This reduces the burden on the government to generate revenue necessary to finance these cities. The Government of India has been promoting PPP since 2006 to achieve self-sufficiency in terms of operational efficiency and service outreach. Moreover, this would improve the financial management capacities of the city management and value to citizens in terms of quality services on sustainable basis. During current Prime Minister's visits to various countries, many commitments of PPPs have been received in financing India's smart cities. These investments include technical assistance, capacity building and logistical planning to allocations for research and development (R&D) and information and communication technology (ICT) services. Furthermore, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), cleared in 2006, has been promoted, in big way, now. Under VGF, a grant is provided to support an infrastructure project which is justified economically but falls short of financial viability due to long

¹⁷ Sumber: Alok, V. N., & Vashist, A (2016). *Financing Smart Cities in India*. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 6(24),91-804



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States are expected to seek funds for projects outlined in the Smart City Proposal from multiple sources, including:

- States/ULBs' own resources from collection of user fees, beneficiary charges and impact fees, land monetization, debt, loans etc.
- Additional resources transferred as a result of acceptance of the recommendations of the fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC).
- Innovative finance mechanisms, such as municipal bonds with credit rating of ULBs, Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme, and Tax Increment Financing (TIF).
- Leverage borrowing from financial institutions, including bilateral and multilateral institutions, both domestic and external sources.

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- The National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF).
- Other Central Government schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission, AMRUT, National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY).
- Public-private partnerships (PPP) etc.

Each Smart City Proposal is required to include a 'Financial Plan' that provides extensive details of itemized costs, resource plans, revenue and payback mechanisms, plans for recovery of Operation and Maintenance costs, financial timelines, and plans for mitigating financial risk. The competence of this Financial Plan is an important criterion in judging the prospective of a potential 'smart city'.

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practice around smart cities, Smart Homes and oneM2M common service Layer platform suitability in Smart City.

- IET, which is the world's largest engineering institutions with Over 167,000 members in 150 countries. IET India had established an IOT Panel and SESEI expert was identified as the key personnel on standards to Chair their Working Group on Standards. SESEI continues to be the Chair of this IET IoT Panel WG on Standards, Policy & Legislation. SESEI expert also used this platform to publish a white paper highlighting work around the world especially by oneM2M around M2M/IoT.
- SESEI expert is also invited to become the Chair of India m2m + IoT Forum which is a M2M/IoT+ Smart City + Smart Village Focused Forum. SESEI usage this opportunity to promote EU work around M2M/IoT and Smart Cities.

9. Conclusion

Introducing the concept of smart cities in India is a great idea but due to lack of infrastructure and basic amenities, the cities might have to face a lot of challenges. As part of Smart City Mission, the government should try to attend to the basic issues of the nation such as implementing a proper drainage system, providing good water, sanitation and health care facilities etc.

India's Smart City Programme hopes to revolutionize city life and improve the quality of life for India's urban population. Smart city would require smart economy, bright people, smart organization, smart communication, smart engineering, smart transit, fresh environment and bright living. Nevertheless, with mass migration leading to basic publications, like water shortages and overcrowding, the rate at which these cities will be developed will be the key. Several initiatives are being led by the Government of India to convert 100 cities into smart cities. The government is concentrating on encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP) for successful implementation of the smart city project in India.

¹⁸ Sumber: Seconded European Standardisation Expert in India. (2018). Report on Smart City Mission - India

SESEI

Seconded European
Standardisation
Expert in India

Enabling Europe-India Cooperation on Standards

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LAMPIRAN 4¹⁹

Details of funds released by Government of India to States/UTs for Smart Cities
till 31 March 2018 under Smart Cities Mission

Amount Rs. in Crores						
S.N.	State	Name of cities	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	Total released
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	188	8	---	196
		Tirupati	2	92	102	196
		Kakinada	190	6	---	196
		Amaravati	---	---	18	18
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	---	194	2	196
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Paiohat	2	---	18	20
4	Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	196
5	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	---	17	19
		Bhagalpur	2	63	131	196
		Biharsharif	2	---	---	2
		Patna	---	---	18	18
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	196
7	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	196
		Bilaspur	2	---	18	20
		Naya Raipur	---	---	18	18

8	Daman & Diu	Diu	---	---	---	0
9	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	---	2	---	2
10	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	194	---	196
11	Goa	Panaji	2	---	110.2	112.2
12	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	---	18	20
		Ahmedabad	2	194	---	196
		Surat	2	194	---	196
		Vadodra	2	---	109	111
		Rajkot	2	---	19	21
		Dahod	2	---	17	19
13	Haryana	Karnal	2	---	17	19
		Ferozabad	2	92	102	196
14	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2	188	6	196
		Shimla	---	---	18	18
15	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	196
16	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	---	2	---	2
		Srinagar	---	---	18	18
		Jammu	---	---	18	18
17	Karnataka	Mangalore	2	---	109	111

¹⁹ Sumber: Ministry of Urban Development India. (2018). Details of funds released by Government of India to State/UTs for Smart Cities till 31 March 2018 under Smart City Mission. New Delhi

		Belagavi	2	194	---	196
		Shivamogga	2	---	109	111
		Hubballi-Dharwad	2	---	109	111
		Tumakuru	2	---	109	111
		Devanagere	2	194	---	196
18	Kerala	Kochi	2	194	---	196
		Thiruvananthapuram	---	---	18	18
19	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	---	---	---	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	188	8	---	196
		Indore	188	8	---	196
		Jabalpur	2	194	---	196
		Gwalior	2	92	102	196
		Sagar	2	---	18	20
		Satna	2	---	18	20
		Ujjain	2	92	102	196
21	Maharashtra	Pune-Chandwad	2	---	18	20

		Nashik	2	92	102	196
		Thane	2	62	132	196
		Greater Mumbai	2	---	---	2
		Amravati	2	---	---	2
		Solapur	2	194	---	196
		Nagpur	2	92	102	196
		Kalyan-Dombivli	2	92	102	196
		Aurangabad	2	92	102	196
		Pune	2	194	---	196
22	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2	---	109	111
23	Uttarakhand	Shimla	2	---	---	2
24	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	2	---	---	2
25	Nagaland	Kohima	2	---	109	111
26	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	190	6	---	196
		Raipur	2	---	188	190
27	Puducherry	Puducherry	2	---	98	100

28	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	---	194
		Jalandhar	2	---	27	29
		Amritsar	2	---	27	29
29	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	188	6	---	194
		Udaipur	161.2	34.8	---	196
		Kota	2	91	103	196
		Agmer	2	92	102	196
30	Sikkim	Namchi	2	---	109	111
31	Tamil Nadu	Genghok	---	---	17	17
		Tiruchirappalli	2	---	18	20
		Tirunelveli	2	---	18	20
		Dindigul	2	---	---	2
		Thangavel	2	---	109	111
		Thuppur	2	---	18	20
		Salem	2	---	109	111
		Vellore	2	---	109	111
		Coimbatore	2	188	6	196

		Madurai	2	---	109	111
		Erode	2	---	---	2
		Tyuthukudi	2	---	18	20
		Chennai	2	188	6	196
32	Telangana	Karimnagar	2	---	18	20
		Greater Warangal	2	92	---	94
33	Tripura	Agartala	2	63	131	136
34	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	2	---	---	2
		Aligarh	2	---	19	21
		Sahasganj	2	---	17	19
		Bareilly	2	---	---	2
		Pharr	2	---	36	38
		Kanpur	2	---	109	111
		Allahabad	2	---	19	21
		Lucknow	2	68.2	127.8	196
		Varanasi	2	---	109	111
		Ghazabad	2	---	---	2
		Agra	2	---	109	111
		Rampur	2	---	---	2

		Marru/Kabani II	---	---	2	2
35	Uttarakhand II	Dehradun	2	---	18	20
36	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	---	---	2
		Bahansagar	2	---	---	2
		Durgapur	2	---	---	2
		Haldia	2	---	---	2
Total			1487.2	4892.8	4498.8	10498.2

LAMPIRAN 5²⁰

K.14012/101(46)(2015-SCM-B-V
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development
Smart Cities Division

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 30th August, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Empanelment of consulting firms for "Providing Technical Assistance in generating additional revenue through 'Value Capturing Financing' (VCF) Tools for Smart City Development"

The Ministry of Urban Development provides technical support to the States/Cities in implementation of Value Capturing Financing (VCF) tools to generate additional revenue which will be used for implementation of Smart City Proposals. The Ministry of Urban Development has empanelled three consulting firms to provide technical assistance to generate additional revenue for States/Cities. The list of empanelled agencies is attached at Annexure.

A model Request for Proposal (RFP) to procure an agency from the empanelled list has also been prepared and can be downloaded from www.smartcities.gov.in/Download/DownloadRFP.aspx. The RFP is based on the OC&S method as per the World Bank guidelines. The RFP may be customised as per the requirements of the State/City. The States/Smart Cities may issue the RFP, at the earliest, to the empanelled agencies to procure agencies for providing technical assistance. The funding for the light house and fast track Smart Cities will be done under the Capacity Building for Urban Development (CBUD).


(G. Vijay Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Encl: As above

Tel: 23063217
Dr. Bhanu Pratap Singh, Under Secretary
Ministry of Urban Development
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

To
Principal Secretaries (UD)
Municipal Commissioners/CEOs of Light house and Fast track Smart Cities

Annexure to F.No. K.14012/101(46)(2015-SCM-B-A dated 30th August 2016

List of Empanelled Consulting Firms for "Providing Technical Assistance in generating additional revenue through 'Value Capturing Financing' (VCF) Tools for Smart City Development"

S. No.	Empanelled Consulting Firm
1	CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited Contact Person: Shri Mund Ganeshwala Director-Urban Practice, CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited Plot No. 44, Sector 44, Opposite Provident Fund Office, Gurgaon-122003 Phone: 0124 672 2472 Mobile: +919896256372 Email: mund.ganeshwala@crsil.com
2	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP Contact Person: Shri Pranavant Partner, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP 7 th Floor, Building 10B, DLF Cyber City Complex, DLF City Phase II, Gurgaon-122002 Phone: 0124 679 2000/2363 Mobile: +919873588906 Email: pranavanta@deloitte.com
3	Knight Frank (India) Private Limited in joint venture with PSP Financial Consultants Private Limited Contact Person: Shri Ajay Agarwal, Director-Planning and Infrastructure, Knight Frank (India) Private Limited 1505-08, 15 th Floor, Tower B, Signature Tower, South City-1, Gurgaon-122001 Phone: 0124 4075030/34 Mobile: +919899620019 Email: ajay.agarwal@knightfrank.com

²⁰ Sumber: Ministry of Urban Development India. (2016). Office Memorandum With Subject: Emanetment of consulting firms for "Providing Techinal Assistance in generating additional revenue through 'Value Capturing Financing' (VCF) Tools for Smart City Development. New Delhi

LAMPIRAN 6²¹

Update 31-05-2017

SCMRU

PPP projects in Smart Cities

- 16 PPP projects worth Rs. 1327.67 Crores have started implementation.
- 46 PPP projects worth Rs. 4267.71 Crores are at various stages of tendering process.

The detailed list of projects is given below:

Project-Work Started				
S No.	State	City	Project ID/Name/Type	Funds from PPP
1	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad-04-1 Smart Components(City Card Payment System)	84.00
2	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad-03-7 PPP Based Smart Rehabilitation in Jumaraj area(Smart redevelopment)	303.00
3	Gujarat	Surat	Surat-01-4 Automatic Fare collection system(Smart cards)	110.00
4	Gujarat	Surat	Surat-01-6 SMAC Center (SMArt City Center)(Centralized Command and Control Centre)	10.00
5	Gujarat	Surat	Surat-02-39 Biogas plant for organic waste(Waste processing and reuse including waste-to-energy or fuel)	5.00
6	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar-03-38 Project Bhubaneswar Urban Knowledge Centre (Development of open spaces, parks and gardens)	4.00
7	Karnataka	Belagavi	City Gas distribution through piped network	172.80
8	Maharashtra	Pune	Pune-04-16 Contract for implementation of street lighting has been awarded. Field survey work has started for the project.	90.00
9	NDMC	Delhi	NDMC-01-16 Mini Sewerage Treatment Plants (total 3.1 MLD Capacity)	37.33
10	NDMC	Delhi	NDMC-01-22 Rooftop Solar Panel on NDMC Buildings (1.816 MW)	16.00
11	NDMC	Delhi	NDMC-01-1 Smart Toilets (109 locations)	51.00

Update 31-05-2017

SCMRU

S No.	State	City	Project ID/Name/Type	Funds from PPP
12	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal-04-8 500 Light weight modern Cycles at 50 fully Automated Bicycles Stations to be launched in First Phase across the city.	2.93
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal-04-13 Real time tracking and fuel tracking system for Municipal VEH vehicles	1.79
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal-04-2 The project envisages implementation of 8 citizen services through a single intervention on PPP.	345.00
15	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Kakinada-02-3 Installation of roof top solar projects on Govt. buildings	28.00
16	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Kakinada-02-26 Development of piped gas network	14.00
Total				1,327.67

Projects – RFPs issued

S No.	State	City	Project ID/Name/Type	Funds from PPP
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Kakinada-02-6 100% IT Connectivity in the area[Optic Fibre Connectivity and Wi-Fi network]	4.40
2	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Kakinada-02-8 Smart Bus Shelters with Smart E-Toilets [Transport infrastructure (bus stops, traffic lights etc.)]	4.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam-04-6 Smart Signalling, traffic surveillance & CCTV surveillance	12.00
4	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	EOI for Designing, Setting up & Operating a Public Beaching Shoring System in Vishakhapatnam Smart City in Area Based Development on PPP Basis.	
5	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati-03-5 Construction of treatment plant-Cleaning & resection of hotel, development of parks	20.00
6	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati-03-2 Treatment plant at every area 04l -Cleaning and resection of drain, construction of embankment and	110.00

²¹Sumber: Ministry of Urban Development. (2017). PPP projects in Smart Cities

Update 31-05-2017				SCMHU
S No.	State	City	Project ID/Name/Type	Funds from PPP
8	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati-03-4 Embank filling and cutting, construction of concrete sloping wall with rock-filling, infrastructure work, solar, walkway, shops etc.	142.00
9	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati-03-5 Construction of base work by SPI for half area development, Construction of infrastructure work etc.	50.00
10	Assam	Guwahati	EDR for implementation of intelligent Street Poles in Guwahati under PPP-Model	
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad-03-10 Intermodal Transport hub near Rangpur	125.00
12	Gujarat	Surat	Surat-02-17 Affordable Housing (PPP) (1750 Units)(Sham redevelopment)	400.00
13	Gujarat	Surat	Surat-02-11 Smart Parking (Mechanized Parking)(Parking (including on-street and multi-level) car parks)	210.00
14	Gujarat	Surat	Surat-01-1 Integrated Traffic Control System & Area Surveillance Network (Intelligent traffic management)	10.00
15	Gujarat	Surat	Surat-02-35 Development of Multi Level Car Parking cum Commercial Complex in Umerwada, Surat City, Gujarat on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) Basis under Public Private Partnership (PPP)	210.00
16	Jharkhand	Ranchi	EDR for Selection of Consultant for implementing intelligent Poles for Smart City Projects in Ranchi on BOO/T model	
17	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal-04-3 Implementation and operation of mobile and web base integrated citizen service	3.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore-04-10 Parking Management (Firmware, Hardware, Software, App development, smart-cards) for MLCPI(Intelligent parking management)	2.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore-04-22/76/7776 Implementation of Intelligent Street Pole at Indore under PPP on DBOOT Model	195.95
20	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore-04-Subinstallation of Smart Poles with Camera, LED Lights	43.80
21	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore-04-Subinstallation of Smart Poles - CCCTV, City Dash-board, etc.	46.96

Update 31-05-2017				SCMHU
S No.	State	City	Project ID/Name/Type	Funds from PPP
24	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Jabalpur-03-19 Development of Multilevel Car Parking on D.B.F O.T. at Naudra Bridge in Jabalpur	18.84
25	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Jabalpur-03-20 Development of Multilevel Car Parking on D.B.F O.T. at Civic Centre in Jabalpur	12.00
26	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Jabalpur-02-5 Intelligent Poles on BOO/T model	300.00
27	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Request for Proposal Document (RFP) Development, Operation and Maintenance of Multi Level Car Parking and re-development of swimming pool on D.B.F O.T. at Bhawartal, Jabalpur	
28	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Jabalpur-04-44 Development, design, procurement, installation, operation and maintenance of the Cycle Sharing System	6.00
29	Maharashtra	Pune	Pune-01-3 100 Electric Buses	135.00
30	Maharashtra	Pune	Pune-04-16 Assured 24x7 electricity supply with significant improvement in sustainability and energy efficiency by implementing - 80%+ LED lighting	90.00
31	Maharashtra	Pune	Pune-04-15 Centralized Command and Control Centre	90.51
32	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur-02-1 6-Toilets with Bio-Digesters at 10 locations in RBD area under Smart City	5.05
33	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur-02-27 - Design, manufacture, supply, erection, testing and commissioning including warranty, operation and maintenance of Roof Top Solar PV power system on roof top of Government Buildings	6.80
34	Maharashtra	Thane	Thane-02-4 RFP for Appointment of a Private Operator on PPP Design Develop Implement Operate and Maintenance of Smart Solutions basis for On Street and Off Street Parking spaces, Thane.	27.00
35	NZMRC	Delhi	NZMRC-02-23 Supply, installation and maintenance of Smart Street Light Poles (75 Nos.) having provisions of Wi-Fi, Smart Warm LED Street Light, CCTV	1.45

S. No.	State	City	Project ID/Name/Type	Funds from PPP
			street and indoor Parking spaces in NDMC area on PPP model	
37	NDMC	Delhi	NDMC-02-29-RFP for Selection of Concessionaire for Design Development Implementation-Operation and Maintenance of Digital Interactive Information Panels to connect digitally with the online services provided by various government bodies in lieu of advertisement rights in NDMC.	
38	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar-02-29 Mission: Arun-Sham Redevelopment Projects- Bapuji Nagar, Kharimola Nagar, Shanti Nagar, Sahool Nagar Ahaan's opus[Sham redevelopment]	600.00
39	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar-02-10- Construction of Smart Multi Level Car Parking on Turnkey Basis (Design and Execution) Rajmahal Square and Bhubaneswar Multilevel Car Parking.	60.00
40	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar-04-15- Providing Common Payment Card System (PCS) under Build, Operate, Manage and Transfer mode.	23.76
41	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Development of Smart Solid Waste Sorting Centre in area of Jaipur	9.71
42	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur-02-14 Development of Smart Multi Level Car Park at Anaj Mandi Chandpole in AHD Area of Jaipur On PPP Basis	30.00
43	Rajasthan	Kota	Dusabhera Ground Land Parcel Development (Phase-I)	173.00
44	Rajasthan	Udaipur	New Wtph- Installation, Testing and Commissioning and Operating for 15 years under Hybrid Annuity Model of SPP's based on SBR Process having Provision for Reuse of 50% Treated Water of Udaipur Town	80.00
45	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Implementation of 2400 Water Supply System for a concession period of 25 years.	556.37
46	U/T	Panaji	Rfp for development, operations & maintenance including identification of locations for toilet facilities and allied works on ppp mode in Panaji, Goa	
Total				4,287.71



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LAMPIRAN 7²²

List of Projects of Rs. 100 Crore and above as per SCPs of 60 Smart Cities

S.No.	Name of City	ABO/PAN	Nature /Sector (if available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
1	Agra	ABO	Enhancing experience of accessing	Improvement of west gate, east and south gate corridors	197.27
2	Agra	ABO	Development of Mughal Museum	Museum	141.80
3	Agra	ABO	Development of Taj Orientation centre	Mass upgrader	211.82
4	Agra	ABO		Rehabilitation of major roads	160.00
5	Agra	ABO		Rehabilitation of minor roads	116.03
6	Agra	ABO	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	In-situ house upgradation	114.30
7	Agra	ABO	TOURIST FACILITIES	Street designing	168.00
8	Agra	ABO	Provision of tourist and mobility facilities		
9	Agra	ABO	Parking Management System	Multi-level Car parking	225.00
10	Ajmer	ABO	Green and Blue grid	Anasagar Promenade	110.69
11	Ajmer	ABO	Transportation & Mobility	Modernisation of Railway Station	110.00
12	Ajmer	ABO	Transportation & Mobility	Smart Parking	115.00
13	Ajmer	ABO	Transportation & Mobility	Road upgradation and Multi-level flyover	215.00
14	Ajmer	ABO	Transportation & Mobility	Remodelling Anasagar escape channel to Road	250.00
15	Ajmer	PAN		Integrated Traffic Management, Security & Surveillance system	173.07
16	Amritsar	ABO		ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY INCLUDING WASTE WATER RECYCLING & STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	335.44
17	Amritsar	ABO		MOBILITY & INTELLIGENT TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT	136.75
18	Amritsar	ABO		OPEN SPACE & VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN AREA	113.08
19	Amritsar	ABO		REDEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC AREAS/ENTRIES & FACILITIES BY DECONGESTING CITY CORE	202.33

S.No.	Name of City	ABO/PAN	Nature /Sector (if available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
20	Amritsar	ABO		RELOCATION OF POLLUTING DENSED URBAN CLUSTERS FROM CORE CITY	784.00
21	Amritsar	PAN		TRAFFIC & MOBILITY	656.90
22	Amritsar	PAN		INTELLIGENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	442.50
23	Amritsar	PAN		PIPED LOCAL GAS NETWORK DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	600.00
24	Hubballi-Dharwad	ABO	Economy Development	Renovation of core city market areas	114.78
25	Hubballi-Dharwad	ABO	Local Area Developmental	Transport Terminal Hub - with wi-fi enabled services	316.49
26	Hubballi-Dharwad	ABO	Basic Infrastructure Improvement	Underground ducting of Electrical/data with electrical smart metering	190.00
27	Hubballi-Dharwad	ABO	Basic Infrastructure Improvement	Affordable housing	103.52
28	Hubballi-Dharwad	ABO	Basic Infrastructure Improvement	Roof Top Solar	128.76
29	Hubballi-Dharwad	PAN	Smart IT	IS & Smart initiatives	130.00
30	Jalandhar	ABO		Water, Waste Water, Power and Utility Ducting	262.51
31	Jalandhar	ABO		Area Improvement	128.03
32	Jalandhar	ABO		Traffic circulation & pedestrian facilities	246.92
33	Jalandhar	ABO		Roof top Solar Power	197.44
34	Jalandhar	ABO	Burton Park Sport Hub	Stadium Cost	148.40
35	Jalandhar	ABO	Burton Park Sport Hub	Arena & Hotel	329.30
36	Jalandhar	PAN	ITS/PUPS	Cameras, Servers and Command & Control room	152.49
37	Jalandhar	PAN	SCBS	LED Street Lighting	140.25
38	Kalyan-Dombivli	ABO	Retrofit area	Kalyan station precinct improvement	426.75
39	Kalyan-Dombivli	ABO	Retrofit area	Processing and treatment at Limbade (waste to energy)	190.00

²² Sumber: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs India. (2017). List of Projects of Rs. 100 Crore and above as per SCPs of 60 Smart Cities. New Delhi

S.No.	Name of City	ABU/PAN	Nature /Sector (if available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
39	Kalyan-Dombivli	ABD	Retrofit area	Lake interlinking and redesigning of storm water drains	120.00
40	Kalyan-Dombivli	ABD	Retrofit area	Development of physical and social trunk infrastructure	115.30
41	Kalyan-Dombivli	PAN		City Service Management Centre- Smart water management	118.73
42	Kalyan-Dombivli	PAN		Safety and surveillance system	125.00
43	Gwalior	ABD	Heritage and Culture Module	Revitalizing Mahang Badi	120.00
44	Gwalior	ABD	Housing Module	Development of 308 Affordable Housing Unit on PPP under PMAY	294.48
45	Gwalior	ABD	Infrastructure Module	2x7 Power Supply	180.53
46	Gwalior	ABD	Infrastructure Module	Waste Water Management System including DEWATS	198.45
47	Gwalior	ABD	Mobility Module	Upgradation of Existing Road Network of Full Section Development	152.09
48	Gwalior	ABD	Sustainability Module	Solar Panels on Roof Tops of Public Building Facilities	151.92
49	Gwalior	PAN	Urban Transit Module	Rolling Stock	127.40
50	Kanpur	ABD	PROJECT UMBRELLA - 'SATAT'	Utility Duct (Electricity, Water, Sewer, DFC, Telecom, PNG)	147.15
51	Kanpur	ABD	Electricity Supply	Underground wiring & Strengthening of transformer	150.00
52	Kanpur	ABD	Electricity Supply	Strengthening and augmentation of Sewer network	338.35
53	Kanpur	ABD	PROJECT UMBRELLA - 'SWASTH'	Ganga Riverfront Development	125.42
54	Kanpur	PAN	PROJECT UMBRELLA - 'SATAT'	Waste assessment and disposal	100.00
55	Kanpur	PAN	PROJECT UMBRELLA - 'SWASTH'	Construction of New STPs and CTP	162.75
56	Katima	ABD		Urban Design - (Public plazas, Kiosks, Public amenities, Landscaping, Sculpture etc)	105.00
57	Katima	ABD		Multi services utility duct	112.99
58	Katima	PAN	URBAN MOBILITY	Rapconer	409.00

S.No.	Name of City	ABU/PAN	Nature /Sector (if available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
73	Mangaluru	ABD	Waste Water	100% waste water coverage with SCADA and connecting the waste water to STP for treatment and reuse	118.86
74	Mangaluru	ABD	Underground Wiring	PTDS projects	114.32
75	Nagpur	ABD	RESILIENT AND SMART INFRASTRUCTURE AGENDA	Utility Ducting	100.00
76	Nagpur	ABD	SMART MOBILITY AGENDA	Project Tender/URR (Road and NMT)	220.00
77	Nagpur	ABD	SMART AND INCLUSIVE/IN AGENDA - MODULE 3	Project "Normal Nag Bus"	150.00
78	Nashik	ABD	Green Field	Project Mang/ Path - Bridges and Roads	136.22
79	Nashik	ABD	Retro	Project Goda-Riverfront Development	109.66
80	Nashik	ABD	Retro	Project Parivahan-Transport, Parking & Traffic Management	155.08
81	Nashik	ABD	Retro	Project Mang/ Path - Road upgradation and construction	170.10
82	Nashik	PAN		Nashik Inveon-Water Supply Improvement	257.84
83	Nashik	PAN		Project Parivahan-Transport, Parking and Traffic Management	317.43
84	Nashik	PAN		Project Mang/ Path - Traffic and Parking management	297.70
85	Shivamogga	ABD	Improvement of Basic Infrastructure	Underground ducting	264.00
86	Shivamogga	ABD	Free Tourism & Cultural Hub Development	River front development	421.12
87	Shivamogga	ABD	Green & Sustainable Initiatives	Green Initiatives	148.84
88	Shivamogga	ABD	Green & Sustainable Initiatives	Sustainable initiatives	148.52
89	Thane	ABD	Improving mobility	New suburban station	289.00
90	Thane	ABD	Improving mobility	Multi-modal facility	267.00
91	Thane	ABD	Improving mobility	Teen haath naka junction improvement	239.00
92	Thane	ABD	Inclusive housing for 11 lakh population	Nature brownfield township	3,974.00
93	Thane	ABD	Enhancing natural habitat to better lives	1.5 km waterfront development	224.00

S.No.	Name of City	ABU/PAN	Nature /Sector (if available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
59	Kota	ABD		Integrated Road re-design - Arterial (16 km) + Others (165 km)	214.00
60	Kota	ABD		2x67 water supply and Rainwater harvesting	173.00
61	Kota	ABD		Sewerage and Septage Management	214.00
62	Kota	ABD		Economic Activities (Development of Clusters grounds)	175.00
63	Kota	PAN		Water Management (Smart metering + SCADA + Helium based leak detection)	189.00
64	Kota	PAN		Smart Integrated Transportation System (Smart intelligent transportation system, Smart parking, City wide-app/website, Command Control Centre with GPC n/w)	115.00
65	Madurai	PAN	Heritage Conservation and Open space Enhancements	Heritage Precinct Improvement - Cultural centers	148.00
66	Madurai	PAN	Heritage Conservation and Open space Enhancements	Streetscape redesign - pedestrian pathways, underground ducting, power & comen, Landscaping, street furniture etc.	186.00
67	Madurai	PAN	Visitor Amenities and Tourism Infrastructure	Bus Terminal Redevelopment - New M/CB, etc.	110.00
68	Madurai	PAN	Visitor Amenities and Tourism Infrastructure	Tourist Amenities - Tourist plaza, PIS info system, Wifi, etc.	130.00
69	Madurai	PAN	Basic Infrastructure Improvements	Water, Sewerage, STP, BWH, SWD	301.00
70	Mangaluru	ABD	Transport, Mobility & Walkability	Widening of Roads	150.00
71	Mangaluru	ABD	Transport, Mobility & Walkability	Upgradation of Roads with footpaths	150.00
72	Mangaluru	ABD	Energy Source & Management	Installation of rooftop solar on Govt buildings	203.32

S.No.	Name of City	ABU/PAN	Nature /Sector (if available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
94	Trivapoli	ABD	Complete Streets	Rejuvenating the existing road system to urban standards (167 Km)	170.24
95	Trivapoli	ABD	HOUSING & SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE- Multimodal Transport Hub	Hotel	167.50
96	Trivapoli	ABD	POWER	Underground electric wiring	226.51
97	Vellore	ABD	Electricity, Street Lights and Improved Distribution Systems Design- Electricity	Solar Roof Top	112.50
98	Vellore	ABD	Improved Mobility Services-Motorized & Non- Motorized Transportation Improvement Plans	Construction of Flyovers	110.00
99	Vellore	ABD	Enablers for Intelligent Solutions- ICT Solutions	WB - Model City	120.00
100	Vadodara	ABD		Multi utility duct	122.50
101	Vadodara	ABD		Place making	103.90
102	Vadodara	ABD		Reinvigoration of Vishwamitri Riverfront Influence Area	508.00
103	Vadodara	ABD		Sum free area	260.00
104	Vadodara	ABD		Development of City Square	175.00
105	Vadodara	PAN		Urban Mobility	125.60
106	Varanasi	ABD	Assured electricity supply with at least 10% of the Smart City's energy requirement coming from solar	Underground wiring to reduce to remove unwanted clutter on the streets through and implementation of smart metering (PDS)	431.96
107	Varanasi	ABD	Assured electricity supply with at least 10% of the Smart City's energy requirement coming from solar	Smart Sewerage System - SCADA System implementation	123.00
108	Varanasi	ABD	At least 80% of buildings (in redevelopment and green-field) should be energy efficient and green buildings	Culture cum Spiritual Convention Centre- International center for Art Gallery, Museum, IMAX Theatre, 1000 seater Auditorium, Music, Yoga & Diet hall	211.00

S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
109	Varanasi	ABD	Rejuvenation of Ghats	Rejuvenation of Ghats under CSR by CCI	110.00
110	Varanasi	ABD	Rejuvenation of Ghats	Inter Modal Hubs + including Footpath for pedestrians, Feeder Buses and Bicycles at 26 metro stations	100.00
111	Varanasi	PAN	Smart Parking	Development of smart parking at 8 locations integrated with charge stations and NMT parking in -3 level. The parking is also integrated with smart card and mobile app. Parking to be developed for multi use commercial activities	200.00
112	Ujjain	ABD	Religious and Cultural Hub	"Aradhana Path" - Religious Heritage Corridor	126.74
113	Ujjain	ABD	Knowledge and Economic Hub	"Ashray" - Skum/Mill Workers/Affordable Housing	478.84
114	Ujjain	ABD	"Project Uthaan" - Urban Infrastructure Development and Improvement	Waste Water Disposal and Management	149.53
115	Ujjain	ABD	"Project Uthaan" - Urban Infrastructure Development and Improvement	Mobility	125.99
116	Ujjain	ABD	"Project Uthaan" - Urban Infrastructure Development and Improvement	24X 7 Power Supply	297.66
117	Rourkela	ABD	Jatayat	Gateway to Rourkela (Transit complex, 2 multi-level smart parking -12 acres)	120.00
118	Rourkela	ABD	Green Rourkela	Smart Power Grid to reduce AT& C losses	107.00
119	Rourkela	ABD	Integrated Informal Settlement	Vernacular architecture affordable housing (8000 units)	280.00

S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
134	Tumakuru	ABD	Lively Public Space	Underground Ducting	196.00
135	Tumakuru	ABD	Health & Welfare	Redevelopment of Multi-Specialty Hospital with Medical College	300.00
136	Tumakuru	PAN	Integrated City Control Room	Street-lighting control system	201.00
137	Aurangabad	ABD	Infrastructure Development	Road Network incl. Cycle track	136.30
138	Aurangabad	ABD	Affordable Housing Development	MIG Housing	198.50
139	Aurangabad	PAN		Smart Street Lighting & Surveillance	168.90
140	Aurangabad	PAN		Smart Mobility	110.20
141	Bhubaneswar	ABD	TOD Sub-Plan projects for Railway Station Multimodal Hub, Lake Neutral	Railway Station Multi Modal Hub - Phase 1	245.00
142	Bhubaneswar	ABD	TOD Sub-Plan projects for Railway Station Multimodal Hub, Lake Neutral	Railway Station Multi Modal Hub - Phase 2	600.00
143	Bhubaneswar	ABD	Urban Mobility Sub-Plan for roads, cycle lanes, PBS and E-Rickshaw scheme	Project URBIS - Urban Regeneration through Bhubaneswar Streets	171.50
144	Bhubaneswar	ABD	Housing for All Sub-Plan	Jangpith Government Housing Redevelopment	1,260.00
145	Bhubaneswar	ABD	Housing for All Sub-Plan	Mission Abaso- Slum Redevelopment Project- Bapuji Nagar, Kharavela Nagar, Shanti Nagar, Sahned Nagar Abaso Yojna	840.00
146	Bhubaneswar	ABD	Technology For All Sub-Plan for City Wi-Fi Project, Smart metering and Digital Literacy	City Wi-Fi Project	105.00
147	Bhubaneswar	PAN	Traffic Management	Traffic Signalling with Area Based Traffic Control	101.57
148	Pune	ABD	Transport	Road and road widening	190.00
149	Pune	ABD	Transport	CBO Electric Buses	125.00
150	Pune	ABD	Transport	Redesign of streets	189.00
151	Pune	ABD	Transport	BRT	210.00
152	Pune	ABD	Electricity & Solar	Electricity distribution - Smart grid and metering	364.00
153	Pune	ABD		Riverfront development	100.00
154	Pune	PAN		IT connectivity	146.00
155	Pune	PAN	Transport	Adaptive Traffic Control System	123.00

S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
120	Rourkela	ABD	Vibrant Rourkela	Upgradation of markets (3 number- daily market, Wholesale market, Pangosh market) + Façade development, vehicle free zones, traditional vending zones	113.00
121	Rourkela	ABD	Vibrant Rourkela	One stop Rourkela (including Entrepreneur Center, Skill Development Center, Training center, Tribal art center and show rooms craft exhibition ect.)	196.02
122	Rourkela	ABD	Brahmani Riverfront	Brahmani riverfront development	129.11
123	Rourkela	ABD	Brahmani Riverfront	Construction of Bridge	150.00
124	Rourkela	PAN	Swachh Rourkela	Augmentation of Storm Water and Sewerage Network in Rourkela	438.09
125	Thanjavur	ABD	Open spaces	Urban forestry at Sevappanayakanavari	349.09
126	Thanjavur	ABD	Underground wiring	Underground utility trunk - 27 km	108.17
127	Salem	ABD	Traffic & Transport Management System	Bus terminal Development. Removal of encroachments and Construction of state-of-the art Transit Hub	215.00
128	Salem	ABD	Traffic & Transport Management System	Smart Parking: On street & MLCP Transit Hub & VOC marked	126.00
129	Salem	ABD	Traffic & Transport Management System	Streetscape redesign: Footpath, parking bays, street furniture, signage, landscape, paving, NMT zones, etc.	383.00
130	Salem	ABD	Development Projects	Commercial Tower Development	560.00
131	Tumakuru	ABD	Mobility & Accessibility Improvement- Transit Hub	Integrated Bus Terminal Redevelopment	174.00
132	Tumakuru	ABD	Improvement in Quality of Life- Public Utility Improvement	Water Supply System - 24/7 Water Supply	259.00
133	Tumakuru	ABD	Improvement in Quality of Life- Public Utility Improvement	Under Ground Drainage System	223.00

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S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
156	Jaipur	ABD	SMART HERITAGE & TOURISM	Adaptive reuse of heritage structures of old town hall to city museum + high end theatre	130.00
157	Jaipur	ABD	SMART & SUSTAINABLE CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE	Rehabilitation of old sewer line of Walled city area by trenchless technology	544.00
158	Jaipur	PAN	SMART MULTI-MODAL MOBILITY	PMIS	150.00
159	Jaipur	PAN	SMART SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	Waste to Energy	200.00
160	Surat	ABD	Water Supply Management & Quality	24 x 7 Water Supply & Water Quality	178.00
161	Surat	ABD	Sewerage	Novation of STPs with SCADA & Energy Generation	155.00
162	Surat	ABD	Sewerage	Recycling/ Reuse of Waste Water	100.00
163	Surat	ABD	Storm Water	Remodelling & Restructuring of existing creek to create open spaces with smart	200.00
164	Surat	ABD	Town Planning & Development	Smart Parking (Mechanized Parking)	210.00
165	Surat	ABD	Housing & Inclusiveness	Affordable Housing (PMAY) (1090 PWS/1950 LIG)	240.00
166	Surat	ABD	Housing & Inclusiveness	Affordable Housing (PPP) (15750 Units)	460.00
167	Surat	PAN		Surat IT-MAC (Integrated Transport-Mobility Administration Center) Intelligent Transit Management System Automated Traffic Control System	183.00
168	Surat	PAN		Automatic Fare collection system Automated Sliding Door at High Mobility Corridor & BRTS	166.00
169	Surat	PAN		Development of ERP with GIS Platform	107.00

S.No.	Name of City	ABO/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
170	Surat	PAN		Connected Surat (Wi-Fi-Surat : FTH Fibre to Home)	220.00
171	Kochi	ABO	WSS	Small bore sewer/ Vacuum system for onsite sanitation - Includes storage facility for treated water use for landscaping	110.00
172	Kochi	ABO	Housing	Integrated redevelopment of Slum Neelam	141.40
173	Kochi	ABO	Housing	Broadway Market and Ennakulam market Redevelopment and Mattancherry spice market	110.00
174	Kochi	PAN	24/7 Water Supply Pan-city	Intelligent Water Management Solutions for 24x7 Water Supply	621.00
175	Ahmedabad	ABO	Retrofitting Wadaj TOD	Intermodal hub	125.00
176	Ahmedabad	ABO	Retrofitting Wadaj TOD	Utility Network (Water, sewerage, drainage, roads, street lighting, etc)	385.00
177	Ahmedabad	ABO	Redevelopment Wadaj Slum	Wastewater Treatment Plant	125.00
178	Ahmedabad	ABO	Redevelopment Wadaj Slum	Residential & Allied Development (including internal utility network)	451.00
179	Ahmedabad	ABO	Smart Features	Other	548.00
180	Ahmedabad	PAN	Smart Transit Integrated Transit Management Platform + CCPS	Common Card Payment System (Smart Cards, readers, software, etc)	104.00
181	Ahmedabad	PAN	Command & Control Centre, OFC Network, and Integration of Services	Command & Control Centre + OFC Network connectivity	203.00
182	Ahmedabad	PAN	Command & Control Centre, OFC Network, and Integration of Services	Surveillance Equipment & Integration, Intelligent Traffic Management	107.00
183	Jabalpur	ABO	Area Planning - Redevelopment of Public Land	Compensatory Tenements Built-up	284.75
184	Jabalpur	ABO	Area Planning - Redevelopment of Public Land	Real-estate Sale Components Built-up	1,238.54
185	Jabalpur	ABO	Area Planning - Redevelopment of Public Land	Parking Built-up	502.04

S.No.	Name of City	ABO/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
205	Indore	ABO	Redevelopment of Public Land	Real estate Sale Components Built-up	1,418.35
206	Indore	ABO	Redevelopment of Public Land	Parking Built-up	615.88
207	Indore	ABO	Redevelopment of Public Land	Development Cost	133.14
208	Indore	ABO	Transport and Walkability	Road Development as per Street Design Guidelines	129.41
209	Indore	ABO	Transport and Walkability	Parking for Pedestrian Area	253.48
210	Indore	ABO	Power Supply - Source and efficiency	Solar Power Terrace Installations on Redevelopment Buildings	215.40
211	Indore	PAN		Traffic Management, Automated Traffic Control System, pedestrian activated signals at crosswalks, bicycle activated signals, Lane monitoring and control signs, Dynamic messaging boards and web/mobile applications with route information, Automated enforcement	141.00
212	NDMC	ABO	Urban Mobility & Smart Parking	Multi-level automated parking at IG Mang. Shivaji Terminal & near IOC Building	190.00
213	NDMC	ABO		Sensor based Common Service Utility Duct	150.00
214	NDMC	ABO		Roof-top solar panels	105.00
215	NDMC	PAN		Smart Grid and Energy Management (Jangam)	958.00
216	NDMC	PAN		Smart Grid Implementation	528.00
217	NDMC	PAN		40 MW Solar Power Projects	430.00
218	NDMC	PAN	Smart Water and waste-water Management	Pan-Smart Water and waste-water Management	190.42
219	Coimbatore	ABO	LAKE DEVELOPMENT COSTS	Slums development, inter-linkages	120.34
220	Coimbatore	ABO	Integrated Road re-design - Other Roads - 183 km	Foot path + Storm Drain	109.80
221	Coimbatore	ABO	Integrated Road re-design - Other Roads - 183 km	Road surfacing and signages	183.00

S.No.	Name of City	ABO/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
186	Jabalpur	ABO	Transport and Walkability	Road Development as per Street Design Guidelines	126.62
187	Jabalpur	ABO	Power Supply, Source and efficiency	Solar Power Terrace Installations on Redevelopment Buildings	188.27
188	Jabalpur	PAN	SWM-401D (Radio Frequency Identification) Components	OFC Cabling in utility duct and retrofitting	100.00
189	Vizakhapatnam	ABO		Underground wiring	250.00
190	Vizakhapatnam	ABO		Solar Roof Top	305.33
191	Vizakhapatnam	ABO		Shore protection along beach road	125.00
192	Vizakhapatnam	ABO		Beach beautification project	240.00
193	Vizakhapatnam	PAN		Pan City- Disaster + eGovernance	141.00
194	Solapur	ABO		Improvement in infrastructure for non-motorized transport redesigning of 126 km street sections	258.00
195	Solapur	ABO		Clean and efficient energy usage	154.00
196	Solapur	ABO		Efficient transportation	978.00
197	Solapur	ABO		Efficient waste water recycling	284.00
198	Solapur	PAN		Metering for water supply connections	180.00
199	Devanagere	ABO		Mandpet Area - Economic Regeneration - Area of 6 acres belonging to State Government to be developed as a sub-CBD zone with provision for 150 bedded Hospital, School, Parking and Commercial Area	372.90
200	Devanagere	ABO		Mandpet Area - Economic Regeneration	102.91
201	Devanagere	ABO		Underground Drainage Facility	161.01
202	Devanagere	PAN		Intelligent Urban Mobility System & Secure Environment	459.35
203	Indore	ABO	Redevelopment of Public Land	Slum Housing Built-up	232.76
204	Indore	ABO	Redevelopment of Public Land	Compensatory Tenements Built-up	270.33

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S.No.	Name of City	ABO/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
222	Coimbatore	ABO	Housing for all and Social Infrastructure	Housing for all and Social Infrastructure	192.50
223	Kakinada	ABO	Housing	Construction of 3200 Pucca Households which are Semi-Pucca	153.60
224	Kakinada	ABO	Energy Source	Installation of roof top solar projects on Apartments	112.80
225	Kakinada	ABO	Wastewater Management	Construction of 340km sewerage network and 11 MLD STP	264.81
226	Kakinada	ABO	Storm water Drainage	Construction of 254km (both sides of roads) SW Drains including outfalls and culverts	307.04
227	Kakinada	PAN		ICT Based Urban Services	126.00
228	Belagavi	ABO	Environment, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy	UGI - LT Cabling	168.00
229	Belagavi	ABO	Non Motorized Transport,Walkability, Network Connectivity, MSCP, Para Transit	Carriageway Improvement	125.50
230	Belagavi	ABO	Urban Mobility	Improvement of Central Bus Terminus & City Bus Terminus	110.00
231	Belagavi	ABO	Urban Mobility	Flyover	129.00
232	Belagavi	ABO	Urban Mobility	ROB	101.00
233	Belagavi	ABO	Sewerage System	Construction of STP , Uncovered UGO, Improvement/Rehabilitation of sewerage lines	156.00
234	Belagavi	PAN	Environment, Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	Solar Rooftop Paneling (10MW)	195.00
235	Belagavi	PAN	Environment, Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	Wind Power Generation (10 MW)	186.00
236	Belagavi	PAN	Environment, Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	UGI - HT Line	316.77
237	Belagavi	PAN	Water Supply & Waste Water Management	24x7 Water Supply - Phase I	427.00
238	Belagavi	PAN	Traffic, Transport & Mobility	Bus Terminals With Multi-Utility Facilitation Centers	130.00
239	Belagavi	PAN	Natural Gas Distribution	City Gas Distribution	150.00
240	Udaipur	ABO	WALLED CITY	Sewerage	139.00
241	Udaipur	ABO	WALLED CITY	Power Supply	129.00
242	Udaipur	ABO	WALLED CITY	Drains, Relaying road & utility duct	148.00
243	Udaipur	ABO	WALLED CITY	Walled City Transport Infra	138.00

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S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
244	Guwahati	ABD	Mora Bharalu River project	Treatment Plant at every one Kilometer	421.00
245	Guwahati	ABD	Bharalu River project	Treatment Plant at every one Kilometer	296.00
246	Guwahati	ABD	Brahmaputra Riverfront Project	Embankment (filling and cutting of earth)	532.00
247	Guwahati	ABD	Deepar Beel Project	Beel Work - Development for half area	250.00
248	Guwahati	PAN	ICT Project on Public Transport System	Development of ICT application	150.00
249	Guwahati	PAN	Bus Stop Wholly developed by Private organizer (100%) on BOT Model	Construction of Bus Bay & Bus Stop with all facilities on all two lane roads	432.00
250	Chennai	ABD	Electrical Network	Electrical & ICT utility Corridor	172.50
251	Chennai	ABD	Water Supply	Reliable source augmentation (Desalination Plant) for 24 X 7 water supply	173.33
252	Chennai	ABD	Storm Water Drainage	Augmentation of existing storm water network	117.00
253	Chennai	ABD	Pedestrian Friendly Pathways & Non- Motorised Transport	MLCPs with ICT application	120.00
254	Chennai	PAN	ICT for Non Motorized Transport	Street light monitoring system	248.47
255	Chennai	PAN	ICT for Non Motorized Transport	Intelligent Traffic Management System	100.00
256	Ludhiana	ABD	Landscaping & Signages	Roof-top Solar Installation	252.52
257	Ludhiana	ABD	Landscaping & Signages	Diverted BRT along Ferozpur Road	190.00
258	Ludhiana	ABD	Landscaping & Signages	BRT Stops	125.00
259	Bhopal	ABD		Electricity provision and Energy Efficiency (Assured electricity supply with at least 10% of the energy requirement coming from solar, Smart metering, Energy efficient street lighting, Energy efficiency for 80% of buildings)	120.00

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S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
265	Imphal	ABD		Multi Level Car Parking Cum Office (Comm)	157.10
266	Imphal	ABD		Road Geometry and Junction Design	169.80
267	Imphal	ABD		Other Interventions	157.10
268	Imphal	ABD		Other Tourism Interventions	165.30
269	Imphal	ABD		Other Facilities	108.30
270	Imphal	PAN		Smart Mobility	189.30
271	Paraj	ABD		Provision of basic services in entire area (24hrs)	330.50
272	Ranchi	ABD		Transport & Circulation (Roads) with Pedestrian facility duct for utilities including gas line, power line, Optical Fibre, provision for sewerage & drainage	209.83
273	Ranchi	ABD		Power Supply, Source & Efficiency	108.12
274	Ranchi	ABD		Transit Hb/Lumtre	184.10
275	Ranchi	ABD		Smart Administrative & Command Centre (SACC)	149.02
276	Ranchi	ABD		Convention Centre	230.00
277	Newtown Kolkata	ABD	PROJECT SAVE & SAFE WATER	Rain water harvesting	180.61
278	Newtown Kolkata	ABD	PROJECT SAVE & SAFE WATER	Water Management	122.17
279	Newtown Kolkata	ABD	PROJECT MOBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY	Non-Motorised Transport and Battery Operated Vehicles	182.00
280	Newtown Kolkata	ABD	Capacity Building, implementation, contingencies, project management	Capacity Building, implementation, contingencies, project management	153.76
281	Rajpur	ABD	MORE SUDHRID(strengthened) INFRASTRUCTURE	24x7 electric supply with installation of SCADA	366.01
282	Rajpur	ABD	MORE JAL (Water)	Redesigning revamped storm water Drain network	124.00
283	Rajpur	ABD	MORE HARSHAR (Green)	Urban Plaza & Market redevelopment at Sans Margi	982.74
284	Rajpur	ABD	MORE HARSHAR (Green)	Market Redevelopment: Multiutility Buildings	1,026.17

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S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
260	Bhopal	ABD		ICT (Robust IT connectivity and digitalization, Intelligent traffic management, Smart parking, Safety of citizens, Additional Smart Applications)	150.00
261	Bhopal	ABD		Housing (Development of Govt., Affordable, EWS and LIG housing, 15% affordable housing)	922.00
262	Bhopal	PAN		Smart Unified Governance (Ease of doing Business applications, Citizen engagement and grievance module, City level application and smart dashboard, Data Analytics and MIS, City Level GIS, Mobile service delivery, Waste to Energy conversion, GPS based garbage vehicle tracking, Asset and operation management system, RFID tagging of garbage bins, Waste network simulation, GIS based grievance redressal, Geo-fencing of assets)	200.00
263	Bhopal	PAN		Intelligent Street Lighting (Intelligent street light with scheduling, surveillance and SOS, Environment and water level sensors, Wi-Fi, Intelligent shopping apps, Smart phone detection, Interactive digital signage)	448.21
264	Bhopal	PAN		Miscellaneous (Landscaping, Flyovers to approach site, Development of public utilities)	627.00

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S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
285	Rajpur	ABD	MORE PARIVAHAN (Transport)	MRCC defining edge road loop to be converted to new street section design based on space allocated on priority to various user groups(Vehicles, NMT, Pedestrian). Restructured intersection design and 'More Chausap' .	174.74
286	Rajpur	ABD	MORE PARIVAHAN (Transport)	Development of smart parking at 13 locations integrated with charge stations and NMT parking and networked on a common middleware platform for integration with RCCC and front end app for Citizens Park-in-Rajpur.	213.24
287	Rajpur	ABD	MORE PARIVAHAN (Transport)	Road widening, constructing traffic islands and landscaping at major junctions. Integrated street section with underground common service corridor	140.47
288	Rajpur	PAN	MORE ITMS	Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS): IT tools for traffic management, enforcement and surveillance at 46 intersections identified by the traffic police department.	120.00
289	Lucknow	ABD	Drainage	Strengthening & Augmentation of Network	161.00
290	Lucknow	ABD	Electricity	Underground distribution cabling & relocation of transformers	156.00
291	Lucknow	ABD		Gomti River Front Development	113.00
292	Lucknow	ABD	Sewerage	Strengthening & Augmentation of network	280.00

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S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
293	Lucknow	ABD	MOBILITY	Integrated Traffic Management System	476.58
294	Dharamshala	ABD		Smart parking at 22 locations (including commercial at 10 locations)	422.30
295	Dharamshala	ABD	Retrofit of roads and streets	Walkable roads and streets (including utilities)	357.53
296	Dharamshala	ABD		Underground cabling	111.00
297	Dharamshala	ABD	Housing and Community Facilities	Beneficiary led Housing, In-situ rehabilitation and Shelter for Urban Homeless	219.23
298	Chandigarh	ABD	Power	Renewable energy plants (roof top solar)	140.00
299	Chandigarh	ABD	Transportation	Electric Buses (Refurbishment of Existing Buses)	152.00
300	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Exhibition Center	120.02
301	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Convention Center	326.92
302	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Hotel	1,312.45
303	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Office Space (Grade A)	1,251.88
304	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Retail	779.71
305	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Comic Area	291.90
306	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Residential Affordable Housing	320.83
307	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Hostel Facility	171.39
308	Chandigarh	ABD	Sector 43 Urban Retrofit Development	Integrated Broadway, Fnb, Entertainment	285.74
309	Port Blair	ABD	TOURISM FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT	Marine Esplanade	150.00
310	Port Blair	ABD	PROJECT NORMAL	Service core trench	175.00
311	Bhagalpur	ABD		River Front Development	107.50
312	Bhagalpur	ABD		Market Development & Skill Training	123.00
313	Bhagalpur	ABD		Improve vehicular movement and decongestion of roads	138.50
314	Bhagalpur	ABD		Development of UG sewerage system with SBR STP	119.41

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S.No.	Name of City	ABD/PAN	Nature /Sector (If available)	Project Name	Amount (Rs. Crores)
315	Bhagalpur	ABD		Robust Power Infrastructure	114.26
316	Agartala	ABD	Redevelopment of Akhura Gol Chakkar Area	Commercial, Trade and Recreational Hub	257.00
317	Agartala	ABD	Redevelopment of Akhura Gol Chakkar Area	Mixed Housing Development	295.00
318	Agartala	ABD		Utility Trench	333.95
319	Agartala	ABD		Upgradation of Major Roads along with Pathways & Cycle Tracks	130.00
320	Warangal	ABD	EXTENDED BUSINESS DISTRICT-LIVABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS	Sewerage Collection & Waste water recycling	125.30
321	Warangal	ABD	SMART MOBILITY	Public Transit Corridor Improvement	407.10
322	Warangal	ABD	SMART MOBILITY	Retrofitting other roads, 36.3 km	110.90
323	Warangal	ABD	SMART MOBILITY	TSRTC Bus Stand Redevelopment	610.70
324	Warangal	ABD	SMART MOBILITY	Multi level Parking	295.60
325	Warangal	ABD	GREEN URBANISM	Solar Mission	178.70
326	Warangal	ABD	SMART CENTRAL WARANGAL	Safe and Assured Electricity Supply	443.60
327	Fardabad	ABD	BASIC MOBILITY	Civil cost for fly over connection	142.00
328	Fardabad	ABD	SMART & SUSTAINABLE CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SECTORS	Underground cabling	276.00
329	Fardabad	ABD	SMART URBANISM	Mixed Use Development (including Multimodal hub mix use, mixed use development in other vacant plots, skill development centre and innovation and incubation lab)	965.00

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LAMPIRAN 8²³

unsustainable. This is because though JNNURM failed to make our cities financially sustainable, it was a revenue and other reforms linked incentive funding scheme and some resource mobilisation efforts by municipal bodies did take place but these new funding schemes especially Smart Cities Mission will be funding cities without such conditionalities on municipal bodies. Out of all these schemes of GOI and several other schemes of State Governments, only SCM is taken here as a case study to demonstrate the fact that like in the past, **Indian Cities are financed in unsustainable way at present and will be financed in unsustainable way in near future at least.** SCM is also taken to illustrate the fact because analysis of SCPs of 60 Cities indicate that it is the most exclusionary, financially unsustainable and cost inefficient scheme as enumerated below –

Absence of Concept of Financial Sustainability in SCM and its Guidelines

'Financial sustainability' has been mentioned only at one place (see Figure 1) in the smart city plan format but it is neither defined nor the financial sustainability indicators or parameters which will be considered while analysing the SCP of the city have been outlined in the guidelines or other smart city mission documents. Similarly it is not made clear whether financial sustainability of SCP will be examined or not? Financial sustainability has not been made mandatory condition or prerequisites to receive funds.

Figure A: Mention of Financial Sustainability in Smart City Plan Preparation Guidelines

38. RESOURCES PLAN

Describe the financing sources, the own-sources of income, the financial schemes of the Central or State governments for which your city/SPV is eligible, which can be used to fund the SCP proposals and pay back loans. Briefly describe an action-plan for resource improvement to make the ULB **financially self-sustaining** (max. 1500 words)

ULBs have not complied with submission of An Action Plan to achieve Financial Sustainability

The review of all 60 SCPs have clearly indicated that barring some exceptions, ULBs have not submitted an action-plan for resource improvement to make the ULB financially self-sustaining as was asked in Smart City Proposal format. This fact can be noticed from SCPs by even a layman and the reality is all these SCPs have got approved without asking any further explanation or raising any doubt about the action-plan submitted for making the ULB financially self-sustaining.

Smart City Proposal and its Cost disproportionate to ULBs financial standing

The first and foremost financial sustainability distortion or unsustainability is with regard to annual financial outlay or cost of the proposed SCP and annual average revenue or operating receipts of the ULB. The variation is extreme. For example in case of Pune City, the annual cost of its smart city proposal implementation is just 20 per cent²³ of Pune cities average annual revenue while in case of

²³Sumber: Joshi, R. (2017). *Transforming India 2030 – Financing Strategies for achieving Sustainable Cities. Transforming India 2030: Strategies for Sustainable Development Goals*

Dharmashala City annual cost of its smart city proposal implementation is whopping 77 times²⁸ of average annual revenue of the ULB.

If annual cost of smart city plan implementation is compared to operating surplus (operating receipts – operating expenditure) then picture looks very grim / absurd because around 40 cities out of 60 cities do not have operating surplus. In case of Dharmashala if it is compared to annual operating surplus of Rs. 50 lacs then SCP annual cost will be 926 times but in case of Pune average annual operating surplus is of Rs. 1500 crore and annual SCP cost will be little higher but just 35 per cent of operating surplus.

The impact of disproportionate SCPs will be disastrous on such financially weak cities (which are almost 40 out of 100 cities) in both circumstances – successful or unsuccessful implementation of SCP. For example if in case of Dharmashala, its SCP gets successfully implemented then that City will have infrastructure of Rs. 2310 crore, then Dharmashala ULB will not be able to recover annual operation and maintenance cost of such a big investment from its 15000 tax payers (direct beneficiaries) as it will be too high for them to bare. In the second unfortunate scenario where SCP does not get implemented as per plan then a city / a ULB will not have adequate / complete infrastructure or it may get infrastructure which is less and much more costlier than what was envisaged.

Miniscule Resource Contribution of ULBs to Smart Cities' Plans

The second financial sustainability distortion or unsustainability of SCPs of ULBs is with regard to funding structure of SCM and ULBs lack of capacity to put in their designated share of resources as per SCM guidelines. The close analysis of resource plans submitted by 60 ULBs for funding their SCPs shows that most of the ULBs have not fulfilled mandatory condition of putting 25 percent share that is Rs. 250 crore from their own funds for financing SCP. Only 10 out of 60 cities (cities from Gujarat and Maharashtra) of 60 cities have fulfilled this mandatory conditions. As other ULBs lacked financial resources, their respective State Governments have shouldered responsibility of putting ULBs share by providing them additional / special grant. All 60 cities together will be contributing only 6.2 per

Miniscule Resource Contribution of ULBs to Smart Cities' Plans

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Exclusionary or Non-inclusive Scheme with Unsustainable Development Cost in terms of Per Capita and Per Sq. Km. Area

The 60 winner cities of Smart cities challenge constitute 18.7 per cent of total urban population (70.5 million out of 377 million) of India in 2011. Out of this 70.5 million population, the direct beneficiaries residing in ABD area are 6.16 million. In other words just 8.74 per cent of the population of these 60 cities or 0.02 per cent population of total urban population is covered under Area Based Development (ABD) component and on such a small population Rs. 104000 crore are going to be spent. The average per capita cost of proposed ABD is thus around Rs. 169072 ranging from minimum of Rs. 23467 for Ludhiana City to Rs. 1256636 for Chandigarh City followed by New Town Kolkata with proposed Per Capita Development cost of Rs. 986945.

²⁸ Dharmashala – SCP of Rs. 2318 crore = annual expenditure = Rs. 463 crore. Annual average operating revenue of Dharmashala Rs. 6 crore = Rs. 463/6 = SCP 77 times larger than operating revenue.

Unreliability of the Various Resources Proposed and Resource Plan

Last but very important unsustainability aspect is with regard to feasibility of raising proposed funds through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. 52 ULBs out of 60 have proposed to raise in all Rs. 31858 crore through Public Private Partnership (PPP) Though India has many successful PPP projects at national and state level but there are not many successful examples at urban local body level due to many factors – such as lack of capacity among ULBs and among the private entrepreneurs, lack of appropriate revenue model, lack of appropriate sharing of risk, proximity to people etc. The second doubtful resource is land monetisation, Rs. 16091 Crore that is 10.85 per cent resources have been estimated from this resource to fund SCFs.

Transforming India 2030 – Financing Strategies for achieving Sustainable Cities

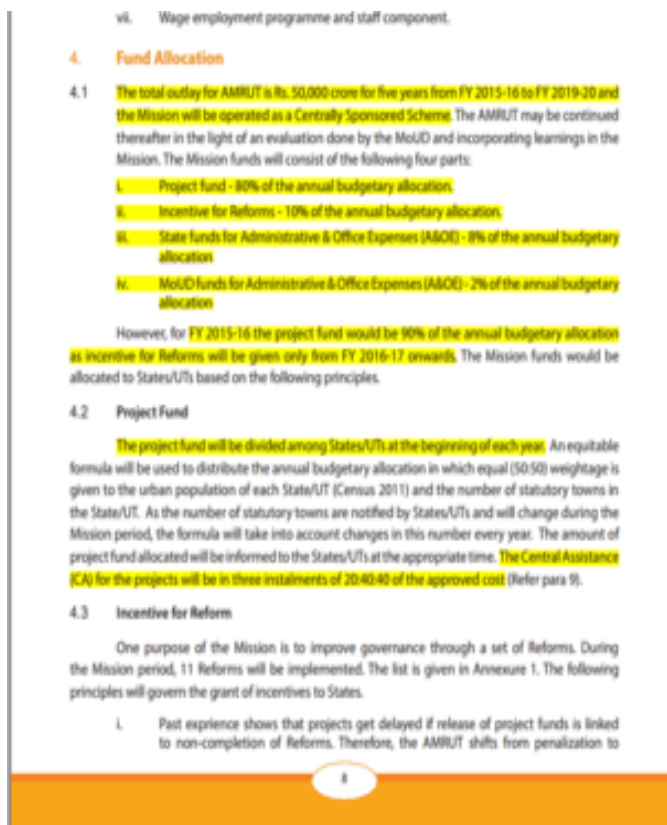
The foregone discussion has clearly established the fact that over the years India has increasingly financed its cities in financially unsustainable manner and at present and in near future same financing strategies are continuing.

India has financed its cities in an unsustainable manner or through unsustainable financing strategies means –

- Higher level governments especially after 2002 have devolved more and more free (without hard budgetary constraints and financial cum performance accountability) funds to municipal bodies which has resulted into higher and higher dependence of municipal bodies on higher level governments which has reached 55 per cent in actual terms by 2012 and as a


 The logo for ITERA (Indonesian Tropical Ecosystem Research and Assessment) features a stylized graphic of a tree or plant composed of yellow and red diamond shapes above the word "ITERA" in a large, bold, grey serif font.

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LAMPIRAN 9²⁴

²⁴Sumber: Ministry of Urban Development India. (2015). Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Guidelines.

Incentivisation. Ten percent of the annual budget allocation shall be kept apart and given to the States/UTs every year as incentive for achievement of Reforms. The Mission will give incentives for the previous year at the start of the succeeding Financial Year (FY). The States/UTs shall do the self-assessment in the prescribed procedure given in Table S.5 of Annexure 2. The National Mission Directorate, on receipt of the self-assessment, will announce the award of incentive to the States.

- The incentive fund is an add-on to the existing fund provided by the MoUD and its matching funds will be required to be given by the States/UTs.
- The State High Power Steering Committee (SHSPSC) will decide the use of the incentive amount. The incentive award will only be used in Mission cities on admissible components of the AMRUT, including new projects. The SHSPSC will inform the MoUD of the use of incentive funds on projects.
- The incentive cannot be used as the State share in project in the AMRUT, but can be used by the UTs for their project funding.
- Unutilised funds for Reform incentives will be transferred to Project Fund every year.

4.4 State Fund (Administrative & Office Expenses)

- The funds will be allocated to all States/UTs on the equitable formula given in para 4.2.
- The use of these funds will be recommended by the SHSPSC and will form a part of the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).
- This fund will be utilised for capacity building programmes and will not be used for purchase of vehicles, construction and maintenance of buildings, provision of power, payment of salary and purchase of furniture and fixtures, etc.
- Hiring of professionals and support teams on contract to support the implementation of Mission at all levels will be permissible as set out in the guidelines and after following fair and transparent procedures.
- The funds for capacity building will be released in similar instalments as given for project funds above.
- Taking up activities connected to E-Municipality as a Service (E-MaaS).
- Displaying the logo and tagline of AMRUT prominently on all projects.
- Institutional arrangements that support Mission Implementation will be eligible to be funded from this fund, including ongoing Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) and Independent Review & Monitoring Agencies (IRMA).

4.5 MoUD Fund (Administrative & Office Expenses)

- The fund will be utilised at the National Mission Directorate level (including the Urban Transport Division) for capacity building. Mission Directorate, covering National & regional workshops, giving awards and recognition of best practices, up-scaling and replication of best practices and smart solutions, commissioning of research

Annexure 4: Score Card for Cities/States

(To be Submitted Quarterly)

Progress on Mission Objectives (State Level)

Section	TSB	Baseline	Mission Target	Target VS date	Achievement

Resource mobilisation (City Wise)

Name of City	Source	Mission Target	Target VS date	Achievement
City Name	Govt			
	States			
	UTB			
	Others			
City Name	Govt			
	States			
	UTB			
	Others			

Implementation Status (Project Wise)

Project Name (also Capacity Building)	Actual Progress	Unit	Mission Target	Target VS date	Achievement
Project 1	Physical progress	%			
	Financial progress	%			
	Amount disbursed VS date	Rs. Crore			
Project 2	Physical progress	%			
	Financial progress	%			
	Amount disbursed VS date	Rs. Crore			

Annexure 5: Utilization Certificate Format (City Wise)

Form of Utilization Certificate

S. No.	Letter No. and Date	Amount (Rs.)	Certified that out of Rs. _____ of Grants-in-aid sanctioned during the year _____ in favour of _____ under this Ministry/Department letter No. _____ given in the margin and Rs. _____ on account of unspent balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs. _____ has been utilized for the purpose of _____ for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs. _____ remaining unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government (vide No. _____ dated _____) will be adjusted towards the grants-in-aid payable during the next year _____.
	Total		

Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grants-in-aid was sanctioned have been duly fulfilled/are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of checks exercised:

- 1.
- 2.

(Municipal Commissioner/Head of the ULB)

Date: _____

1. Date of release of ACA by Govt -
2. Date of release of ACA to ULBs -
3. Date of release of State share to ULBs -

Annexure 6: Project Funds Request

6.1 Project Wise Installment Release request to be submitted by ULB to State

1	Name of Project							
2	Date of approval by MPM							
3	Completion Date	Scheduled Date						
		Revised Date, if any						
4	Approved Cost							
5	Tendered Cost							
6	ACA Releaseable based on Approved Cost							
7	Release of Central/State/ULB share (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Share		Due	Released			
		ACA + State + ULB						
	Installment	Central share		State share		ULB share		Others share
		Due	Released	Due	Released	Due	Released	Due
	First							
	Second							
	Third							
	Total	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
8	Utilization Certificate submitted by Commissioner, Revenue		Rs. _____ (in words)					

LAMPIRAN 10²⁵²⁶²⁷

F. No. K-16012/02/2018/AMRUT-IIB
Government of India
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
AMRUT Division

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 17th January, 2019

To,

The Pay & Account Officer (Sectt.)
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

Subject: Release of Rs. 10,40,00,000/- (Rs. Ten Crore Forty Lakh only) as reform incentive to Government of Andhra Pradesh for issuance of Municipal Bonds of Rs. 80 crores by Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation for the financial year 2018-19

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to convey the sanction of the Competent Authority for the release of an amount of Rs. 10,40,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Crore Forty Lakh only) to Government of Andhra Pradesh. This amount is being released as incentive for issuance of Municipal Bonds by Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation for Rs. 80 crores for financial year 2018-19 under AMRUT.

2. The aforesaid release will be governed in terms of the following principles/conditions :

- I. The incentive fund is an additionality and no matching funds will be required to be given by the State/ULB.
- II. The full incentive amount will be paid in one lump sum and will be credited in the escrow account opened by the concerned ULB for this purpose.
- III. This release will be governed in terms of provisions of GFR.

3. No Utilization Certificate is pending at this stage in respect of above incentive.



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²⁵Sumber: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs India. (2019). Released of Rs. 10,40,00,000/- (Rs. Ten Crore Forty Lakh only) as reform incentive to Government of Andhra Pradesh for issuance of Municipal Bonds of Rs. 80 crores by Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation for the Financial year 2018 – 19. New Delhi.

²⁶Sumber: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs India. (2019). Released of Rs. 26,00,00,000/- (Rs. Twenty Six Crore Forty only) as reform incentive to Government of Gujarat for issuance of Municipal Bonds of Rs. 200 crores by Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation for the Financial year 2018 – 19. New Delhi

²⁷Sumber: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs India. (2019). Released of Rs. 6,10,00,000/- (Rupees. Six Crore Ten Lakh Only) as Reform incentive to Govt. of Assam. This amount is being released as incentive for achievement of Reform milestone mandated for financial year 2018 – 19 as per para 4.3 of the Guidelines of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

F. No. K-160012/02/2018/AMRUT-IB
Government of India
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
AMRUT Division

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 30th January, 2019

To,

The Pay & Account Officer (Sectt.)
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

Subject: Release of Rs. 26,00,00,000/- (Rs. Twenty Six Crore only) as reform incentive to Government of Gujarat for issuance of Municipal Bonds of Rs. 200 crores by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation for the financial year 2018-19.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to convey the sanction of the Competent Authority for the release of an amount of Rs. 26,00,00,000/- (Rs. Twenty Six Crore only) to Govt. of Gujarat. This amount is being released as incentive for issuance of Municipal Bonds by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for Rs. 200 crores for financial year 2018-19 under AMRUT.

2. The aforesaid release will be governed in terms of the following principles/conditions:

- i. The incentive fund is an additionally and no matching funds will be required to be given by the State/ULB.

No. K-16011/8/2015-SC-IV
Government of India
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
(AMRUT Mission Directorate)

Nirman Bhawan New Delhi
Dated: 25th June, 2019

To

The Pay & Accounts officer (Sectt.)
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi 110108

Sub: Release of Rs. 6,10,00,000 (Rupees Six Crore Ten Lakh Only) as Reform incentive to Govt. of Assam under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for the Year 2019-20.

Sir,

I am directed to convey the sanction of the Competent Authority of the release of an amount of Rs. 6,10,00,000 (Rupees Six Crore Ten Lakh Only) as Reform incentive to Govt. of Assam. This amount is being released as incentive for achievement of Reforms milestone mandated for financial year 2018-19 as per para 4.3 of the Guidelines of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

2. The aforesaid release will be governed in terms of the following principles/conditions.

- i. The incentive fund is an additionally and no matching funds will be required to be given by the State/ULB.
The Planning & Economic Steering Committee (SPESC) will decide the use of

LAMPIRAN 11²⁸

Sr. No	Components	% of total Funds
1	HRIDAY Pilot Cities Project Implementation	85%
2	NPMU/City PMU Establishment and operationalization at MOUD/City	3%
3	Capacity Development for Heritage Cities	3%
4	OPRs and Development / Management Plans	4%
5	IBC	4%
6	ASOI	1%

The powers to sanction funds in the scheme shall be strictly in conformity to the admissible General Financial Rules and the directions issued by Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Expenditure). O&M expenditure on Asset Management of Asset created would be admissible. The fund will be released to executing agencies by MoUD as under:

1. 20% (1st instalment) on approval of the project
2. 50% (2nd instalment) on 20% physical and financial progress of the project
3. 20% (3rd instalment) on 80% physical and financial progress of the project

Since base line / bench marks in terms of achievements of physical targets will vary from project to project, therefore these will be fixed up while approving the specific projects.

11. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

The Mission Directorate will further initiate capacity building activities including training enhancing inter-linkages within the cities, States and Institutes of excellence. For this activities and tool-kits would be issued. Coordination with other stakeholders such as World Bank, UNESCO, Cities Alliance, UN Habitat, Ministry of Environment and Forests, MUPA, Culture, Tourism would be reinvigorated for development of heritage cities. The objectives of

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the scheme would lay the foundation work for recognition of integration of urban heritage with economic activities in India and its revitalization.

There is also a provision for private funding, where management and services under HRIDAY scheme can be undertaken by private entities that are directly or indirectly benefiting from the project. Private funding can be acquired at any stage of the scheme implementation (i.e. planning and design, implementation of works, user fee / charges for service/delivery etc.)

²⁸ Sumber: MoUD India. (2015). *Guidelines for HRIDAY : Heritage City Development & Augmentation Yojana. (January), 0–18*

LAMPIRAN 12²⁹

13.4 The AIPs for the District should be prepared by consulting the plans of the Gram Panchayats. These GP plans should be consolidated into Block Implementation Plans and further into the District Implementation Plans. The State Mission Authority will suitably consolidate the District Implementation Plans as the State Implementation Plan.

13.5 There shall be a Plan Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, chaired by the Joint Secretary (Sanitation), with Principal Secretary (S) of Sanitation of the relevant State, the State SBM(S) Coordinator and the Director (Sanitation) in MDWS as members. The States/UTs shall prepare the AIP and submit the same before the commencement of the financial year on the basis of the balance works to be completed, to the Plan Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the MDWS. The proposed AIPs shall be discussed in the PAC and finalised with or without suggestions/modifications. The final AIP shall be prepared by the States based on allocation of funds and forwarded to the Ministry within a fortnight of the discussions in the PAC and shall be put up to the NSDC for approval consequent to which it will be also be uploaded in the website through the online monitoring system. The recommendation of PAC for a financial year shall be valid for that financial year. Achievements in the AIP by the State in the preceding year shall be taken into account while finalising the AIP of the following year. States shall be permitted to prepare a supplementary AIP during the year if the progress of the AIP is satisfactory and further achievements are considered possible.

13.6 AIP should be prepared following the conjoint approach highlighting comprehensive sanitation and water coverage on the basis of

exercise that will be taken up in the target year. The AIP budgeting should follow the cost norms of SBM(S) and should be compiled to project the financial demand of Central Share during the year.

13.7 States performing as per their plans will be incentivised. States achieving their targets prior to scheduled dates shall be further incentivised.

14. RELEASE OF FUNDS

14.1 Release from Centre to State level implementing body

14.1.1 The funds under SBM(S) will be released by the MDWS to the State Government accounts electronically as per directions of the Ministry of Finance issued from time to time. The State Governments shall release the funds to the State Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM(S)) within 15 days of transfer of funds from Government of India. Any delay in such release shall lead to a penalty, i.e. a penal interest @12% p.a. for the delay.

The SBM(S) will operate a single Savings bank account in any Scheduled Commercial Bank (except foreign bank) or a bank authorized by the State Government, through which State Government funds are operated for all transactions relating to SBM(S) including Central share, State share, Beneficiary share or any other receipt. The details of the SBM(S) bank account has to be communicated to MDWS along with the name of the bank, IFSC Code and A/c Number, etc. and should not be changed during the implementation of the project without prior permission of the MDWS. The funds released under the programme shall be through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) of Government of India.

14.1.2 On the basis of approved demand of States as decided in the AIP every year and the availability of funds at the national level, a national allocation to all the States will be worked out. The release of funds in two installments. In all cases where the second installment has been released unconditionally during the preceding year, States will be eligible for automatic release of the 1st installment during the financial year. Other States will be eligible for only 20% of the amount. As per Ministry of Finance instructions, the fund released in the first installment shall be 50% of the amount approved in the PAC and shall be reduced by the amount of opening balance/unused balance in account of 30% of the previous year's release to the State.

14.1.3 The 2nd installment of funds, as approved in AIP, will be released on fulfillment of the following conditions:

- Receipt of a specific proposal from the State/UT with recommendation of the State Government with desired rate physical and financial progress reports;
- Annual Performance Report as required by MDWS from time to time;
- Statement of Achievements of monthly/quarterly progress against the targets specified in the AIP;
- Commitment of the State to release of proportionate State share into the SBM(S) account within fifteen days of release of central share;
- Utilisation of 80% of the available funds with the SBM(S) i.e. opening balance, funds released as first installment of Grant-in-aid under SBM(S) during the year and interest earned thereon, Central Share and State Share separately;
- Submission of Audited Statements of Accounts of the preceding financial year as

duly signed by the Member Secretary of SBM(S), for the preceding financial year;

vii) Any other condition(s) that may be specified by the Central government from time to time.

14.1.4 Any further release of funds during the financial year including incentives for good performance will be on the basis of production of necessary documents as may be required by the MDWS.

14.2 Release from State level to District level

14.2.1 The States/UTs shall release the Central grants received along with the matching State share to the District implementing agencies/committees (hereinafter referred to as the districts) within 15 days of receipt of Central grants. SBM(S) funds released to the districts shall be on the basis of the District plans, the extent of demand generation in the district, the expenditure pattern and the balance funds. States shall enter the date of the transfer of funds to districts on the MDWS within 48 hours of the issue of such release order. States shall ensure the availability of funds in districts to ensure effective implementation of the programme.

14.2.2 In case the State fails to transfer funds (Central share and matching State share) to the districts within 15 days of receipt from the Government of India, a penal interest @12% p.a. for the delay shall be required to be transferred by the State Government to the implementing Agencies along with the principal amount of the fund.

14.2.3 Inter-district transfer of funds made available under SBM(S) are allowed once during the financial year subject to the following:

- Transfer of funds should be against

²⁹Sumber: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. (2017). Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India, (October), 1–68

- (b) The transfer should be with prior approval of the Central Government;
- (c) Inter district transfer of funds, has to be reflected in IMS of this Ministry by the State/district within 3 days of such transfer
- Whether constructed toilets are being used;
 - Whether ODF communities/GPs have been created;

14.2.4 **As the District is the unit of implementation of the programme, funds for the implementation of the programme shall be managed at the district level.** The District Implementing Agency will transfer the funds for the various activities taken up, to the Gram Panchayat or any other agency which has carried out the activities including distribution of incentives. The availability and utilisation of funds at the district level shall be monitored through the IMS.

14.3 Interest earned on Funds Released under SBM(G)

The SBM(G) funds (Central and State) should be kept in a savings bank account. The household/beneficiary contribution, if any, need not be deposited in this account. The interest accrued on SBM(G) funds shall be treated as part of the SBM(G) resource. The District Implementing Agency has to submit utilization of interest accrued on SBM(G) funds along with claim/s for subsequent instalments and it should be reflected in the Utilisation Certificates.

15. MONITORING

15.1 Effective monitoring of outcomes will be a prime focus to be measured in terms of toilet usage as reflected in creation of ODF communities. Monitoring of outputs will also be done for administrative measures such as

15.2 The monitoring framework proposed will essentially be of two types:

(i) **Annual Monitoring Survey:** This shall be through a process initiated at the national level, focusing on a 3rd party independent monitoring of the sanitation status in rural areas across the country. Independent agencies shall take up such monitoring which shall conform to national and international requirements like the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP).

(ii) **Concurrent monitoring:** There shall be a concurrent monitoring of the implementation of the Programme, ideally using community level participation. This should ideally use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to feed data into the SBM (G) - MIS. The data of such monitoring shall be the main source of information for the Mission Directorates and the RALU at various levels. Other monitoring activities in addition to the above may also be taken up.

15.3 The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) at the national level, State Level and district level will have dedicated specialised Monitoring units constituting experts in the district which shall be responsible for monitoring the Mission activities which shall include field level monitoring. Monitoring reports will be prepared by the unit every quarter. The monitoring should be at GP/Cluster (where required)/Block and district levels.



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V. Status of Implementation of the Smart Cities Mission

The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25 June 2015, with a target to develop 100 smart cities in India in five years. However, given that only 3.41 per cent of projects, reportedly, were completed³⁰ and that several cities were selected recently (these cities were selected in January 2018), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has rescheduled the Mission's completion timeline for cities selected in different rounds. According to the Ministry, the revised timeline for completion of work in 'smart cities' is as follows:

- Round 1 cities: 2016-17 to 2020-21
- Round 2 cities: 2016-17 to 2021-22
- Round 3 cities: 2020-21 to 2021-22 and
- Round 4 cities: 2020-21 to 2022-23³¹

1. Analysis of the Mission Budget

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development, in its report tabled in the Lok Sabha on 17 March 2016³², stated that all urban schemes of the central government, spending for the Smart Cities Mission had been the same.

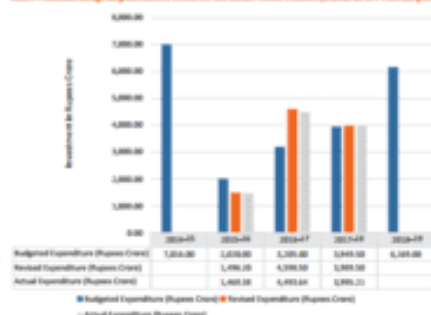
An analysis by 16.7% of the annual budgetary allocations of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the Smart Cities Mission between Financial Year (FY) 2014-15 and FY 2018-19 is presented below.

Table 6: Analysis of Annual Budgetary Allocations for the Smart Cities Mission³³

Financial Year	Budgeted Amount (Rupees Crore)	Percentage Change over Previous Year's Allocation	Revised Expenditure (Rupees Crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rupees Crore)	Percentage of Funds Utilised of the Total Allocation
2014-15	1,016.00	—	—	—	—
2015-16	1,016.00	0% decrease	1,496.20	1,495.00	14%
2016-17	5,195.00	51% increase	4,399.50	4,693.64	90% (over-spending)
2017-18	5,195.00	0% increase	5,089.50	5,095.21	~ 100%
2018-19	6,160.00	18% increase	—	—	—

The total allocated expenditure in the Union Budget for 2018-19 is Rs. 6,160 crore (Rs. 61,60,00,00,000), an increase of 16 per cent over FY 2017-18. In FY 2018-19, the annual budgetary allocation for the Mission was inflated by 11 per cent, as only the 104 crore had been used from the budget of FY 2018-19.³⁴ Of an amount of Rs. 2,000 crore allocated to the Mission for FY 2018-19, the 1,496.36 crore was utilised (75 per cent) of the allocated funding at the end of the financial year. This includes expenditure on completed projects, funds allotted to projects under different stages of implementation (including projects in the tendering stage, projects with work orders issued, and projects in the process of preparation of Detailed Project Reports), as well as funds disbursed for administrative, maintenance, and other related expenses.

Chart 5: Annual Budgetary Allocations Tended for the Smart Cities Mission (Status as of 1 February 2019)



Status of Project Completion and Funds Spent

The March 2018 report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development claimed that only 3.82 per cent (Rs. 183.82 crore) of Rs. 4,782 crore released for the Smart Cities Mission had been utilised. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, however, contested the accuracy of these figures, in an official press release, dated 17 May 2018, the Ministry declared that of the total 'smart city' projects worth Rs. 203,579 crore, 1,839 projects worth Rs. 16,037 crore (including those being implemented in convergence with other urban schemes) had been completed, or were being implemented, or were in the tendering stage.³⁵

A deeper analysis of projects exclusive to the Smart Cities Mission reveals that as of March 2018, projects worth Rs. 4,382 crore (2 per cent) of the total cost of identified projects of Rs. 1,95,000 crore were complete. This further indicates that only 8 per cent of the 5,000 total identified projects under the Mission had been completed.³⁶ Many projects were still in the preparatory phase of implementation, with others still developing detailed project reports (DPRs) and inviting tenders. In March 2018, of the identified projects, 5,000 projects (over 90 per cent) were in the stage of preparation of DPRs.³⁷

Table 7: Status of Implementation of the Smart Cities Mission (as of March 2018)³⁸

	Number of Projects	Percentage of Total Projects	Cost Incurred (Rupees Crore)	Percentage of the Total Cost Incurred
Completed Projects	243	8%	4,382	2%
Work Issued	830	17%	11,062	5.6%
Projects in Tendering Stage	387	10%	14,706	10%

³⁰ Sumber: Housing and Land Rights Network (2018). *Indias' Smart Cities Mission, Smart For Whom? Cities For Whom?. Housing and Land Rights Network.. New Delhi*

	Number of Projects	Percentage of Total Projects	Cost Incurred (Rupees Crore)	Percentage of the Total Cost Incurred
Detailed Project Report Issued	60	2%	3,000	2%
Detailed Project Report Preparation Stage	1,000	50%	95,510	50%
		100%		100%
Total Identified Projects	3,000			
Total Cost Incurred (Rupees Crore)	124,510			
	(Of this amount, the Government of India had released Rs 9,940 crore, as of March 2018)			

Chart 4: Status of Implementation of Projects under the Smart Cities Mission



Chart 5: Status of Implementation of Projects as a Percentage of Total Project Cost



Total Identified Projects: 3,000

■ Completed Projects ■ Projects with Work Orders Issued
■ Projects in Tendering Stage ■ Detailed Project Report Issued

Source: Chart prepared by ICF, based on official data as of 14 March 2018

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has stated that, so far, 61 of the selected cities have implemented Special Purpose Vehicles,¹⁰⁷ and nine cities—Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Kolkata, Mangal, Pune, Raipur, Surat, Vadodra, and Gandhinagar—set up Integrated City Command and Control Centres in the March 2018 Parliamentary Standing Committee report, however, raises issues of the slow rate of project implementation and the shortage of town planners in several Urban Local Bodies.

2. Progress of Development of ‘Smart Cities’

Despite the passage of three years, reports reveal that the Smart Cities Mission is progressing at a slow pace. In response to a question raised in Parliament on the status of implementation, the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs had stated that, “The progress depends on the state of the selection of the smart city. After selection it takes around 18 months in setting up Special Purpose Vehicle, procuring project management consultant firm, hiring human resources, and then call for tenders.”¹⁰⁸ (See Annexure A for a list of selected questions on the Smart Cities Mission raised in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha of the Parliament of India).

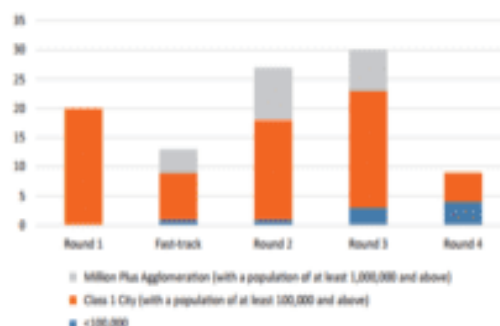
Recently, only a few cities are being well with regard to the implementation of 300 projects. “Bhubaneswar has been awarded the first ‘smart city’ pilot for the Smart Cities Mission, followed by Pune, Raipur, Surat, Vadodra, and Gandhinagar.”¹⁰⁹ In the list of top 100 global smart cities for Juniper Research, a British market research agency,¹¹⁰ reports indicate that “Bhubaneswar will see completion of a few of its ‘smart city’ projects, including a mobile-sharing system and pedestrian paths in 2018.”¹¹¹ Surat, with 108 completed projects, has been ranked

As of June 2018, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has chosen 99 cities to be developed as ‘smart cities’ in India, on the basis of the Smart City Proposals submitted by them under the competition framework of the Smart Cities Challenge. Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) has used the human rights lens to assess provisions for marginalized groups, especially those related to housing, in all the Smart City Proposals. This chapter presents an overview of the analysis of the selected proposals.

1. Selected Smart Cities

In the five rounds of selection, including the fast-track round (between January 2016 and January 2018), 99 cities were chosen by a committee consisting of national and international experts as well as members from different organizations and institutions. Cities were scored on the basis of existing service levels, institutional capacities, and past track records. Of the 99 selected cities, 70 are classified as ‘Class I’ cities (with a population of over 100,000) by definition of the Census of India, nine cities have a population below 100,000, and 20 cities are ‘million-plus’ urban agglomerations. Only nine cities have been selected from the seven north-eastern states of the country.

Chart 4: Classification of Selected Smart Cities Based on Population Size



These ‘smart cities’ are being developed to become centres of investment, and in the process, claim that they will upgrade the quality of infrastructure and services for residents.

the highest in terms of projects implemented and completed under the Smart Cities Mission.¹²⁹ Pune has been ranked second, followed by Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, and Indore.¹³⁰

Of the total 264 projects worth the ₹48,833 crore announced in the 'lighthouse' list, 230 cities shortlisted in the first round, only 83 projects, or 35 per cent of the total, had been completed by January 2018.¹³¹ And of the ₹644,2364 projects identified in the first 90 'smart cities', 148 projects (about 5 per cent of the total identified projects) amounting to ₹6,1871 crore had been completed, while 71 per cent of the projects were under the preparation stage, as of January 2018.¹³²

In Chennai, which was selected in the first round, implementation of SCMI projects is reportedly slow. The city has faced various challenges, including insufficient funding, delays with creating the Special Purpose Vehicle, and lack of interest among different stakeholders. The state government, however, says that projects in all the 11 selected cities would be completed by the next deadline.¹³³ In Bhopal, also selected in the first round, out of 11 sanctioned projects, as of January 2018, work had not commenced on six projects, work was in progress for two, and one project was at the tendering stage.¹³⁴

Kaithia has not completed any 'smart city' projects but has plans to complete them by 2020.¹³⁵ The delay in project implementation has been attributed to non-availability of project consultants and other formalities.¹³⁶ Lucknow also has not extended any progress due to limited funding.¹³⁷ The city had not even considered a single 'smart city' project as of 28 April 2018.¹³⁸ In Gandhinagar, progress on development of 'smart city' projects is reported to be slow.¹³⁹ In Shivajinagar, selected in the second round, reportedly not even 10 per cent of projects had been implemented as of May 2018.¹⁴⁰ As of November 2017, while Jaipur had completed 14 projects,¹⁴¹

According to Mumbai, as of May 2018, Public Private Partnership projects worth ₹6,726 crore had been completed in 13 cities while projects worth ₹4,752 crore were under the implementation/tendering stage in 52 cities.¹⁴² The government believes that the involvement of private players will help in establishing creative quadrilateral districts through consultancy and effective planning.¹⁴³

The Smart Cities Mission, however, lacks a mechanism to monitor implementation. It is thus difficult to ascertain the status of progress holistically, especially with regard to key indicators and outcomes.

3. Challenges Reported in 'Smart City' Implementation

Several of the 96 selected 'smart cities' are witnessing challenges related to implementation of projects and goals identified in Smart City Proposals as well as some resistance from residents.

Kanwarpet (Kannur) is home to 1,2017 small and medium-sized enterprises, such as hairdies, tanneries, and jute mills. Its Smart City Proposal discussed engineering three enterprises, with a special focus on including the traditional hand-crafted industries.¹⁴⁴ However, local groups fear that the redevelopment project that has been approved with the involvement of private players could be a major profit land acquired by the traditional household-based production centres, with years of history and market linkages with surrounding villages.¹⁴⁵ Moreover, though Kannur's jute mill manufacturing units were promised over ₹6,000 crore as part of the Smart Cities Mission, they have only been granted ₹6.18 crore.¹⁴⁶

On the project execution front, various flaws have been highlighted by ministers and citizens' groups in Pune.¹⁴⁷ For example, the 'smart street' project at the Aundh-Banerbanwadi zone had issues related to traffic lights and pedestrian crossings, which required immediate fixing.¹⁴⁸ In Jaipur, claims of substantial construction and corruption have been reported in the implementation of 'smart city' projects.¹⁴⁹

Another challenge faced by some 'smart cities' is the provision of adequate water. The proposed 'smart city' of Bhubaneswar witnessed an acute water crisis in May-June 2018, which resulted in a series of protests by

residents.¹⁵⁰ In the absence of adequate facilities to guarantee drainage of water, streets and settlements in low-lying areas which are mostly inhabited by low-income groups and marginalised sections get inundated. Cities such as Delhi, Bangalore, and Bhubaneswar report severe waterlogging every year.

Other factors inhibiting the inclusive development of proposed 'smart cities' include institutional challenges, market and business-related challenges, and sector-specific challenges. According to the World Economic Forum's India Survey on Smart Cities, "State and city governments are the least prepared to handle the type of urban transformation outlined in the programmes announced by the Government of India. The lack of preparedness is due to leadership with limited powers in urban local bodies, an inadequate revenue base, and poor coordination among planning and administrative bodies within cities, without processes and sufficient capacity."¹⁵¹

4. Positive Developments in Some 'Smart Cities'

While there is much criticism on various dimensions of the Smart Cities Mission, a few noteworthy projects and initiatives have been identified and undertaken. In Lucknow, several historical and heritage sites are being restored and redeveloped at the cost of ₹6,000 crore.¹⁵² The redevelopment is part of the Greater Smart City Development Corporation's initiative to develop the city's infrastructure and make it environment-friendly. In Goa, the development of a 5-hectare water park, installation of solar panels on rooftops of the government buildings, and subsidies for installing rooftop solar panels on houses, have resulted in the city becoming the first 'smart city' to operate on 100 per cent renewable energy during the daytime.¹⁵³ The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs claims that, as of May 2018, 'smart solar projects and smart water projects' had been completed in six cities.¹⁵⁴

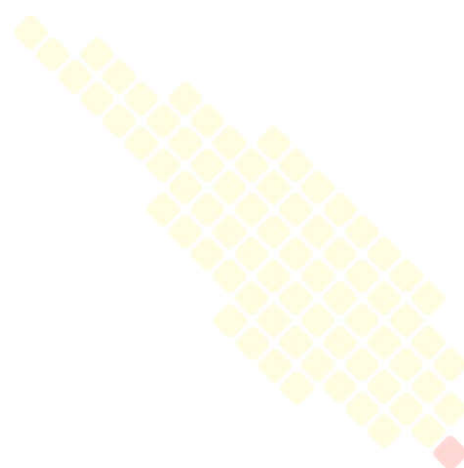
The High Municipal Corporation has planned to develop 100 parks in the city at a cost of ₹6,11.5 crore and plant 1000 trees of various species, under the Mission.¹⁵⁵ Jaipur Smart City corporation has planned to develop a night bazaar, operating between 8 p.m. and midnight, with 100 vendors to invigorate urban public spaces and generate economic activity.¹⁵⁶

Jaipur Smart City Limited has built and is operating a waste-to-energy plant for the disposal of municipal solid waste—for the 76 wards of Jaipur Municipal Corporation—through a garbage collection and management system to ensure optimal collection, transportation, and processing/disposal of waste. The model is based on the collection and transportation of municipal solid waste using ICT components and integrating them into one system. Door-to-door collection has resulted in the efficient collection of waste, reduced littering, and an improvement in the overall environmental situation in the city.¹⁵⁷

With an aim to provide adequate sanitation facilities to the urban poor of the city, Kalyanpur Municipal Corporation has constructed 308 individual toilets in 'slum' areas in the city. As a result, water-borne diseases in the area have reduced, benefiting women the most, as they do not need to practice open defecation. The project has contributed to Kalyanpur being judged as the cleanest city in the 2+100 lakh population category in South India under the 'Swachh Survekshan Awards 2017'.¹⁵⁸

Children's Initiative in Bhubaneswar

The 'Child-Friendly Smart City' project, launched in Bhubaneswar by the National Institute of Urban Affairs in partnership with the Bernard van Leer Foundation, aims to address the needs of children in a comprehensive manner through the lens of urban planning and design. The initiative focuses on the areas of public health, safety and security, transportation/mobility, and living conditions and specifically targets sustainable development in settlements in the city, to convert them into child-friendly neighbourhoods.



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Table 4: Important Facts of the Smart Cities Mission as per Round of Selection

	Round 1	Fast-track Round	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Total
Total Winning Proposals	20	13	27	30	9	99
Total Population Affected	37,308,257	9,456,915	25,506,844	23,683,030	3,531,794	99,486,840
Total Cost of Projects (in crore rupees)	48,064	29,795	53,903	57,393	12,824	201,979
Total Area-based Development (ABD) Cost (in crore rupees)	37,123	25,974	42,524	46,879	10,639	163,139
Total Pan-city Project Cost (in crore rupees)	10,941	3,821	11,379	10,515	2,185	38,841
Percentage of Total Funds for ABD	77.24%	87.18%	78.89%	81.68%	82.96%	81.59%
Percentage of Total Funds for Pan-city Projects	22.76%	12.82%	21.11%	18.32%	17.04%	18.41%



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Table 6: Analysis of Annual Budgetary Allocations for the Smart Cities Mission²⁴²

Financial Year	Budgeted Amount (Rupees Crore)	Percentage Change over Previous Year's Allocation	Revised Expenditure (Rupees Crore)	Actuals (Rupees Crore)	Percentage of Funds Utilized of the Total Allocation
2014-15	7,016.00	–	–	–	
2015-16	2,020.00	71% decrease	1,496.20	1,469.38	73%
2016-17	3,205.00	59% increase	4,598.50	4,493.64	140% (overspending)
2017-18	3,949.50	23% increase	3,989.50	3,995.21	~ 101%
2018-19	6,169.00	56% increase	–	–	–



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B. SELECTED QUESTIONS RAISED IN THE RAJYA SABHA: 2017–2018

	Question Number and Date	Subject	Question	Answer Provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
1.	Question No. 4371 5 April 2018	Making smart cities disabled-friendly	(a) Whether the smart cities are going to be disabled friendly and whether the infrastructure, including core and IT enabled functions, provide accessibility and digital inclusion for persons with disabilities; (b) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and (c) What steps have been taken, so far, to promote the accessibility of persons with disabilities in the Smart Cities Mission in the country?	(a) to (c) Several cities have included projects relating to accessible infrastructure for differently-abled in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). All the SCPs are available on website of the Smart Cities Mission (www.smartcities.gov.in).
2.	Question No. 3085 22 March 2018	Development of Greenfield Smart Cities	(a) The number of Greenfield Smart Cities constructed, proposed or under construction in the country along with their locations; (b) Whether Ranchi and New Raipur are proposed to be the first Greenfield Smart Cities in their States; (c) Where the work has started earlier out of these two cities; (d) Whether no new work would be undertaken in old city and new city would be developed in civic areas only; and, (e) The details of policy of Government in this regard?	(a) Ninety-nine cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities under Smart Cities Mission. Of which, eight cities namely New Town Kolkata, Ranchi, Aurangabad, Nashik, Raikot, Naya Raipur, Amaravati and Satna have proposed Greenfield model of development or combination with retrofit and redevelopment model. (b) & (c) From Jharkhand, Ranchi has been selected and has proposed Greenfield model of development in its Smart City Proposal. From Chhattisgarh, three cities namely Raipur, Naya Raipur and Bilaspur have been selected for development as Smart Cities. Naya Raipur has proposed Greenfield model of development in its Smart City Proposal. In the Smart City Proposals of these cities projects to be taken up in future were proposed according to Smart Cities Mission Guidelines. (d) & (e) The Smart Cities Mission Guidelines mandate that cities are divided into Areas and developed One-by-One in order to cover the entire city over a period of time. The details of projects are given in the Smart City Proposals which are available on Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).
3.	Question No. 3075 22 March 2018	Waste management under Smart Cities Mission	(a) Whether the proposals under the Smart Cities Mission have incorporated waste management mechanisms for proper sanitation; and (b) Whether these designs ensure that they prevent manual scavenging and Government would not approve any proposals that are in contravention of the Manual Scavenging Act?	(a) Smart Cities Mission was launched with the objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure including sanitation and solid waste management and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. (b) Yes Sir, Government do not approve any proposal for construction of latrines which are in contravention of Manual Scavenging Act.

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³¹ Sumber: Housing and Land Rights Network (2018). *Indias' Smart Cities Mission, Smart For Whom? Cities For Whom?. Housing and Land Rights Network.. New Delhi*

Question Number and Date	Subject	Question	Answer Provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
4. Question No. 2299 15 March 2018	Evaluation of projects under Smart Cities Mission	(a) The details of works undertaken in 100 smart cities projects in the country; (b) Whether any test audit of the projects has been done to evaluate the projects and if so, the details thereof; (c) If not, by when the review of these projects would be taken up for mid-course correction and better implementation; and (d) The details of amount spent, so far, on these projects and expected to be spent in future?	(a) Under Smart Cities Mission, Ninety-nine cities have been selected. These cities have identified 3,012 projects worth Rs. 1,38,984 crores for implementation. Out of which, 753 projects worth Rs. 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 287 projects worth Rs. 14,296 crores. (b) & (c) The implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated under Companies Act, 2013. The SPV will have to comply with all the regulatory/monitoring mechanisms set out in the Company Law. Regular monitoring by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is being done through Video Conference, webinar and meetings at State level along with handholding support to speed up preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), call tenders and start implementation on ground. Moreover, Monitoring Mechanism is in place to review the progress of implementation of Smart City Mission projects. At the National level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSO) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established. There is a provision under Smart Cities Mission Guidelines to establish a Smart City Advisory Forum at the city level to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders and it will include the District Collector, MR, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts etc. Mid-course corrections are done based on the above review. (d) Under Smart Cities Mission, the Central and State / Urban Local Body share is Rs. 500 crore each per city. An amount of Rs. 3,039.20 crores has so far been released by Government of India to States for Smart Cities. The cities have identified 3,012 projects worth Rs. 1,38,984 crores for implementation. Out of which, 753 projects worth Rs. 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 287 projects worth Rs. 14,296 crores.
5. Question No. 2296 15 March 2018	Funds under Smart Cities Mission	(a) Whether it is a fact that the funds released by Government for the development of smart cities under Smart Cities Mission is lying idle with the State Governments.	(a) Out of 27 States (50 Smart Cities) to which the Government of India grant has been released by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 19 States (40 cities) have transferred Government of India grant fully or partially to Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).
6. Question No. 2292 15 March 2018	Work under Smart Cities Mission	(a) Whether it is a fact that work is yet to start in 40 cities that were selected in September, 2016 under the Smart Cities Mission; and (b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?	(a) & (b) The progress of the project implementation depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 18 months in setting up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procuring Project Management Consultant (PMC) firm, hiring Human Resources, preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and then call for tenders. In September 2016, 27 cities were selected for development as Smart Cities in Round 2 of Smart Cities Mission. The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The SPVs have been incorporated by all of these cities. As reported by 27 cities selected in September 2016, 1214 projects worth Rs. 52,531 crores have been identified for implementation. Out of which, 713 projects worth Rs. 6,650.81 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 101 projects worth Rs. 3,682.60 crores.

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Question Number and Date	Subject	Question	Answer Provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
7. Question No. 2288 15 March 2018	Completed projects of Smart Cities Mission	<p>(a) Whether in 2.5 years of announcement of Smart Cities Mission only 5 per cent of projects have been finished;</p> <p>(b) If so, the number of cities to be taken under the projects in the country and were targeted to be completed before the financial year 2019-20;</p> <p>(c) Whether Government has not been able to provide promised funds since 2015-16 till date;</p> <p>(d) If so, the details of budget sanctioned and disbursed since then; and</p> <p>(e) The details of Government's plans and funds to complete the mission within the stipulated time-frame of five years?</p>	<p>(a) The progress depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 18 months in setting up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procuring Project Management Consultant (PMC) firm, hiring Human Resources, preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and then call for tenders. For Cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016), where 18 months have lapsed, about 51% of the projects have either been tendered or under implementation. In Round 2, nearly all the cities have set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Round 3 and Round 4 cities have recently been selected and are in the process of establishing SPVs and procuring PMCs. The progress is as planned.</p> <p>As reported by cities, 3612 projects worth Rs. 1,36,364 crores have been identified for implementation. Out of which, 703 projects worth Rs. 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 287 projects worth Rs. 34,256 crores.</p> <p>(b) So far, ninety-nine Smart Cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities. The target date of completion is given by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs), which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).</p> <p>(c) & (d) Under Smart Cities Mission, the Central and State / Urban Local Body share is Rs. 500 crore each per city. An amount of Rs. 5,335.20 crores has so far been released by Government of India to States for Smart Cities.</p> <p>(e) The duration of the Smart Cities Mission is five years i.e. from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2019-20. The Mission may be continued thereafter in the light of an evaluation to be done by this Ministry and incorporating the learnings into the Mission. The target date of completion is given by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs), which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).</p>
8. Question No. 2270 15 March 2018	Smart cities in North-eastern States	<p>(a) Whether it is a fact that almost 80 per cent cities having all modern facilities are proposed to be developed as smart cities;</p> <p>(b) the number of smart cities proposed to be developed and upgraded in the North-Eastern States; and</p> <p>(c) The present status of smart cities of North-Eastern Region and the amount spent on development of smart cities till date?</p>	<p>(a) The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of Competitive and Co-operative Federalism and follows a challenge process to select cities in two stages. In the first stage, cities have been shortlisted by the States themselves through intra state competition for participation in Stage 2 i.e. All India Competition. The criteria for selection are given in the Smart City Proposal format and is available on Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).</p> <p>(b) Under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), nine cities from the North-Eastern Region have been selected in four Rounds. Guwahati in Assam was selected in Round 1 in January 2016; Agartala in Tripura and Imphal in Manipur were selected in fast track round in May 2016; Kohima in Nagaland and Namchi in Sikkim were selected in the Round 2 in September 2016; Aizawl in Mizoram, Gangtok in Sikkim, and Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh were selected in the Round 3 in June 2017; Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh has recently been selected in Round 4 in January 2018.</p> <p>(c) Diswahati, Agartala, Imphal, Kohima, Namchi, Pasighat and Gangtok have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for implementation of Mission at city level. The remaining cities are in the process of incorporation of SPVs. Project Management Consultants (PMCs) have been engaged in Diswahati, Namchi and Agartala for procurement of projects. Since the launch of the Mission and till date, Rs. 731 crores has been released by Government of India to State Governments for Smart Cities.</p>



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Question Number and Date	Subject	Question	Answer Provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
9. Question No. 1475 8 March 2018	Achievement of Smart Cities Mission	<p>(a) Whether, as per the ambitious Smart Cities Mission statement and guidelines, the duration of the entire Mission would be five years i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20;</p> <p>(b) Whether only 5.2 per cent of the total identified projects under the Mission have been completed in a matter of 2 years utilising a meagre 1.4 per cent of the total envisaged investment of Rs. 1,35,598 crore; and</p> <p>(c) In what manner Government proposes to complete the rest 94.8 per cent projects utilising the 98.6 per cent of investment during the remaining three years of the Mission?</p>	<p>(a) The duration of the Smart Cities Mission is five years i.e. from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2019-20. The Mission may be continued thereafter in the light of an evaluation to be done by this Ministry and incorporating the learnings into the Mission.</p> <p>(b) & (c) Ninety-nine Smart Cities were selected in four Rounds. These cities have planned investment of Rs 1,33,579 crores. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is not business-as-usual Mission and projects have a strong qualitative element. It takes around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city to call tenders. The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection. As reported by the cities, 753 projects worth Rs. 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation.</p> <p>The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Regular monitoring by this Ministry is being done through Video Conference, webinar and meetings at State level along with handholding support to speed up preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), calling tenders and implementation on ground.</p>
10. Question No. 1465 8 March 2018	Allocations of funds under Smart Cities Mission	<p>(a) Whether it is a fact that a major part of the allocations made under the Smart Cities Mission have remained under-utilised;</p> <p>(b) If so, the amount allocated to each city under the Mission and the amount spent by each city; and</p> <p>(c) The steps taken to ensure faster implementation of the projects under the Mission?</p>	<p>(a) & (b) Utilization of the fund depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection it takes around 15-18 months to call for tenders. For Cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016), where 18 months have lapsed, about 51% of the projects are either have been tendered or under implementation. In Round 2, nearly all the cities have set up Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Round 3 and Round 4 cities have recently been selected and are in the process of establishing SPVs and procuring PMCs. The progress is as planned.</p> <p>As reported by cities, 3817 projects worth Rs. 1,28,884 crores have been identified for implementation. Out of which, 753 projects worth Rs. 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 387 projects worth Rs. 34,296 crores.</p> <p>(c) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Regular monitoring by this Ministry is being done through Video Conference, webinar and meetings at State level along with handholding support to speed up preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), call tenders and start implementation on ground.</p>
11. Question No. 1464 8 March 2018	Present Status of Smart Cities	<p>(a) The details of the present status of 100 Smart Cities including Delhi; and</p> <p>(b) The target set to complete the announced projects under the Smart Cities Mission?</p>	<p>(a) 99 Smart Cities including New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have been selected.</p> <p>(b) The target date of completion is given by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs), which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).</p>



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Question Number and Date	Subject	Question	Answer Provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
12. Question No. 695 8 February 2018	Funds for Smart Cities Mission	(a) The details of funds allocated by the Central Government for each city selected under the Smart Cities Mission, so far; (b) The details of funds raised by each smart city independently and the means through which it was raised; (c) The details of physical infrastructure and facilities created, so far, under the Mission by each smart city; and (d) Why the Mission has not included a universal design for infrastructure, for all smart cities to make them accessible and disabled friendly?	(a) The Central Government provides financial support of Rs. 500 crores to each selected Smart City. An equal amount, on a matching basis, has to be provided by the State/Urban Local Body (S/ULB). (b) In the 95 Smart Cities selected, projects costing total of Rs. 2,03,979 crores is proposed. Out of these the contribution of State and Centre is 40%, convergence projects are 21%, PPP projects are 21%, projects through loans are 5%, projects from own sources are 2% and from other sources are 7%. (c) Under the Smart Cities Mission work is ongoing or completed for 716 projects worth Rs. 21,873 crores. (d) The objective of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is to improve the quality of life of citizens living in cities in an inclusive way. Hence it is imperative that all projects taken up under the Area Based Development and Pan city Smart Solutions should be disabled friendly.
13. Question No. 678 8 February 2018	Identification of 90 Smart cities	(a) Whether it is a fact that only 5.2 per cent of the total identified projects have been completed with just 1.4 per cent of the total envisaged investment of Rs. 1,35,958 crore; (b) If so, the details thereof; (c) Whether it is also a fact that 90 smart cities have identified 2,864 projects; (d) Of these 148 projects worth Rs. 1,872 crore have been completed; and (e) If so, the details thereof?	(a) to (e) Ninety-nine Smart Cities were selected in four Rounds. These cities have planned investment of Rs. 2,03,979 crores. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is not business-as-usual Mission and projects have a strong qualitative element. It takes around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city to call tenders. The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection. 2997 projects worth Rs. 1,38,175 crores have been identified for implementation by the cities. 220 projects worth Rs. 3,112.93 crore have been completed and work has started for 496 projects worth Rs. 18,750.92 crore, which are at different stages of completion.
14. Question No. 677 8 February 2018	Funds under Smart Cities Mission	(a) Whether it is a fact that 27 cities which have been chosen under Smart Cities Mission have not issued a single tender for works to be carried out under the mission; (b) If so, the details thereof; (c) Whether it is also a fact that Government has released so far a sum of Rs. 9718.20 crore under the Mission programme to various States; and (d) If so, the breakup thereof, State-wise?	(a) & (b) Twenty-seven Smart Cities were selected in Round 2 (September 2016). Out of these, twenty four cities namely, Kalyan-Dombivli, Ujjain, Tirupat, Nagpur, Mangaluru, Vellore, Thane, Gwalior, Agra, Nashik, Rourkela, Kanpur, Madurai, Tumakuru, Kota, Thanjavur, Haridwar, Shivamogga, Salem, Ajmer, Varanasi, Hubballi-Dharwad, Aurangabad & Vadodara, have issued tenders. (c) & (d) The Central Government has released Rs. 9,678.20 crores to States for Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission. The State wise details are at Annexure-I.



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Question Number and Date	Subject	Question	Answer Provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
15. Question No. 676 8 February 2018	Investment under Smart Cities Mission	(a) Whether it is a fact that work on 437 projects accounting for about 14 per cent of the total investment envisaged under the Smart Cities Mission has started; (b) Whether it is also a fact that about 72 per cent of the identified projects are still at the stage of preparation of detailed project reports; (c) Whether out of 90 cities that have been approved under the Smart Cities Mission, only 31 have completed; and (d) If so, the details thereof?	(a) Ninety-nine Smart Cities were selected in four Rounds on the basis of a competition. These cities have planned investment of Rs. 2,83,373 crores. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is not business-as-usual Mission and projects have a strong qualitative element. It takes around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city to call tenders. The progress of implementation [including preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)] depends on the Round of selection. 2997 projects worth Rs 1,38,175 crores have been identified for implementation by the cities. Work is ongoing or completed for 716 projects worth Rs. 21,873 crores. (b) For Cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016) where 18 months have lapsed, about 49% of the projects are in DPR stage. In Round 2, nearly all the cities have set up Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Round 3 and Round 4 cities have recently been selected and are in the process of establishing SPVs and procuring PMCs. The progress is as planned as it takes around 15-18 months to call for tenders from the date of selection of a city as Smart City. (c) & (d) Thirty-eight cities out of sixty cities selected in Rounds 1 and 2 have completed at least one project. The total number of projects completed by these 38 cities is 219.
16. Question No. 674 8 February 2018	Status of Smart Cities Mission	(a) The names of towns included under the Smart Cities Mission and the funds released therefore, so far, State-wise; (b) Whether most of the funds released under the Mission has not been spent and due to this the Mission is far behind its targeted success; and (c) If so, the reasons for non-utilization of funds?	(a) Ninety-nine Smart Cities have so far been selected. The Central Government has released Rs. 9639.20 crores to States for Smart Cities. State-wise details is at Annexure-I. (b) & (c) The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection as it takes around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city to call tenders. 2997 projects worth Rs 1,38,175 crores have been identified for implementation by the cities. Work is ongoing or completed for 716 projects worth Rs. 21,873 crores.
17. Question No. 1168 28 December 2017	User charges for smart cities	Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state: (a) Whether Government is planning to impose higher taxes or user charges for smart cities; (b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and (c) Whether citizens are already saddled with different kind of cesses and if so, what is Government's plan to ensure that these smart cities are made affordable for all?	(a) to (c) User Charges, Municipal taxes, Municipal levies etc. are State subjects. It is for the State Governments and Urban Local Body to take appropriate decisions in this regard.
18. Question No. 1163 28 December 2017	Jobs under Smart Cities Mission	Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state: (a) the details regarding the number of young individuals trained and total number of jobs created by Government by creation of smart cities in Country, State-wise?	The training requirement and skill development under the Smart Cities Mission, is being addressed through the convergence with various Schemes/ programmes of other Departments/ Ministries. As per reports available, 10,15,609 and 9,54,603 persons have been trained and 3,17,035 and 2,45,880 candidates have been placed (including smart cities) under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) respectively. The State-wise and Scheme-wise list is at Annexure-I and II.



	Question Number and Date	Subject	Question	Answer Provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
19.	Question No. 1162 28 December 2017	Diversion of funds meant for smart cities	Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state: (a) The details regarding the number of smart cities developed in the country out of the 100 smart cities announced by Government during the last three years; (b) How much fund has been released and utilised under the Smart Cities Mission; and (c) Whether the funds have been diverted for some other causes and if so, the details thereof?	(a) Ninety Smart Cities (twenty cities in January 2016 in Round 1, thirteen cities in May 2016 in fast track round, twenty seven cities in September 2016 in Round 2 and thirty cities in June 2017 in Round 3) have so far been selected. The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a City Level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). So far, out of ninety Smart Cities, seventy seven cities have incorporated city level Special Purpose Vehicles for implementation of the Mission. Presently, Cities have identified 2,864 projects worth Rs. 1,35,928 crores. Out of which, 148 projects worth Rs. 1,877 crores have been completed; work is underway for 407 projects worth Rs. 15,600 crores; tendering has started for 237 projects worth Rs. 13,514 crores. SPVs have been approved for 47 projects worth Rs. 2,712 crores and SPVs are being prepared for 2,025 projects worth Rs. 1,02,260 crores. (b) Subsequent to the selection and setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Government of India (GoI) grant of Rs. 9,863.20 crores has been released to sixty Smart Cities through respective State Governments out of which an amount of Rs. 644.77 crores has been utilised by these cities. (c) No, Sir.
20.	Question No. 1329 27 July 2017	Expenditure on smart cities	Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state: (a) The details of amount spent on construction / renovation / infrastructure of the sixty smart cities in the country after their announcement on the basis of the prescribed norms out of the Rs. 4.13 lakh crore allocated for the same; and (b) The details of total amount spent on the smart cities, smart-city-wise?	(a) & (b) The total proposed investment by the sixty Smart Cities under their smart city proposals is Rs. 1,33,368.50 crore. In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement & Guidelines, the Central Government will provide financial support of Rs. 100 crore to each selected Smart City. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be provided by State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies. The balance funds as required by the city in terms of their Smart City Proposal are expected to be mobilized from other sources which includes convergence with other Missions. Since the launch of the Mission (25.06.2015) and till date, total of Rs. 9,640.20 crore has been released by Government of India for the first sixty Smart Cities. The city wise details are at Annexure-I. So far, these cities have identified 2,313 projects worth Rs. 96,336 crore which are in various stages of implementation. The details of completed projects are at Annexure-II.
21.	Question No. 1311 27 July 2017	Beneficiaries under Smart Cities Mission	Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state: (a) With regard to the Area Based Development (ABD) under the Smart Cities Mission, what is the estimated number of residents or population of the respective cities who are expected to be benefited under these projects; (b) The percentage of population of cities they would represent and the socio-economic status of residents of this section of the cities; (c) The per capita GDP of this section of the cities; and (d) The estimated per person expenditure for this project, city-wise?	(a) Total population in the Area Based Development (ABD) area of 60 cities is 95,26,317. This is 5.4% of the total population of 60 cities. It needs to be mentioned that the projects in the ABD areas are expected to have much wider benefit for the city as a whole and not just to the ABD areas. A substantial proportion of the investments planned under the Mission will also provide city-wide benefits. (b) The details are given in column 5 of the Annexure attached. (c) The per capita GDP data at city level is not maintained by the Government. (d) The details are given in column 6 of the Annexure attached.



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Question Number and Date	Subject	Question	Answer Provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
22. Question No. 1356 27 July 2017	Funding and investment pattern for Smart Cities	Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state: (a) Whether, under the Smart Cities Mission, 80 per cent of the total funds, i.e. Rs. 1.31 lakh crore, would go into less than 3 per cent, 246 sq km of the total 5,065 sq km area of the mission cities; (b) If so, the details thereof; and (c) If not, what are the funding and investment pattern for the Smart Cities Mission?	(a) to (c) The Smart Cities Mission has adopted a three-pronged strategy focusing on creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence, applying Smart Solutions across such core services to improve service delivery, and developing area-level models for improving aspects such as street design, walkability, public spaces, heritage conservation, preservation of ecological assets etc. Thus, a substantial proportion of the investments planned will provide city-wide benefits. Of a total investment of Rs. 1.35 lakh crore proposed by 90 selected cities, about Rs. 40,000 crore is earmarked for creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence. Additionally, the ICT-enabled Smart Solutions, with an aggregate investment of about Rs. 37,000 crore will also have a pan-city impact. Besides, the area taken up for development in each city varies with the size of the city, population and geographical spread. In many cities, proportion of population in the area covered under Area Based Development (ABD), is much higher compared to the proportion of area under ABD.
23. Question No. 530 20 July 2017	Area Based Development under Smart Cities Mission	Will the Minister of Housing And Urban Affairs be pleased to state: (a) With regard to Area Based Development (ABD) under Smart Cities Mission, what is the estimated number of people who are expected to benefit from these projects, city-wise; (b) What is the current population density in the areas under these projects and what is the expected population density after the project is completed, particularly in Ludhiana and Visakhapatnam; (c) Whether utility tariffs would be revised in the project areas and if so, what would be estimated rate of revision; and (d) Whether Government has any alternative plan to accommodate those people who would be displaced and if so, the details thereof?	(a) Total population in the Area Based Development (ABD) area of 90 cities is 86,11,129. This is 5.04% of the total population (7,21,53,153) of the 90 cities. It needs to be mentioned that the projects in the ABD areas are expected to have much wider benefit for the city as a whole and not just to the ABD areas. A substantial proportion of the investments planned under the Mission will provide city-wide benefits. (b) Ludhiana city population density is 101.8 persons per hectare and Ludhiana ABD area population density is 109.5 persons per hectare. Visakhapatnam city population density is 33.6 persons per hectare and Visakhapatnam ABD area population density is 119.8 persons per hectare. The future population density of these cities would depend on a number of factors including implementation of various urban missions. (c) Water Utility, Electricity Utility etc. are State subjects. It is for the State Governments to decide revision of rates of Utility tariffs. (d) Most of the Smart City Proposals envisage retrofitting as area based development strategy. All redevelopment projects also envisage in-situ rehabilitation of existing population. However, in affected cases, it is for the State Government to decide the issue of displacement of people as per their State laws.



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Key Projects under Smart Cities Mission Smart Command and Control Centre		
Tender Issued (13)	Work Orders Issued (19)	Work Completed (45)
Amritsar	Aurangabad	Agartala
Bhagalpur	Coimbatore	Agra
Bharatpur	Erode	Ahmedabad
Gwalior	Itanagar	Aligarh
Jalandhar	Kalyan Dombivli	Prayagraj
Jhansi	Karnal	Belagavi
Ludhiana	Kohima	Bhopal
Muzaffarpur	Madurai	Bhubaneswar
Rourkela	Nashik	Chennai
Saharanpur	Panaji	Dahod
Shivamogga	Palna	Davanagere
Udaipur	Salem	Dehradun
Warangal	Thiruvananthapuram	Faridabad
	Thoothukudi	Gandhinagar
	Tiruchirappalli	Gangtok
	Tirunelveli	Gwalior
	Tripuri	Hubballi - Dharwad
	Tiruppur	Imphal
	Vellore	Indore
		Jabalpur
		Jammu
		Kakinada
		Kanpur
		Kochi
		Lucknow
		Mangaluru
		Nagpur
		Namchi
		Asal Nager
		NDMC
		Paraghat
		Pimpri Chinchwad
		Pune
		Raipur
		Rajkot
		Ranchi
		Sagar
		Satna
		Surat
		Thane
		Tumakuru
		Ujjain
		Vadodara
		Varanasi
		Vizag

Smart Road Project		
Tender Issued 48 cities - 37 projects	Work Order Issued 78 cities - 303 projects	Work Completed 37 cities - 148 projects
Aligarh (2)	Agartala (2)	Agartala (1)
Amritsar (5)	Agra (10)	Agra (5)
Bareilly (1)	Ahmedabad (2)	Ahmedabad (2)
Belagavi (1)	Aizawl (1)	Ajmer (7)
Bhagalpur (1)	Ajmer (2)	Aurangabad (1)
Bilaspur (3)	Aligarh (3)	Belagavi (8)
Chennai (1)	Belagavi (16)	Bhopal (3)
Dahod (1)	Bengaluru (4)	Chandigarh (4)
Davanagere (1)	Bhagalpur (1)	Chennai (6)
Dehradun (3)	Bhopal (6)	Davanagere (1)
Dharamshala (1)	Bhubaneswar (3)	Greater Warangal (1)
Diu (1)	Bilaspur (3)	Hubballi-Dharwad (1)
Gangtok (3)	Chandigarh (1)	Indore (10)
Gwalior (6)	Chennai (2)	Jabalpur (6)
Hubballi-Dharwad (3)	Coimbatore (2)	Jaipur (1)
Indore (3)	Dahod (1)	Kakinada (4)
Jabalpur (3)	Davanagere (16)	Kanpur (2)
Jalandhar (2)	Dehradun (6)	Kota (1)
Jammu (1)	Dharamshala (1)	Lucknow (2)
Kakinada (1)	Erode (1)	Mangaluru (20)
Karnal (1)	Faridabad (5)	Namchi (1)
Kochi (1)	Gandhinagar (1)	NDMC (11)
Kota (2)	Gangtok (2)	New Town Kolkata (1)
Lucknow (6)	Greater Warangal (8)	Panaji (3)
Ludhiana (1)	Gwalior (3)	Prayagraj (12)
Muzaffarpur (3)	Hubballi-Dharwad (6)	Pune (4)
NDMC (1)	Indore (9)	Raipur (4)
New Town Kolkata (4)	Jabalpur (13)	Ranchi (2)
Palna (2)	Jaipur (4)	Shivamogga (3)
Pimpri-Chinchwad (1)	Jalandhar (1)	Solapur (1)
Pune (6)	Jammu (1)	Surat (2)
Raipur (2)	Kakinada (5)	Thiruvananthapuram (1)
Ranchi (1)	Kanpur (5)	Tumakuru (6)
Rourkela (1)	Karimnagar (2)	Udaipur (1)
Sagar (1)	Kochi (8)	Ujjain (4)
Shivamogga (1)	Kohima (2)	Vadodara (3)
Solapur (1)	Kota (1)	Varanasi (4)
Srinagar (1)	Lucknow (4)	
Surat (1)	Ludhiana (3)	
Thane (1)	Madurai (3)	
Thiruvananthapuram (3)	Mangaluru (9)	
Thoothukudi (1)	Nagpur (2)	
	Namchi (4)	

³² Sumber: Annual Report Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs 2019 – 2020. 2020. Hal. 66 - 72

Tender Issued 49 cities - 97 projects	Work Order Issued 78 cities - 383 projects	Work Completed 37 cities - 149 projects
Tirunelveli (1)	Nashik (3)	
Tumakuru (2)	NDMC (1)	
Udaipur (2)	New Town Kolkata (1)	
Vadodara (3)	Panaji (4)	
Vellore (2)	Patna (5)	
Visakhapatnam (1)	Pimpri-Chinchwad (2)	
	Prayagraj (7)	
	Puducherry (4)	
	Pune (5)	
	Raipur (2)	
	Ranchi (4)	
	Rourkela (3)	
	Sagar (1)	
	Salem (5)	
	Satna (1)	
	Shivamogga (7)	
	Silvassa (1)	
	Solapur (2)	
	Srinagar (2)	
	Surat (3)	
	Thane (1)	
	Thanjavur (1)	
	Thiruvananthapuram (1)	
	Thoothukudi (1)	
	Tiruchirappalli (2)	
	Tirunelveli (4)	
	Tirupati (3)	
	Tiruppur (4)	
	Tumakuru (19)	
	Udaipur (5)	
	Ujjain (4)	
	Vadodara (1)	
	Varanasi (5)	
	Vellore (1)	
	Visakhapatnam (3)	

Smart Solar Project		
Tender Issued 11 cities - 14 projects	Work Order Issued 43 cities - 53 projects	Work Completed 28 cities - 407 projects
Aligarh (1)	Agra (1)	Ajmer (1)
Baranelli (1)	Ajmer (1)	Aurangabad (1)
Belagavi (1)	Amritsar (2)	Bhopal (3)
Bhubaneswar (1)	Atal Nagar (1)	Bhubaneswar (1)
Bilasharif (1)	Bengaluru (2)	Chandigarh (5)
Hubballi-Dharwad (1)	Bhansharif (1)	Chennai (1)
Jhansi (2)	Chandigarh (1)	Coimbatore (1)
Raipur (1)	Coimbatore (1)	Indore (2)
Saharanpur (1)	Davanagere (1)	Jabalpur (1)
Shivamogga (3)	Dehradun (1)	Jaipur (2)
Solapur (1)	Dharamshala (1)	Jhansi (1)
	Gandhinagar (1)	Kota (1)
	Guwahati (1)	Lucknow (1)
	Gwalior (1)	Ludhiana (1)
	Imphal (1)	NDMC (4)
	Jabalpur (1)	Pimpri-Chinchwad (1)
	Jalandhar (1)	Salem (2)
	Kakinada (3)	Silvassa (1)
	Karimnagar (1)	Surat (1)
	Kochi (2)	Thane (1)
	Ludhiana (1)	Tirupati (1)
	Madurai (1)	Tumakuru (2)
	Mangaluru (1)	Udaipur (1)
	Namchi (1)	Ujjain (1)
	Nashik (1)	Visakhapatnam (3)
	New Town Kolkata (1)	
	Patna (1)	
	Pune (1)	
	Saharanpur (1)	
	Solapur (2)	
	Surat (1)	
	Thane (1)	
	Thanjavur (1)	
	Thiruvananthapuram (1)	
	Thoothukudi (1)	
	Tiruchirappalli (1)	
	Tirunelveli (1)	
	Tiruppur (3)	
	Udaipur (1)	
	Ujjain (1)	
	Vadodara (2)	
	Varanasi (1)	
	Vellore (2)	

Smart Water Project		
Tender Issued 30 cities - 50 projects	Work Order Issued 57 cities - 122 projects	Work Completed 32 cities - 77 projects
Ahmedabad (1)	Agartala (3)	Agartala (2)
Amritsar (1)	Agra (8)	Ahmedabad (2)
Aurangabad (1)	Ahmedabad (4)	Belagavi (7)
Belagavi (1)	Ajmer (8)	Chandigarh (1)
Bhopal (2)	Aligarh (1)	Chennai (2)
Chandigarh (2)	Amaravati (1)	Coimbatore (1)
Chennai (2)	Bareilly (2)	Dahod (1)
Gandhinagar (1)	Belagavi (2)	Channarayana (1)
Hubballi-Dharwad (1)	Bhagalpur (1)	Greater Warangal (1)
Jabalpur (1)	Bhopal (1)	Guwahati (1)
Jalandhar (1)	Bhansali (2)	Gwalior (1)
Jhansi (1)	Bilaspur (4)	Hubballi-Dharwad (1)
Kanpur (1)	Chandigarh (1)	Indore (5)
Kavaratti (1)	Chennai (4)	Kakinada (1)
Kolkata (1)	Coimbatore (2)	Kavaratti (1)
Lucknow (1)	Dahod (1)	Kochi (2)
Madurai (1)	Davanagere (3)	Kolkata (2)
Mangalore (2)	Dehradun (3)	Lucknow (1)
Nashik (1)	Erode (2)	Nashik (1)
NMDC (1)	Gangtok (1)	NMDC (2)
Prayagraj (1)	Greater Warangal (1)	Prayagraj (16)
Rudhacherry (1)	Gwalior (4)	Rajpur (2)
Rajpur (1)	Hubballi-Dharwad (1)	Rajkot (1)
Surat (1)	Imphal (1)	Shivamogga (2)
Thiruvananthapuram (1)	Indore (3)	Solapur (2)
Trinamali (1)	Jabalpur (2)	Surat (9)
Trinapali (1)	Jaipur (1)	Thiruvananthapuram (1)
Trinapali (3)	Jhansi (1)	Tumakuru (1)
Vadodara (4)	Kakinada (2)	Ujjain (1)
Visakhapatnam (1)	Kochi (4)	Vadodara (2)
	Ludhiana (1)	Varanasi (2)
	Madurai (1)	Vellore (1)
	Mangaluru (2)	
	Muzaffarpur (1)	
	Namchi (1)	
	Pune (4)	
	Rajpur (1)	
	Rajkot (2)	
	Ranchi (2)	
	Sagar (1)	
	Salem (1)	
	Silvassa (2)	

Tender Issued 30 cities - 50 projects	Work Order Issued 57 cities - 122 projects	Work Completed 32 cities - 77 projects
	Solapur (2)	
	Surat (3)	
	Thane (2)	
	Thiruvananthapuram (1)	
	Thiruvananthapuram (1)	
	Trinamali (1)	
	Trinapali (1)	
	Trinapali (3)	
	Tumakuru (5)	
	Ujjain (1)	
	Vadodara (1)	
	Varanasi (1)	
	Vellore (2)	
	Visakhapatnam (1)	
Public Private Partnership Project		
Tender Issued 44 cities - 105 projects	Work Order Issued 44 cities - 110 projects	Work Completed 29 cities - 84 projects
Agartala (2)	Agartala (3)	Agartala (2)
Ahmedabad (1)	Ahmedabad (6)	Ahmedabad (2)
Aligarh (1)	Aligarh (1)	Ajmer (7)
Bareilly (1)	Amaravati (1)	Bhopal (4)
Belagavi (4)	Aurangabad (1)	Bhubaneswar (1)
Bhagalpur (1)	Bengaluru (1)	Chandigarh (1)
Bhubaneswar (2)	Bhubaneswar (4)	Chennai (1)
Bhansali (2)	Bilaspur (1)	Coimbatore (1)
Chandigarh (2)	Chennai (1)	Dahod (1)
Dahod (1)	Coimbatore (3)	Gwalior (2)
Davanagere (1)	Davanagere (2)	Indore (1)
Dharamshala (1)	Dehradun (4)	Jabalpur (3)
Fardabad (2)	Gandhinagar (1)	Jhansi (2)
Gandhinagar (1)	Guwahati (2)	Kakinada (1)
Gangtok (2)	Gwalior (8)	Kanpur (3)
Gwalior (6)	Hubballi-Dharwad (1)	Kochi (1)
Hubballi-Dharwad (3)	Indore (4)	Kota (2)
Indore (7)	Jabalpur (3)	Lucknow (5)
Jabalpur (3)	Jaipur (1)	Nashik (2)
Jalandhar (1)	Jhansi (1)	NMDC (6)
Kakinada (1)	Kakinada (2)	Pimpri-Chinchwad (1)
Kalyan-Dombivli (1)	Kanpur (2)	Prayagraj (1)
Kanpur (3)	Karimnagar (1)	Pune (1)
Kochi (1)	Karnal (1)	Rajpur (2)

Vibrant Public Spaces Project		
Tender Issued 17 cities - 21 projects	Work Order Issued 37 cities - 79 projects	Work Completed 26 cities - 49 projects
Ahmedabad (1)	Agartala (2)	Agra (2)
Amritsar (1)	Agra (3)	Ajmer (1)
Bhubaneswar (2)	Ahmedabad (2)	Belagavi (1)
Guwahati (1)	Ajmer (3)	Bhagalpur (1)
Gwalior (1)	Belagavi (1)	Bhopal (2)
Jabalpur (1)	Bhopal (3)	Bhubaneswar (1)
Jaipur (1)	Chandigarh (2)	Chandigarh (2)
Kalyan-Dombivli (1)	Coimbatore (2)	Chennai (3)
Kochi (1)	Davanagere (1)	Davanagere (1)
Kota (2)	Faridabad (2)	Greater Warangal (1)
Mangaluru (1)	Greater Warangal (1)	Indore (4)
Port Blair (1)	Gwalior (3)	Jaipur (2)
Shivamogga (1)	Imphal (2)	Kakinada (2)
Surat (3)	Indore (3)	Kanpur (2)
Thane (1)	Jabalpur (3)	Kota (1)
Tumakuru (1)	Jaipur (2)	Lucknow (2)
Visakhapatnam (1)	Kakinada (1)	Nashik (3)
	Kalyan-Dombivli (1)	NDMC (2)
	Kohima (2)	Pune (1)



ITERA