



**Municipal Administration and
Water Supply Department**

**Policy Note
2011 - 2012**

DEMAND No. 34

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
2011**

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DEMAND NO. 34

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

2011-2012

Introduction

Tamil Nadu is on the move. As per the 2011 census, Tamil Nadu is the most urbanised State with 48.45% of the State's population living in urban areas. Of the 7.21 crore population, nearly 3.5 crore are living in the urban areas. Tamil Nadu is expected to lead in urbanisation in the next two decades. Rapid urbanisation has created huge challenges as well as opportunities. In order to reap the benefits of the economic opportunity by all the sections of the society, sustainable infrastructure development and targeted poverty reduction in the urban areas are necessary.

McKinsey Global Institute, in its report on Urban India (2010) has estimated that 70% of net new employment will be generated in the cities. Our state will be able to reap the economic benefits only if commensurate urban civic infrastructure is created, which will help the public and private sectors to develop and grow. Considering the importance of urban infrastructure, Government under the dynamic leadership of our visionary Chief Minister has announced two new special programmes viz., "Chennai Megacity Development

Mission" for Chennai and its sub urban areas, and the "Integrated Urban Development Mission" for all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats. In order to achieve the objectives of the Mission, preliminary works have been initiated to identify projects on priority and to tap additional financial resources from the Central Government and the External Funding Agencies. It is hoped the Missions will ultimately achieve the objective of developing urban areas into sustainable cities and ensure equitable benefits to all the sections of the society.

Government is conscious of the fact that rapid urbanization is also contributing to increase in urban poor. In this regard, various services for the urban poor will be integrated and a targeted approach will be introduced to tackle urban poverty.

Urbanization creates challenges in provision of potable drinking water for the millions and also in safe disposal of the sewage. In this regard, concrete action plan is being prepared to augment the water supply, strengthen and re-launch the campaign for Rain Water Harvesting systems, explore new water sources including desalination, augmentation and improvement of water bodies etc. Currently, only the select cities in the state have modern underground sewerage system to treat the sewage. It is the endeavour of the Government to build modern underground sewerage system for all the Urban Local Bodies in phases, by resorting to innovative ideas to carry out this massive programme.

Solid Waste Management remains a challenge for the Urban Local Bodies in collecting and safely disposing the garbage. Special thrust will be given to modernise the Solid Waste Management system in the Urban Local Bodies by evolving an action plan including the development of regional landfills to tackle this problem in an integrated manner.

Currently, 10% of the State's Own Tax Revenue is devolved to the Local Bodies. The 4th State Finance Commission is expected to submit its recommendations shortly. This will be examined by the Government, so as to further strengthen the financial base of the Local Bodies.

The Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department is responsible for the development of urban areas in the State and ensuring provision of water supply to all the areas of the State.

The Corporation of Chennai, the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration and the Directorate of Town Panchayats are integral part of this Department in achieving the objectives set forth by the Government. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) and the Tamil Nadu Water Supply Drainage Board (TWAD Board) are responsible for the provision of Water Supply and Underground Sewerage facilities to the Local Bodies in the State of Tamil Nadu. The New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL) caters to the Water Supply and

Industrial water needs of the Tiruppur and nearby areas.

Apart from these, the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure and Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) and Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDCO), are the two urban financial intermediaries which are pioneers and trendsetters in the field of urban finance and are guiding the Urban Local Bodies in assessing the financial viability of projects and help in developing the Urban Infrastructure. These agencies also coordinate in channelizing funds from Government of India, External Agencies and financial markets for the development of Urban Infrastructure.

It is the aim and objective of the Government to develop the Urban Local Bodies into self-reliant institutions of local governance. In order to achieve this, a strong and motivated workforce and committed elected representatives are necessary. In this regard, the capacity building activities for the functionaries will be further streamlined and strengthened, so as to steer all the Urban Local Bodies to achieve excellence in Urban Governance.

I. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Government has taken concerted initiatives to provide good quality of life and improve the living conditions of the urban citizens. Urban poverty has posed a major threat to equitable growth and development. Government is now focusing its efforts towards growth oriented policies and that the infrastructure development has been given a major thrust for the sustained growth of the urban areas.

Various infrastructure developments viz., Under Ground Sewerage System, Storm Water Drains, Improvement of Roads, Bus stands, Water supply, slum upgradation and Housing for Urban Poor etc., have been taken up with the financial assistance from the World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP-III), Government of India assisted Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and various external funding agencies like Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) of Germany.

Administrative setup

There are 9 Corporations and 150 Municipalities including 12 grade III Municipalities under the Administrative control of the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration. The Municipalities are classified into different grades based on their Annual income / Population criteria.

Grade	Annual income (Rs. In crore)	No.of Municipalities
Special Grade	Above 10.00	22
Selection Grade	6.00-10.00	35
First Grade	4.00-6.00	36
Second Grade	Below 4.00	45
Third Grade	Population above	12
Total		150

Infrastructure Development

Rapid expansion of the cities, due to the migration from the neighbouring areas in search of employment has necessitated the improvement of the basic amenities. With the commitment to improve basic infrastructure like Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Roads, Street Lights etc., Government has initiated steps for launching “**Integrated Urban Development Mission**”, to further develop the basic amenities in the Urban Local Bodies in the State. For this purpose, State Government has earmarked a sum of Rs. 750 crore. In accordance with this goal, the Urban Local Bodies have taken up preliminary steps to access funding from the Central Government and other external funding agencies as well.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission calls for an integrated approach to bring the infrastructure development in the mission cities and their suburbs. In Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore are the Mission Cities.

i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

a. Madurai Corporation

In Madurai Corporation, 5 projects for Rs.732.32 crore were sanctioned namely; 1. Second Vaigai Water Supply Improvement Scheme, 2. Solid Waste Management 3. Storm Water Drains 4. Under Ground Sewerage Scheme and 5. Construction of three Check Dams across the River Vaigai.

The works on Storm Water drains, Solid Waste Management and the Under Ground Sewerage Scheme are ongoing, while the remaining projects have been completed.

b. Madurai Urban Agglomeration

The following projects will be taken up for implementation in the Municipalities in the Madurai Urban Agglomeration area at a cost of Rs.129.04 crore.

Sl. No	Name of the Projects	Project Cost (Rs. In crore)
1	Thirumangalam Water Supply Scheme	68.13
2	Avaniyapuram Water Supply Scheme	60.91
Total		129.04

c. Coimbatore Corporation

In Coimbatore Corporation, 4 projects worth Rs.767.38 crore were sanctioned viz., 1. Solid Waste Management, 2. Second Pillur Water Supply Scheme 3. Under Ground Sewerage Scheme and 4. Storm Water Drains. The works are at different stages of implementation. The Solid Waste Management work is in advanced stage of completion.

d. Chennai Urban Agglomeration

For the municipalities in Chennai Urban Agglomeration area, 13 projects were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1180.27 crore.

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	Tambaram Water Supply Scheme	32.62
2	Tambaram Under Ground Sewerage	160.97
3	Avadi Water Supply Scheme	103.84
4	Avadi Under Ground Sewerage Scheme	158.05
5	Maduravoyal Water Supply Scheme	23.30
6	Maduravoyal Under Ground Sewerage	57.46
7	Ullagaram -Puzhuthivakkam Water	24.24
8	Ullagaram-Puzhuthivakkam Under Ground Sewerage Scheme	28.08
9	Ambattur Water Supply Scheme	267.08
10	Ambattur Under Ground Sewerage	130.91
11	Alandur Water Supply Scheme	64.39
12	Thiruvottiyur Water Supply Scheme	85.12

13	Integrated Venkadamangalam Solid Waste Management Project for Pallavapuram, Alandur and Tambaram Municipalities	44.21
Total		1,180.27

The Tambaram Water Supply Improvement Scheme has been completed and the balance works are at different stages of implementation.

Reforms

Under the JnNURM, the State Government and Urban Local Bodies are required to implement a host of reforms as per the Memorandum of Agreement signed with Government of India. The reforms to be initiated are Mandatory reforms and Optional reforms. At the state level, the following mandatory reforms have been effected and followed up.

State Level Reforms

Sl. No.	Reforms	Remarks
1	Implementation of 74 th Constitutional Amendment Act	Out of the 18 functions, 17 (except fire service) have been transferred. District Planning Committees have been constituted. Steps for formation of Tamil Nadu Metropolitan Planning Committee is on.
2	Transfer of City Planning Functions	Effected. City Planning Functions are being devolved to the Urban Local Bodies.
3	Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulations Act	Tamil Nadu Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1978 has been repealed.

4	Enactment of Public Disclosure Law (PDL)	Achieved. Acts governing the Urban Local Bodies of the state have been amended by the TN Municipal Laws (5th amendment) Act, 2008 (TN Act of 37 of 2008), The Public Disclosure Rules has come into force from 1st September 2009.
5	Rent Control Act Amendment	Under the examination of the Government.
6	Enactment of Community Participation Law	Bill has been passed. Rules are under formulation.
7	Reducing of Stamp Duty to 5%	Under examination of the Government

Urban Local Body Level Reforms

1	Improving the Property Tax Collection and efficiency	Targets have been achieved.
2	Introducing Double Entry Accounting System	Achieved. Accrual Based Accounting System(ABAS) has been introduced in all the Urban Local Bodies.
3	Introduction of Computerized process of registration of land and property	Achieved.
4	Introduction of e-governance activities in the Urban Local Bodies	Achieved. 16 different e-governance modules are in operation.
5	Internal earmarking of 25% funds for the Urban Poor	Achieved. G.O.No.167, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated 15.4.08 direction has been given to Urban Local Bodies for allotting 25% of own source of revenue to the urban poor.

Optional Reforms

1	Provision of Rain Water Harvesting in all buildings	Implemented. Provision for rainwater harvesting structures has been made as mandatory as per rules 3A of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Buildings Rules, 1972.
2	Reuse of Recycled Water	Implemented. Provision has been made recycling the water from the bathrooms and wash basins and reuse the same as per section 17-A of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Buildings Rules, 1972.
3	Introduction of Administrative Reforms	Achieved.
4	Earmarking of 20-25% of Developed land in all Housing projects (both public & Private agencies) for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) families	Tamil Nadu Housing Board earmarks 40 % of the developed plots, for Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Group. Development Control Rules provide for reservation of 10 % of developed plots for EWS and LIG.
5	Taking up Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in the Urban Local Bodies	Key initiatives in this include outsourcing of Solid Waste Management, maintenance of street lights, pumping station and Sewage Treatment Plant maintenance, hiring of vehicles etc. A PPP cell is set up in the Finance Department of the State Government.

The State Government is committed to implement the Reforms.

ii) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns is being implemented in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), other than those which are covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UI&G). The components for assistance under the scheme includes, all core urban infrastructure development projects such as Water supply, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management, Construction and improvement of drains/ Storm Water Drains, Construction/ Upgradation of roads, improvement of Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis, Development of heritage areas, Preservation of water bodies etc.,

The details of the works taken up under the UIDSSMT are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	No. of ULBs	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In crore)	Number of projects	
				Taken up	Completed
1	PHASE I				
	Roads & drains	13	59.83	270	266
	Water supply	10	90.24	10	9
2	PHASE II				
	Roads & drains	3	9.58	197	197
	Water supply	6	28.41	6	3
	Solid Waste Management	1	3.58	1	1

	UGSS	1	3.75	1	0
3	PHASE III				
	Water Supply	5	192.66	5	5
4	PHASE IV				
	Water Supply	4	39.45	4	0
	UGSS	1	39.33	1	0
5	PHASE V				
	Water Supply	1	7.18	1	0
	UGSS	1	27.50	1	0
	Total	46	501.51	497	481

Attempts will be made to complete all the balance on-going works before March-2012.

In addition, 8 Water Supply Improvement Schemes and one Under Ground Sewerage Scheme have now been proposed for Rs. 227.40 crore. First installment release for these projects is awaited from Government of India.

Urban Poor Housing

Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are important Sub-Missions under the JnNURM. In Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai (including the Urban Local Bodies in the urban agglomeration area) are covered under the BSUP.

BSUP & IHSDP aim at the integrated development of housing and slum infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, storm water drainage, streetlights in slums in the identified

cities. It also concentrates on the development of socio economic activities for the slum dwellers such as construction of multipurpose community kendra, childcare centre etc., and it aims to converge with the schemes in health, education and social security etc.

Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

Under the BSUP, Government of India, for the Mission period (2005-2012) has sanctioned 51 projects for Tamil Nadu, at a total project cost of Rs.2327.30 crore involving central assistance of Rs.1041.79 crore.

Out of 91,318 dwelling Units sanctioned 17,627 units have been completed. Steps have been taken to complete the remaining units within the Mission period. Of the 3194 number of infrastructure works taken up, 2598 works have been completed and remaining works are in progress.

To implement the project effectively, one Programme Management Unit (PMU) for the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration and 10 Project Implementation Units (PIU's) for the different implementing agencies have been established.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

The scheme is implemented in the Urban Local Bodies other than those which are covered under the Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (JnNURM).

Under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), housing and infrastructural facilities are provided to the slum dwellers. 84 Projects at a total cost Rs.515.88 crore have been sanctioned.

Out of 37,588 dwelling Units taken up under the scheme, 21,228 units have been completed and balance units are in progress. Out of the 1969 number of infrastructure works taken up, 1599 works have been completed so far and balance works are in progress.

Water Supply Schemes

The following Water Supply Projects are under implementation with the financial assistance from the various funding agencies.

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of Projects	Project Cost (Rs.in crore)
1	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP-III)	8	390.57
2	Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)	13	931.36
3	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	26	357.94

4	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)	6	338.71
5	Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW)	8	187.55
	Total	61	2206.13

Of the above Water Supply Schemes, the following schemes are executed by the Urban Local Bodies themselves.

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Project Cost (Rs.in crore)	Status
1	Madurai Corporation	UIG (JnNURM)	71.23	Completed
2	Bodinayakanur Municipality	TNUDP-III	2.32	Completed
3	Pollachi Municipality	TNUDP-III	8.64	Completed
4	Gobichettipalayam Municipality	TNUDP-III	4.05	Completed
5	Devakottai Municipality	UIDSSMT	0.30	Completed
6	Karur Municipality	UIDSSMT	1.10	Completed
7	Thanjavur Municipality	UIDSSMT	9.04	Under progress
8	Coimbatore Corporation	UIG (JnNURM)	113.74	Under progress
9	Erode Corporation	UIDSSMT	5.88	Under progress

10	Tirunelveli Corporation	Kfw	22.22	Under progress
11	Tiruchirappalli Corporation	JICA	221.42	Under progress
12	Salem Corporation	TNUDP-III	283.09	Under progress
Total			743.03	

Remote Monitoring of Water Flow and Quality Parameters

In order to transfer the data on water flow, monitor pumps and motors on performance, and also the physical and chemical quality parameters of water, provision of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) has been taken up in the water supply schemes at Tirunelveli, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations. The work has been completed in respect of Tirunelveli Corporation. The remaining works are in progress.

Revamping of Existing water supply system

Government has initiated a comprehensive plan for revamping the existing Water Supply distribution network in the Urban Local Bodies. As part of the programme, consultants have been appointed. Detailed Project Reports are under preparation in 54 Urban Local Bodies in the first phase.

Urban Roads

9 Corporations and 150 Municipalities have 18,112 km length of roads. Local bodies have taken up 4,158 number of road works to a length of 1826 km at a cost of Rs.650 crore. Of this, 3,067 number of works have been completed and 1,091 are under progress.

Under Ground Sewerage Schemes (UGSS)

Implementation of Under Ground Sewerage Schemes were taken up in the Urban Local Bodies in phases with financial assistance from various sources such as Government of India's National River Conservation Programme (NRCP), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and German Development Bank assisted Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW).

47 Urban Local Bodies have taken up the implementation of the Under Ground Sewerage Scheme. In 12 Urban Local Bodies, the works have been completed, while in 35 other Urban Local Bodies, works are in different stages of execution.

Under Ground Sewerage Schemes in 11 Urban Local Bodies are expected to be completed during the year 2011. In 6 Urban Local Bodies, works are expected to be completed in the year 2012, while in 18 Urban Local Bodies works are expected to be completed during the year 2013.

Government has taken a policy decision to take up execution of Under Ground Sewerage Schemes in all the remaining Urban Local Bodies in phases.

Solid Waste Management

As the Solid Waste Management is an obligatory function of the Civic Local Bodies, Government lays special emphasis on implementation of the "Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000".

Under the JnNURM, Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Projects are under implementation in Coimbatore and Madurai Corporations, Namakkal Municipality and for Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities at Venkatamangalam at a total cost of Rs.218.59 crore. It is the policy of the Government to improve and upgrade the landfill facilities in the Urban Local Bodies and also to take up Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to propagate the segregation and collection of solid waste at source.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a unified Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched on 01.12.1997 as a mark of 50th year of Indian Independence with the funding pattern of Central and State subsidy in the ratio of 75:25. This scheme is the convergence of all the erstwhile Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz., Nehru

Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP).

The amount allotted by the Government of India for the Financial Year 2011-12 is Rs.63.46 crore and Government of Tamil Nadu (State Share) is Rs.21.15 crore. A total of Rs.84.61 crore is allocated for the alleviation of the Urban Poverty.

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been, comprehensively revamped with effect from 01.04.2009. The Scheme has five major components as follows.

i) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

The Urban Self Employment Programme aims to assist the individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures- Micro enterprises (Loan and Subsidy) with Technology / Marketing / Infrastructure and other support. Under the Scheme of Urban Self Employment Programme, Rs.15.56 crore have been allotted and 5,200 urban poor will be benefitted.

ii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

This programme targets the urban population below Poverty Line, aims to alleviate Poverty in urban areas by facilitating skill development through well structured market-oriented programmes, that can make the poor and unskilled, employable as wage workers or successful micro-entrepreneurs

and to promote economic growth and contribute to the urban economy. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.23.35 crore has been allotted and 21,000 beneficiaries will be benefited.

iii) Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP)

Urban Women Self Help Programme consists of two sub components viz., (1) assistance to Groups of Urban Poor Women for setting up gainful Employment Ventures- UWSP (Loan and Subsidy) and (2) Revolving fund for self help groups (SHGs) – Thrift and Credit Societies (T&CS) formed by the Urban Poor. Under the Scheme a sum of Rs.15.57 crore has been allotted for both sub- components and 7,000 urban groups will be benefited.

iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

The aim of this Programme is to provide Wage Employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line in the Urban Local Bodies by utilising the labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. This Programme is taken up in the Urban Local Bodies having the population of less than 5 lakh (as per 1991 census). The material and labour ratio is 60:40. The works are being identified by Community Development Societies. Under the Scheme, a sum of Rs.15.57 crore has been allotted.

v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

The SJSRY rests on the foundation of Community Development and empowerment, rather than relying on the traditional method of Top-Down implementation. The Schemes rely on establishing and nurturing Community organisations and structures that facilitate sustained urban poverty alleviation. Towards this end, Community organisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are set up in the target areas. The CDSs will also identify viable projects suitable for the area. Promotion of Women Self help groups will be an important activity to be pursued by CDSs. Under the Scheme, a sum of Rs.7.78 crore have been allotted. The details of Community Development Societies formed under SJSRY on 3-tier basis are given below:

Name of community group	Neighbourhood Groups	Neighbourhood Committees	Community Development Societies
	80,956	9,364	780

Urban Poor

Due to rapid urbanization the Urban poverty is also on the rise. In the urban areas, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana is the major programme which is currently on, wherein, 65,061 Self Help Groups have been formed.

Lastly, Below Poverty Line (BPL) Survey has been conducted in the year 2004. Instructions for conducting new BPL survey are expected during the current year from Government of India. After the survey, convergence of various services will be done to specifically target the urban poor.

Externally Aided Projects

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Assisted Projects

In order to provide water supply and Under Ground Sewerage facilities to Urban Local Bodies, projects costing Rs.344.70 crore with financial assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is under implementation. A sum of Rs.198.25 crore will be given to the Urban Local Bodies in the form of loan and a sum of Rs.84.98 crore as capital grant. 6 Water Supply Schemes have been taken up for implementation. Water Supply Scheme in Tiruchirapalli Corporation is in advanced stage of completion, while the others are in tender stage.

KfW Assisted Projects

The Government with a view to providing safe and reliable water supply and sewerage service in Urban Local Bodies has approved a project with long term financial assistance from the German Bank for Development (KfW) at an estimated cost of Rs.500 crore. Under the KfW, 8 Water Supply, 3 Storm Water Drain and 2 Under Ground Sewerage

Schemes at a total cost of Rs.500 crore are under implementation. The Storm Water Drain works in Panruti Municipality and Tiruchirappalli Corporation have been completed, while others are in various stages of implementation.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project – III (TNUDP-III)

Based on the Administrative Sanction accorded by the Government in G.O. Ms No. 55, MA&WS Department dated 29.04.2005, the World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project – III is being implemented in this State for the Urban Local Bodies at an outlay of Rs. 1996.40 crore. The main objectives of this project is to develop the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund as a financial intermediary to provide financing for the infrastructure projects to the Urban Local Bodies on a sustainable basis, strengthening the urban reforms, to consolidate the achievements under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) -II etc.

The Project components and the funds allocated under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP)-III are as follows:

Project Components		Funding after reallocation			
		Total Cost	Bank Financing	Total Cost	Bank Financing
		US \$ Million		(Rs. in crore)	
A	Institutional Development Component				

A1	Capacity Building of Municipal Staff	8.85	6.90	40.70	31.70
A2	Information and Communication Technology	4.30	4.20	19.80	19.30
A3	ULB Debt Monitoring Cell	0.30	0.25	1.40	1.20
A4	Project Preparation Facility	8.00	1.10	36.80	5.10
A5	Project Management, Incremental Operating Costs	3.55	2.55	16.30	11.70
Sub Total (A)		25.00	15.00	115.00	69.00
B	Urban Investments through the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF)				
B1	(a)Loans to ULBs	181.00	125.00	832.60	575.00
	(b) Capital Grant to ULBs	176.50	112.50	811.90	517.50
	(c)Project Development Advisory Facility	9.00	9.00	41.40	41.40
B2	(a) Grant to CMDA for Traffic and Transportation projects	38.00	34.00	174.80	156.40
	(b) CMDA/Highways Project Management, Incremental Operating Costs	3.00	3.00	13.80	13.80
Sub Total (B)		407.50	283.50	1874.50	1304.10
Total A and B		432.50	298.50	1989.50	1373.10
Front End Fee		1.50	1.50	6.90	6.90
Total Project cost		434.00	300.00	1996.40	1380.00

Capacity Building

This component aims at improving the skills of the elected representatives, the officials and the staff of the Urban Local Bodies by conducting continuous in-service training programmes and enhancing their managerial and technical capabilities. Based on the administrative sanctions accorded by the Government, various training programmes, Seminars, Workshops, exposure visits, Certificate courses and Post Graduate Diploma courses have been organized to upgrade the skill levels. As on 31.07.2011, 64 training programmes have been conducted through which 6,300 Elected representatives and 11,203 Officials of the Urban Local Bodies have been given training. In addition, action is underway to implement 64 training programmes during the remaining period of the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project – III.

Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies (TNIUS), Coimbatore

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies, Coimbatore is being run with annual contribution from the different Urban Local Bodies of the State. The main objective is to develop and disseminate knowledge on Urban Governance and Urban Development by conducting training programmes, seminars etc., in addition to research studies and consultancy services in Urban Management. TNIUS has been conducting a Post Graduate Diploma Course in Urban Financial Accounting and Management in association with Bharathiyar

University, Coimbatore. The Institute is conducting Post Graduate Diploma Course in Solid Waste Management from 2011-12 as well. In future, specialized Post Graduate Programmes are proposed to be conducted, on different areas of Urban Governance.

Financial Management

State Finance Commission Grants

To devolve State's Own Tax Revenues, the Government constitutes the State Finance Commission every five years. The award period of the Third State Finance Commission expires on 31.03.2012. Currently 10% of State's Own Tax Revenue is given to the Urban Local Bodies..

13th Central Finance Commission Recommendations

The 13th Central Finance Commission had recommended to the Union Government for sanctioning grants to all the Urban Local Bodies in the State of Tamil Nadu for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 as follows:-

1] General Basic Grant	:	Rs.1,550.97 crore
2] General Performance Grant	:	Rs.820.25 crore
Total	:	Rs.2,371.22 crore

Subsequently, Government had issued guidelines for utilizing the above grants in the following order of priority :-

- 1] Payment of Urban Local Body contribution for the completed / physically started Water Supply Schemes and / or Under Ground Sewerage Schemes being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) or Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB). (Payment of Urban Local Body contribution for such schemes implemented by the Urban Local Bodies themselves will not be eligible)
- 2] Payment of electricity charges of the Urban Local Bodies.
- 3] Payment of water charges (only the water charges and not penalty) to the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) or Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB).
- 4] Payment of out sourced agencies by Urban Local Bodies towards the Solid Waste Management activities.

The Government has provided Rs.184.25 crore for the year 2011-12.

Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)

Massive rain water harvesting programme was launched in July 2003 in all the Urban Local Bodies in which the citizens, public and private

sector participated, and under this programme Rain Water Harvesting structures were created throughout the State in open spaces, Parks, roadside structures and water bodies. The above intensive efforts helped the ground water table to rise substantially (between 2m to 3m) in several parts of the Urban Local Bodies in the State through better recharge of under ground aquifers. In accordance with the Government's policy, Urban Local Bodies have initiated various measures for rehabilitation of the Rain Water harvesting structures. Further, wherever the rain water harvesting structures are under repair, Urban Local Bodies have been advised to get the structures repaired. Necessary amendments have been made to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Building Rules, 1973 making Rain water Harvesting Structures in all new buildings mandatory. The awareness programme for the same will be continued in all the Urban Local Bodies.

Animal Birth Control Programme

The World Health Organization has recommended to implement the Animal Birth Control Programme as an alternative to inhuman killing of stray dogs. The Government of India notified the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001 as required under sub section 1 (9) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

The Government of Tamil Nadu which is a pioneer in implementing new initiatives, conducted a survey of stray dogs and domestic dogs in all the

Municipalities and Corporations. Based on a survey, 5 Corporations and 50 Municipalities were initially selected for the implementation of this programme. Subsequently this is being expanded to other Urban Local Bodies as well.

So far 1,20,789 stray dogs have been sterilized. Urban Local Bodies have received a sum of Rs.1.15 crore towards 50% reimbursement of the total expenditure from the Animal Welfare Board of India. It is proposed to implement this programme continuously.

Urban Primary Health Care

At present Municipal Corporations / Municipalities have only limited primary health care facilities. Health Visitors and Maternity Assistants are looking after most of the Urban Health Centres. Medical Officers are currently available in limited centres and these centres are currently functioning only during the day time. In 60 Municipalities, Urban Health Centres are now being set up under the National Rural Health Mission. Government has proposed to upgrade all the existing Urban Health Centres into round the clock Centres.

**MADURAI CITY
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

Madurai City Municipal Corporation is one of the 65 Mission cities under the JnNURM. The Corporation has taken up 5 major infrastructure improvement projects under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UI& G) component of JnNURM.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs. In crore)
1	Second Vaigai Water Supply Improvement Scheme	71.23
2	Construction of 3 Check Dams to augment water supply	9.15
3	Solid Waste Management	74.29
4	Under ground Sewerage scheme	229.34
5	Storm Water Drains	348.31

Madurai City Municipal Corporation has taken up Tourism Infrastructure Improvement Projects under the Mega Tourism Project. The following works are under implementation:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Amount (Rs.In crore)
1	Construction of Tourist Complex Comprising of Parking lots & Other Amenities	4.72

2	Construction of Reception Center, Arrival Center, Clock Room, Refreshment Outlet, ATM Center & Other Amenities Center	0.91
3	Rehabitation of Shops at Pudumandapam inside the Meenakshi Temple by Construction of New Tourist Amenities Complex at Kunnathur Complex	3.48
4	Illumination of Meenakshi Amman Temple Surroundings	0.43
5	Providing Landscaping and Construction of Compound wall and Development works to Meenakshi Park Near Meenakshi Amman Temple	0.35
6	Providing wayside amenities in the Tourist Destination of Historic Vilakkuthoon	0.29
7	Development of Pilgrimage Heritage Circuit for Madurai Fort Wall	0.75
8	Beautification of Marriamm Kovil Theppakulam surrounding in Ward No. 52	2.75
9	Special Improvement works to Thirumalai Nayakar Mahal Thulasiram Park by providing fountain Granite sitting benches name board and lighting arrangements in Inside existing Corporation Park	0.21
10	Providing foot path and Lawn arrangements to open space around Thirumalai Nayakar Mahal South East and West Sides	0.84
Total		14.73

**COIMBATORE CITY
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation is one of the Mission cities under the JnNURM. Under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UI&G) component of JnNURM, Coimbatore Corporation has been sanctioned with the major infrastructure works. The following projects are under implementation:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Second Pillur Water Supply Scheme	113.74
2	Solid Waste Management	96.51
3	Under Ground Sewerage scheme	377.13
4	Storm Water Drains	180.00

**TIRUNELVELI CITY
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

Tirunelveli City Municipal Corporation has taken up a water supply improvement project under KfW funding at a cost of Rs.22.22 crore and is under progress. The Under Ground Sewerage Scheme under NRCP was taken up and completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.00 crore. The roads damaged due to laying of sewers have been taken up for restoration under the Special Roads Programme at a cost of Rs.25.23 crore.

**TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CITY
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation has taken up and completed storm water drains for a total length of 164 km under KfW Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.30 crore.

A new water supply improvement project has been taken up under the Japan International Cooperation Agency funding at a cost of Rs. 221.00 crore and the work is under progress.

SALEM CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Salem City Municipal Corporation has taken up the following 3 projects under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project – III (TNUDP-III)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Flood mitigation works in Thirumanimutharu River	31.50
2	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme	149.39
3	Dedicated Water Supply Improvement Scheme	283.09

The projects are under various stages of implementation.

ERODE CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Erode City Municipal Corporation has taken up and completed Water Supply improvement scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.5.88 crore under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The Under Ground Sewerage scheme has been taken up under KfW scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.209 crore.

TIRUPPUR CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Under KfW scheme, the Tiruppur City Municipal Corporation has taken up construction of Storm water drains to a length of 164 km at a project cost of Rs.40 crore and the works are nearing completion.

THOOTHUKUDI CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Thoothukudi City Municipal Corporation has taken up Under Ground Sewerage Scheme at a project cost of Rs. 80 crore under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III (TNUDP-III) and the works are under progress.

VELLORE CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Vellore City Municipal Corporation has taken up Under Ground Sewerage Scheme at a project cost of Rs. 41 crore under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III (TNUDP-III) and works are under progress.

II. CHENNAI CORPORATION

Chennai, the fourth largest Metropolis in the country is today a vibrant city, inspiring fusion of heritage and modernity. The Corporation of Chennai, India's very first Municipal Institution is nearly four centuries old growing from 71.5 Sq. KM in 1921 to 174 Sq.KM at present. The Corporation of Chennai derives its basic Statutory Authority from the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 for its administration.

Projects sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) :

Storm Water Drains, Canals and Waterways in Chennai:

(a) Chennai Corporation Component:

Chennai Corporation is responsible for creating and maintaining the infrastructure for the disposal of storm water in Chennai city. In order to overcome flooding in Chennai City, the Chennai Corporation in association with the Public Works Department had prepared a detailed Project Report at a cost of Rs.1448 crores and the same is sanctioned under the JnNURM scheme.

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has sanctioned the projects in 4 packages as detailed below:

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Basin	Chennai Corporation component	Public Works Department component	Approved amount	Date of approval by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee Government of India
1.	Northern Basin	277.17	82.69	359.86	19.12.08
2.	Central Basin	261.11	83.89	345.00	29.12.08
3.	Eastern Basin	140.40	303.67	444.07	14.01.09
4.	Southern Basin	136.20	162.78	298.98	22.01.09
	Total	814.88	633.03	1447.91	

The funding pattern of this project involves a grant of Rs.285.25 crore from Government of India being 35% share, Rs.122.25 crore from the Government of Tamil Nadu being 15% and the balance of Rs.407.44 crore which is 50% of the total cost borne by Chennai Corporation. The Chennai Corporation shall meet its share of Rs.407.44 crore by availing a loan of Rs.203.72 crore from Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (TUFIDCO), loan of Rs.150 crore from Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd., (TNUIFSL) and balance Rs.53.72 crore from Chennai Corporation's own funds.

The project envisages construction of 290 Kms of new drains, remodeling of 183 Kms of existing drains and improving 16 canals for a length of 29 Kms, at an estimated cost of Rs.815 crore. The above works were divided into 12 water sheds, in 4 basins across the city. Tenders were called for these works in 17 packages as tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimate Amount (Rs. in crores)	Date of Completion as per the agreement	Status
1	Kolathur Water Shed Storm water drain construction	25.53	27.12.11	Work in progress
2	Velachery Water Shed Storm water drain construction	47.52	20.10.12	Work in progress
3	North Buckingham Canal Storm water drain construction	20.50	06.07.12	Work in progress
4	Central ' B ' Canal Water Shed Storm water drain construction	47.17	17.05.12	Work in progress
5	Mambalam & Nandhanam Water Shed Storm water drain construction and improvements to canals	121.53	21.01.13	Work in progress
6	Royapuram Water Shed Storm water drain construction	30.00	15.06.12	Work in progress
7	South ' B ' Canal Water Shed Storm water drain construction	39.96	09.06.12	Work in progress

8	Captain Cotton Canal Water shed storm water drain construction	40.50	22.01.13	Work in progress
9	Captain Cotton Canal Water shed improvements to canal works.	67.68	22.09.12	Work in progress
10	Cooum water shed storm water drain construction	82.17	08.03.13	Work in progress
11	Cooum water shed improvements to canal work	5.40	08.01.12	Work in progress
12	Virugambakkam & Arumbakkam Water Shed storm water drain construction	53.85	21.02.13	Work in progress
13	Virugambakkam & Arumbakkam Water Shed improvements to canal work.	6.47	02.07.12	Work in progress
14	Otteri Nullah Water Shed storm water drain construction	92.15	23.04.13	Work in progress
15	Otteri Nullah Water Shed improvements to canal works.	14.49	23.08.12	Work in progress
16	Adyar Water Shed Storm Water Drain construction	60.74	19.04.13	Work in progress
17	Adyar Water Shed improvements to canal works	22.63	19.02.13	Work in progress
	Grand Total	778.29		

(b) Public Works Department component:

Formation of three waterways extending to a length of 65.10 KM, formation of 4 new link canals and improvements to five surplus channels connecting tanks, have been proposed by the Public Works Department under macro drainage component. The estimated cost for these works is Rs.633.03 crore.

The administrative sanction for the PWD portion of the project has been accorded by the Government. PWD is taking necessary steps for speedy implementation of various works under this project. These long term comprehensive measures will mitigate the hardships faced due to flooding during monsoon in Chennai city.

Solid Waste Management

A comprehensive proposal to modernize the existing Solid Waste Management system has been prepared by Corporation of Chennai and the same has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for Rs.255.32 crore under JnNURM. One of the main components is setting up an integrated Solid Waste Management facility in the two dumping grounds at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi at a cost of Rs.190.00 crore.

As per the guidelines issued by Government of India, Project Developers for the two dumping grounds were identified and work orders were issued under Public Private Partnership mode on

Design, Build, Operate Maintain and Transfer (DBOMT) basis.

For both Perungudi and Kodungaiyur Solid Waste Management Projects, the initial statutory requirements at State level were met. With regard to Perungudi, all the clearances have been obtained. In respect of Kodungaiyur the work is getting delayed as formal clearance from Government of India is yet to come. After obtaining the necessary clearance decision will be taken to proceed further.

So far, a sum of Rs. 37.56 crore is incurred for the purchase of machinery and construction of transfer stations for Solid Waste Management Scheme.

Construction of Bridges

A total of 8 bridge works (Rail Over Bridges and Under Bridges) have been taken up in Chennai at a cost of Rs. 231.71 crore to decongest the traffic. Out of these 8 works, 3 works have been completed and the remaining 5 are in progress as stated below:

1. Work on rail under bridge at Monegar Choultry Road (M C Road) is in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.55 crore and will be completed by December 2011.
2. Work on Rail Over Bridge at Rangarajapuram at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.74 crore is in progress. While the 1st arm has been completed,

the 2nd arm will be completed in 2 months after the completion of Railway portion.

3. The Rail Over Bridge work at Kathivakkam High Road - Cochrane Basin Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.20 crore is in progress and will be completed by December 2011.
4. The Rail Under Bridge work at Villivakkam at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.39 crore is in progress and will be completed by November 2011.
5. The Rail Under Bridge work at Korukkupet, the alignment for which has been revised by the Southern Railway, is to be taken up after completion of the Kathivakkam High Road – Cochrane Basin Road over bridge, which is in progress.

Conservation of Heritage Buildings

There are 13 heritage buildings on EVR Periyar Salai of which Ripon Building and Victoria Public Hall are being maintained by Corporation of Chennai. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.10 crore under JnNURM for restoration of these two buildings.

The work for restoration of Ripon Buildings (constructed in the year 1913 and named after Lord Ripon, former Viceroy of India) was commenced in the year 2010 and is likely to be completed by March 2012. The restoration work of Victoria Public Hall, which was constructed in the year 1887, was also started in the year 2010 and will be completed by December 2011.

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) – Phase I

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned Rs. 127.43 crore for providing basic amenities to 236 slums under BSUP component of JnNURM. The project envisages construction of 1370 insitu houses and improvement of infrastructure including cement concrete roads, Storm Water Drains, community toilets, community centre, anganwadi etc. in the selected slums. Out of 1370 housing units 724 have been completed and construction of 486 units are under progress. Out of 1418 infrastructure works taken up, 1410 works have been completed at a cost of Rs. 95.88 crore. Balance works are under progress and will be completed by December 2011.

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) – Phase II

Another 186 slums have been selected under Phase II of BSUP for improvement of basic amenities at a cost of Rs. 72.63 crore. Under this, 537 infrastructure works have been taken up, out of which 404 have been completed and the remaining works will also be completed by December 2011.

Infrastructure works of Corporation of Chennai

A Grade Separator at Mint Junction at a cost of Rs. 23.00 crore is in progress and will be completed by December 2011.

A Rail Over Bridge at Ganesapuram will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 61.70 crore, after the

completion of Rail Over Bridge by Highways Department at Erukkencheri High Road.

Upgradation of Perambur Slaughter House

The Perambur Slaughter House spread over an area of 9.408 acres is one of the oldest Slaughter Houses in Chennai. Realizing the long felt need for modernization and the need for treatment and disposal of offal and effluents. Bids were invited from interested parties to take up the work of modernization on Public Private Partnership basis under Design Build, Operate and Transfer (DBOT) mode. The work has already commenced and is expected to be over by December 2011. The new modernized facility with a capacity to slaughter 60 cattle and 250 sheep per hour will cater to local traders as well as DBOT operators.

III. TOWN PANCHAYATS

The Town Panchayats Administration has been striving to improve quality of life of the people of the Urban Local bodies through provision of better civic services, creation of infrastructure facilities and promotion of employment opportunities.

Administrative Setup

There are 559 Town Panchayats in the State and they are governed by the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920. The Town Panchayats are classified into different grades based on their annual income as detailed below:

S. No.	Grade	Income Criteria	No. of Town Panchayats
1	Special Grade	Above Rs.20 lakh	12
2	Selection Grade	Rs.16 lakh – Rs.20 lakh	244
3	First Grade	Rs.8 lakh - Rs.16 lakh	221
4	Second Grade	Rs.4 lakh – Rs.8 lakh	82
	Total		559

Many Town Panchayats have tourist, pilgrimage and heritage importance. As per 2001 census, total population of the 559 Town Panchayats was 75,93,996, accounting for 12% of the total population and 28% of the urban population of the State. The Director of Town Panchayats as Head of the Department looks after the affairs of the Town Panchayats under the

administrative control of the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department in Government.

There are 16 Zonal offices, covering 31 Districts in the State, each headed by an Assistant Director of Town Panchayats. The District Collectors supervise the affairs of the Town Panchayats.

Functions

Town Panchayats play multiple role in rendering civic services to the Public. They provide wide range of services such as drinking water, street lights, sanitation, solid waste management, road connectivity, drains and pavements, burial grounds and slaughter houses. Provision and maintenance of public utilities such as markets, bus stands, and community halls are also the responsibilities of the Town Panchayats. Issuance of Birth and Death Certificates, Planning permissions, building licenses and trade licenses are the other major duties of the Town Panchayats.

Resources

The principal sources of revenue of the Town Panchayats include property tax, profession tax, fees, rent, lease and user charges. The other important sources of income are surcharge on stamp duty and apportionment of entertainment tax, besides funding from Devolution grants from the Government and 13th Finance Commission Grants. These apart grants from various schemes make substantial contribution to the total revenue of the

Town Panchayats. The schemes include, Tourism Development Projects, Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme, NABARD Assistance and other major schemes such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and its sub components of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

Fund flow

Total fund flow of the Town Panchayats during the year 2010-11 was Rs.1816.34 crore. This includes own resources of Rs.333.04 crore of the Town Panchayats and provision of Rs.637.41 crore of the Government from out of Central and State Finance Commission Grants, besides a sum of Rs.845.89 crore made available from various schemes.

Infrastructure Development

The higher rate of urbanization in the State coupled with higher growth rate of urban population have generated greater need for creation and maintenance of various infrastructure facilities such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, roads, street lights etc., in Town Panchayats. The Tamilnadu Special Urban Development Mission would be a major initiative of the Government in fulfilling these requirements. The

ULBs would also access funding from centrally sponsored schemes such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and its sub components of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

Drinking Water Supply

Water Supply works have been taken up at a cost of Rs.89.49 crore by the TWAD Board under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Totally 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore District have been covered. The Town Panchayats are No.4.Veerapandi, Periyanaickanpalayam, Narasimanaickan-palayam, Thudiyalur, Vellakinar, Idikarai, Saravanampatti, Chinnavedapatti, Kalapatti, Vellalur, Madukarai, Ettimadai, Irugur, Pallapalayam, Kannampalayam and Sultur.

Underground Sewerage Scheme

Underground Sewerage Scheme has been taken up under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) by the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) in 4 Town Panchayats (viz) Porur and Thirumalazhisai in Thiruvallur District and Perungudi, and Pallikaranai in Kancheepuram District at a cost of Rs.137.56 crore. The progress is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Name of the Town Panchayat	Project Cost	Expenditure	Present Stage
1	Porur	38.29	6.78	11700m Pipeline laid against the target of 48268m and 551 manholes completed against the target of 2223 Nos. Expected date of completion June' 2012
2	Thirumazhisai	20.47	7.50	15411m Pipeline laid against the target of 26590m and 741 manholes completed against the target of 1028 Nos. Expected date of completion December' 2012
3	Perungudi	20.19	5.45	8950m Pipeline laid against the target of 44700m and 444 manholes completed against the target of 1759 Nos. Expected date of completion November' 2012
4	Pallikaranai	58.61	5.00	11548m pipeline laid against the target of 86459m and 555 manholes completed against the target of 3237 Nos. Expected date of completion December 2012
	Total	137.56	24.73	

Sanitation

With a view to improving public sanitation and environmental hygiene construction of 76 Sanitary Complexes in 47 Town Panchayats have been taken up under NABARD Assistance at a cost of Rs.4.88 crore, out of which 75 works have been completed

and the balance one work will be completed before end of August 2011.

Housing for the Urban Poor

Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are the important Sub-Missions of JnNURM. They aim at integrated development of housing and infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, streetlights in slums in the identified Town Panchayats.

Construction of 4624 dwelling units with infrastructure works were taken up under **IHSDP** at an estimated cost of Rs.59.44 crore in 25 Town Panchayats. So far 3466 works have been completed at a cost of Rs. 44.45 crore and the remaining works are in progress.

Similarly, 3099 dwelling units with infrastructure works were taken up under **BSUP** at an estimated cost of Rs.41.61 crore in 17 Town Panchayats. So far 1812 works have been completed at a cost of Rs. 28.06 crore and the remaining works are in progress.

Roads

NABARD Assistance

Financial assistance has been accessed from NABARD to upgrade roads in Town Panchayats. Totally 658 works have been taken up to a length of 838.90 km in 390 Town Panchayats at a cost of

Rs.109.57 crore and out of which 655 works have been completed. The remaining works will be completed before the end of October 2011.

Special Roads Programme

Restoration of roads damaged due to implementation of Water Supply and Under Ground Sewerage Schemes and natural calamities were taken up under Special Roads Programme. Under the scheme, works were taken up in 540 Town Panchayats for upgradation and strengthening. The works include both Cement Concrete and Black Topped roads. Totally 1573 K.M. stretch of works were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.340 crore. Out of which, works for a length of 906 kms have been completed at a cost of Rs.248 crore. The balance works will be completed before the end of September 2011.

Natural Calamities Relief Fund

A sum of Rs. 43.08 crore was allotted for restoration of roads damaged due to heavy rain and floods. Out of 454 works that were taken up 277 have been completed at a cost of Rs. 24.29 crore. The balance works will be completed before the end of September 2011.

Infrastructure Gap filling Fund and Operation & Maintenance Gap filling Fund

A sum of Rs.29.55 crore was provided to bridge critical gaps in providing infrastructure facilities and Operation and Maintenance with which

85 works including improvement of Bus stands, construction of office buildings, water supply improvement works etc., have been taken up. An allotment of Rs.34.99 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.

Tourism Promotion

Infrastructure Development works have been taken up at a cost of Rs.3.00 crore under Tourism and Heritage Town Development Programme in Sankagiri (Salem), Panagudi (Tirunelveli), Thiruverambur (Trichy), Velankanni (Nagapattinam) Mamallapuram(Kancheepuram) and Kurichipadi (Cuddalore) Town Panchayats. Under **Mega Tourism Project** development works have been taken up at a cost of Rs.14.13 crore at Kanniyakumari.

Employment Generation

Provision of gainful employment to the urban poor through self employment and wage employment ventures has been a key objective of the Government. The **Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana** is a unified centrally sponsored scheme launched on 1.12.1997. The scheme is funded by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The scheme aims at alleviation of urban poverty through employment generation. An allotment of Rs.15.13 crore has been provided for the year 2011-12. The scheme has five major components as detailed below.

Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

This component aims to assist individual beneficiaries for setting up Micro enterprises by extending subsidized credit facilities to them. Provision of infrastructure including Technology and Marketing have also been contemplated under the programme.

An allotment of Rs.2.67 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.

Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

This programme aims to alleviate Urban Poverty by imparting skill development training to the urban poor through well structured, market-oriented programmes, that can make the poor either as skilled wage workers or successful micro-entrepreneurs.

An allotment of Rs.4.01 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.

Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP)

This Programme has two sub components viz., Assistance to Groups of Urban Poor Women for setting up gainful Employment Ventures – (UWSP) and Revolving fund for Thrift and Credit Societies of Self Help Groups, formed by the Urban Poor.

An allotment of Rs.2.68 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.

Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

The aim of the Programme is to provide Wage Employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line in the urban local bodies by utilizing the labour for construction of Social and economically useful public assets. Material and labour component of the works taken up under the programme would be in the ratio of 60: 40.

An allotment of Rs.3.27 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.

Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

The Scheme emphasizes on establishing and nurturing Community Organizations and structures that facilitate sustained urban poverty alleviation. Under the programme women Self Help Groups would be enabled to play the role of Community Organisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) in the target areas. The CDSs will also identify viable projects suitable for the area.

An allotment of Rs.1.34 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.

Financial Management

State Finance Commission Grant

To devolve State's Own Tax Revenues, the Government constitutes the State Finance Commission every five years. The award period of the Third State Finance Commission expires on 31.3.2012. Currently 10% of State's Own Tax Revenue is given to the Urban Local Bodies.

Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant

The 13th finance commission grant is being allotted annually to the Town Panchayats for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The allotment has two components namely General Basic Grant and General Performance Grant. While the Basic Grant will be given annually to the Town Panchayats, the General Performance Grant can be accessed only if the State complies with the nine reform conditions which include Constitution of State Property Tax Board and Service Level Benchmarking etc. The Government have issued revised Guidelines for the utilization of 13th Finance Commission grant earmarked to the Urban Local Bodies strictly in the following order of priority from 2010-11.

1. Payment of ULB contribution for the completed / physically started Water Supply Schemes and / or Under Ground Sewerage Schemes being implemented by the TWAD Board or CMWSSB only, Payment of ULB contribution for Schemes implemented by the ULBs themselves will not be eligible.

2. Payment of electricity charges of the ULBs.
3. Payment of water charges (only the water charges and not penalty) to the TWAD Board or CMSWWB.
4. Payment to the Outsourced agencies by the ULBs towards the Solid Waste Management activities.

An allotment of Rs.71.88 crore has been made as General Basic Grant and Rs.24.57 crore as General Performance Grant for the year 2011-12.

Rain Water Harvesting

Rain Water Harvesting Programme launched in July 2003 has created impressive impact in ground water recharging. Amendments made to Section 215 (a) of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 and Building Rules 1973, have made it mandatory to provide RWH structures in all new buildings. To consolidate the gains, various measures have been taken up for rejuvenation of RWH structures created already in both public and private buildings, besides creating new ones. IEC activities will be continued in the Town Panchayats to sensitize all the stake holders to sustain the momentum.

Animal Birth Control

The World Health Organization has recommended to implement the Animal Birth Control

Programme as an alternative to inhuman killing of dogs. Appreciating the need to adopt the recommendation, the Government of India notified the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001 as required under sub section 1(9) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

As per the initiative of the State Government in this regard, coordinated efforts with Animal Husbandry Department have been taken up in Town Panchayats and 441 stray dogs have been sterilized. Efforts to make Town Panchayats free from stray dog menace have been intensified.

IV. TAMIL NADU URBAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (TNUDF)

Urban infrastructure facilities have to be created keeping the future needs in mind. However, creation of urban infrastructure facilities across the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) has not kept pace with growth in population. To bridge the demand-supply gap and to link ULBs with capital markets and also to instill a sense of market discipline, Government of Tamil Nadu established the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) as a Trust in the year 1996, on a 'Public- Private Partnership' mode with the participation of ICICI Bank Limited (ICICI), Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC) and IL & FS Financial Services Limited (IL & FS).

The Vision of TNUDF is "To be a sustainable financial intermediary to enhance the flow of private capital to the urban sector in the State of Tamil Nadu and to facilitate urban local bodies to become capable and sustainable organizations, sensitive to stake holders in providing the highest quality of urban services."

The Mission of TNUDF is "To contribute to improvement in urban quality of life in Tamil Nadu by facilitating efficient urban infrastructure asset creation and provision of urban services through innovative project development, independent appraisal and sustainable financing."

The objectives of TNUDF are as follows:

- Finance urban infrastructure projects, which improve the living standards of the urban population.
- Facilitate private sector participation in infrastructure through joint venture and public – private partnership.
- Operate a complementary window for execution of urban infrastructure projects, the Grant Fund, to assist in addressing the problems of the urban poor.
- Improve the financial management of urban local bodies enabling them to access debt finance from markets.

TNUDF finances basic service projects such as roads, bridges, storm water drains, sewerage & sanitation, water supply, solid waste management etc., and commercially viable remunerative projects such as bus stands, market complexes etc, executed by ULBs.

Fund is managed by a corporate trustee viz., Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Trustee Company Limited (TNUITCL) and is operated by a Fund Manager viz., Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL).

The total corpus of the Fund is Rs.199.60 crores, of which a sum of Rs.142.91 crores has been contributed by Government of Tamil Nadu and the balance amount of Rs.56.69 crores has been contributed by the above said three institutions. In addition to the above, the fund, at present is operating three external lines of credit, viz. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP-III) assisted by World Bank, Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing –Tamil Nadu (SMIF-TN) Program assisted by KfW and Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP) assisted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The total resource available under the above lines of credit and to be passed on to ULBs through TNUDF and other Grant Funds is Rs.2379.54 crores (Table 1).

Table: 1 Size of External Lines of Credit

(Rs. in crores)

S.No	Components	TNUDP-III	SMIF-TN	TNUIP	Total
1	Loan to ULBS	602.60	271.20	180.50	1054.30
2	Capital Grants to ULBS	811.90	150.80	102.73	1065.43
3	Technical Assistance Grant	41.40	13.00	16.81	71.21
4	Grants to traffic and Transportation	188.60	0.00	0.00	188.60
	Total (A)	1644.50	435.00	300.04	2379.54
	Committed out of (A)	1478.40	422.46	275.19	2176.05

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP III):

TNUDF has successfully implemented TNUDP II for the period from 1999-2004 under International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Line of credit. During the TNUDP-II project period TNUDF has mobilized additional funds from other sources such as issue of bond, user contribution etc., which were blended with IBRD line of credit.

TNUDP III is on the lines of TNUDP II and is intended to consolidate the achievements of TNUDP II, thus continuing to improve urban infrastructure services in Tamil Nadu on a sustainable manner. The objectives of TNUDP III are as follows:

- To develop TNUDF as a financial intermediary to provide financing for infrastructure to ULBs on a sustainable basis.
- To strengthen urban reforms and consolidate the achievements under TNUDP-II in institutional strengthening and capacity building.
- To provide grant to the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority to take up traffic and transportation sub-projects in the Chennai Metropolitan Area.

The TNUDP-III consists of two components namely (i) Institutional Development Component (IDC) and (ii) Urban Investment Component (UIC). The IDC provides technical assistance and training needed to build capacity to further the devolution process. The UIC will aim at developing sustainable urban investments such as water supply, sewerage and sanitation, solid waste management, storm water drains, roads and common facilities such as transportation networks, based on demand driven investment plans developed by ULBs. The scheme was launched on 19.10.2005. Due to the slow pace of implementation of the traffic and transportation sub-projects, the TNUDP-III has been restructured, with internal re-allocation among the components.

The total outlay of the project as per the restructured TNUDP-III is US \$ 434 million (about Rs.1996.40 crores) with the World Bank assistance of US \$ 300 million (about Rs.1380 crores)(Table 2).

Table: 2 Funding pattern as per restructured TNUDP-III

Sl. No	Component	Bank Finance	GoTN Finance	Total	
		(US \$ Million)		(Rs. in Crs)	
1	Institutional Development Component	15.00	10.00	25.00	115.00
2	Urban Investment Component				
	- Loan to ULBs	125.00	56.00	181.00	832.60
	- Capital Grants to ULBs	112.50	64.00	176.50	811.90

	- Project Development Advisory	9.00	0	9.00	41.40
	- Grants to Transportation	37.00	4.00	41.00	188.60
	Sub total	283.50	124.00	407.50	1874.50
3	Others : Front End Fee	1.50	0	1.50	6.90
	Total Project (Cost (1+2+3))	300.00	134.00	434.00	1996.40

(Exchange rate @ Rs.46/ US \$)

Of the above Rs.1996.40 crore, a sum of Rs.156.40 crore is towards technical assistance, a sum Rs.1414.50 crore is to be passed on to ULBs as loan and capital grant for the implementation of urban infrastructure projects, Rs.188.60 crore is for the projects covered under the traffic and transportation component in the Chennai Metropolitan areas, a sum of Rs.230 crore is to be mobilized by way of market borrowings / ULB contribution and the balance Rs.6.90 crore is for front end fee.

Till date, funds have been committed for 101 projects for which a sum of Rs.1364.06 crore (loan of Rs.564.05 crore and capital grant of Rs.800.01 crore) has been sanctioned under investment component (Table 3).

Table: 3 Projects funded under TNUDP-III

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Sector	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Loan Sanctioned	Grant Sanctioned	Total Sanctioned
1	Under Ground Sewerage Schemes	25	1202.71	302.05	583.06	885.11
2	Water Supply Schemes	18	402.04	108.31	191.77	300.08
3	Solid Waste Management schemes	32	26.33	15.30	8.01	23.31
4	Bus Stands	7	29.30	17.72	1.32	19.04
5	Roads	18	185.86	101.93	6.48	108.41
6	River Improvement	1	31.23	18.74	9.37	28.11
	Total	101	1877.47	564.05	800.01	1364.06

Of the above 101 projects, 72 projects has been completed and 29 projects are under progress. Of the 29 projects, 16 projects will be completed before 31st March 2012 and the remaining 13 projects (one water supply project and 12 underground sewerage schemes) may require time up to 31st March 2014 for completion. The poor response for bids with WSP technology for Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), change of technology from WSP to other technologies, delay in getting CRZ clearance, non-availability of land for pumping station and STP, public agitation and court cases etc. are the reasons for delay in completion of these projects. In view of the above, Government of Tamil Nadu has approved

the extension of time up to 31st March 2014 and forwarded the proposal to Government of India for onward transmission to World Bank requesting for extension of time for TNUDP-III up to 31st March 2014.

Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing – Tamil Nadu (SMIF – TN) Program

The Government has accorded administrative sanction for the implementation of SMIF-TN Program assisted by KfW, the German funding agency. The project implementation period is five years.

The total outlay of the project is Euro 77 million (equivalent to about Rs.500 crore) consisting of Euro 65 million (equivalent to about Rs.422 crore) development loan for financing of urban infrastructure projects, to be passed on to ULBs as loan and capital grant; and Euro 2 million (equivalent to about Rs.13 crore) towards assistance for strengthening the technical capabilities of the ULBs. Euro 10 million (equivalent to about Rs.65 crore) is to be passed on to Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund for development of Municipal Bond market through Master Financing Indenture.

Till date, funds have been committed for 14 projects under SMIF-TN Program for which a sum of Rs.421.89 crore (loan of Rs.271.09 crore and the grant of Rs.150.80 crore) (Table 4).

Table: 4 Projects funded under SMIF-TN Program

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Loan Sanctioned	Grant Sanctioned	Total Sanctioned
1	Under Ground Sewerage Schemes	2	254.61	83.45	78.54	161.99
2	Water Supply Schemes	8	188.20	90.33	56.26	146.59
3	Roads & Storm Water Drains	3	67.64	44.87	16.00	60.87
4	Bridges	1	162.51	52.44	0	52.44
	Total	14	672.96	271.09	150.80	421.89

Of the above 14 projects, 2 projects have been completed and the balance 12 projects are under implementation.

Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP)

The Government has accorded administrative sanction for the implementation of TNUIP assisted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project implementation period will be 5 years.

The total outlay of the project is JPY 9824 million (equivalent to about Rs.345 crore), of which JICA line of credit is JPY 8551 million (equivalent to about Rs.300 crore). Of the above, a sum of

Rs.283.23 crore is available for financing of urban infrastructure projects, to be passed on to ULBs as loan and capital grant and Rs.16.81 crore towards technical assistance grant.

The project envisages funding for water supply and sewerage sectors. Considering the field difficulties in implementing the sewerage schemes within the project completion period (June 2013), it was decided to utilize the entire funds for water supply sector. Accordingly, the funds were committed for implementation of six Water Supply Improvement Schemes (viz. Trichy Corporation, Madhavaram, Palani, Coonoor, Idappadi and Devakottai Municipalities). The Government of Tamil Nadu has approved the proposal of reallocation of the entire funds to water supply sector and forwarded the proposal to Government of India / JICA for reallocation.

Till date, funds have been committed for 6 water supply projects under TNUIP for which a sum of Rs.283.23 crore has been committed (loan of Rs.180.50 crore and grant of Rs.102.73 crore). All the six projects are under various stages of implementation / procurement.

Estimated approvals for Urban Infrastructure Projects in 2011-12

During 2011 – 2012, it is estimated to approve urban infrastructure projects worth Rs.300 crore in areas like Sewerage and Sanitation, Water

Supply, Roads, Solid Waste Management, Storm Water Drains and other infrastructure projects.

Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund (WSPF)

Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund (WSPF), a fully owned Government Trust, has been created in the year 2002 to cater to the civic needs like water and sanitation of small and medium towns and raising resources on pooled basis through market driven approach thereby reducing transaction and borrowing cost for essential infrastructure. This Trust has been created as an entity not-for-profit, but for playing an important role for common good and to serve the public and the Trust was expected to function as a mutual enterprise between the investors and ULBs. The objectives of WSPF are; to

- Provide financial assistance for setting up infrastructure projects,
- Mobilize resources from the capital market under pooled finance structure,
- Facilitate the participation of private sector in water and waste water sectors through direct investment and joint delivery mechanism of public private partnership,
- Enable urban local bodies to access debt finance from markets and
- Act as Nodal Agency on behalf of Central and / or State Government for water, sanitation and / or any other infrastructure projects.

Mobilisation of resources

A sum of Rs.120.30 crore has been mobilized by way of issue of bonds by WSPF.

Table: 5 Details of resources mobilized by issue of Bonds

Sl. No.	Details	Rs.in Crore
1	9.20%, 15 year Non-Convertible Redeemable Bonds Taxable bonds issued by pooling the requirements of 13 ULBs in the year 2002.	30.41
2	7.25%, 10 year Tax Free Non-Convertible Redeemable Bonds under PFDF Scheme Tax free bonds (first tranche) issued by pooling the requirements of 7 ULBs under the Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF) scheme of Government of India in the year 2008.	6.70
3	7.50%, 10 year Tax Free Non-Convertible Redeemable Bonds under PFDF Scheme Tax free bonds (second tranche) issued by pooling the requirements of 7 ULBs under the PFDF scheme of Government of India in the year 2010.	83.19
	Total	120.30

The bond balance as on date is Rs.104.08 crore.

Master Financing Indenture (MFI)

The Government and KfW have approved the nomination of WSPF as MFI under the KfW assisted SMIF-TN Program, for raising resources by way of issue of taxable bonds under the MFI structure. Under MFI structure, Government will contribute 10% in the form of grant towards equity, KfW will contribute about 35% which will be passed on to WSPF towards subordinated loans and the balance 55% will be mobilized from the market by way of issue of taxable bonds. Accordingly, KfW has accorded sanction for Euro 10 million (equivalent to about Rs.65 crore) to support MFI under SMIF-TN Program, in the form of loan repayable over a period of 40 years at the interest rate of 0.75% p.a, of which a sum of Rs.32.50 crore has been released by Government. The Government has contributed Rs.19 crore in the form of grant towards equity. The Government has approved the mobilization of bonds. The taxable bonds to be mobilized under MFI will be about Rs.102 crore. It is proposed to mobilize the bonds during the financial year 2011-12.

Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL)

Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) is a public limited company formed in the year 1996 under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, with an authorized capital of Rs.2.00 crore. The paid-up share capital of the company is Rs. 1 crore, of which a sum of Rs.49

lakhs is contributed by Government of Tamil Nadu and the balance amount is contributed by ICICI Bank Limited, Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited and IL & FS Financial Services Limited.

TNUIFSL manages Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund, Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund and various Government Grant Funds. TNUIFSL undertakes the functions of project development, project appraisal, project structuring, resources mobilization and consultancy services.

TNUIFSL offers in its services a blend of efficiency and dynamic decision making of the private sector with the accountability and transparency, of the public sector. Over the years many Government departments have found the services of TNUIFSL extremely useful in structuring their infrastructure projects. TNUIFSL provides total solution for the promotion of urban infrastructure in a sustainable manner from concept to commissioning of projects. The Company has been running profitably since its inception and declaring dividends regularly.

Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust

The Adyar Creek and the Estuary from the eastern part of Thiru Vi Ka Bridge covers an area of about 358 acres. The Government in G.O. (MS) No.632 Revenue Department dated 22.12.2003 has decided to develop an Eco park in the Survey Nos.4309/1,2 & 8 belonging to Fisheries Department covering an extent of 1047 Grounds and 1256 Sq.ft.

(58 acres). In the G.O. (MS) No.153 Municipal Administration and Water Supply (MC-1) Department dated 10.11.2005, the Government has sanctioned Rs.50.00 crore and ordered to form a special purpose vehicle (SPV) in the name of “Adyar Creek Eco Park Ltd.” to implement and manage the same.

Subsequently, the Government ordered to form a Trust in the name of “Adyar Poonga Trust” to implement the project. Accordingly, the Trust has been formed and registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 on 11.10.2006. The Board of Trustees of the Trust is headed by the Chief Secretary to Government. It has been later renamed as “Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust” (CRRT).

In order to manage and carryout maintenance of Adyar Poonga, a Special Purpose Vehicle in the name of “Adyar Poonga” under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 a company has been incorporated on 30th October, 2008. The authorized share capital of the company is Rs. 10 lakhs and the entire amount has been contributed by Government of Tamil Nadu. The Board of Adyar Poonga is also headed by the Chief Secretary to Government.

A draft Ecological Restoration Plan for 58 acres was prepared and after detailed consultations with public and representatives of various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the draft was finalized and placed before the Hon’ble High Court of Madras. As directed by the Hon’ble High Court, the Phase I of Adyar Eco-restoration plan in 58 acres have been taken up for the creation of the

eco- park. So far, the Government has released Rs.41.00 crore for this project. Out of which a sum of Rs.23.94 crore has been incurred.

Adyar Poonga is basically an eco-restoration project to restore the degraded Adyar Creek. It will take a long time to achieve a considerable level of restoration. Considering the fragile ecology of the Poonga, the Monitoring Committee appointed by the Hon'ble High court of Madras have also recommended for minimum human interface. Hence, it is decided that Adyar Poonga will serve as a Centre for Environmental Education as well as for Research activities for the time being. Therefore it is decided to allow only groups of school children accompanied by teachers/staff from 15th February 2011.

Eco-restoration plan for Adyar Estuary (300 acres)

The Government has extended the scope by including the Adyar Creek and Estuary on the Eastern part of Thiru. Vi. Ka. Bridge, Adyar to improve, protect and maintain the Environment and to create world class Eco Park and Exhibition for the benefit of public in the name of "Adyar Poonga" and increased the sanction from Rs.50.00 crores to Rs.100.00 crores including feasibility study for "Circular Transport Corridor" project. Accordingly, Master Plan and Detailed Project Report were prepared and placed before the Board of Trustees of CRRT and the Government issued orders for the implementation of 300 acres Eco restoration plan at

the cost of Rs.18.93 crore and Rs.5.79 crore for maintenance.

After obtaining necessary clearance from State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA) and from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, the project will be implemented.

V. TAMIL NADU URBAN FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TUFIDCO)

The Government of Tamil Nadu formed Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDCO) as a specialized agency to fulfill the needs of infrastructure development in the urban local bodies of the State in the year 1990.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has nominated TUFIDCO as a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for the two sub-components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched by the Government of India, namely Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in December 2005.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)- Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG):

The Government of India had launched this scheme on 03.12.2005 and upon implementation of the scheme, the State is hoping for substantial changes in the physical and social fabric of urban areas during the mission period of 7 years from 2005-2006 to 2011-12. Of the 65 cities identified in India under this Mission, Chennai, Madurai and

Coimbatore and its urban agglomerations have been taken up as Mission cities in Tamilnadu.

Under JnNURM, both mandatory reforms and optional reforms have to be implemented by the State Government and the Urban Local Bodies.

Admissible components of this scheme:

1. Water supply and Sanitation
2. Sewerage and Solid waste Management.
3. Storm Water Drains
4. Heritage Areas
5. Preservation of Water Bodies
6. Traffic and Transportation.

Funding Pattern:-

City	GOI Share-Grant	GoTN Share-Grant	ULB/ FI Share
Chennai	35%	15%	50%
Coimbatore and Madurai	50%	20%	30%
Desalination projects	80%	10%	10%

Under this scheme, the Government of India have sanctioned 48 projects at an estimated value of Rs. 5250.16 crore for three mission cities Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.

Financial details:

(Rupees in Crore)

Details	No. of Projects	Project Cost	GOI Share	GoTN Share	FI / Own fund Share
Chennai	35	3585.43	1294.40	533.42	1757.61
Madurai	8	838.52	419.26	167.70	251.56
Coimbatore	5	826.20	413.10	165.24	247.86
Total	48	5250.16	2126.76	866.36	2257.03

Projects sanctioned – Sectorwise and its progress:

Sector	Chennai				Madurai				Coimbatore			
	Sanctioned	Completed	In progress	To be commenced	Sanctioned	Completed	In progress	To be commenced	Sanctioned	Completed	In progress	To be commenced
Water supply	12	3	9		5	4	0	1	2	0	1	1
Solid Waste	2		2		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
UGD	13		12	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Flyover	3	2	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWD	4		4		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Heritage	1		1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	29	1	8	4	3	1	5	0	4	1

Out of 48 projects, 9 projects have been completed. The following 36 projects are in progress.

Projects under implementation:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
	CHENNAI	
1	Improvements to water supply system in Chennai – CMWSSB	322.00
2	Providing water supply and sewerage system infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages) - CMWSSB	41.77
3	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 60 MLD at Perungudi - CMWSSB	31.48
4	Solid Waste Management for Chennai - Chennai Corporation	36.57
5	Construction of ROBs and RUBs at Chennai(6 Nos.) - Chennai Corporation	44.41
6	Improvement of water supply scheme – Porur Town Panchayat	12.36
7	Improvement of water supply at Maduravoyal Municipality	23.30
8	Improvement of Water supply to Avadi Municipality	103.84
9	Sewerage at Ullagaram- Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	28.08
10	Sewerage at Avadi Municipality	158.05
11	Sewerage at Ambattur Municipality	130.91
12	Combined Solid Waste Management for Alandur, Tambaram and Pallavaram. Municipalities.	44.21
13	STP - Nesapakkam – CMWSSB	54.57
14	Improvement of storm water drains in the Northern Basin of Chennai - Chennai Corporation & PWD	359.86
15	Improvement of storm water drains in the Central Basin of Chennai - Chennai Corporation & PWD.	345.00

16	Improvement of storm water drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai - Chennai Corporation & PWD.	444.07
17	Improvement of storm water drains in the Southern Basin of Chennai - Chennai Corporation & PWD.	298.97
18	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to Tambaram Mpty	160.97
19	UGD to Maduravoyal Mpty	57.45
20	Providing Water supply to Ambattur Mpty.	267.08
21	Construction of Heritage Precincts along EVR Periyar Salai, Chennai - Chennai Corporation	6.10
22	Improvement of water supply at Ullagaram- Puzhuthivakkam Mpty.	24.24
23	Water supply at Nerkundram Village Panchayat	19.17
24	Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur T.P.	38.29
25	Water supply –Alandur Mpty.	64.39
26	Water Supply to Tiruvottiyur Mpty	85.11
27	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to Perungudi T.P.	20.19
28	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisai T.P	20.47
29	Providing Sewerage facilities for Pallikaranai T.P.	58.61
	TOTAL	3301.52

	COIMBATORE	
30	Improvement to water supply scheme - Coimbatore Corporation	113.74
31	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore - Coimbatore Corporation	96.51

32	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation. - Coimbatore Corporation	377.13
33	Storm Water Drain to Coimbatore - Coimbatore Corporation	180.00
	TOTAL	767.38

	MADURAI	
34	Solid Waste Management for Madurai - Madurai Corporation	74.29
35	Improvement of storm water drains - Madurai Corporation	251.81
36	Underground sewerage scheme for unsewered areas and renovation of existing sewerage scheme in Madurai corporation - Madurai Corporation	229.34
	TOTAL	555.44
	GRAND TOTAL	4624.27

Tender stage:

Two projects are in tender stage.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	Improvement of Water Supply to 16 Town Panchayats – Coimbatore LPA Area	58.82
2	Improvement of water supply in Madurai LPA Area	201.42
	Total	260.24

To be commenced:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	Construction of 120 mld STP at Koyambedu	116.10

For the year 2011-12:

During the year 2011-12, it is proposed to take up a project of "Construction of 120 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant at Koyembedu" by CMWSSB at an estimated cost of Rs.116.10 crore.

It is also proposed to complete the following 8 projects during the current financial year 2011-12.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Project Cost (Rs. in cr)
1	Solid waste Management to Madurai Corporation	74.29
2	Solid Waste Management to Coimbatore	96.51
3	Improvement of water supply to Porur Town Panchayat	12.36
4	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipalities	44.21
5	Construction of Heritage precincts along EVR Salai, Chennai	6.10
6	Construction of additional 60 mld STP at Perungudi	31.48
7	STP - Nesapakkam - CMWSSB	54.57
8	Alandur- Water supply - CMWSSB	64.39
		383.91

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small And Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

In order to improve the infrastructure in urban areas, the Government of India had implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is one of the components of JnNURM, that covers all towns and cities other than those that are covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component.

The funding pattern of the project cost under UIDSSMT is Government of India share – 80%, Government of Tamil Nadu share – 10% and Urban local body/Financial Institution share – 10%.

The admissible components under the scheme includes urban infrastructure development projects such as water supply, underground sewerage, solid waste management, roads and drains.

The mission period allocation of Tamilnadu for this scheme by Government of India is Rs.705.97 crore and the Government of India's commitment for the SLSC sanctioned projects is Rs.706.18 crore.

Out of 122 projects sanctioned by SLSC under this scheme, 88 projects have been completed. 13 projects are under execution and the remaining 21 projects are yet to be started.

During the year 2011-2012, the following 10 projects shall be completed.

Sl. No	Urban Local Body	Project	Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	Karur	Roads and drain	8.30
2	Perambalur	Roads and drain	1.88
3	Thanjavur	Water supply	9.04
4	Erode	Water supply	5.88
5	Rasipuram	Water supply	6.69
6	Villupuram	Water supply	9.55
7	Mamallapuram	UGSS	6.08
8	Palayam	Water supply	1.59
9	Vedasandur	Water supply	2.37
10	Oddanchatram	Water supply	5.81

New projects:

On approval from Government of India, the following new projects sanctioned by the SLSC shall be taken up during the current financial year 2011-12.

Sl. No.	Urban Local Body	Project	Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	Kayalpattinam	Water supply	29.67
2	Vandavasi	Water supply	9.31
3	Karaikudi	Water supply	13.92
4	Dharapuram	Water supply	9.18
5	Attur	Water supply	4.59
6	Kovilpatti	Water supply	70.60
7	Thiruchengodu	Water supply	6.04
8	Cumbum	Water supply	18.53
9	Nagercoil	UGSS	65.56
		Total	227.40

Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Fund (MIDF)

The Mega City Programme has been phased out from March 2005 and in its place a new centrally sponsored scheme, JnNURM has been introduced by Government of India. The Mega City Programme guidelines envisaged that the infrastructures have to be created on the sustainable basis in the cities. The MCP guidelines stipulated that a revolving fund has to be created under the scheme out of the contribution made by the Central and State Governments. The repayment of the Mega City Programme by the beneficiaries constituted the revolving fund. TUFIDCO has so far created a revolving fund of Rs.953.30 crore.

This revolving fund is the source of funding for the Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Fund (MIDF) Scheme. The Government of India have issued directions to utilise the revolving fund so mobilised for the creation of urban infrastructure projects in Chennai Metropolitan Area only.

Under the MIDF Scheme, TUFIDCO has so far sanctioned 28 projects at an estimated cost of Rs.3243.68 crore with MIDF share being Rs.662.42 crore.

During the financial year 2011-12, it is proposed to sanction Rs.290.00 crore of MIDF share to the projects such as water supply, underground sewerage & storm water drains for the implementing agencies such as Chennai

Corporation, CMWSSB, Municipalities/Town Panchayats in the Chennai Metropolitan Area.

TUFIDCO's Infrastructure Funding Scheme (TIFS)

TUFIDCO is providing financial assistance to implement various infrastructure projects of Urban Local Bodies, Statutory Authorities, Boards and other Government agencies under TUFIDCO's Infrastructure Funding Scheme(TIFS) from its Share capital, reserves and surplus, by availing loan from banks and mobilising the deposits from the public.

Under this scheme, the financial assistance is extended upto 100% of the cost of the projects. TUFIDCO is also funding the Urban Local Bodies to meet the ULB contribution of the infrastructure projects as approved under JnNURM, UIDSSMT and Minimum Needs Programme.

The repayment period of the above loan is 10 years in respect of commercial and cost recovery projects and 15 years in respect of service projects.

During the current financial year 2011-12, it is proposed to sanction an amount of Rs.300.00 crore for various infrastructure projects to the various local bodies/parastatal agencies.

VI. NEW TIRUPUR AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The first Public Private Partnership project in the country was proposed in Tiruppur for provision of Water Supply and Sewerage to Tiruppur Municipality, adjacent area and industries. Government signed a Concession Agreement with the then Tiruppur Municipality and the Special Purpose Vehicle, New Tirupur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL). The Agreement was to implement a 185 mld of water supply project mainly for meeting the requirements of knitting industries in and around Tiruppur. Foundation Stone was laid in 20.06.2002 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the project was inaugurated in February 2006.

This water supply project is catering to the domestic water supply requirements of Tiruppur Corporation. In addition, 18 Village Panchayats and about 600 rural habitations covered in 5 Panchayat Unions in the wayside are benefited by the project. A domestic sewerage system for Tiruppur town has also been completed. Low Cost Sanitation facilities have also been implemented for the urban poor.

The industries in Tiruppur have been facing the problem of safe disposal of the effluent generated. In the opinion of the Pollution Control Board, the industries have not adequately responded to the regulatory requirements of the Board. The matter has been under consideration of

the High Court and finally, Hon'ble High Court has delivered a Judgment in January 2011 ordering closure of industries until adequate pollution control measures are taken up by the industries. Consequent to the Dyeing industries not following the pollution control measures, most of the industries have been closed.

This had a cascading effect on the project and the demand for water. During the last 4 months, there has been a substantial reduction in industrial demand of water supply. Notwithstanding this, NTADCL has been maintaining its committed quantum of supply to the domestic sector – both in Tiruppur Corporation and wayside villages. NTADCL is also geared up to resume normal supply to industries as and when the industries are revived and the revival of industrial activity will have positive impact on the financial position of the NTADCL.

VII. TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Provision of safe drinking Water and Sanitation facility to every house hold is the foremost priority of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board was established for providing protected water supply and sanitation facilities to Urban and Rural areas, with an organizational structure of four Chief Engineers head quartered at Vellore, Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur. The Board Office at Chennai is headed by the Managing Director and supported by Technical, Financial and Administrative wings. An exclusive project management unit has been created at Chennai to monitor and Co-ordinate the Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project. A project implementation unit with a Chief Engineer with supporting staff and Project Management Consultants has also been stationed at Dharmapuri. TWAD Board has a committed work force of technical and supporting staff in all the districts across the State.

Functions :

1. Planning, Investigation, Design, Implementation & Commissioning of
 - Rural Water Supply Schemes
 - Urban Water Supply Schemes
 - Combined Water Supply Schemes including Major Projects.
 - Under Ground Sewerage Schemes.

2. Operation and Maintenance of Combined Water Supply Schemes

3. Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme

4. IEC and HRD activities through Communication Capacity Development Unit

Norms for providing drinking water supply is as follows:

a. Rural water supply : 40 litres per capita per day

b. Urban Water Supply :

Town Panchayats - 70 litres per capita per day

Municipal Towns - 90 litres per capita per day

Corporation - 110 litres per capita per day

Rural Water Supply Programme :

Rural Water Supply schemes are being implemented with state funds under Minimum Needs Programme and central funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The Government of India has issued modified guidelines under the NRDWP in order to provide drinking water security to every household in rural India. To achieve the goals in the water and sanitation sectors, a State Level Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) was formed in Tamil Nadu for the effective implementation of works under the NRDWP, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

TWAD Board is also providing Water Supply to the Government Schools, Anganwadis and BC/MBC Hostels in rural areas under Special Programme.

The present Water Supply status of rural habitations in Tamil Nadu is as follows:

Total habitations	-	93,699
Fully covered (40 LPCD and above)	-	86,679
Partially covered (10 to 39 LPCD)	-	7,020

Proposal for 2011-12

The funds to a tune of **Rs. 367 Crore** is available under **NRDWP** and **Rs.802.03 Crore** have been provided under State funds for 2011-12.

As per NRDWP guidelines, the allocation of central assistance under NRDWP is subject to matching provision by the State under State sector MNP for certain components of NRDWP. The component wise percentage of allocation Under NRDWP fund is as below.

Component wise allocation of NRDWP fund

Sl. No.	Component	% of allocation	Funding Pattern Central : State
1	Coverage of Habitations (inclusive of Schools and public places)	75	50:50
2	Coverage of quality affected habitations		

3	Sustainability measures	10	100% central
4	O &M of existing schemes	10	50:50
5	Support Activities	5	100% central
	Total	100	

7,020 partially covered Rural habitations **have been taken up and it has been proposed to complete Water supply Schemes in 6,000 Rural Habitations during 2011-12.**

Sl. No.	Description	No. of habitations to be covered
	Taken up Habitations	
1	Coverage through improvements in CWSS under maintenance (Source Augmentation, Providing Boosters, Sumps and OHT)	5,588
2	Coverage through IPP SC/ST Habitations	338
3	Coverage of Quality affected Habitations	77
4	Coverage through CWSS under implementation	966
5	Habitations taken up under Special approval given during 2010-11	51
	Total	7,020

For sustainability of sources, recharge structures are constructed in close proximity to the drinking Water Supply Head works.

During the current year it has been proposed to take up 703 Recharge structures at a cost of Rs.38.00 crore, under 100% NRDWP sustainability component.

Combined Water Supply Schemes

Combined Water Supply Schemes are being implemented where more than one local body, either rural or urban with a common source of water supply is involved with financial assistance under the Minimum Needs Programme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme and with funding from financial institutions like the World Bank, NABARD, UIDSSMT, JnNURM and ADB.

28 CWSS at an estimated cost of Rs.378.79 crore to benefit a population of 21.55lakh are under implementation across 15 Districts out of which **25 CWSS at a cost of Rs. 297.89 crore benefiting a population of 18.34 lakh are targeted for completion during 2011-12.**

Major Combined Water Supply Schemes :

The following 8 major Combined Water Supply Schemes for a total cost of Rs.3276.62 crore have been taken up and are under tender stage.

SI No	Name of scheme	Estimate amount (Rs. in crore)	Population
1	CWSS to Melur and 2 Other Municipalities, 6 Town Panchayats and 1,430 Rural Habitations in 8 Unions of Madurai District and 1 Town Panchayat in Sivagangai District with River Cauvery as source	784.00	12,15,000
2	Augmentation of Water Supply to Palladam Municipality, 23 Town Panchayats and 965 Rural Habitations in 8 Unions of Coimbatore and Tiruppur Districts with Pillur Dam as source	224.92	9,88,000
3	CWSS to 7 Town Panchayats and 395 Rural Habitations in Virudhunagar District, with River Tamiraparani as source, near Mukkudal	173.00	3,84,000
4	CWSS to 755 Rural Habitations in Virudhunagar District with River Tamiraparani as source near Seevalaperi	234.00	5,43,000

5	CWSS to 637 Rural Habitations in Virudhunagar District with River Tamiraparani as source near Vallanadu	190.00	3,53,000
6	CWSS to 295 Quality affected Habitations and 315 wayside Habitations in Sirkali, Kollidam, Sembanarkoil and Myladuthurai Unions in Nagapattinam District with River Coleroon as source.	105.70	3,08,000
7	CWSS to Attur & Narasingapuram Municipalities, 20 Town Panchayats and 1345 Rural Habitations in 12 Unions of Salem District	270.00	10,37,000
8	CWSS to Vellore corporation, 11 Municipalities, 5 Town Panchayats and 944 Way side Rural Habitations of Vellore District with Cauvery as source	1295.00	18,68,000
Total		3276.62	66,96,000

Urban Water Supply Programme :

The urban towns are provided with drinking water supply under assistance from Government of India under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Urban Infrastructure

Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), World Bank assisted TNUDP-III, KfW, JICA, (Japan International Co-operation Agency) State MNP grant and contribution from Urban local bodies.

The present status of water supply in the urban towns in the state excluding Chennai Corporation is as below:

Corporations getting 110 lpcd and above	Corporations getting 70-109 lpcd	Corporations getting Less than 70 lpcd	Total
3	6	0	9

Municipalities getting 90 lpcd and above	Municipalities getting 50 – 89 lpcd	Municipalities getting Less than 50 lpcd	Total
45	92	13	150

Town Panchayats getting 70 lpcd and above	Town Panchayats getting 40 – 69 lpcd	Town Panchayats getting Less than 40 lpcd	Total
348	206	5	559

Schemes Under Implementation

Water supply Improvement Schemes to 46 towns including 7 Schemes funded by KfW and 4 Schemes funded by JICA covering 19 Municipalities, 27 Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs.367.48 crore benefitting 14.75 lakh population are under implementation. **It is programmed to complete during 2011-12 Water supply Improvement Schemes to 30 towns with 5.68 Lakh population covering 4 Municipalities and 26 Town Panchayats.**

As stated above under **KfW funding**, the following Water Supply Improvement Schemes in **7 Municipalities** at an estimated **cost of Rs.165.33 crore** benefitting a **population of 3.61 lakh** are taken up for implementation.

1. WSIS to **Thiruvannamalai Municipality** - Rs.36.66 crore
2. WSIS to **Udhagamandalam Municipality** - Rs.27.20 crore
3. WSIS to **Kadayanallur Municipality** - Rs.21.41 crore
4. WSIS to **Pallipalayam Municipality** - Rs.11.66 crore
5. WSIS to **Inamkarur Municipality** - Rs.18.57 crore
6. WSIS to **Karur Municipality** - Rs.24.67 crore
7. WSIS to **Thanthoni Municipality** - Rs.25.16 crore

Likewise under JICA funding, Water Supply Improvement Schemes in 4 Municipalities at an

estimated cost of Rs.62.29 crore benefiting a population of 2.38 lakhs are be taken up for implementation.

1. WSIS to Palani Municipality - Rs.21.60 crore
2. WSIS to Coonur Municipality - Rs.13.85 crore
3. WSIS to Edapadi Municipality - Rs.18.52 crore
4. WSIS to Devakottai Municipality - Rs. 8.32 crore

Under Ground Sewerage Schemes :

TWAD Board is implementing underground sewerage schemes in District Head Quarter Towns, Municipalities and Town Panchayats with financial assistance from World Bank under TNUDP-III, and KfW (German Fund). Government of India is also funding these schemes under JnNURM/UIDSSMT and National River Conservation Programme (NRCP),with Urban local bodies contribution.

Out of 31 District Head Quarter Towns (except Chennai)

- 7 Towns are completed (Tiruppur, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Karur and Udhamandalam)
- 6 Towns are under implementation by urban localbody (Vellore, Dindigul, Salem, Erode, Coimbatore and Kancheepuram)

- 17 Towns are being implemented by TWAD Board(Cuddalore, Namakkal, Ramana-thapuram, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar, Pudukkottai, Sivagangai, Krishnagiri, Thiruvarur, Dharmapuri,Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Thiruvallur, Perambalur, Theni, Nagapattinam and Ariyalur.)
- 1 Town (Nagercoil) to be taken up (Pending for fund tie up)

It is programmed to complete 7 schemes (Cuddalore, Thiruvannamalai, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Villupuram) during 2011-12.

UGSS for other than District Head Quarter Towns:

- 2 Towns were completed (Mayiladuthurai, Inam Karur)
- 2 Towns under implementation by TWAD Board (Chinnamanur and Maraimalai Nagar)
- 1 Town is in Tender Stage (Udumalpet)

It is programmed to complete 2 schemes (Chinnamanur and Maraimalai Nagar) during 2011-12.

UGSS in Town Panchayats :

- 2 Towns (Mamallapuram and Tiruchendur) under implementation by TWAD Board

It is programmed to complete 1 scheme (Mamallapuram) during 2011-12.

Special Project :

HOGENAKKAL WATER SUPPLY AND FLUOROSIS MITIGATION PROJECT

Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project with the aim to supply safe and potable drinking water to the fluoride affected people of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts.

- Estimate cost - Rs 1928.80 Crore
- Annual maintenance Cost - Rs 63.67 Crore

Beneficiaries

- Municipalities -
 1. Dharmapuri
 2. Krishnagiri
 3. Hosur
- Town Panchayat - 17 Nos.
- Union - 18 Nos.
- Rural habitation - 6755 Nos.
- Population to be benefited - 29.80 Lakh

Funding

Loan agreement has been signed with JICA in Phase-I&II for Rs.1585.60 Crore. Further Rs.307.48 Crore under MNP funds and Rs.35.72 Crore under Local body share is allotted to provide safe and potable drinking water supply.

The works have been sliced into 5 Packages for prompt implementation.

Package I:

This package consists of Raw Water Intake, Water Treatment Plant, Transmission Main to a length of 11.161 km, Booster Pumping Station and Master Balancing Reservoir at Madam. 35% work has been completed. The balance works are in progress. The target date for completion of this Package is August 2012.

Package II:

This Package consists of Trunk Main from Master Balancing Reservoir at Madam to Uthangarai, Feeder Mains etc., to a length of 2,387 Km, covering 1,653 habitations in **5 unions** viz. Pennagaram, Nallampalli, Dharmapuri, Mathur and Uthangarai, **2 Town Panchayat** viz. Pennagaram and Uthangarai and **Dharmapuri Municipality**. The population to be benefited from this package is 8.40 lakh. 52% work has been completed. The balance works are in progress. The target for completion of work for this Package is June 2012.

Package III :

This Package consists of branch Trunk Main from Trunk Main to Package-II, Feeder Main etc., to a length of 1,572 Km. covering 1,083 habitations in **three unions** viz., Morappur, Harur and Papireddypatti, **5 Town Panchayats** viz., B. Mallapuram, Harur, Kadathur, Kambainallur and Pappireddypatti. The population to be benefited from this Package is 4.40 lakh. 19% work has been completed. The balance works are in progress. The target for completion of work for this Package is December 2012.

Package IV:

This Package consists of Pumping Main from Common Booster Station at Moongilpatti to a length of 3,107 km. covering 1,720 habitations in **5 unions** viz. Veppanapalli, Kelamangalam, Thalli, Sulagiri and Hosur, **3 Town Panchayats** viz., Mathagiri, Kelamangalam, Thenkanikottai and **Hosur Municipality**. The population to be benefited from this Package is 8.00 lakh. 33% work has been completed. The balance works are in progress. The target for completion of work for this Package is September 2012

Package V:

This Package consists of Trunk Main from Master Balancing Reservoir at Madam to Moongalpatti Sump and then Moongalpatti sump to Krishnagiri Feeder Mains etc., to a length of 2,950 Km. covering 2,299 habitations in **5 unions** viz. Palacode, Karimangalam, Bargur, Krishnagiri and

Kaveripattinam, **7 Town Panchayats** viz., Karimangalam, Marandahalli, Palacode, Papparapatti, Bargur, Kaveripattinam, Nagojanahalli and **Krishnagiri Municipality**. The population to be benefited from this Package is 9.00 lakh. 10% work has been completed. The balance works are in progress. The target for completion of work for this Package is December 2012.

In overall **30%** Work has been Completed and an expenditure of **Rs. 525.69 Crore** has been incurred. The scheme is targeted for completion and put into beneficial use by **December 2012**.

Operation and Maintenance Works :

As per the policy of Government, the Combined Water Supply Schemes (CWSS) implemented in Tamil Nadu covering more than one Local Body is being maintained by TWAD Board. At present 507 CWSS covering 5 Corporations, 56 Municipalities, 270 Town Panchayats, 25741 rural Habitations and 422 institutions / Industries benefitting a population of 2.53 crore is maintained by TWAD Board.

Categories of CWSS based on no. of Habitations / Institutions served

- ❖ **2 nos.** more than **1000** beneficiaries
- ❖ **3 nos.** **1000 to 750** beneficiaries
- ❖ **3 nos.** **750 to 500** beneficiaries
- ❖ **13 nos.** **500 to 250** beneficiaries
- ❖ **34 nos.** **250 to 100** beneficiaries
- ❖ **452 nos.** **less than 100** beneficiaries

Present Status:

❖ Full supply	-	283
❖ More than 50% supply	-	163
❖ Less than 50% supply	-	61

The following are the main reasons for shortfall in Water Supply under the CWSS maintained by TWAD Board.

- ❖ Inadequate sources
- ❖ Aged pump sets
- ❖ Damages in pipeline, valves due to road widening
- ❖ Inadequate power supply

Initiatives taken to overcome above constraints :

- Coverage of Habitations through improvements in **349 CWSS** maintained by TWAD Board to benefit **5588 Habitations** at a cost of **Rs.101.69 crore**.
- Augmentation of **33 sources**, providing **91 additional sumps** and **18** Booster stations in **89 CWSS** to benefit **1399 Habitations** at a cost of **Rs.15.89 crore**.
- Replacement of **185 pumpsets**, **587.02 Km** length of pipeline, **1159** Air valves and **183** Separate Power Feeder Main in **260 CWSS** to benefit **4189 Habitations** at a cost of **Rs.85.80 crore**.

Tsunami Relief Works :

Sanitation facilities to Permanent shelters with financial assistance from World Bank under ETRP.

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 30.00 core towards implementation of above scheme in 16 packages for Tsunami permanent shelters in Town Panchayat and Municipal areas of Six coastal Districts viz., Nagapattinam, Kanyakumari, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thoothukudi and Kancheepuram under ETRP with World Bank Assistance. Out of 16 packages, works in 10 packages have been completed and balance 6 packages are programmed for completion by December 2011.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES UNDER INVESTIGATION

A. Detailed Project Reports for **33** Water Supply Schemes with River Sources benefiting **35** Town Panchayats and **3,250** Rural Habitations are being prepared at present. The total approximate cost of the Schemes will be **Rs. 567.67 Crore** benefiting a population of **18.94 Lakh**.

B. Further, Investigation works are under progress for **15** Water Supply Schemes with River Sources benefiting **10** Town Panchayats and **4,468** Rural Habitations. The total approximate cost of the Schemes will be **Rs.626.57 Crore** benefiting a population of **20.73 Lakh**.

Sanitation facilities to Government Hospitals

Providing sanitation facilities to 17 Government Hospitals have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.52 crore. Out of these Schemes, 6 Schemes (Chidambaram, Tambaram, Hosur, Sholingar, Manaparai and Padmanabapuram) were completed and commissioned and the balance 11 Schemes are proposed to be completed by 31.10.2011.

Water quality monitoring and surveillance

In order to ensure quality of the water supplied by TWAD, one state level ISO 9001:2008 certified lab, recognised as state referral Institute for Tamil Nadu, 31 District Water Testing Laboratories and 51 Sub-divisional laboratories are now functioning under TWAD Board. Sources for IPP and CWSS are tested every year and the water quality data are entered in Government of India Web Site (Integrated Management Information system). During 2011-12 it is programmed to test 2.46 lakh water sources. Field water testing kits are supplied to the Panchayat Presidents to monitor the water quality in the field for which necessary training are also imparted. During 2011-12 it is programmed to supply field water testing kits to 2388 Panchayats.

Hydro-Geomorphological Maps

Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, Government of India have sanctioned a Project on Ground Water Prospects Map for the State of Tamil Nadu to TWAD Board for the

preparation and updation of existing Maps at an outlay of Rs.198.90 lakh.

TWAD Board has already prepared Hydro Geomorphological Maps based on Remote Sensing and GIS techniques, Taluk wise, Block wise for the entire Tamil Nadu, used by the field Hydrogeological personnel for source creation and identification of favourable sites for Recharge Structures.

The present Project on HGM Map for the State is to be prepared in Toposheet wise with information such as Geology, Geomorphology, Ground Water prospect zones, Quality of water available, Depth of source need to be drilled, locations for Artificial Recharge structures etc that are not available in the previous map prepared earlier by TWAD Board.

Thus in a nut shell the HGM map will guide the Field Geologist of TWAD to facilitate precise location of Drinking Water sources and Recharge Structures to ensure Drinking Water security to all Rural Water Supply Schemes fulfilling the commitments of both the State and Central governments.

Scientific Source Finding

In TWAD Board the source finding activities are being carried out purely based on scientific approach by way of deploying advanced techniques such as Remote sensing, GIS, and also by systematic geo-physical exploration.

Approach Shift

To begin with TWAD Board was providing Hand pump and piped water supply schemes through Bore wells/ Open well sources. In view of un-sustainability of the bore well sources in the long run in terms of its deterioration in quantity and quality owing to various reasons it has become necessary to switch over to sustainable and reliable qualitative Drinking Water Sources. Considering the above factors, water supply schemes are being designed with River Water as the main source. Due to possible clubbing of viable Urban and Rural Habitations enroute, Combined Water Supply Schemes have become popular as an economic and sustainable model in the long run.

Keeping this in view, the Government have now taken a policy to implement Major CWSS with Perennial Rivers such as Cauvery and Tamiraparani as sources of water supply to cater to the needs of Major Towns and for even Remotely located Rural Habitations, since they are environmentally safe and sustainable. In view of the growing commitments to the drinking water sector, Government have also been contemplating installation of Desalination plants.

VIII. CHENNAI METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSS Board) constituted in 1978 is entering into the thirty fourth year of service to the people of Chennai City. The Board has been playing a crucial role in delivery of water supply and sewerage services. The Board aims at providing of protected water to the people of the Chennai Metropolitan area.

The Government aspires to vastly improve the drinking water situation in Chennai through various measures and to ensure effective treatment, use and disposal of waste water. CMWSSB prepares long term plans to meet the future requirements of water supply and sewerage treatment in the Chennai Metropolitan Area, based on estimates of demand – supply – gap and availability of water. Government also takes measures through CMWSSB for operating and maintaining the water supply and sewerage services in the Chennai Metropolitan Area to the best advantage of the inhabitants of that area in a sustainable manner.

Planned Development

With an eye on the future, the CMWSS Board is implementing various projects to meet the growing needs of the people and is taking action for planned development and appropriate regulation of water supply and sewerage services in the Chennai

Metropolitan Area, with particular reference to the protection of public health. To achieve this objective, it is envisaged to expand the operations of the Board in a phased manner.

The Board is presently serving a population of nearly 55 lakh people in Chennai in respect of Water Supply and Sewerage services and serving a population of nearly 19 lakh people in urban areas adjacent to the city in respect of water supply services.

Growth in Services delivery – Certain Facts and Figures

a) Water Supply Sector

1. The present level of water supply to the City is 710 MLD (Million Litres per day) as against 240 MLD in 1978.
2. At present all the areas of Chennai City have been covered with piped water supply as against 80% coverage in 1978.
3. The present water treatment capacity is 1400 MLD as against 182 MLD in 1978.
4. At present Board is maintaining 2930 Km long water supply pipe line network as against 1250 Km in 1978.
5. The number of consumers has increased to 5,15,076 as against 1,16,000 in 1978.
6. At present there are 16 water distribution stations as against 3 in 1978.

b) Sewerage System

1. At present 99% of the areas of Chennai city have been covered with sewerage facilities as against 74% in 1978.
2. Presently there are 197 sewage pumping stations as against 58 in 1978.
3. The sewage treatment capacity has been increased to 486 MLD as against 57 MLD in 1978.
4. Presently there are 9 sewage treatment plants as against 3 in 1978.
5. At present the Board is maintaining 2677 Km long sewerage system as against 1223 Km in 1978.
6. The number of consumers with sewer connections has increased to 6,10,318 as against 1,14,000 in 1978.

Water Supply

a) Status of Water Supply Position in Chennai City

The Government has taken various measures, due to rapid increase in population in Chennai Metropolitan area particularly to supply potable water with good quality. Present storage of water in Poondi, Redhills, Cholavaram and Chembarambakkam reservoirs as on 14.08.2011 is 6548 mcft and is sufficient to meet the water demand of the Chennai City till the onset of North-East monsoon. The water needs of the city can be comfortably managed as we have received 3 TMC of water from Krishna River through Kandaleru and about 180 MLD of water from Veeranam lake. City

supply is being maintained at 710 MLD for domestic consumers and 80 MLD for the industries, bulk consumers, commercial establishments and adjacent local bodies.

b) Water supply projections

With the available storage in reservoirs + 3 TMC of Kandaleru water + 180 MLD of water from Veeranam	162 days	Upto 19.01.2012
With 5 TMC of monsoon rain	279 days	Upto 15.05.2012
With 5 TMC of monsoon rain and additional 5 TMC of Kandaleru water	383 days	Upto 28.08.2012

It is imperative to find additional water sources, to meet the growing water demand of Chennai city. In this direction, 100mld capacity Desalination Plant at Minjur, north of Chennai was set up on DBOOT basis and another with same quantity at Nemmeli on East Coast Road is being set up. The Government has also proposed to set up another 400 mld Desalination Plant at South of Chennai and for this tenders have been received to appoint the consultant to prepare a feasibility and Detailed Project Report and are under evaluation.

The total storage capacity of all the Reservoirs is 11.057 TMC. Based on the demand and to fill up the gap, additional sources will be created by creating artificial new reservoirs and also by deepening the existing reservoirs in various places. Due to these efforts, the existing reservoir

capacity of Chennai City will be augmented by 4.20 TMC.

c) Equitable Distribution of Water in Chennai City

To ensure equitable distribution of water with adequate pressure, CMWSS Board has taken up the improvement works in 4 Water Distribution Stations namely Kilpauk, Anna Poonga, Southern Head Works and K K Nagar. Out of this, 3 works have been completed and balance one work is in progress.

Regarding strengthening of distribution system, out of total length of 161 Km, 74 Km have been completed and balance 87 Km is under progress. Out of total length of 154 Km in the renewal of system, 109 Km have been completed and balance 45 Km is under progress. Further, Isolation of Eight distribution zones viz. Ekkattuthangal, Pallipattu, Velachery, Nandanam, Mylapore, Patel Nagar, Kolathur and Vyasarpadi are also being executed as a part of JnNURM works. Out of 821 nos. of Sluice valves to be fixed, 385 valves are completed and fixing of balance 436 valves are under progress.

The entire works are expected to be completed before March 2012.

d) Water Quality monitoring

In order to assure the quality of drinking water a separate Quality Control Wing has been created. The quality of water is checked and quality is

assured at Water Sources, Water Treatment Plants, Water Distribution Stations and Consumer ends. About 60 samples are checked for biological test and 160 samples are checked for presence of residual chlorine every day to ensure quality of water supply. Special attention is given to the areas like slums, commercial centres, thickly populated areas and defective water supply areas.

The following are the parameters followed:

Parameters	Permissible limit
Turbidity	Less than 5 mg/lit
Total Dissolved Solids	Less than 500 mg/lit
Residual Chlorine	Minimum 0.2 mg/lit

Sewerage Systems

a) Operation and Maintenance of Sewerage Systems

The sewage generated from the houses, offices and other buildings is being collected through 2,677 km. length of sewerage network and 197 sewage pumping stations, which is conveyed to the 9 Sewage Treatment Plants installed at 5 different locations, having total capacity of 486 Mld. After the required treatment only, the sewage is disposed of into water ways. 36 mld of treated sewage is supplied to industrial requirement.

The silt and sand, deposited in 2,677 kms. long sewerage system are removed periodically by jet rodding and desilting machines. The Board has taken various steps to avoid manual cleaning of the

sewerage systems. Presently the Board is using various machines and equipments such as Jet Rodding Machines, hydraulically operated de-silting machines, hand operated grab buckets etc. for maintaining the sewerage system.

b) Sewerage System Improvement Works

In order to improve the sewerage system, CMWSS Board has taken up the capacity and strengthening works of Ayanavaram interceptor, Vyasarpadi interceptor, Nammalvarpet interceptor, K.K. Nagar and Padmanaba Nagar interceptor, Dimmasamy Durga and Villivakkam pumping station, Langs Garden interceptor, Thiruvanmiyur and Besant Nagar pumping station, Seethammal Colony and Foreshore Estate pumping station, Jawahar Nagar and Melpattadai interceptor and Greames Road Pumping Station at an estimated cost of Rs.22.16 crore under National River Conservation Directorate Funds. All the works are under progress. On completion of these works, the capacity of interceptor main and pumping station will be increased and will be able to handle the expected sewage flow in the year 2021.

c) Construction of Additional Sewage Treatment Plants

CMWSS Board is constructing an additional Sewage Treatment Plant at Perungudi with 60 mld capacity at an estimated cost of Rs.61.19 crore under JnNURM funds. Works are in progress and scheduled to be completed by August 2011.

Further, CMWSS Board is constructing an additional Sewage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam with 54 mld capacity at an estimated cost of Rs.58.87 crore under JnNURM funds. Works are in progress and scheduled to be completed by February 2012.

To meet the future demand, CMWSS Board has also initiated action to set up another Sewage Treatment Plant of 120 MLD capacity at Koyambedu at an estimated cost of Rs.130 crore under JnNURM funds. The work will be taken up during the current year.

Major Water Supply Projects under progress

a) 100 MLD Desalination Plant at Nemmeli

In order to address the growing drinking water requirements of the Chennai city, which is expanding rapidly, another 100 mld capacity desalination plant is being set up at Nemmeli on East Coast Road. This plant is being implemented with the financial assistance from the Government of India. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs.871.24 crore as grant. The project work has been divided into two packages. The package comprising of the work of construction of the plant and its operation & maintenance for 7 years has been awarded at a cost of Rs.1033.68 crore (Rs.533.38 crore towards construction cost and Rs.500.30 crore towards O&M cost for seven years) and the other package relating to the work of pipeline and associated infrastructure, to convey the

water to the City, has been awarded at a cost of Rs.122.50 crore, including Rs.1.02 crore for operation & maintenance of the infrastructure for 7 years.

Considering the special nature of work, CMWSSB has appointed a Project Management and Supervision Consultant to supervise the construction work of the plant at a cost of Rs.13.46 crore. Presently the work is in progress and scheduled to be completed by June 2012.

b) Projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM):

The Government has sanctioned 28 projects for providing water supply and sewerage facilities in Chennai City and the Local Bodies within Chennai Metropolitan Area with an outlay of Rs.2032 crore under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Water Supply Scheme (WSS)/ Under Ground Sewerage Scheme(U GSS)	Sanctioned cost Rs.in crore	Status of implementation
1	2	3	4	5
	Projects for Chennai City			
1	Improvement works to	WSS	322.00	4 works completed

	water supply system in Chennai city			and other works are in progress and proposed to be completed by March 2012. proposed to proposals
2	Providing water supply and sewerage facilities along Rajiv Gandhi Salai (IT Corridor)	WSS UGSS	41.77	Work in progress and proposed to be completed by May 2012.
3	Conveyance of product water from the desalination plant at Kattupalli near Minjur to city network	WSS	87.80	Work completed
4	Construction of sump cum pump house over the 90 cusecs canal near Poondi	WSS	9.11	Work completed

	Reservoir for conveying 100mld of raw water to Puzhal Water Treatment Plant			
5	Additional Sewage Treatment Plant with 60 mld capacity at Perungudi	STP	31.48	Work in progress and proposed to be completed by August 2011
6	Additional Sewage Treatment Plant with 54 mld capacity at Nesapakkam	STP	54.57	Work in progress and proposed to be completed by Feb.2012.
	Total		546.73	

Projects for Local bodies around Chennai city				
Municipalities				
1	2	3	4	5
1	Maduravoyal Municipality	WSS	23.30	Work in progress and will be completed by April 2012.
2	Avadi Municipality	WSS	103.84	Work in progress and will be completed by November 2011.
3	Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	WSS	24.24	Work in progress and will be completed by July 2012.
4	Thiruvottiyur Municipality	WSS	85.11	Work in progress and will be completed by July 2012.
5	Alandur Municipality	WSS	64.39	Work in progress and will be completed by Dec. 2011.
6	Ambattur Municipality	WSS	267.08	Work in progress and will be completed by Nov.2011.

7	Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	UGSS	28.08	Work in progress and will be completed by Jan.2013
8	Avadi Municipality	UGSS	158.05	Work in progress and will be completed by Nov.2012.
9	Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	UGSS	130.91	Work in progress and will be completed by July 2012.
10	Maduravoyal Municipality	UGSS	57.45	Work in progress and will be completed by Sept. 2012.
11	Tambaram Municipality	UGSS	160.97	Work in progress and will be completed by May 2012.
	Total		1103.42	

Town Panchayats				
1	Porur Town Panchayat	WSS	12.36	Work completed
2	Porur Town Panchayat	UGSS	38.29	Work in progress and will be completed by Sept.2012

3	Thirumazhisai Town Panchayat	UGSS	20.47	Work in progress and will be completed by Feb.2012
4	Perungudi Town Panchayat	UGSS	20.19	Work in progress and will be completed by Nov.2012
5	Pallikaranai Town Panchayat	UGSS	58.61	Work in progress and will be completed by Feb.2013
6	Madambakkam Town Panchayat	UGSS	54.45	Due to the delay in transfer of the land required for the construction of Sewage Pumping Station and Sewage Treatment Plant and
7	Sembakkam Town Panchayat	UGSS	61.82	
8	Chitlapakkam Town Panchayat	UGSS	27.59	
9	Peerkankaranai Town Panchayat	UGSS	21.29	

10	Perungalathur Town Panchayat	UGSS	47.61	also till the improvement of the financial position of the Town Panchayats sewage schemes have been dropped.
	Total		362.68	
	Village Panchayats			
1	Nerkundram Panchayat	WSS	19.17	Work in progress and will be completed by July.2012
	Total (22 works)		1485.27	
	Grand Total		2032.00	

c) Projects under TNUDP-III

The Government has sanctioned 6 projects for providing water supply and sewerage facilities in the Local Bodies within Chennai Metropolitan Area under TNUDP-III. Out of the 6 works, Kathivakkam Water Supply Scheme has been completed at an estimated cost of Rs.6.22 crore. Pallavaram Sewerage Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.72.10 crore has also been completed. Ambattur Phase-II

Sewerage Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.7.33 crore was also completed.

The balance works taken up under TNUDP-III are as follows:

1) Thiruvottiyur Under Ground Sewerage Scheme

Improvement and extension of the Under Ground Sewerage Scheme in Thiruvottiyur Municipality has been taken up at an estimate cost of Rs.87.63 crore. The work is in progress and will be completed by March 2013.

2) Madhavaram Under Ground Sewerage Scheme

Underground Sewerage Scheme for Madhavaram Municipality has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.37.81 crore. Work is in progress and is scheduled to be completed by March 2012.

3) Ambattur Sewerage Scheme Phase –I

Underground Sewerage Scheme for Ambattur Municipality Phase –I (balance works) has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.35.86 crore. Work is in progress and is scheduled to be completed by July 2012.

d) Projects under Japan International Co-operative Agency (JICA) Fund

Water supply scheme to Madhavaram Municipality will be implemented at an estimated

cost of Rs.55 crore under JICA funds during the current year.

Measures for Consumer care:

The Board has taken following steps to improve the service delivery and for speedy redressal of consumer grievances:

1) All Area Offices, Depot Offices and Head Office are inter linked through Wide Area Networking (WAN). The consumers irrespective of their locations can register their grievances in any of the offices over phone or in person and the registered grievances are instantly transferred through Grievances Monitoring System to the concerned Depot office for necessary action. The action taken on such grievances / complaints is also monitored through this system.

2) The Short Message Service (SMS) has also been implemented in the Board, by which the Consumer can register the complaint over phone and get the acknowledgement for the complaint from Metro Water by SMS. The complaint received will be automatically forwarded by the Grievances Monitoring System to the relevant Depot Engineer through SMS for taking remedial action on the complaint. After the redressal of the complaint, the consumer will be again informed through SMS, in the mobile phone number furnished by the consumer.

3) Consumers can also register their complaints through the Board's website i.e. www.chennaietrowater.tn.nic.in and also through e-mail cmwssb@md2.vsnl.net. The registered complaints are redressed as per Citizen's Charter and the consumers are informed through e-mail.

4) To improve the service delivery, the Board is conducting Open House Meetings in all the Area Offices between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. on every 2nd Saturday of the month. These meetings are presided over by the Senior Officers of the Board. The complaints / grievances / suggestions received during these meetings are attended to immediately.

5) A round the clock complaint cell is also functioning at the Head Office of the Board. Consumers can register their complaints / grievances either in person or by dialing 28454040/45674567. The registered complaints are immediately transferred to the concerned Depot Engineers through online computer system as well as SMS through mobile phone and the same is attended to immediately.

Concession to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families for availing water and sewer connections:

A scheme for providing water connection by collecting Rs.100/- for connection to benefit economically weaker sections having residential individual houses upto 500 sq.ft. is being implemented and so far 23,351 number of applications have been registered.

Further, the same scheme is implemented for sewer connections also and so far, 18,895 number of applications have been registered.

CONCLUSION

The Government is conscious of the enormous task before it, in developing the urban areas into ecologically sustainable, economically robust, safe, and liveable cities and towns.

“Every journey begins with a small step and every day is a chance for a new, small step in the right direction”. In this regard, the special programmes, viz., ‘Chennai Mega City Development Mission’ and ‘Integrated Urban development Mission’ are expected to identify priority areas, mobilize financial resources, and introduce innovative ideas in urban civic infrastructure.

The new sets of elected representatives are expected to assume offices in the Urban Local Bodies by October 2011. Government will further strengthen the Urban Local Bodies, in ensuring the civic services reach the citizens promptly and efficiently. We are confident that the Government under the dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister will be able to make strides in achieving new vistas in urban governance.

**K.P. MUNUSAMY,
MINISTER FOR MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

DEMAND No.34

**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND
WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT**

**ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR
EXPENDITURE IN 2011-2012**

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE 2011-2012

(Rs. in thousands)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Demand for Grant – Voted	5,087,07,19	3,195,52,19	381,06,29	8,663,65,67
Appropriation – Charged	3	-	-	3

NET EXPENDITURE RUPEES IN THOUSANDS

Head of Account		2009-2010 Accounts	2010-2011 Revised Estimate	2011-2012 Interim Budget Estimate	2011-2012 Revised Budget Estimate
2215	Water Supply and Sanitation	164,81,02	400,31,64	333,48,55	339,28,55
2217	Urban Development	1,035,97,45	943,18,35	1,320,45,01	1,439,33,86
2251	Secretariat – Social Services	4,26,39	7,28,75	7,47,66	7,48,31
2515	Other Rural Development Programmes	4,38,45	12,26,75	7,05,79	9,97,79

2551	Hill Areas	33,00	62,00	1	1
3475	Other General Economic Services	13,77,78	16,08,69	16,56,98	16,56,98
3604	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	1,504,21,34	2,553,35,79	3,087,52,93	3,271,57,21
4215	Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	803,96,05	868,10,08	1,545,03,08	1,553,71,08
4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	--	--	375,00,00	--
4217	Capital Outlay on Urban Development	53,52,29	272,75,04	380,00,03	1,636,32,03
4515	Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	26,20,00	138,25,39	7	5,49,07
5054	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	--	1	1	1

6215	Loans for Water Supply and Sanitation	53,54,06	175,95,41	39,58,28	39,58,28
6217	Loans for Urban Development	120,00,00	118,00,00	340,78,00	340,78,00
7610	Loans to Government Servants etc.	--	--	--	1