

4. Capacity Building & Training

Outputs	Total No. of cities	Total No. of persons	Proposed expenditure during 2014-15 *	% of total expenditure on NULM
Recruitment of SMMU specialists				
Recruitment of CMMU specialists				
Recruitment of COs				
Training of Specialists				
Sub Total (In Rs.)				

* State must take realistic expenditure figures based on likely date when SMMU/CMMU/CO positions will come into existence

5. Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)

Outputs	Total Targets	Expenditure on setting up Shelters in 2014 - 15	Expenditure on O&M for 2014-15	Central Share (Rs.)	% of total expenditure on NULM
No. of new shelters proposed for construction		<i>To be calculated based on State SoR. Only expenditure to be incurred in 2014 - 15 to be taken</i>			
No. of existing shelters identified for refurbishment		<i>Refurbishment costs of existing shelters to be incurred in 2014-15 to be taken</i>			
Sub Total (In Rs.)					

6. Support to Urban Street Vendors

	Total Target 2014-15	Proposed Total Expenditure (Rs.)	Central Share (Rs.)	% of total expenditure on NULM
No. of cities to be covered for street vendor survey				
No. of ID cards to be issued to Street Vendors				
No. of City Street Vending Plans proposed				
No. of cities where vendor market development will be initiated				
No. of training programmes to be conducted for street vendors (under (EST&P funding)				
No. of basic savings accounts to be opened				
No. of financial literacy programmes to be conducted with banks				
No. of individual loans to be facilitated for street vendors (under SEP-I)				

No. of credit cards to be issued to street vendors				
No. of street vendors to be covered under RSBY				
No. of street vendors to be covered under JanashreeBimaYojana				
Sub Total (In Rs.)				

4. CITIES TO BE COVERED UNDER NULM

Note please – Only statutory towns under the Census of India, 2011 should be listed.

A: District head quarter towns

S. No	DHQ Name	DHQ Population (Census 2011)	Name, Designation & contact details of Nodal Officer for NULM

B: Cities other than DHQ with population of 100,000 or above

S. No	City Name	City Population (Census 2011)	Name, Designation & contact details of Nodal Officer for NULM

Contact details:

State Secretary i/c of NULM

Name:

Designation:

Mailing Address:

Office Number(s)

Cell Number(s):

E-mail address:

State Nodal Officer i/c of NULM

Name:

Designation:

Mailing Address:

Office Number(s)

Cell Number(s):

E-mail address:

NULM: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2014 -15 (PART B)
FOR THE STATE / UT OF _____

GENERAL MILESTONES

S. No	Milestones	Planned for the month of:	Process to be adopted
1	Designation/formation of SULM and appointment of Mission Director		
2	Formation of GC & EC at State level		
3	Formation of TAG at state level		
4	Appointment/ designation of City Project Officer (CPO) in each NULM city		
5	Formation of CMMU under chairmanship of MC/ CEO in each city		
6	Formation of TAG at city level		
7	Submission of final UC with Audit Report for funds released in 2012-13		
8	Submission of provisional UC for funds released in 2013-14		
9	Allocation of targets to all NULM cities		
10	Transfer of funds to ULBs		
11	Finalize formats for monthly reporting by ULBs		
12	Issue of circular designating implementing agencies, their role, delegation of financial powers under various components, levels of decision making for various NULM activities, etc.		
13	Notification of Project Sanctioning Committee for SUH & SUSV components		

COMPONENT 1: Milestones for Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID)

S. No	Milestones	Planned for the month of:	Process to be adopted
1	Decision regarding procedure to be adopted for empanelment of ROs in the state		
2	Appointment of ROs and allocation of areas/cities and targets to them		

COMPONENT 2: Milestones for Capacity Building & Training (CB&T)

S. No	Milestones	Planned for the month of:	Process to be adopted
1	Decision regarding procedure to be adopted for setting up SMMU/ CMMUs		
2	Starting process for establishing SMMU/ CMMUs		
3	Completion of process and functioning of SMMU/ CMMUs		

COMPONENT 3: Milestones for Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P)

S. No	Milestones	Planned for the month of:	Process to be adopted
1	Decision on conducting a Skill Gap Analysis for State/ Cities (or using existing study)		
2	Commissioning of study & likely date of completion of Skill Gap Analysis* in cities		
3	Finalisation of Training Trades, Training Courses and Curricula		
4	Empanelment of Skill Training Providers (STPs)		
5	Empanelment of Certification Agencies (CAs)		

* This activity is to be conducted in parallel with all subsequent activities

COMPONENT 4: Milestones for Self-Employment Programme (SEP)

S. No	Milestones	Planned for the month of:	Process to be adopted
1	State-wise / ULB-wise / bank-wise credit target setting and distribution in consultation with SLBCs for individual loans, group loans, SHG bank linkages		
2	Target setting for facilitation of Credit cards under General Credit Card Scheme		
3	Constitution of task force at ULB level (for all NULM cities)		
4	Empanelment of agency for Development of Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) module for prospective individual and Group enterprises by SULM		
5	Finalization of application proforma for all types of loans		

Milestones for Monitoring & Evaluation/ MIS/ IEC

S. No	Milestones	Planned for the month of:	Process to be adopted
1	Designate a data-entry person at State & ULB level for entering data into the MIS (for every ULB under NULM)		
2	Identify one computer with internet connectivity for entering data into NULM MIS at State level and every ULB under NULM		
3	Finalization of IEC strategy for publicity of NULM e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio & TV advertisements • Talk shows • Local Melas • Handbills & Wall paintings • Other local publicity campaigns 		



सत्यमेव जयते

बी. के. अग्रवाल, आई.ए.एम.

B. K. AGARWAL, I.A.S.

Tel. : 011-2306 1630

Telefax : 011-2306 3549

E-mail : brijkumar.mhupa@nic.in

मंयुक्त मचिव

भारत सरकार

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय

निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली-110 011

JOINT SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING
& URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
NIRMAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110 011

DO. No. K- 14011/1/2013-UPA/FTS-7997

Dated: 22nd October, 2013

Dear Mr Gopalika

As you are aware, the Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has now been restructured as the National Urban Livelihoods Mission w.e.f. September, 2013. A copy of the Office Memorandum No. K-14011/1/2013-UPA/FTS-7997 dated 24th September, 2013 issued in this regard by this Ministry is enclosed herewith.

2. In order to transit from SJSRY to NULM, the State Government needs to adopt the following course of action:


- (i) The NULM will be implemented in all cities with a population of 1 lakh or more and district headquarter towns with a population of less than 1 lakh as per Census of India 2011. For 2013-14, the central funds allocated/released under SJSRY to the State/UT should now onwards be utilized for NULM activities in the Cities covered under NULM. However, funds already released to the cities not covered under NULM may be utilized in those cities within financial year 2013-14 only. Any committed liability in those cities may also be met out of the funds released to the States before 03/09/2013 but within F.Y 2013-14 only.
- (ii) From next financial year i.e. 2014-15, no funding to cities not covered under NULM will be allowed. Therefore, the State may assess the actual requirement of funds for cities not covered under NULM for this year based on targets given & unspent balance with them and settle the account latest by the 31st March, 2014. Suitable directions may be issued to all cities in this regard.
- (iii) Set up or designate an existing society as the State Urban Livelihoods Mission (SULM). A full time dedicated officer of sufficient seniority may be appointed as State Mission Director.
- (iv) Deployment of technical experts at State and City level to implement the mission activities is critical for its success. It is imperative that the required staff are recruited, trained and positioned as early as possible. Funds are available under CB&T component of NULM.

Contd. 2/-

- (v) The State is required to submit an Annual Action Plan for the FY 2013-14 and subsequently work towards preparation of Annual Action Plan for 2014-15 may be initiated. The broad format for preparation of action plan and the main steps that the State needs to take up during this year is enclosed at **Annexure - I**.
- (vi) The State needs to step-up its utilization of funds and ensure that allocation approved for FY 2013-14 is fully utilized. Effective system of expenditure reporting may be instituted at all levels to avoid float of funds.
3. I would request you to take necessary action to ensure that the transition from SJSRY to NULM is effected smoothly during the current year.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(B.K. Agarwal)

Shri B.P. Gopalika,
Secretary (Municipal Affairs),
Government of West Bengal,
Writers Building,
KOLKATA - 700001.

Copy to:

Shri M.N Pradhan, Director, State Urban Development Agency, Government of West Bengal, HC Block, Sector- 3, Salt Lake, ILGUS Bhavan, Bidhan Nagar, KOLKATA – 700106.

Preparatory exercise for National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for the State / UT
of < _____ >

**NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION
PREPARATORY EXERCISE
FOR THE STATE / UT OF <NAME OF STATE / UT>**

1: Financial Status, April-September 2013

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No.	Description	Central	State	Total
1	Opening Balance FY 2013-14			
2	Funds Allocated for FY 2013-14			
3	Funds released from April – Sep 2013			
4	Funds spent from April-Sept 2013			
5	Balance Funds available as on 1st Oct 2013 [5 = 1+3-4]			
6	Funds committed to non NULM cities (of balance funds available)			
7	Funds available for NULM cities [7 =5-6]			

2. Details of Utilization certificates pending for SJSRY

(Rs. In Lakh)

Financial year	Amount released by M/o HUPA under SJSRY	UCs submitted to M/o HUPA by the state	UCs pending	
Up to 2011 – 12				
Financial year	Amount released by M/o HUPA under SJSRY	Provisional UCs submitted to M/o HUPA by the state	Whether Annual audited accounts with Final UCs submitted	
			Yes/No	If No, likely date of submission
2012-13				
2013-14				

3. Physical Targets for October 2013 – March 2014

S. No	NULM Component	Outputs	Targets for FY 2013-14	Achievement Apr-Sep 2013	Balance Targets	Additional / enhanced targets proposed by states (only for NULM cities)	Total Targets Oct 2013-Mar 2014	Proposed expenditure to meet total target (Column 8)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	[6=4-5]	(7)	[8=6+7]	(9)	
1	Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (Previously UCDN & UWSP)	No. of NHGs/ SHGs formed				Only SHGs under NULM			
		No. of members in NHGs/SHGs							
		No. of SHGs linked to banks for loans							
		No. of groups assisted with RF							
		No. of beneficiaries covered with RF							
		No. of NHCs formed					Only ALFs under NULM		
		No. of CDS formed					Only CLF under NULM		
		No. of CLCs to be established							
2	Employment through Skill Training & Placement (previously STEP UP)	No. of trainees completed training							
		No. of trainees undergoing training							

Preparatory exercise for National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for the State / UT
of < _____ >

S. No	NULM Component	Outputs	Targets for FY 2013-14	Achievement Apr-Sep 2013	Balance Targets	Additional / enhanced targets proposed by states (only for NULM cities)	Total Targets Oct 2013-Mar 2014	Proposed expenditure to meet total target (Column 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	[6=4-5]	(7)	[8=6+7]	(9)
3	Self Employment Programme (Previously USEP & UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted – individual enterprises						
		No. of beneficiaries assisted – group enterprises						
		No. of group enterprises supported						
		No. of SHGs linked to banks for loans						
4	Capacity Building & Training	No. of SMMU specialists recruited						
		No. of CMMU specialists recruited						

Preparatory exercise for National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for the State / UT
of < _____ >

4. ULBs TO BE COVERED UNDER NULM

Note please – Only statutory towns under the Census of India, 2011 should be listed.

A: ULBs with population greater than 100,000 people

S. No	ULB Name	ULB Population (Census 2011)	Name, Designation & contact details of Nodal Officer for NULM	No. of Technical Experts in CMMU to be positioned by 31 st March 2014

B: District Headquarter Towns with population less than 100,000 people

S. No	ULB Name	ULB Population (Census 2011)	Name, Designation & contact details of Nodal Officer for NULM	No. of Technical Experts in CMMU to be positioned by 31 st March 2014

Contact details:

State Secretary i/c of NULM

Name:
Designation:
Mailing Address:
Office Number(s)
Cell Number(s):
E-mail address:

State Nodal Officer i/c of NULM

Name:
Designation:
Mailing Address:
Office Number(s)
Cell Number(s):
E-mail address:

By Speed Post

No.K-14011/1/2013-UPA
Government of India
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
(UPA Division)

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi,
Dated the 24th September, 2013

OFFICE MEMORADUM

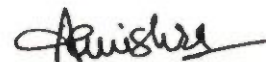
Subject:-Restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the 12th Five Year Plan and renaming it as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject cited above and inform that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 3rd September, 2013 has approved the proposal for restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the 12th Five Year Plan and renaming it as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).

2. The mission of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission would also aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

3. The complete details of the NULM are contained in the Mission Document, a copy of which is annexed herewith.

Encl: as above



(Avanish Kumar Mishra)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tele. No. 23061303

To

1. The Secretary, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services, Jeewan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi
4. The Secretary, Ministry of Minorities Affairs, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
5. The Secretary, Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. The Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Empowerment, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Employment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
9. The Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
10. The Secretary, Ministry of Human Resources and Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
11. The Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
12. The Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
13. The Executive Director, National Council on Skill Development, 9th Floor, NDCC Building-II, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.

Contd.. 2/-

Copy to Secretaries in charge in States/UTs:-

<p>Shri Adhar Sinha, Principal Secretary, Municipal Administration Deptt., Government of Andhra Pradesh L-Block Secretariat, HYDERABAD-500 002.</p>	<p>Shri Kappa Kholie Secy. (UD & Housing) Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Secretariat, ITANAGAR-791111</p>
<p>Shri U.N.Bora Secretary,(UD) B- Block, 1st Floor Government of Assam Assam Secretariat, Dispur GUWAHATI - 781006</p>	<p>Dr. S. Siddharth Secretary (UD & Housing) Urban Development Department, Government of Bihar Vikash Bhavan, New Sectt. PATNA - 800 015</p>
<p>Shri M.K.Raut, IAS Principal Secy. (UD) Government of Chhattisgarh, S03 Naya rajdhani , RAIPUR- 492001</p>	<p>Shri Parimal Rai, Principal Secretary (UD) Government of Goa, New Complex, Porvorim, Panaji, GOA - 403001</p>
<p>Shri G.R.Aloria Principal Secretary (UD & Housing) Government of Gujarat, Block No, 14, 9th Floor, New Sachivalaya, GANDHINAGAR- 382010</p>	<p>Shri P. Raghvandra Rao Principal Secretary Deptt. of Urban Local Body Government of Haryana, Room No. 622, 6th Floor , New Scretarite Bldg, Opp. Fire Brigade Office Near Bus Stand , Sector 17 , CHANDIGARH - 160 017.</p>
<p>Shri P. Mitra Addl. Chief Secy (UD, TCP & Housing), Government of Himachal Pradesh A- 522 ,Amsdale Building H.P. Secretariat SHIMLA - 171002</p>	<p>Shri Jeet Lal Gupta Commissioner Secy. (Housing & UD) Government of Jammu & Kashmir, New Secretariat, JAMMU, SRINAGAR - 180001</p>
<p>Shri Arun Kumar Singh Principal Secretary (UD) Government of Jharkhand HEC Project Bldg. Room No.412, 4th Floor Dhurva, RANCHI - 252520</p>	<p>Shri T.K. Anil Kumar Secretary (UD) Govt. of Karnataka No 435, 4th Floor Vikas Saudan, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Road, BANGALORE - 560001</p>
<p>Shri V.S.Senthil I.A.S. Principal Secyary (LSG & UD) Government of Kerala, Secretariat, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - 695001</p>	<p>Shri S.N.Mishra, Secy.(UA &Dev. Deptt.) Government of Madhya Pradesh Mantralay, Vallabh Bhavan, BHOPAL - 462 004</p>
<p>Shri Shreekant Singh Principal Secretary (UD 2) Government of Maharashtra Room No.425, 4th floor Mantraalaya, MUMBAI-400032</p>	<p>Sh. Sunder Lal Singh Commissioner (MAHUD) UD & Housing Govt. of Manipur, Old Secretariat Complex IMPHAL - 795 001</p>

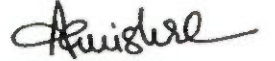
<p>Shri P Naik Pr. Secretary, (Urban Affairs) Govt. of Meghalaya, Main Secretariat, Additional Building, SHILLONG-793001</p>	<p>Shri R. L. Rinawma Principal Secretary (UD & PA) Government of Mizoram New Secretariat Complex, R.N. 314/315 ,B Wing, New Secretariat Complex, AIZWAL - 796 001.</p>
<p>Shri Mhonbemo Patton Commissioner & Secretary (UD) Govt. of Nagaland Nagaland Civil Secretariat, KOHIMA - 797004</p>	<p>Shri Injeti Srinivas Principal Secretary (UD), Housing urban Development Dept, Govt. of Odisha, Sectarirat Building. BHUBANESWAR-751001</p>
<p>Shri Ashok Kumar Gupta , IAS Principal Secretary, Local Govt. Deptt. Government of Punjab Room No.417 , 4th Floor, Minni Secretariat Sector-9, CHANDIGARH - 160001</p>	<p>Shri G. S. Sandhu Addl. Chief Secretary (Local Self Govt. & UD) Government of Rajasthan Room No.8020, SSO Building Govt. Secretariat , JAIPUR - 302 005</p>
<p>Shri Tobjor Dorji Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Department of UD & Housing, Government of Sikkim, NH 31A, GANGTOK-737101</p>	<p>Thiru Thauge Kaliyaperumal , IAS Secretary, (HUD) Municipal Administration & Water Supply Division, Government of Tamil Nadu Secretariat, Fort St George, CHENNAI- 600 009</p>
<p>Shri Ashutosh Jindal Secretary (UD), Government of Tripura, Civil Secretariat, Pt. Nehru Complex, AGARTALA-799001</p>	<p>Shri M.H. Khan, Secretary (UD) Govt of Uttarakhand, Uttarakhand Secretariat, 4 B, Subhash Road, DEHRADUN - 248001</p>
<p>Shri ChandraBhushan Paliwal Principal Secretary (UD) Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Room No.825, 8th floor, Babu Bhawan, LUCKNOW- 22600</p>	<p>Shri B.P.Gopalika Secretary (Municipal Affairs), Govt. of West Bengal, Writers Building, KOLKATA-700001</p>
<p>Ms.Punya Salila Srivastava Commissioner & Secretary(UD), Indra Bhawan, Gandhi Nagar, Andman & Nicobar Islands Administration, Port Blair, ANDMAN - 744101</p>	<p>Anil Kumar, IAS Secretary (Local Govt.) 4th Floor, UT Secretariat, Sector 9, CHANDIGARH</p>
<p>Shri Gyanesh Bharti (IAS) Secretary (Housing & UD), UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Secretariat, SILVASSA - 396220</p>	<p>Shri Gyanesh Bharti Finance Secretary Public Development Commissioner UT of Daman & Diu, Secretariat, MOTI DAMAN - 396220</p>
<p>Shri R.K Srivastava Secretary (UD) Government of NCT of Delhi C-Wing, 9th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I. P. Estate NEW DELHI - 110 002</p>	<p>Dr.S. Sundaravadivelu Special Secretary (Housing & UD) Govt. of Pondicherry, Chief Secretariat, Beach Road, PUDUCHERRY - 605001</p>

Copy to:

1. The Additional Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister, PMO, South Block, New Delhi.
2. Cabinet Secretariat [Kind Attn: Smt. Sanjukta Ray, Director (Cabinet)], Room No. 12, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi

Copy to (Officers in the Ministry of HUPA & its Organizations) :-

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister (HUPA)
2. PSO to Secretary (HUPA)
3. PPS to Joint Secretary (HUPA)
4. Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, M/o UD & HUPA, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. Joint Secretary (UPA), M/o HUPA.
6. Joint Secretary (Housing), M/o HUPA.
7. Director (JnNURM & RAY), M/o HUPA.
8. Director, NBO & OSD (JnNURM & RAY), M/o HUPA.
9. Deputy Secretary (A & C),M/o HUPA.
10. The CMD, HUDCO, " HUDCO Bhavan", Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
11. The CMD, NBCC Ltd., 'NBCC Bhavan', Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
12. The CMD, HPL, Jangpura, New Delhi.
13. The Executive Director, BMTPC, Core 5A, First Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
14. Director (NIC), M/o HUPA, NBO Building, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.



(Avanish Kumar Mishra)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tele. No. 23061303

URGENT / BY E-MAIL/FAX

No. K-14014/40/2012- UPA (FTS-6952)
Government of India
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
(Urban Poverty Alleviation Division)

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated 10th December 2013

Meeting Notice

It is proposed to organize a video conference on 16th December 2013 at 10.30 AM to review the implementation of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and to discuss the progress of Annual Action Plan prepared by the States for implementation of the Scheme during 2013-14. Joint Secretary (UPA) will preside over the video conference. The Agenda for the meeting will be as follows:

(i) Financial progress:

- Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2013,
- Central Fund released during 2013-2014,
- Expenditure so far during 2013-14
- Submission of Provisional (Un-audited) UCs for 2012-13
- Status of Audit Report and submission of final UC for 2012-13
- Release of State Matching Share.

JD(3D)
Pl remain present in rc. with relevant reports
P. 12/12/13

(ii) Physical Progress vis-à-vis Targets given for 2013-14.

(iii) Status of Monthly Progress Report.

(iv) Steps taken/Action Plan for implementation of NULM

2. You are kindly requested to make it convenient to be present on 16th December 2013 at 10.30 AM for the video conference along with all relevant details as indicated in the Agenda above. In case Secretary-in-charge is unable to attend then the head of nodal agency at the State level responsible for implementation of NULM should attend the meeting. You are requested to send the information as per the Agenda Note on email: dsupa-mhupa@nic.in or through Fax latest by 13/12/2013. You are also requested to keep in contact with local NIC unit in this regard.

Avanish

(Avanish Kr. Mishra)
Deputy Secretary (UPA)
Tele: 23061303, Fax: 23061185

2287-2748
To, Mr. Mahanta

1. Sh. V B Pyarelal, Principal Secretary (UDD &GDD)CM Block , III Floor Government of Assam, Assam Secretariat, Dispur GUWAHATI - 781006

2. Shri G.R.Aloria, Principal Secretary (UD & Housing) Government of Gujarat, Block No, 14, 9th Floor, New Sachivalaya, GANDHINAGAR- 382010

Gautam Chakrabarti

BARANAGAR MUNICIPALITY

87, DESHBANDHU ROAD (East)
KOLKATA - 700 035

FROM :

FAX NO. :

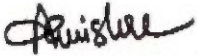
Dec. 11 2013 03:25AM P1

3. Shri P.Raghvandra Rao, Principal Secreatry, Deptt. Of Urban Local Body, Government of Haryana, Room No.622, 6th Floor, New Secretariate Building, Opp. Fire Brigade Office, Sector -17, CHANDIGARH-160017
4. Dr. Rajan Khobragad, Secretary (RD & UD)Local Self Govt. Department, Govt. of Kerala, Room No 604, 6th Floor Secretriate Annexe., THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-695001
5. Shri S.N. Mishra, Secretary (UA & Dev. Deptt.), Government of Madhya Pradesh , Mantralaya, Vallabh Bhawan, BHOPAL-462004
6. Shri Shreekant Singh, Principal Secretary (UD2), Govt. Of Maharashtra, Room No 425, 4th Floor, Mantralaya, MUMBAI-400032
7. Shri Ashok Kumar Gupta, Secreatry, Local Government Deptt., Government of Punjab, Room No.417, 4th Floor, Minni Secretriate, Sector -9, CHANDIGARH-160001
8. Shri G.S. Sandhu, Add. Chief Secretary (Local Self Govt. &UD), Govt. Of Rajasthan, Room No. 8020, SSO Building, Govt. Sreatraite, JAIPUR-302005
9. Shri Thiru Thauge Kaliyaperumal, Secretary, Municipal Administration and water Supply Division, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Fort St. George, CHENNAI-600009
10. Shri Chandra Bhushan Paliwal, Principal Secreatry (UD), Govt. Of Utter Pradesh, Room No-825, 8th Floor, Bapu Bhawan, LUCKNOW-226001
11. Shri B.P.Gopalika, Secreatry (Municipal Affairs), Govt. Of West Bengal, Writers Building, 1st Floor, West Bengal, KOLKATA-700001

Copy to:

1. Nodal officers of SJSRY of the States/UTs:
 - (i) Shri Anowarul Haque Director Directorate of Municipal Administration Government of Assam Capital Complex, Dispur GUWAHATI- 781006
 - (ii) Ms. Mona Khandhar Secretary Government of Gujarat, Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Block No, 14, 7th Floor, New Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar- 382010
 - (iii) Shri. Ashok Sangwan, Spl Secretary cum Project Director - State Urban Development Agency and Director, Urban Local Bodies, Govt. of Haryana, SCO No. 20, Madhya Marg, Sector - 7C Chandigarh, CHANDIGARH - 160019.
 - (iv) Smt. K.B.VALSALA Kumari, Executive Director, KUDUMBASHREE, State Poverty Eradication Mission, Government of Kerala, TRIDA Rehabilitation Building, Chalakuzhy Rd, Medical College P.O. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM- 695 011
 - (v) Sh. Sanjay Shukla, Commissioner /CEO, Directorate of Urban Administration & Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Palika Bhavan, Shivaji Nagar, BHOPAL - 462 016

- (vi) Dr. Purshotam Bhapkar, Commissioner and Director In charge, Directorate of Municipal Administration, Government of Maharashtra, Govt. Transport Service Building, Sir Pochakhanwala Road, Worli, MUMBAI - 400 030
- (vii) Shri Priyank Bharti, Director, Govt. of Punjab, SCO 131-132, Sector 17 - C, CHANDIGARH - 160 017
- (viii) Shri T.C Meena, Director, Government of Rajasthan, Local Bodies Deptt., G-3, Raj Mahal Residency, Near Civil Line Phatak, JAIPUR - 302005
- (ix) Shri Chandrakant B. Kamble, Commissioner Municipal Administration, Ezhilagam Annexe, Chepauk, Government of Tamil Nadu, CHENNAI- 600 005
- (x) Shri J.P Singh, Director, State Urban Development Agency, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Navchetna Kendra 10, Ashok Marg, LUCKNOW - 226 001
- (xi) Shri M.N Pradhan, Director, State Urban Development Agency, Government of West Bengal, HC Block, Sector- 3, Salt Lake, ILGUS Bhavan, Bidhan Nagar, KOLKATA - 700106
2. PPS to Joint Secretary (UPA).
3. Shri E.Arasu, Director, NIC with a request to make necessary arrangements for the video conference.
4. Admn. Section, NBO for making necessary arrangements and recording of the Video Conference.


(Avanish Kr. Mishra)
Deputy Secretary (UPA)

BARANAGAR MUNICIPALITY

87, DESHBANDHU ROAD (East)
KOLKATA - 700 035

FROM :

FAX NO. :

Dec. 11 2013 03:25AM P1

Agenda for Video Conference on 16.12.2013

(i) **Financial progress :**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2013	2827.22
Central fund released during 2013-2014	3896.03
Expenditure so far during 2013-14	1637.32
Submission of Provisional (Un-audited) Ucs for 2012-13	Submitted
Status of Audit Report and submission of final UC for 2012-13	Submitted
Release of State Matching Share	Released

(ii) **Physical Progress vis-à-vis targets given for 2013-14 (Upto 30.09.2013)**

Components	Targets	Achievements
No. of Thrift & Credit Groups formed	NA	5852 members (418 groups)
UWSP (Revolving fund) released	11520	5035 members (388 groups)
No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups formed	NA	1346 members (217 groups)
No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups credit-linked	5760	364 beneficiaries (58 groups)
No. of USEP Bank Loan sanctioned	7400	1503
No. of persons approved Skill Training	49400	15463

(iii) **Status of Monthly Progress Report (MPR)**

Submitted upto 31.03.2013. Upto date MPR to be submitted shortly.

(iv) **Steps taken/ Action Plan for implementation of NULM**

Action Plan is to be submitted shortly.

Agenda for Video Conference on 16.12.2013

Physical Progress vis-à-vis targets given for 2013-14 (Upto 10.12.2013)

Components	Targets	Achievements
No. of Thrift & Credit Groups formed	NA	5758 members (423 groups)
UWSP (Revolving fund) released	11520	6273 members (471 groups)
No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups formed	NA	2165 members (361 groups)
No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups credit-linked	5760	885 beneficiaries (132 groups)
No. of USEP Bank Loan sanctioned	7400	2320
No. of persons approved Skill Training	49400	19413

Performance of West Bengal under SJSRY at a glance (Cumulative)

Position as on 10.12.2013

1.	Date of commencement	:	01.12.1997
2.	No. of Community Development Society (CDS) formed	:	306
3.	No. of Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs) formed	:	3696
4.	No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) formed	:	39478
5.	GOI fund received	:	Rs.30486.41 lakhs
6.	State share received	:	Rs.11460.16 lakhs
7.	Total fund received under SJSRY	:	Rs.41946.57 lakhs
8.	Total no. of Thrift & Credit Groups (TCG) formed	:	39025 groups
9.	Total No. of groups in receipt of Revolving Fund	:	22806 groups
10.	Amount of Revolving Fund released to TCGs	:	Rs. 5198.37 lakhs
11.	Amount of Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) released by the State	:	Rs.686.96 lakhs
12.	Total No. of USEP Bank Loans (Micro enterprises) sponsored by ULBs to banks (Cumulative)	:	115821 cases
13.	Total No. of USEP Bank Loans (Micro enterprises) sanctioned	:	55219 cases
14.	Amount of USEP subsidy released	:	Rs.5115.49 lakhs
15.	Total No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups formed	:	7498 groups
16.	Total No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups credit-linked	:	5824 groups
17.	Amount of DWCUA/ UWSP subsidy released	:	Rs.5218.90 lakhs
18.	No. of persons approved Skill Training since inception	:	186992 persons

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT (QPR) ON SJSRY

Name of the State / UT : West Bengal

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y
3	0	0	9	2	0	1
						3

CUMULATIVE REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING :

(The report should be cumulative from the date of operation of SJSRY, i.e. from 01.12.1997 till the current quarter)

I. FUND POSITION

(A) Overall position of fund with the State for SJSRY as a whole (all components)

	Opening Balance		Fund Received		Expenditure out of			Unspent Balance			Ucs furnished out of Central Share (13)	Required State Share against the Central Share (14)	Shortfall in the State Share (Co.-14-5) (15)		
	Central Share (1)	State Share (2)	Total (3)	Central Share (4)	State Share (5)	Total (6)	Central Share (7)	State Share (8)	Total (9)	Central Share (10)				State Share (11)	Total (12)
Opening balance as on 01.12.1997 (or unspent balance of old UPA programmes as on 01.12.1997)	1035.93	1643.20	2679.13							1035.93	1643.20	2679.13			
1997-1998	1035.90	1643.20	2679.10	518.63	171.42	690.05	7.67	0.00	7.67	1546.89	1814.63	3361.52	7.67	172.88	1.46
1998-1999	1546.89	1814.63	3361.52	822.00	275.44	1097.44	1052.91	299.95	1352.86	1315.98	1790.12	3106.10	1052.91	274.00	-1.44
1999-2000	1315.98	1790.12	3106.10	285.52	95.27	380.79	853.27	841.67	1694.94	748.23	1043.72	1791.95	853.27	95.17	-0.10
2000-2001	748.23	1043.72	1791.95	826.54	275.51	1102.05	632.84	543.83	1176.67	941.93	775.40	1717.33	632.84	275.51	0.00
2001-2002	941.93	775.40	1717.33	293.86	97.97	391.83	732.30	324.98	1057.28	503.49	548.39	1051.88	732.30	97.95	-0.02
2002-2003	503.49	548.39	1051.88	501.66	167.23	668.89	531.25	232.10	763.35	473.90	483.52	957.42	531.25	167.22	-0.01
2003-2004	473.90	483.52	957.42	883.26	294.43	1177.69	739.08	154.45	893.53	618.08	623.50	1241.58	739.08	294.42	-0.01
2004-2005	618.08	623.50	1241.58	424.02	141.35	565.37	767.88	346.29	1114.17	274.22	418.56	692.78	767.88	141.34	-0.01
2005-2006	274.22	418.56	692.78	617.47	205.82	823.29	755.29	269.72	1025.01	136.40	354.66	491.06	755.29	205.82	0.00
2006-2007	136.40	354.66	491.06	1063.13	354.38	1417.51	807.59	269.19	1076.78	391.94	439.85	831.79	807.59	354.38	0.00
2007-2008	391.94	439.85	831.79	1205.19	401.73	1606.92	894.10	298.03	1192.13	703.03	543.55	1246.58	894.10	401.73	0.00
2008-2009	703.03	543.55	1246.58	1948.07	608.09	2556.16	1477.54	492.51	1970.05	1173.56	659.13	1832.69	1477.54	649.36	41.27
2009-2010	1173.56	659.13	1832.69	1940.45	688.09	2628.54	3114.01	1037.02	4151.03	0.00	310.20	310.20	3114.01	646.82	-41.27
2010-2011	0.00	310.20	310.20	2169.30	723.11	2892.41	1794.86	598.28	2393.14	374.44	435.03	809.47	1794.86	723.10	-0.01
2011-2012	374.44	435.03	809.47	5764.81	1921.60	7686.41	3917.81	1305.94	5223.75	2221.44	1050.69	3272.13	3917.81	1921.60	0.00
2012-2013	2221.44	1050.69	3272.13	6290.54	2096.85	8387.39	5684.76	527.95	6212.71	2827.22	2619.59	5446.81	5684.76	2096.85	0.00
2013-2014	2827.22	2619.59	5446.81	3896.03	1298.67	5194.70	1637.32	135.21	1772.53	5085.93	3783.05	8868.98	0.00	1298.68	0.01
TOTAL :				29450.48	9816.96	39267.44	25400.48	7677.12	33077.60				23763.16	9816.83	-0.13

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT (QPR) ON SJSRY

Name of the State / UT : West Bengal

CUMULATIVE REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING :

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y
3	0	1	1	2	0	1
						3

(The report should be cumulative from the date of operation of SJSRY, i.e. from 01.12.1997 till the current quarter)

I. FUND POSITION

(A) Overall position of fund with the State for SJSRY as a whole (all components)

	Opening Balance			Fund Received			Expenditure out of			Unspent Balance			Ucs furnished out of Central Share (13)	Required State Share against the Central Share (14)	Shortfall in the State Share (Co.-14-5) (15)
	Central Share (1)	State Share (2)	Total (3)	Central Share (4)	State Share (5)	Total (6)	Central Share (7)	State Share (8)	Total (9)	Central Share (10)	State Share (11)	Total (12)			
	Opening balance as on 01.12.1997 (or unspent balance of old UPA programmes as on	1035.93	1643.20	2679.13											
1997-1998	1035.90	1643.20	2679.10	518.63	171.42	690.05	7.67	0.00	7.67	1546.89	1814.63	3361.52	7.67	172.88	1.46
1998-1999	1546.89	1814.63	3361.52	822.00	275.44	1097.44	1052.91	299.95	1352.86	1315.98	1790.12	3106.10	1052.91	274.00	-1.44
1999-2000	1315.98	1790.12	3106.10	285.52	95.27	380.79	853.27	841.67	1694.94	748.23	1043.72	1791.95	853.27	95.17	-0.10
2000-2001	748.23	1043.72	1791.95	826.54	275.51	1102.05	632.84	543.83	1176.67	941.93	775.40	1717.33	632.84	275.51	0.00
2001-2002	941.93	775.40	1717.33	293.86	97.97	391.83	732.30	324.98	1057.28	503.49	548.39	1051.88	732.30	97.95	-0.02
2002-2003	503.49	548.39	1051.88	501.66	167.23	668.89	531.25	232.10	763.35	473.90	483.52	957.42	531.25	167.22	-0.01
2003-2004	473.90	483.52	957.42	883.26	294.43	1177.69	739.08	154.45	893.53	618.08	623.50	1241.58	739.08	294.42	-0.01
2004-2005	618.08	623.50	1241.58	424.02	141.35	565.37	767.88	346.29	1114.17	274.22	418.56	692.78	767.88	141.34	-0.01
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2006-2007	136.40	354.66	491.06	1063.13	354.38	1417.51	807.59	269.19	1076.78	391.94	439.85	831.79	807.59	354.38	0.00
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2009-2010	1173.56	659.13	1832.69	1940.45	688.09	2628.54	3114.01	1037.02	4151.03	0.00	310.20	310.20	3114.01	646.82	-41.27
2010-2011	0.00	310.20	310.20	2169.30	723.11	2892.41	1794.86	598.28	2393.14	374.44	435.03	809.47	1794.86	723.10	-0.01
2011-2012	374.44	435.03	809.47	5764.81	1921.60	7686.41	3917.81	1305.94	5223.75	2221.44	1050.69	3272.13	3917.81	1921.60	0.00
2012-2013	2221.44	1050.69	3272.13	6290.54	2096.85	8387.39	5684.76	527.95	6212.71	2827.22	2619.59	5446.81	5684.76	2096.85	0.00
2013-2014	2827.22	2619.59	5446.81	3896.03	1298.67	5194.70	1910.87	215.09	2125.96	4812.38	3703.17	8515.55	1910.87	1298.68	0.01
TOTAL :				29450.48	9816.96	39267.44	25674.03	7757.00	33431.03				25674.03	9816.83	-0.13

**Meeting in New Delhi on 'National Urban Livelihood Mission'
Proposed Annual Action Plan for 2013-14**

A meeting was held on 23rd September, 2013 at Vygyan Bhawan annexe, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoHUPA to discuss the features and implementation plan of RAY, RRY and NULM. The meeting, among others, was attended by Director, SUDA accompanied by officials from MA Deptt., SUDA and CMU.

In the aforesaid meeting a Power Point presentation on National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) was made by Jt. Secretary, MoHUPA, which was followed by an open house discussion.

The salient features of NULM guidelines are outlined below.

Goals of NULM :

- Reduce occupational vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them access to gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis by setting up strong grass root level institutions of the poor
- Address 'residential vulnerability' of the urban poor by providing shelters to the urban homeless in a phased manner besides addressing the livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and higher skills to avail emerging market opportunities.

A Target Group :

Primary target of NULM is the urban poor including the urban homeless and street vendors. SECC, 2011 findings is to form the basis for identification of the urban poor. Pending final publication of SECC survey results, as an interim measure the target under NULM will be the urban population identified presently as below poverty line population in urban areas by the State. The coverage may be broadened to include families of disadvantaged groups like SC, ST, women, minorities, disabled etc. subject to a maximum of 25% of the above urban poor population.

A. Coverage under NULM :

- All cities with a population of 100,000 or more as per Census of India 2011
- All District Headquarter Towns with a population of less than 100,000 as per Census of India 2011
- Other towns with a population of less than 100,000 may be allowed in exceptional cases with suitable justification
- NULM to be implemented in phases – 1st Phase to be implemented during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Coverage to be expanded subsequently in Phase 2

B. Implementation Strategy :

- Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in implementation of livelihoods & poverty alleviation programmes through handholding support

- Enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the urban poor
- Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies
- Training for and support to the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor – self and group
- Ensure availability and access for the urban homeless population to permanent 24-hour shelters including the basic infrastructural facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security
- Cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill, and recovering patients etc., by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them
- To establish strong rights-based linkages with other programmes which cover the right of the urban homeless to food, healthcare, education, etc. and ensure access for homeless populations to various entitlements, including to social security pensions, PDS, ICDS, feeding programmes, drinking water, sanitation, identity, financial inclusion, school admission etc., and to affordable housing
- To address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

Funding Pattern : Fund sharing between Centre and State/UTs is placed below :-

States/UTs	Central Share (percent)	State Share (percent)
North Eastern and Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim; Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir)	90	10
All other States and Union Territories	75	25

- 2% of the allocation may be utilized as A&OE
- 3% of the allocation may be utilized for IEC purpose

Major components of NULM :

A. Social Mobilization and institution building :

- NULM emphasizes creation of strong '**institutions of the poor**' – Self Help Group (SHG) , Area Level Federation (ALF) and City Level Federation (CLF) for financial self - reliance and community empowerment
- SHGs to be federated at Slum/Ward Level into Area Level Federation (ALF) and at the city level into City Level Federation (CLF).
- ALF & CLF both should be registered bodies
- Community Structures created under SJSRY (CDS/NHC/NHG) to be transformed into SHG-based structures in due course.
- Normally women SHGs to be formed but formation of male SHGs of handicapped persons permitted
- Particular emphasis to be placed on mobilisation of vulnerable sections of the urban population such as SCs, STs, minorities, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, the destitute, migrant labourers, and especially vulnerable occupational groups such as street vendors, rag pickers, domestic workers, beggars, construction workers, etc.
- For catalyzing formation of SHGs and their federations and promote financial inclusion of SHG members, Resource organisations (RO) such as NGO/CBOs may be engaged to facilitate SHG development & bank-linkages, formation of their

federations at the area and city levels, training and capacity building and establishing links to ULBs and to mitigate social, occupational and residential vulnerabilities. Maximum of Rs. 10000/- can be spent per SHG for this purpose. Services of ASHA/Anganwari workers may be utilized

- Universal Financial Inclusion envisaged through coverage under Rastriya Swastha Bima, Jan Shree Bima Yojana and similar programmes
- SHGs with at least 70% Urban Poor Member, engaged in thrift & credit activities for at least 6 months and not availed of revolving fund support earlier, will get **Revolving Fund of Rs. 10,000/-**
- Registered ALF will get **Rs 50,000/-** as Revolving Fund to sustain their activities
- **City Livelihood Centres (CLCs)** to be set up to provide platform to urban poor to market their services and access information
- Permissible number of CLC will be determined by population - norms for CLC given below

City Population	Ceiling on Number of CLCs to be established
➤ Between 1-3 lakh	1
➤ More than 3 lakh and upto 5 lakh	2
➤ More than 5 lakh and upto 10 lakh	3
➤ Above 10 lakh	8
➤ District Headquarter Towns with population below 1 lakh	1

- Untied fund of Rs. 10 lakh to be provided to each CLC for use as corpus fund, infrastructure support, operational expenses, staffing support etc.
- CLCs can be established by any Facilitating Agency viz., CLFs/ SHGs/ NGOs/ CBOs/ Resource Institutions/ Private sector Organisations etc., through Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) model.
- Rs.7,500/- per trainee on an average may be spent for training & other capacity building programmes of ALFs & CLFs - part of it may be spent for community-to-community learning / exposure & immersion visits of SHGs and federation members.

B. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) for Mission Units formed

- **State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) at State Level and City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) at City Level to be formed** with good quality livelihood and programme management professionals and developing efficient institutional systems like HR, MIS, financial management, procurement, and social management.
- Mission Management Units (MMUs) will be established at State and Cities with dedicated technical support as follows:

Mission Management Unit	No. of technical staff per unit
SMMU	6
CMMU - DHQ towns (below 1 lakh population)	2

CMMU – small towns (between 1 and 3 lakh population)	2
CMMU – Medium Towns (between 3 and 5 lakh population)	3
CMMU – Large Towns (greater than 5 lakh population)	4
Community Organizers (CO)	1 CO per 3000 urban poor families

- Funding support to SMMU and CMMUs will be available for 5 years. During this period State is to **create and establish their Municipal Cadres** for sustained implementation of NULM
- Rs. 7,500/- per trainee on an average may be spent for training & other capacity building programmes to technical resource persons of MMUs at State & City Level. Part of the amount may be used for community-to-community learning/exposure & immersion visit etc.

C. Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P)

- Provide assistance to the urban poor for development /upgrading of skills to enhance capacity for self employment and wage employment
- **No minimum and maximum educational qualification** is prescribed for **selection of beneficiaries**
- Women beneficiary shall not be less than 30%
- SC/ST coverage to be in proportion to their number in urban poor population
- Minority coverage in physical and financial term should be at least 15%
- Special attention to be paid for skill upgradation of vulnerable groups like beggars, rag pickers, construction workers, destitute, etc.
- Training to be provided as per market need – training needs assessment through “**skill gap analysis**” to be carried out at state/city level
- **Training course curriculum and modules** to be designed as per market requirement & in accordance with **National Occupational Standards**
- Selection of training institutes/agencies shall be made through a transparent selection process/ verification of brand image
- Skill training to be linked to accreditation and certification and preferably be undertaken on a **Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model** involving reputed institutes including ITIs, Polytechnics, NITs, industry associations, engineering colleges, management institutes, skill training centres, foundations, NSDC and other reputed entities in government, private and civil society sectors.
- **Cost per trainee not to exceed Rs.15,000** (18,000/- for NE & special category States) which includes training cost, trainee mobilisation, selection, counselling, training material, trainers’ fee, certification, toolkit, other miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by the training institution and also micro-enterprise development/ placement related expenses. Training cost exceeding Rs.15,000/- will be met by the State Government or the trainees
- **Skill Training Providers (STP)** will be responsible for **at least 50% placement** in remunerative jobs

- Part of the payment to STPs to be linked to establishment of and satisfactory performance of micro-enterprises for at least 6 months or retention in the placed jobs for at least 6 months
- Apart from hard skills, training on soft skills such as spoken English, computer literacy, financial literacy, social etiquette, punctuality etc should be also provided

D. Self Employment Programme (SEP) :

- Focus on financial assistance to individual/ groups of urban poor for setting up of gainful self-employment ventures suited to local skills, resources, demand, aptitude etc
- Each city/town should develop a compendium of such economically viable activities
- Women beneficiary shall not be less than 30%
- SC/ST coverage to be in proportion to their number in urban poor population
- Minority coverage in physical and financial term should be at least 15%
- Financial support to be extended to both Individual and Group Enterprises
- Project cost ceiling will be Rs.2.00 lacs for individual enterprises and Rs.10.00 lacs for group enterprises
- Loan applications should preferably be recommended by SHIGs
- **Interest subsidy to be provided on loans**
- Individual and group enterprises will get subsidized loans @ 7% subject to timely repayment. Interest over 7% will be provided as subsidy to the beneficiaries and such subsidy will be reimbursed to banks.
- **An additional 3% interest subvention will be provided to all women SHGs who repay their loans in time**
- Efforts to be made to facilitate issuance of credit cards to the beneficiaries for working capital
- Technology, marketing, consultancy services and other related support may be provided by states/cities to the beneficiaries

E. Support to Urban Street Vendors :

- Component aims at skilling vendors, support micro-enterprises development, credit enablement and pro-vending urban planning along with supporting social security options for vulnerable groups such as women, SC/STs and minorities
- **Upto 5% of NULM budget will be spent on this component**
- States/cities to conduct city wide street vendor survey with a view to identify vendors, vendor zones and existing practices and develop a **City Street Vending Plan**
- States/cities to **register** street vendors and issue **identity cards**
- Poor and EWS street vendors in urban areas can access skill training under NULM and access **micro-enterprises development support** under SEP component of NULM
- Street vendors to be encouraged to access basic **banking services** including availing **credit card facility** for meeting working capital requirements.
- Street vendors to be encouraged to access **social security benefits** such as RSBY, and other social security schemes

F. Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH) :

- For every 1 lakh urban population permanent – 24x 7 all weather community shelters to be provided
- Each shelter will cater to 50 - 100 persons
- All necessary infrastructural facilities required for dignified living to be put in place – kitchen, water, sanitation, electricity, recreation space etc.
- A minimum space of 5 square meters or 50 sq. feet per person is to be provided
- Location of shelters to be close to the places of concentration of homeless persons and their work places as far as practicable
- Linkages with Anganwadi, PHC, childcare facilities and other social assistance programmes to be ensured
- Priority to be accorded to cities having population above 1 million in 2011 census
- Shelters to be a place for convergence – homeless should be given priority in various Government run programmes in the area of **food, social security, education, health care system** etc.
- **Shelter Management Committee's** to be set up for management, upkeep, cleanliness and discipline of the shelters
- Shelters to be run on a PPCP mode - associating with agencies identified by the State including Building Centres, PSUs, NGOs, CBOs, Pvt. Sector Enterprises etc., for construction and management
- Construction cost to be shared in 75:25 ratio (or 90:10 for Hill, North Eastern & Special Category States). State to arrange for land as their contribution
- For operation and maintenance of the shelter, Central Govt. would for a period of 5 years provide 75% or 90% (for Hill, North Eastern & Special Category States) of the Operational & maintenance cost as the case may be
- Nominal rent ranging between 1/10 – 1/20 of income may be collected from the beneficiaries depending on their income levels -. For those with no payment capacity, total exemption may be allowed

G. Institutional/Steering Bodies Proposed at the State/City Level under NULM**i) Composition of Governing Council :**

Sl. No.	Designation	Membership
1.	Chief Minister	Chairperson
2.	Finance Minister	Vice-Chairperson
3.	Minister, Urban Development /LSG / Municipal Affairs/ Administration – in charge of Urban Local Bodies	Member
4.	Minister, Rural Development	Member
5.	Minister, Labour & Employment	Member
6.	Minister, Industry	Member
7.	Minister, Health	Member
8.	Minister, Technical Education	Member
9.	Chief Secretary	Member
10.	State Lead Bank Officer	Member
11.	Representative of M/o HUPA, GoI	Member
12	Representatives of ULBs	Member
&13.	Mayors/Chairpersons (2)	
14 to 16.	Livelihood Experts/ Civil Society/ Industry Representatives (3)	Member
17.	Secretary/ Principal Secretary in charge of NULM	Member-Convener
18.	Any other member(s) co-opted by the Chair	Member

ii) Composition of Executive Committee at State Level :

Sl. No.	Designation	Membership
1.	Chief Secretary	Chairman
2.	Secretary/ Principal Secretary i/c of Urban Local Bodies	Member
3.	Secretary, Finance	Member
4.	Secretary, Rural Development	Member
5.	Secretary, Labour & Employment	Member
6.	Secretary, Social Welfare	Member
7.	Secretary, Health & Family Welfare	Member
8.	Secretary, Public Works Department	Member
9.	Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies	Member
10.	Secretary Social Justice & Empowerment	Member
11.	Secretary in charge of Primary Education	Member
12.	State Lead Bank Officer and Head of another Nationalised Bank	Member
13.	State Representative of RBI	Member
14.	Industry Representative	Member
15 to 17.	Representatives of SHGs/Federations (3)	Member
18.	State Mission Director, NRLM	Member
19.	State Officer in charge of Technical Education / Labour/Industry	Member
20.	Representative of M/o HUPA	Member
21.	State Mission Director, NULM	Member- Convenor
22.	Any other member(s) co-opted by the Chair	Member

State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) to be managed by

- State Mission Director
- 4 Project Officers in charge of skills and livelihood, micro-enterprises, capacity building and finance & administration
- 6 experts in the areas of social mobilisation, institution development, capacity building and training, microfinance development, livelihoods promotion, skill training and placement in remunerative jobs, gender, communication, MIS, monitoring and evaluation, human resource, finance, administration, etc.
- A dedicated MIS Cell to undertake online Monitoring

iii) Composition of Executive Committee at City Level :

Sl. No.	Designation	Membership
1.	Municipal Commissioner	Chairman
2.	Officer in charge of NRLM	Member
3.	Officer in charge of Industry	Member
4.	Officer in charge of Modular Employable Skills	Member
5.	Chief Medical Officer	Member
6.	District Social Welfare Officer	Member
7.	Senior-most CE/ SE/ EE of PWD posted at the district	Member
8.	Senior-most district-level officer responsible for primary/ secondary education	Member
9.	District Supply Officer	Member
10-11.	Representatives of Banks (2)	Members
12-13.	Representatives of SHGs/ Federations (2)	Members
14.	City Project Officer, NULM	Member-Convenor
15.	Any other member(s) co-opted by the Chairman	Member(s)

City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) to be managed by

- City Project Officer in the rank of Deputy Municipal Commissioner/Executive Officer
- One Assistant Project Officer (APO) [for Metropolitan city atleast 2 APO]
- A team of functional specialists in the fields of social mobilization, institution and capacity building, micro finance, livelihoods/ micro enterprises (to be appointed on contractual basis)

H. Monitoring & Evaluation :

- Monthly / Quarterly Progress Report in prescribed format to submit to GoI
- State to establish suitable monitoring mechanism for CMMUs.
- A comprehensive and robust IT enabled MIS to be established

I. NULM Expectations :

1.	SHG formation	20 lakh members in 3.5 years
2.	Resource Organisations (NGO)	Between 1,000 – 2,000 NGOs needed to mobilise 20 lakh members into 2 lakh SHGs
3.	Bank Linkage	Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts for urban poor 2 lakh SHGs to be linked to banks for credit access
4.	Revolving Fund	2 lakh SHGs to be linked to RFs in 3.5 years
5.	Community Organisers (CO)	Need 4,000 + COs across the country (1 CO per 3,000 urban poor households)
6.	Skill Training	40 lakh to be trained in 3.5 years (avg. 11.43 lakh /yr)
7.	Placement	At least 20 lakh in 3.5 years
8.	Self-Employment Programme	4 lakh beneficiaries in 3.5 years

Proposed Action Plan under NULM during the period October, 2013 to March, 2014

On the basis of the NULM Guidelines set out above, a list of actions sought to be initiated in the State during the current year 2013-14 is prepared and put up for decision / approval.

Geographical Coverage :

- GOI may be approached for increasing NULM coverage in the state by including at least **38 more towns** to the existing list of NULM towns. Factors such as concentration of BPL population, SC/ST BPL population and concentration of minority BPL population, heritage status of the towns and performance of the towns under SJSRY may all be taken into account for selecting the additional towns. A list of such towns presently excluded from NULM containing all the relevant information is placed in the file in **Annexure-A** (flagged 'X') for decision.

- GOI may also be approached for supporting SJSRY programme in those towns which will ultimately not be covered by NULM in the first phase. This support may be sought till these towns are brought under the purview of NULM. It may be relevant to mention here that strong 'institutions of the poor' exist in majority of the towns in the state and urban poor women have shown exemplary commitment and dedication in assiduously undertaking multifarious anti-poverty initiatives over the years.

Target Population :

A methodology needs to be developed in the State for **identification of urban poor**. As per NULM guidelines issued, urban poor is to be identified through Socio-economic and Caste census (SECC), 2011. Since SECC, 2011 is still under progress, as an interim measure the target of NULM will be the urban population presently identified as below poverty line population in urban areas by the States/UTs. The coverage may be broadened to include families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled etc. subject to a **maximum of 25% of the above urban poor population.**

State Govt. may take a decision in the matter.

Proposed Institutional Arrangements for NULM at the State Level :

- Formation of Governing Council and Executive Committee in the State
- Creation of State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) under a Nodal Officer and formation of State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) for supporting SULM in implementation of NULM and other poverty alleviation programmes in the State. SUDA may act as SULM in the State
- Appointment of State Mission Director for heading SMMU and at least 4 Project Officers holding charge of skills and livelihood, micro-enterprises, capacity building and finance & administration. Appointment may be made through SUDA and be completed by March 2014.
- Engagement of Technical Support team comprising of six specialists in areas of social mobilization, institution development, capacity building & training, micro-finance development, livelihood promotion, skill training & placement support, MIS, monitoring & evaluation, gender communication, finance, administration at the State level. Appointment may be made through SUDA and be completed by March 2014.
- 'State Level Monitoring Committee on SJSRY' formed in the State under Chairmanship of Secretary, Municipal Affairs deptt. vide notification 858/MA / p /C-10/IG-11/2009 Pt dated 3rd September, 2013 may be re-christened as 'State Level Monitoring Committee on NULM' for supervising NULM on a regular basis – State Govt. may issue a notification in this regard
- Staff members engaged at SUDA for SJSRY programme may be retained under NULM.

Institutional Arrangements at City Level as proposed under NULM :

- Formation of Executive Committees at City Level and creation of City Mission Management Units (CMMU) under a City Project Officer (CPO) in the NULM cities / towns
- Mayors / Chairpersons being principal decision makers in the ULBs , the Executive Committee of City Mission Management Units (CMMU) may be chaired by them instead of being chaired by Municipal Commissioner / Executive officer as suggested in NULM guidelines with City Project Officer as the convenor of the committee
- Recruitment of Technical support teams at CMMU consisting of 2-4 professionals (depending upon population) in fields of social mobilization, institution and capacity building, micro finance, livelihoods/micro - enterprises – recruitment may be made by the ULBs through a recruitment committee set up for the purpose which may comprise of representatives from office of the District Magistrate and MA Deptt. /SUDA / DLB
- Town Project Officers in the ULBs may be **re-designated as Assistant Project Officers (APO) in NULM** to bring parity with the guidelines
- Community Organisers (CO) may be recruited in the towns on the basis of at least 3000 urban poor families for each CO as laid down in NULM guidelines - recruitment may be made through a recruitment committee comprising of representatives from office of the District Magistrate and MA Deptt. /SUDA / DLB after recruitment rules are framed

Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID) :

- RFP/EOI may be issued for 'Empanelment of Resource Organizations (NGOs / CBOs) in the state
- Transition from existing NHG/NHC/CDS based community level structures of SJSRY to SHG-based community structures advocated by NULM may be gradually made. However SHGs, comprising of 10-20 urban poor women may continue to be formed

Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) :

- Conduct of '**Skill Gap Analysis**' in few select cities/towns of the State to assess industry wise demand for skill – **suitable agency for the task may be selected**
- Engagement of a competent technical agency such as technical university / college for designing **standard training curriculum** in sync with National Occupational Standards of NSDC , local industry demand and certification requirements and working out standard cost of training for each training course
- EOI for empanelment of training institutes may be deferred till standard training curricula etc. are developed and standard training cost for each course is worked out

Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) :

- Orientation of stakeholders on new guidelines under NULM
- For proper dissemination of knowledge, the NULM guidelines of GOI may be circulated to all ULBs in the State.

Continuance of SJSRY upto 31st March,2014 :

- NULM may be formally launched in the State in presence of high level dignitaries and Mayor/Chairpersons of ULBs included in the 1st phase of implementation of NULM
- In the meeting on 23rd September, 2013 it was stated that the State has the discretion to either implement NULM immediately or to implement it from 1st April,2014 onwards
- SJSRY in the State may be allowed to continue till 31st March 2014 since this would give sufficient breathing space to the State to fulfill the SJSRY targets assigned to it by GOI for the year 2013-14 and thereby ensure utilization of major portion of the fund lying unspent under SJSRY at present
- ULBs may be advised to expedite all pending SJSRY matters. In particular, ULBs may be directed to complete the process of sponsoring of all pending USEP / UWSP loan proposals to the banks by 31st December, 2013 positively so that banks get sufficient time to sanction the loans and SUDA has sufficient time to release subsidy by 31st March 2014

Support to Urban Street Vendors & Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):

- State Government may take suitable policy measures for implementation of the aforesaid components of NULM

It may further be mentioned that subsequent to the meeting in Delhi on 23.09.2013, a meeting was held at the chamber of the Principal Secretary on 5.10.2013 for an Action Plan under NULM during 2013-14. In the said meeting, following actions for NULM during 2013-14 was decided.

- Formal launching of NULM in the State
- Setting up of Societies at State level / city level and designate Nodal officers for State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) and cities/towns within December,2013
- Formation of State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) and City Mission Management Units (CMMU) by 31st March 2014
- Preparation & submission of action plan for 2013-14 by October,2013 and submit Annual Action Plan for 2014-15 by January,2014
- Initiation of the process of engagement of professionals/staff
- Arranging for exposure visit and training for staff members
- Initiation of process of empanelment of Resource organizations (RO)
- Developing a plan for transition to SHG-based community structures from existing NHG/ NHC/ CDS based structures
- Holding meeting with industry associations, sector skill councils and skill training providers (STP)
- Conducting 'skill gap analysis' in the State
- Designing standard training module/curriculum

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NOTE SHEET

SUDA

- Empanelment of STPs through a transparent bidding process
- Orientation of ULBs and other stakeholders on new guidelines under NULM
- Orientation of bankers in respect of self-employment programme and SHG-bank linkage stated in NULM guidelines

Put up for decisions / approval of the NULM Action Plan suggested for 2013-14. For facilitating decision on bringing 38 more cities / towns into the NULM fold, a list of such proposed cities / towns along with justification for their inclusion is provided in **Annexure-B** (flagged Y in the file).

A draft D.O letter on actions being contemplated during 2013-14 in NULM is also placed in the file for perusal and approval of Principal Secretary, M.A Deptt.


Director


Financial Advisor


Jt. Director


Advisor
25.10.13

Note from nsp-07 may kindly be perused in connection with recently launched National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) replacing the existing SJSRY and proposed annual action plan for 2013-2014. In this connection the discussion in the meeting held in the chamber of Principal Secretary, M.A.Deptt. on 05.10.2013 may kindly be recalled. The Ministry of HUPA, Govt. of India in its meeting held on 23.09.2013 circulated the new guidelines of NULM (placed under Flag-X) and also later on circulated guidelines on Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) (placed under flagged-C), Self-Employment Programme Component (SEP) (placed under flagged-D) and Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID) (placed under flagged-E) which are available at Ministry's website. The salient features of NULM including support to Street Vendors and Shelters for Urban Homeless have been mentioned at nsp - 7 to 14 which may kindly be perused. It may be mentioned that under NULM only cities and towns having population 1 lac or above (as per census 2011) and District Headquarter towns will be covered and as such only 62 cities/towns out of total 127 will come under purview of NULM. A list of left out 65 towns have been enclosed in Annexure-A and further to discussion a list of 38 towns out of 65 left out towns have been proposed for inclusion (list in Annexure-B) on the basis of their strong community structure and SHG base, high BPL, SC, ST, population and other characteristics like historical town, tourism importance, hill area, high minority population etc. The Govt. of India in its meeting held on 23.09.2013 as stated above has requested the State to introduce NULM in place of SJSRY with immediate effect or as early possible within this financial year and also verbally allowed the States to continue SJSRY till NULM is introduced in the respective towns, latest upto 31.03.2014 and also requested to submit an Annual Action Plan for the current year 2013-14 within October,2013 and also to submit Annual Action Plan for 2014-15 by January,2014. It has also been requested to put in place the proposed institutional setup i.e. State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM), State Mission Management Unit, City Mission Management

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NOTE SHEET

SUDA

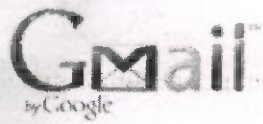
Unit, Identification of Nodal Agency and Nodal Officer, etc. at the earliest. Accordingly, actions for Municipal Affairs Deptt. under various components of NULM including inclusion of 38 more towns have been proposed at nsp - 14 to 18 which may kindly be considered and approved.

If approved, a D.O letter under the signature of Principal Secretary may be issued stating the actions being contemplated during 2013-2014, a draft for which is placed in anticipation which may be approved for onward transmission of Govt. of India.

WT
Director 28/10/2013

Principal Secretary,
M.A. Deptt.
and
Chairman, SUDA

U. O. No. SUDA: 437/13
Dated: 28.10.13
Pab. 17/2012



Manindra Nath Pradhan <wbsudadir@gmail.com>

Meeting on 23rd September, 2013 in Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi on NULM, RAY & RRY

Manindra Nath Pradhan <wbsudadir@gmail.com>
To: Sujay Mitra <sujay.mitra@gmail.com>
Cc: Mitra chatterjee <mitroch@gmail.com>

Thu, Sep 19, 2013 at 7:59 PM
Urgent

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Manindra Nath Pradhan <wbsudadir@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, 19 Sep 2013 19:55:51 +0530
Subject: Re: Meeting on 23rd September, 2013 in Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi on NULM, RAY & RRY
To: Avanish <dsupa-mhupa@nic.in>

On 9/19/13, Avanish <dsupa-mhupa@nic.in> wrote:

> Dear Sir/ Madam,

>

>

> In continuation to my earlier E-mail regarding the Meeting scheduled to be held on 23rd September, 2013 at 10:00 A.M. in Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi, kindly find the tentative agenda enclosed herewith as an attachment for further necessary action.

>

>

>

> With Regards,

>

>

>

>

>

> Avanish Kr. Mishra

>

> Deputy Secretary, M/o HUPA

>

> Tel: 011-23061303

>

Director SUDA W.B

Director SUDA W.B

1. TA/TUD, SUDA
2. Adisa (G.Pal), SUDA
3. PMB, CNU

PI prepare status report by 20/9/13

Atro.

A copy to Secretary, KUDA for his kind info reg. BSUP

20/9/13
Dir/SUDA

Tentative Programme

**“ROLL OUT OF RAY, RRY and NULM- MAIN FEATURES AND
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN”
[A Conference of the State/UT Officers]**

Monday, 23rd September, 2013
Committee Room-A, Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi

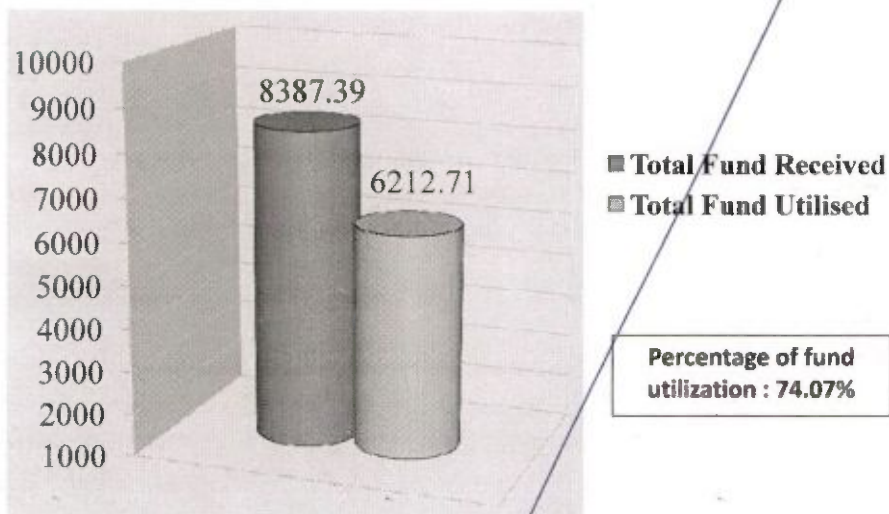
10:00 hrs to 10:15 hrs	Opening Remarks by Secretary (HUPA)
10:15 hrs to 10:35 hrs	Presentation on RAY:- JS (RAY)
10:35 hrs to 10:55 hrs	Brief Discussions and feedback from States
10:55 hrs to 11:10 hrs	Presentation on RRY:- JS (Housing)
11:10 hrs to 11:30 hrs	Brief Discussions and feedback from States
11:30 hrs to 11:45 hrs	Tea Break
11:45 hrs to 12:05 hrs	Presentation on NULM:- JS (UPA)
12:05 hrs to 12:25 hrs	Brief Discussions and feedback from States
12:25 hrs to 01.30 hrs	Review of Progress of JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP) with States
01:30 hrs to 02:30 hrs	Lunch
02:30 hrs to 03:00 hrs	Review of Progress of RAY Preparatory Phase & USHA with States
03:00 hrs – 03:15 hrs	Presentation by National Skill Development Corporation
03:15 hrs – 03:30 hrs	Discussions
03:30 hrs-04:15 hrs	Review of Progress of SJSRY with States
04:15 hrs	Conclusion

Few observations on NULM Guidelines

Sl no.	Page no.	Para No.	As per NULM guideline	Observations/Suggestions
1	10	3.1	During 12 th Plan , NULM will be implemented in all district headquarter towns and all cities with population of 1 .00 lac or more as per 2011 census	Based on this criterion, only 63 towns out of 127 towns in West Bengal will be covered under NULM. Under such circumstances, how the 'poverty alleviation programmes' will run in the rest 64 smaller towns (> 50%) is not clearly spelt out in the guidelines. Many such smaller towns have sound track record in poverty alleviation and have a strong community structure in place. Some such towns are Memari, kaliyagunj, Old Malda, katwa, Jangipur, Kandi etc.
2	12	4.10	Revolving Fund to the tune Rs.10000/- per SHG will be provided.	For budding entrepreneurs, Revolving Fund provides the much needed initial capital support. Alternative available to them is bank loan which is often not easy to access and not hassle free. Curtailment in Revolving Fund to the SHGs from Rs.25000/- to 10000/- will result in reduced per capita availability of RF loan for the SHG members, some of whom might be compelled to stop their business or might not begin their activities at all. For necessary business capital, the potential entrepreneurs might fall prey to the local moneylenders. Lack of ready financial assistance might also adversely affect participation in training programmes. Suggested that instead of reducing RF amount, it should be raised to Rs.50000/- per SHG.
3	12	4.11	Revolving fund support of Rs.50000/- would be available to a regd. Area Level federation (ALF) to sustain their activities	Will the support be available on a sustained basis or as one time grant? Question arises because the ALFs will primarily perform office activities and not engage in any income generation activities per se. For running its normal activities, ALF will incur expenditure on a sustained basis.
4	16		Training	Some training courses like Motor Mechanic, even though have high job potential in the market cannot be conducted because training duration is 1 year. Can such courses be conducted under NULM?
5	25	12.1	2% of allocation can be utilized for A&OE	Too small an amount to conduct the array of activities expected to be performed out of it. Should remain fixed at 5%

Status of Fund utilisation under SJSRY during 2012-13

(Rs. in Lakhs)



Physical performance during 2012-13

Components	GOI Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement
No. of Thrift & Credit Groups formed	8598	13317 members (951 groups)	154.88%
UWSP (Revolving fund) released	-	16879 members (1120 groups)	NA
No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups formed	4127	6054 members (940 groups)	146.69%
No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups credit-linked	-	6855 beneficiaries (1098 groups)	NA
No. of USEP Bank Loan sponsored	6135	4902	79.90%
No. of USEP Bank Loan sanctioned		3895	63.49%
No. of persons approved Skill Training	36556	58116	158.98%

Cumulative performance of some ULBs under different components of SJSRY

(Position as on 18.09.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	District	No. of registered CDSs	Total No. of Thrift & Credit Groups formed	No. of groups availed Revolving Fund	Total No. of DWCUA/ UWSP Groups Formed	Total Bank Loan sanctioned	USEP Bank Loan sponsored	USEP Bank Loan sanctioned	Total No. of persons trained in STEP-UP
1	Katwa	Bardhaman	2	376	198	60	28	1659	1301	1181
2	Memari	Bardhaman	1	205	112	20	12	1043	639	926
3	Old Malda	Malda	2	380	125	778	680	2530	1589	1830
4	Jangipur	Murshidabad	1	382	111	192	64	4459	1975	400
5	Kandi	Murshidabad	2	315	38	15	0	2798	2575	399
6	Kaliaganj	Uttar Dinajpur	2	676	329	1957	1778	2790	2276	2400

Achievement under New 15 point programme for Minorities during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Components of SJSRY scheme for Minorities	GOI Target for Minorities						Community-wise achievement	Achievement
		Muslims	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists	Parasis			
1	Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)	920	1376	0	0	0	0	1376	(149.57%)
2	Skill Training for Employment amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	11250	11971	0	0	0	0	11971	(106.41%)

Physical performance during 2013-14

Components	GOI Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement
No. of Thrift & Credit Groups formed	-	5842 members (417 groups)	NA
WSP (Revolving fund) released	11520	5035 members (380 groups)	43.71%
No. of DWCUA/ WSP Groups formed	-	1346 members (217 groups)	NA
No. of DWCUA/ WSP Groups credit-linked	5760	364 beneficiaries (58 groups)	6.32%
No. of USEP Bank Loan sanctioned	7400	1503	20.31%
No. of persons approved Skill Training	49400	15463	31.3%

List of activities out of Revolving Fund

Manufacturing activities	Trading activities
Agarbati making	Readymade garments
Paper packet making	Sarees
Tailoring	Costume jewellery
Artificial flower making	Canteen
Book & photo binding	Pan & cigarette shop
Balaposh making	Vegetable & fish vending
Broom Stick making	Tea leaf
Basket making	Selling of eggs
Costume Jewellery	Fast food
Bari, papad, puffed rice making	
Idol making	
Batik printing	
Goatery	
Gunny bag making	

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STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

"ইলগাস ভবন", এইচ-সি ব্লক, সেক্টর-৩, বিধাননগর, কলকাতা ৭০০ ১০৬, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ

"ILGUS BHAVAN", H-C Block, Sector - III, Bidhannagar, Kolkata - 700 106, West Bengal

SUDA-17/2012/ 956

06 .06.2013

ক্রমিক নং.....

তারিখ.....

From: Shri M.N.Pradhan, IAS,
Director, SUDA

To : Shri M.L.Meena,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation,
Govt.of India

Sub : Information on population & number of Wards in identified cities/towns

Sir,

Kindly refer to D.O. No.K.14014/58(14)/2012-UPA(SLSU-SNPUPR) dated 7th May,2013 wherein you have desired information on population and number of Wards in respect of following categories of ULBs in the prescribed format.

- List of district headquarter towns with a population greater than 1,00,000;
- List of district headquarter towns with a population less than 1,00,000; and
- List of cities other than district headquarter towns having a population greater than 1, 00,000

The aforesaid information is accordingly compiled and submitted for your kind perusal.

Encl: as stated

Yours faithfully,

WT 6/6/2013
Director, SUDA

SUDA-17/2012/ 956/1 (2)

06 .06.2013

Copy for information to:

- B.K.Agarwal, Joint Secretary (UPA), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt.of India.
- P.S. to Secretary, M.A.Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal

WT 6/6/2013
ole Director, SUDA

I. STATEMENT I : LIST OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTER TOWNS WITH POPULATION GREATER THAN 1,00,000*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the City	Population (Census 2011 provisional)	Number of Wards
1	Bankura	Bankura	138036	23
2	Burdwan	Burdwan	314638	35
3	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat	153049	23
4	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	120414	32
5	Hooghly	Hooghly Chinsurah	179878	30
6	Howrah	Howrah	1072161	50
7	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	107351	25
8	Kolkata	Kolkata	4486679	141
9	Malda	English Bazar	216083	25
10	Murshidabad	Berhampore	195363	25
11	Nadia	Krishnanagar	152203	24
12	North 24 Parganas	Barasat	283443	30
13	Paschim Medinipur	Medinipur	169127	24
14	Purulia	Purulia	121436	22
15	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj	183682	26

** District Head Quarter of South 24 Parganas District is within Kolkata.

* Only District Headquarter Towns are to be included in this list.

II. STATEMENT II : LIST OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTER TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 1,00,000*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the City	Population (Census 2011 provisional)	Number of Wards
1	Birbhum	Suri	67812	18
2	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	77718	20
3	Purba Medinipur	Tamluk	65312	22

* Only District Headquarter Towns with population below 1,00,000 are to be included in this list.

**STATEMENT III : LIST OF CITIES OTHER THAN DISTRICT
III. HEADQUARTER TOWNS WITH POPULATION GREATER THAN
1,00,000***

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the City	Population (Census 2011 provisional)	Number of Wards
1	Burdwan	Durgapur	566937	43
2	Burdwan	Asansol	564491	50
3	Burdwan	Kulti	313977	35
4	Burdwan	Jamuraia	148921	22
5	Burdwan	Raniganj	128624	21
6	Darjeeling	Siliguri	509709	47
7	Hooghly	Serampore	183339	25
8	Hooghly	Chandannagar	166949	33
9	Hooghly	Uttarpara Kotrung	162386	24
10	Hooghly	Rishra	124585	23
11	Hooghly	Baidyabati	121081	22
12	Hooghly	Champdani	110983	22
13	Hooghly	Bansberia	103799	22
14	Hooghly	Bhadreswar	101334	20
15	Howrah	Bally	291972	29
16	Howrah	Uluberia	235265	28
17	Nadia	Santipur	151774	23
18	Nadia	Nabadwip	125528	24
19	Nadia	Kalyani	100620	19
20	North 24 Parganas	South Dum Dum	410524	35
21	North 24 Parganas	Rajarhat Gopalpur	404991	27

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the City	Population (Census 2011 provisional)	Number of Wards
22	North 24 Parganas	Bhatpara	392724	35
23	North 24 Parganas	Panihati	383522	35
24	North 24 Parganas	Kamarhati	336579	35
25	North 24 Parganas	North Dum Dum	253625	30
26	North 24 Parganas	Baranagar	248466	33
27	North 24 Parganas	Naihati	221762	28
28	North 24 Parganas	Bidhannagar	218323	23
29	North 24 Parganas	Madhyamgram	198964	25
30	North 24 Parganas	Barrackpore	154475	24
31	North 24 Parganas	Habra	149675	23
32	North 24 Parganas	North Barrackpore	134825	22
33	North 24 Parganas	Kanchrapara	131391	24
34	North 24 Parganas	Basirhat	127135	22
35	North 24 Parganas	Halisahar	126893	23
36	North 24 Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh	123906	22
37	North 24 Parganas	Titagarh	118426	23
38	North 24 Parganas	Dum Dum	117637	22
39	North 24 Parganas	Khardah	111130	21
40	North 24 Parganas	Bongaon	110668	21
41	Paschim Medinipur	Kharagpur	206923	30
42	Purba Medinipur	Haldia	200762	26
43	South 24 Parganas	Maheshtala	449423	35
44	South 24 Parganas	Rajpur Sonarpur	423806	35

* Please do not include any District Headquarter Towns in this list.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT (QPR) ON SJSRY

Name of the State / UT : West Bengal

CUMULATIVE REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING :

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	8	0	9	2	0	1	3

(The report should be cumulative from the date of operation of SJSRY, i.e. from 01.12.1997 till the current quarter)

I. FUND POSITION

(A) Overall position of fund with the State for SJSRY as a whole (all components)

	Opening Balance			Fund Received			Expenditure out of			Unspent Balance			Uses furnished out of Central Share	Required State Share against the Central Share	Shortfall in the State Share (Co.-14-5)
	Central Share (1)	State Share (2)	Total (3)	Central Share (4)	State Share (5)	Total (6)	Central Share (7)	State Share (8)	Total (9)	Central Share (10)	State Share (11)	Total (12)			
Opening balance as on 01.12.1997 (or unspent balance of old UPA programmes as on	1035.93	1643.20	2679.13							1035.93	1643.20	2679.13			
1997-1998	1035.90	1643.20	2679.10	518.63	171.42	690.05	7.67	0.00	7.67	1546.89	1814.63	3361.52	7.67	172.88	1.46
1998-1999	1546.89	1814.63	3361.52	822.00	275.44	1097.44	1052.91	299.95	1352.86	1315.98	1790.12	3106.10	1052.91	274.00	-1.44
1999-2000	1315.98	1790.12	3106.10	285.52	95.27	380.79	853.27	841.67	1694.94	748.23	1043.72	1791.95	853.27	95.17	-0.10
2000-2001	748.23	1043.72	1791.95	826.54	275.51	1102.05	632.84	543.83	1176.67	941.93	775.40	1717.33	632.84	275.51	0.00
2001-2002	941.93	775.40	1717.33	293.86	97.97	391.83	732.30	324.98	1057.28	503.49	548.39	1051.88	732.30	97.95	-0.02
2002-2003	503.49	548.39	1051.88	501.66	167.23	668.89	531.25	232.10	763.35	473.90	483.52	957.42	531.25	167.22	-0.01
2003-2004	473.90	483.52	957.42	883.26	294.43	1177.69	739.08	154.45	893.53	618.08	623.50	1241.58	739.08	294.42	-0.01
2004-2005	618.08	623.50	1241.58	424.02	141.35	565.37	767.88	346.29	1114.17	274.22	418.56	692.78	767.88	141.34	-0.01
2005-2006	274.22	418.56	692.78	617.47	205.82	823.29	755.29	269.72	1025.01	136.40	354.66	491.06	755.29	205.82	0.00
2006-2007	136.40	354.66	491.06	1063.13	354.38	1417.51	807.59	269.19	1076.78	391.94	439.85	831.79	807.59	354.38	0.00
2007-2008	391.94	439.85	831.79	1205.19	401.73	1606.92	894.10	298.03	1192.13	703.03	543.55	1246.58	894.10	401.73	0.00
2008-2009	703.03	543.55	1246.58	1948.07	608.09	2556.16	1477.54	492.51	1970.05	1173.56	659.13	1832.69	1477.54	649.36	41.27
2009-2010	1173.56	659.13	1832.69	1940.45	688.09	2628.54	3114.01	1037.02	4151.03	0.00	310.20	310.20	3114.01	646.82	-41.27
2010-2011	0.00	310.20	310.20	2169.30	723.11	2892.41	1794.86	598.28	2393.14	374.44	435.03	809.47	1794.86	723.10	-0.01
2011-2012	374.44	435.03	809.47	5764.81	1921.60	7686.41	3917.81	1305.94	5223.75	2221.44	1050.69	3272.13	3917.81	1921.60	0.00
2012-2013	2221.44	1050.69	3272.13	6290.54	2096.85	8387.39	5684.76	527.95	6212.71	2827.22	2619.59	5446.81	5684.76	2096.85	0.00
2013-2014	2827.22	2619.59	5446.81	3896.03	403.33	4299.36	1411.19	155.32	1566.51	5312.06	2867.60	8179.66	0.00	1298.68	895.35
TOTAL :				29450.48	8921.62	38372.10	25174.35	7697.23	32871.58				23763.16	9816.83	895.21

Financial progress during the current year (2013-2014) [Position upto 18.09.2013]

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Components under SJSRY	Amount received			Expenditure		
		Central share	State share	Total	Central share	State share	Total
1	USEP (Subsidy)	716.87	74.21	791.08	412.67	45.85	458.52
2	STEP-UP	1792.18	185.53	1977.71	564.05	62.67	626.72
3	UWSP (Subsidy)	716.87	74.21	791.08	69.93	7.77	77.70
4	UWSP (T&CS)				81.48	9.05	90.53
5	UCDN	358.43	37.11	395.54	79.92	8.88	88.80
6	IEC	116.88	12.10	128.98	8.34	0.93	9.27
7	A&OE	194.8	20.17	214.97	194.80	20.17	214.97
Total :		3896.03	403.33	4299.36	1411.19	155.32	1566.51

Government of West Bengal
Public Works Department
Writers Buildings
Kolkata 700 001

Memo No: 023405CS(BB)19/09/2013

Reservation Slip

The Following allotments in Banga Bhavan, 3, Halley Road, New Delhi, Ph:(011)23721996, are hereby made

Name	Designation/ Relation	Room No.	Arrival Date	Departure Date	Tariff Type	Charges/ Day (Rs.)
Sri M. N Pradhan	Project. Dirct., KUSP	617 Full Room	22/09/2013 E	23/09/2013 E	A	150.00
Sri Gautam Pal	Adviser, SUDA	614 Full Room	22/09/2013 E	23/09/2013 E	A	150.00
Extra accommodation Charges Rs.						0.00

Net Amount Payable 300.00

- * Room Rent may payable at Banga Bhavan, New Delhi
- * Checkout time at 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.
- * Personal individual Photo Identity Proof to be produced before the Reception at the time of Check-in
- * No extension possible and no normal refund/substitution of date
- * Room may be changed due to exigencies of situation
- * Lunch/Dinner/Tea available on demand on payment

(Signature)
10/09/13
Assistant Secretary II, PWD

(Signature)
19/9/13


GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

NO. 3522-WT

DATED: 20.09.2013

FROM: P. K. DUTTA JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF W.B.	TO: 1. THE ASSISTANT CARETAKER, BANGA BHAVAN 3, HAILEY ROAD, NEW DELHI FAX - (011) 2331-7650 2. THE LIAISON OFFICER, OFFICE OF THE PR. RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, WEST BENGAL, A/2 STATE EMPORIA BUILDINGS, BABA KHARAK SINGH MARG, NEW DELHI FAX - (011) 2374-7203/(011) 2334-1752
--	--

1. HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANIRUDDHA BOSE, JUDGE, HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, HAS ARRIVED IN NEW DELHI ON 19/09/2013 AND MAY STAY IN NEW DELHI TILL 23/09/2013 (.) PLEASE ARRANGE ONE EXCLUSIVE A.C. VEHICLE DURING HIS STAY AT BANGA BHAVAN, TILL DEPARTURE (.)
2. DR. AMIT MITRA, HON'BLE FINANCE MINISTER, WEST BENGAL, WILL ARRIVE AT NEW DELHI AIRPORT ON 22/09/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. 6E-274 AT 09:05 P.M. AND LEAVE NEW DELHI ON 23/09/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. 6E-209 AT 07:45 P.M. (.) PLEASE ARRANGE ONE EXCLUSIVE GOVT. A.C. VEHICLE AT THE TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL AT NEW DELHI AIRPORT AND DURING HIS STAY IN NEW DELHI, TILL DEPARTURE (.)
3. SRI M. N. PRADHAN, IAS, PROJECT DIRECTOR, CHANGE MANAGEMENT UNIT, KOLKATA URBAN SERVICES FOR THE POOR AND SRI GOUTAM PAL, ADVISOR, SUDA, WILL ARRIVE AT NEW DELHI AIRPORT ON 22/09/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. AI-701 AT 07:00 P.M. AND LEAVE NEW DELHI ON 23/09/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. AI-764 AT 05:00 P.M. (.) PLEASE ARRANGE ONE VEHICLE AT THE TIME OF THEIR ARRIVAL AT NEW DELHI AIRPORT AND DURING THEIR STAY IN NEW DELHI, TILL DEPARTURE (.)
4. SMT. SMARAKI MAHAPATRA, EXCISE COMMISSIONER, WEST BENGAL, ACCOMPANIED BY HER MOTHER, WILL ARRIVE AT NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION ON 28/09/2013 BY RAJDHANI EXPRESS AT 09:05 A.M. AND LEAVE ANAND VIHAR TERMINUS ON 29/09/2013 BY SHATABDI EXPRESS AT 06:10 A.M. (.) AGAIN, SMT. MAHAPATRA, WILL ARRIVE AT ANAND VIHAR TERMINUS ON 05/10/2013 BY KATHGODAM SHATABDI EXPRESS AT 08:30 P.M. AND LEAVE NEW DELHI AIRPORT ON 06/10/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. AI-22 AT 09:30 P.M. (.) PLEASE ARRANGE ONE VEHICLE AT THE TIME OF THEIR ARRIVALS AT NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION AND DURING THEIR STAY AT BANGA BHAVAN, TILL DEPARTURE (.)
5. SRI SUBRAT DHANDYAL, IFS, ADDITIONAL PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, WEST BENGAL, WILL ARRIVE AT NEW DELHI AIRPORT ON 21/09/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. 6E-228 LEAVING KOLKATA AT 09:00 A.M. AND LEAVE NEW DELHI ON 23/09/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. 6E-209 AT 07:45 P.M. (.) PLEASE ARRANGE ONE EXCLUSIVE VEHICLE AT THE TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL AT NEW DELHI AIRPORT AND DURING HIS STAY IN NEW DELHI, TILL DEPARTURE (.)
6. SRI SUBRATA BISWAS, IAS, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL, WILL ARRIVE AT NEW DELHI AIRPORT ON 21/09/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. 6E-206 AT 06:50 P.M. AND LEAVE NEW DELHI ON 25/09/2013 BY FLIGHT NO. 6E-209 AT 07:45 P.M. (.) PLEASE ARRANGE ONE EXCLUSIVE VEHICLE AT THE TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL AT NEW DELHI AIRPORT AND DURING HIS STAY AT CHANAKYAPURI, TILL DEPARTURE (.)


JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF W.B.

THE VEHICLE WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE EXIT GATE OF ARRIVAL LOUNGE OF AIRPORT. USER IS REQUIRED TO SIGN THE CAR DIARY.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
WRITERS' BUILDINGS, KOLKATA

No. 858(127)/MA/C-10/3S-43/2012

Dated, Kolkata, 5th September, 2012

From : Joint Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal

To : The Mayor/ Chairperson,

ALL..... Municipal Corporation/Municipality/NAA,

সুডা

Send through
Speed post

রাজ্য নগর উন্নয়ন সংস্থা

SUDA

STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

"ইলগাস ভবন", এইচ-সি ব্লক, সেক্টর-৩, বিধাননগর, কলকাতা ৭০০ ১০৬, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ
"ILGUS BHAVAN", H-C Block, Sector - III, Bidhannagar, Kolkata - 700 106, West Bengal

SUDA-17/2012/ 956

06 .06.2013

ক্রমিক নং.....

তারিখ.....

From: Shri M.N.Pradhan, IAS,
Director, SUDA

To : Shri M.L.Meena,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation,
Govt.of India

Sub : Information on population & number of Wards in identified cities/towns

Sir,


Kindly refer to D.O. No.K.14014/58(14)/2012-UPA(SLSU-SNPUPR) dated 7th May,2013 wherein you have desired information on population and number of Wards in respect of following categories of ULBs in the prescribed format.

- List of district headquarter towns with a population greater than 1,00,000;
- List of district headquarter towns with a population less than 1,00,000; and
- List of cities other than district headquarter towns having a population greater than 1, 00,000

The aforesaid information is accordingly compiled and submitted for your kind perusal.

Encl: as stated

Yours faithfully,


Director, SUDA

SUDA-17/2012/ 956/1(2)

06 .06.2013

Copy for information to:

- B.K.Agarwal, Joint Secretary (UPA), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt.of India.
- P.S. to Secretary, M.A.Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal


Director, SUDA

দূরভাষ : ২৩৫৮ ৬৪০৩ / ৫৭৬৭, ফ্যাক্স : ২৩৫৮ ৫৮০০

Tel : 2358 6403/5767, Fax : 2358 5800, E-mail : wbsudadir@gmail.com

Account Section : 2358 6408

I. **STATEMENT I : LIST OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTER TOWNS WITH POPULATION GREATER THAN 1,00,000***

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the City	Population (Census 2011 provisional)	Number of Wards
1	Bankura	Bankura	138036	23
2	Burdwan	Burdwan	314638	35
3	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat	153049	23
4	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	120414	32
5	Hooghly	Hooghly Chinsurah	179878	30
6	Howrah	Howrah	1072161	50
7	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	107351	25
8	Kolkata	Kolkata	4486679	141
9	Malda	English Bazar	216083	25
10	Murshidabad	Berhampore	195363	25
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13	Paschim Medinipur	Medinipur	169127	24
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15	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj	183682	26

** District Head Quarter of South 24 Parganas District is within Kolkata.

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III. HEADQUARTER TOWNS WITH POPULATION GREATER THAN
1,00,000***

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4	Burdwan	Jamuraia	148921	22
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13	Hooghly	Bansberia	103799	22
14	Hooghly	Bhadreswar	101334	20
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25	North 24 Parganas	North Dum Dum	253625	30
26	North 24 Parganas	Baranagar	248466	33
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32	North 24 Parganas	North Barrackpore	134825	22
33	North 24 Parganas	Kanchrapara	131391	24
34	North 24 Parganas	Basirhat	127135	22
35	North 24 Parganas	Halisahar	126893	23
36	North 24 Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh	123906	22
37	North 24 Parganas	Titagarh	118426	23
38	North 24 Parganas	Dum Dum	117637	22
39	North 24 Parganas	Khardah	111130	21
40	North 24 Parganas	Bongaon	110668	21
41	Paschim Medinipur	Kharagpur	206923	30
42	Purba Medinipur	Haldia	200762	26
43	South 24 Parganas	Maheshtala	449423	35
44	South 24 Parganas	Rajpur Sonarpur	423806	35

* Please do not include any District Headquarter Towns in this list.

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Reason for selection	Sl. No.	Name of the City	Reason for selection
10	Kurseong	Hill town- tourist destination - high % of BPL minority population (28.57%)	29	Contai	High BPL concentration (37.70%); high BPL minority population (34.04%)
11	Mirik	Hill town - tourist destination - high % of BPL population (39.78); high % of BPL ST population (37.67%)	30	Egra	High BPL (60.92%); moderately high BPL minority population (18.35%); strong SHG network
12	Dankuni	New & a growing town; high BPL minority population (54.61%)	31	Panskura	High BPL (54.22%); high BPL minority population (52.75%)
13	Konnagar	Relatively high BPL SC population (18.31%)	32	Raghunathpur	High BPL concentration (59.10%); high BPL SC population (51.04%)
14	Tarakeswar	Tourist & religious town - High BPL % among SC population (40.89%)	33	Baruipur	Relatively high BPL concentration (28.07%); high BPL SC population (38.56%)
15	Dhupguri	High BPL SC population (49.71%) ; high BPL concentration (36.66%)	34	Diamond Harbour	Relatively high BPL concentration (44.89%); high BPL minority population (21.87%)
16	Dhulian	High BPL minority population (81.06%) ; high BPL concentration (62.56%)	35	Jainagar-Mazilpur	Relatively high BPL concentration (46.33%) & relatively high BPL minority population (25.20%)
17	Taki	Relatively high BPL concentration (42.54%) & relatively high BPL SC population (25.20%) ; strong SHG base	36	Kaliaganj	Relatively high BPL concentration (50.18%) ; relatively high BPL SC population (36.53%) ; presence of strong SHG base & community structure
18	Jangipur	Relatively high BPL concentration (47.90%) ; high BPL minority population (70.55%) ; presence of strong SHG base & community structure	37	Ranaghat	High BPL (39.13%); relatively high BPL SC population (19.91%)
19	Budge Budge	Relatively high BPL concentration (39.39%) ; high BPL minority population (42.90%)	38	Mathabhanga	Relatively high BPL concentration (31.23%) ; relatively high BPL SC population (37.83%) ; has relatively strong SHG base & community structure

Proposal for coverage of new Cities under NULM

Annexure - B

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Reason for selection	Sl. No.	Name of the City	Reason for selection
1	Bishnupur	Tourist centre & historical town; has strong SHG base	20	Kandi	High BPL (50.81%); high BPL SC population (29.75%); high BPL minority population (34.97%)
2	Gushkara	High BPL concentration- 54.13%; high SC BPL population (52.15%)	21	Murshidabad	Historical town. High BPL (56.20%); high BPL SC population (40.07%); high BPL minority population (25.49%)
3	Kalna	Religious, historical & of tourist importance. High BPL SC population - 50.69%	22	Chakdah	High BPL (30.89%); high BPL SC population (35.14%)
4	Memari	High BPL minority population 24.43%; high BPL SC population - 43.69% ; presence of strong community structure & SHG base	23	Jhargram	A Jangalmahal town ; Relatively high BPL concentration (43.04%) ; relatively high BPL ST population (13.59%) ; presence of strong SHG base & community structure
5	Bolpur	Popular Tourist centre & cultural hub - famous for kantha stitch sarees & other handicrafts ; high BPL population (44.67%) ; high BPL SC population (45.73%);good SHG network	24	Gobardanga	High BPL (49.14%); high BPL SC population (40.14%)
6	Dubrajpur	High BPL (54.30%); high BPL SC population (33.81%); high BPL minority population (35.90%)	25	New Barrackpore	High BPL SC population (42.08%)
7	Rampurhat	High % BPL (44.43%); high BPL SC population (40.38%); high BPL minority population (31.90%) - SHG formation very satisfactory	26	Chandrakona	High BPL (48.30%); high BPL SC population (62.02%)
8	Sainthia	High BPL % (52.83%); high % of BPL SC population (42.39%)	27	Kharar	High BPL (38.41%); high BPL SC population (59.11%)
9	Kalimpong	Hill town- tourist destination - high % of BPL minority population (28.57%)	28	Ramjibonpur	Relatively high BPL concentration (31.94%); high BPL SC population (61.79%)

**OFFICE OF THE BOARD COUNCILLORS'
KALIYAGANJ MUNICIPALITY
KALIYAGANJ(733129) : : : DIST. UTTAR DINAJPUR**

Memo No.....

Date.....

To
Smt. Deepa Dasmunsi
Hon'ble Minister of State
Urban Development
Govt. of India
Nirman Bhawan
New Delhi- 11.



②
Div SUDA
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Sub : Request for inclusion of Kaliyaganj Municipality in the NULM

Madam,

We crave the hospitality of this letter to convey you our Sharad Subhechha in anticipation.

②
JDR(SD)
31/10/17

In this connection, this is to inform you that Kaliyaganj Municipality is a tiny Municipality situated in the District of Uttar Dinajpur in West Bengal. The Govt. of India has launched a new poverty alleviation project throughout the country viz. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) on 23rd September, 2013 by merging all the poverty alleviation schemes under one umbrella like NULM.

Kaliyaganj Municipality has been implementing Swarna Joyanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana(SJSRY) since 01.12.1997 and our performance in the scheme has been well appraised by different authorities. A brief details of achievement :

Thrift & Credit Gr.	UWSP (DWCUA) Gr.	USEP Bank Loan	Vocational Training	Total amount involved
712 Nos.	2558 Nos.	2789 Nos.	2219 Nos.	3411.85 lakh
11314 (Members)	12000 (Members)			

It appears from the operational guideline of NULM that the Municipal towns having population of one lakh or more will come under the purview of the project. So, we feel sorry to say that our population is 57850 and naturally Kaliyaganj Municipality will be excluded from the NULM implem

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10.10.17
[Signature]

11/10/17

10.10.17

4611-50/2013
17.09.13



युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया United Bank of India

अग्रणी बैंक प्रभाग

LEAD BANK DIVISION

टेलिग्राम / Telegram : GEAMOFICE

ई-मेल/E-mail : utbihoc@vsnl.com
hmail@unitedbank.co.in

टेलिफोन / Telephone : 2248-7471 (10 Lines) - Extn. 553

2248-6285 (6 Lines)

2248-7470 (2 Lines)

2248-7481 (2 Lines)

2248-9136

फैक्स / FAX No. : 2248-9136

प्रधान कार्यालय

11, हेमन्त बसु सरणी
कोलकाता - 700 001

HEAD OFFICE

11, Hemanta Basu Sarani
Kolkata - 700 001

संदर्भ सं० / Ref. No.

SLBC/LBD/NULM/2444/2013

11th September, 2013

The Joint Secretary
Govt. of West Bengal
Department of Municipal Affairs
Writers' Building, KOLKATA.





Re : SLBC representative for NULM


Dear Sir ,

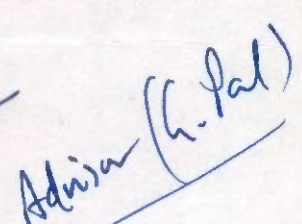
In reference to above , we nominate Sri LALIT KUMAR DAS , Chief Manager , (Mob – 9007334923 , E-mail : lalitd@unitedbank.co.in) as our representative of State Level Bankers' committee for State NULM Committee .

Yours faithfully,


Asst. General Manager
(Lead Bank)


DSD 905
18/9/13


Director, SUDA


Adviser (G.Pal)
18/9/13

आर०पि० R.P.

Based on Urban Household Survey

District	ULB code	ulb_name	No. of Ward	
Bankura	1	BANKURA	23	
	2	BISHNUPUR	19	
	3	SONAMUKHI	15	
Burdwan	4	ASANSOL MC	50	
	5	BARDDHAMAN	35	
	6	DAINHAT	14	
	7	DURGAPUR	43	
	8	GUSHKARA	16	
	9	JAMURIA	22	
	10	KALNA	18	
	11	KATWA	19	
	12	KULTI	35	
	13	MEMARI	16	
	14	RANIGANJ	21	
	Birbhum	15	BOLPUR	18
		16	DUBRAJPUR	16
		17	NALHATI	16
18		RAMPURHAT	17	
19		SAINTHIA	16	
20		SURI	18	
Hooghly	21	ARAMBAGH	18	
	22	BAIDYABATI	22	
	23	BANSBERIA	22	
	24	BHADRESWAR	20	
	25	CHAMPDANY	22	
	26	CHANDANNAGORE MC	33	
	127	DANKUNI	19	
	27	HOOGHLY CHINSURAH	30	
	28	KONNAGAR	19	
	29	RISHRA	23	
	30	SERAMPORE	25	
31	TARAKESWAR	15		
Paschim Midnapu	32	UTTARPARA KOTRUNG	24	
	33	CHANDRAKONA	12	
	34	GHATAL	17	
	35	JHARGRAM	17	
	36	KHARAGPUR	30	
	37	KHARAR	10	
	38	KHIRPAI	10	
	39	MIDNAPORE	24	
	40	RAMJIBANPUR	11	
	41	CONTAI	18	

Purba Midnapur	42	EGRA	14
	43	HALDIA	26
	44	PANSKURA	17
	45	TAMLUK	22
Purulia	46	JHALDA	12
	47	PURULIA	22
	48	RAGHUNATHPUR	13
Cooch Behar	49	COOCH BEHAR	20
	50	DINHATA	16
	51	HALDIBARI	11
	52	MATHABHANGA	12
	53	MEKLIANJ	9
	54	TUFANGANJ	12
Dakhin Dinajpur	55	BALURGHAT	23
	56	GANGARAMPORE	18
Darjeeling	57	DARJEELING	32
	58	KALIMPONG	23
	59	KURSEONG	20
	60	MIRIK	9
	61	SILIGURI MC	47
Jalpaiguri	62	ALIPURDUAR	20
	63	DHUPGURI	16
	64	JALPAIGURI	25
	65	MAL	16
Malda	66	ENGLISH BAZAR	25
	67	OLD MALDA	17
Murshidabad	68	BELDANGA	14
	69	BERHAMPORE	25
	70	DHULIAN	19
	71	JANGIPUR	20
	72	JIANGANJ-AZIMGANJ	17
	73	KANDI	17
	74	MURSHIDABAD	16
Uttar Dinajpur	75	DALKHOLA	14
	76	ISLAMPUR	17
	77	KALIANGANJ	17
	78	RAIGANJ	26
KOLKATA	79	KOLKATA MC	141
Howrah	80	BALLY	29
	81	HOWRAH MC	50
	82	ULUBERIA	28
Nadia	83	BIRNAGAR	14
	84	CHAKDAH	21
	85	COOPER'S CAMP	12
	86	GAYESHPUR	18
	87	KALYANI	19
	88	KRISHNANAGAR	24

	89	NABADWIP	24
	90	RANAGHAT	19
	91	SANTIPUR	23
	92	TAHERPUR	13
North 24 pgs	93	ASHOKENAGAR- KALYANGARH	22
	94	BADURIA	17
	95	BARANAGAR	33
	96	BARASAT	30
	97	BARRACKPORE	24
	98	BASIRHAT	22
	99	BHATPARA	35
	100	BIDHAN NAGAR	23
	101	BONGAON	21
	102	DUM DUM	22
	103	GARULIA	21
	104	GOBARDANGA	17
	105	HABRA	23
	106	HALISAHAR	23
	107	KAMARHATI	35
	108	KANCHRAPARA	24
	109	KHARDAH	21
	110	MADHYAMGRAM	25
	111	NAIHATI	28
	112	NEW BARRACKPORE	19
113	NORTH BARRACKPORE	22	
114	NORTH DUM DUM	30	
115	PANIHATI	35	
116	RAJARHAT GOPALPUR	27	
117	SOUTH DUM DUM	35	
118	TAKI	16	
119	TITAGARH	23	
South 24 pgs	120	BARUIPUR	17
	121	BUDGE BUDGE	20
	122	DIAMOND HARBOUR	16
	123	JAINAGAR- MAZILPUR	14
	124	MAHESHTALA	35
	125	PUJALI	15
	126	RAJPUR- SONARPUR	35

Census Population - 2011

Sl. No.	District Name	Sub-District Name	Population
1	DARJILING	Darjiling (M)	120414
2		Kalimpong (M)	46449
3		Mirik (NA)	11487
4		Kurseong (M)	42346
5	JALPAIGURI	Siliguri (M Corp.)	509709
6		Mal (M)	25257
7		Jalpaiguri (M)	107351
8		Dhupguri (M)	44713
9		Alipurduar (M)	65679
10	KOCH BIHAR	Haldibari (M)	14403
11		Mekliganj (M)	9123
12		Mathabhanga (M)	23895 ✓
13		Koch Bihar (M)	77718 ✓
14		Tufanganj (M)	20999
15		Dinhata (M)	36051 ✓
16	UTTAR DINAJPUR	Islampur (M)	54368
17		Dalkhola (M)	36796
18		Raiganj (M)	183682
19		Kaliaganj (M)	53529 ✓
20	DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	Gangarampur (M)	56175
21		Balurghat (M)	153049
22	MALDAH	Old Malda (M)	84005 ✓
23		English Bazar (M)	216083
24	MURSHIDABAD	Dhulian (M)	95713
25		Jangipur (M)	88131 ✓
26		Jiaganj-Azimganj (M)	51790
27		Murshidabad (M)	44024
28		Kandi (M)	55615 ✓
29		Berhampore (M)	195363 ✗
30		Beldanga (M)	29182 ✓
31	BIRBHUM	Nalhati (M)	41244
32		Rampurhat (M)	57828
33		Suri (M)	67812
34		Sainthia (M)	44608
35		Dubrajpur (M)	38037
36		Bolpur (M)	80061 ✓
37	BARDDHAMAN	Kulti (M)	313977
38		Asansol (M Corp.)	564491
39		Jamuraia (M)	148921
40		Raniganj (M)	128624
41		Durgapur (M Corp.)	566937
42		Katwa (M)	81510 ✓
43		Dainhat (M)	24390
44		Guskara (M)	35374
45		Bardhaman (M)	314638
46		Kalna (M)	57056
47	Memari (M)	41214 ✓	

Sl. No.	District Name	Sub-District Name	Population	
48	NADIA	Nabadwip (M)	125528	
49		Krishnanagar (M)	152203	
50		Santipur (M)	151774	
51		Taherpur (NA)	38032	
52		Birnagar (M)	30765	
53		Ranaghat (M)	75344	
54		Cooper's Camp (NA)	23116	
55		Chakdahā (M)	95097	
56		Kalyani (M)	100620	
57		Gayespur (M)	58841	
58		NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	Bongaon (M)	110668
59	Halisahar (M)		126893	
60	Kanchrapara (M)		131391	
61	Naihati (M)		221762	
62	Bhatpara (M)		392724	
63	Gobardanga (M)		46072	
64	Habra (M)		149675	
65	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh (M)		123906	
66	Garulia (M)		86498	
67	North Barrackpore (M)		134825	
68	Barrackpore (M)		154475	
69	Titagarh (M)		118426	
70	Khardah (M)		111130	
71	Panihati (M)		383522	
72	Baduria (M)		53359	
73	Barasat (M)		283443	
74	Madhyamgram (M)		198964	
75	New Barrackpore (M)		78091	
76	North DumDum (M)		253625	
77	Kamarhati (M)		336579	
78	Baranagar (M)		248466	
79	Dum Dum (M)		117637	
80	South DumDum (M)		410524	
81	Rajarhat Gopalpur (M)		404991	
82	Bidhannagar (M)		218323	
83	Nabadiganta Industrial Township (M)**		1093	
84	Basirhat (M)		127135	
85	Taki (M)		38754	
86	HUGLI		Bansberia (M)	103799
87			Hugli-Chinsurah (M)	179878
88		Chandannagar (M Corp)	166949	
89		Tarakeswar (M)	31344	
90		Arambag (M)	66079	
91		Bhadreswar (M)	101334	
92		Champdani (M)	110983	
93		Baidyabati (M)	121081	
94		Serampore (M)	183339	
95		Rishra (M)	124585	
96		Konnagar (M)	76152	
97		Dankuni (M)	95813	
98		Uttarpara Kotrung (M)	162386	

Sl. No.	District Name	Sub-District Name	Population
99	BANKURA	Bankura (M)	138036
100		Sonamukhi (M)	29084
101		Bishnupur (M)	67792
102	PURULIYA	Jhalda (M)	19540
103		Raghunathpur (M)	25532
104		Puruliya (M)	121436
105	HAORA	Bally (M)	291972
106		Haora (M Corp)	1072161
107		Uluberia (M)	235265
108	KOLKATA	Kolkata (M Corp.)	4486679
109	SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	Maheshtala (M)	449423
110		Budge Budge (M)	76858
111		Pujali (M)	37063
112		Rajpur Sonarpur (M)	423806
113		Baruipur (M)	53191
114		Diamond Harbour (M)	41798
115		Jaynagar Mazilpur (M)	26031
116	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR	Ramjibanpur (M)	19602
117		Kshirpai (M)	16385
118		Chandrakona (M)	23497
119		Kharar (M)	12122
120		Ghatal (M)	54693
121		Medinipur (M)	169127
122		Jhargram (M)	61681
123	Kharagpur (M)	206923	
124	PURBA MEDINIPUR	Panskura (M)	57904
125		Tamluk (M)	65312
126		Haldia (M)	200762
127		Egra (M)	30152
128		Contai (M)	92212

I Introduction

1.1. Economic development and urbanisation are closely linked. Cities in India are emerging as the country's engines of economic growth, with a contribution of more than 60 per cent to GDP. India's urban population is now 377 million (Census of India, 2011). This represents a 31 per cent increase from 2001 when urban population was 286 million. Despite the robust economic growth at the national level, the number of the urban poor has steadily increased in recent decades. Estimated at 81 million in 2004-05 (NSSO, 61st Round), the urban poor represented about 26 per cent of the urban population in India. Many of them are subject to deplorable living conditions in slums and squatter settlements. The slum population in the country is estimated at 93 million in 2011. In addition to the substantive magnitude of the number of urban poor and slum dwellers, a key concern is the rising headcount of the urban poor. The number of urban poor is estimated to have increased during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05 by about 4 million.

1.2. Data from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 50th and 61st Rounds reveals that the Gini ratio of urban consumption distribution (that ranges from 0 with perfect equality to 1 with perfect inequality) increased from 0.34 in 1993-94 to 0.38 in 2004-05, widening the divide between the rich and the poor in cities. The per capita expenditure of the bottom 20

percent of urban households increased at a slower pace than that of the middle 60 percent or top 20 percent. Between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the share of the bottom 20 percent of urban households in total consumption expenditure decreased by 0.78 percentage point; from 8.04 per cent in 1993-94 to 7.26 per cent in 2004-05. In contrast, the share of the top 20 per cent of urban households in total consumption expenditure increased by 2.47 percentage points - from 42.81 percent in 1993-94 to 45.28 percent in 2004-05. The data reflects increasing divide between the rich and the poor in cities.

1.3. Urban poverty is multi-dimensional. The urban poor face multiple deprivations - inadequate access to affordable housing, basic civic services like water, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, roads, street lighting, health care, education and social security, and livelihoods opportunities. The dimensions of urban poverty can be divided into three categories: (i) residential vulnerability (access to land, shelter, basic services, etc.); (ii) social vulnerability (deprivations related to factors like gender, age and social stratification, lack of social protection, inadequate voice and participation in governance structures, etc.) and (iii) occupational vulnerability (precarious livelihoods, dependence on informal sector for employment and earnings, lack of job security, poor working conditions, etc.). These

vulnerabilities are inter-related. Amongst the urban poor, there are sections subject to greater vulnerability in terms of the above classification; these include women, children, the aged, SCs, STs, minorities and differently-abled persons who deserve attention on a priority basis.

1.4. The Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganized Sector by the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector brought out in August 2007 (NCEUS, 2007) reveals that in 2004-05, out of India's total workforce, 92 percent worked in the informal economy – in unorganized enterprises or households, excluding regular workers with social security benefits, and in the formal sector without any employment/ social security benefits provided by the employer. The urban informal sector comprises a large part of the unorganized non-agriculture sector. The proportion of non-agriculture workers in the unorganized sector rose from 32 percent in 1999-2000 to 36 per cent in 2004-05. Out of total workers in the non-agriculture sector, 72 percent were in the unorganized sector in 2004-05 as against 68 percent in 1999-2000. 63 percent of the unorganized workers in non-agriculture sector were self-employed, 17 percent were regular workers and 20 percent belonged to casual categories.

1.5. The total employment in the Indian economy increased from 397 million in 1999-2000 (NSSO 55th Round) to 457 million in 2004-05 (NSSO 61st Round). This increase of 60

million has been solely of an informal kind. Out of this, 52.3 million occurred in the informal or unorganized sector, while the increase in employment in the organized sector was only 7.5 million. However, this increase has been entirely informal in nature, i.e. without job or social security. Thus, not only has there been an informalisation of the Indian economy but also an informalisation of the formal sector. The data underscores the size and significance of the informal economy or unorganized sector in India.

1.6. Out of the unorganized sector workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in 2004-05, about 73.4 percent had educational attainment level of middle class or below, while 37.4 percent were illiterate or below primary school level. For females, the figures were 84.1 and 54.7 percent respectively. In urban areas, 65.6 percent of the unorganized sector non-agricultural workers were having education of middle class or below. The figure for urban females was 77.8 percent with 49.3 percent being illiterate or below primary. Low levels of education and skill in the unorganized sector workers have resulted in their inability to access the opportunities offered by emerging markets. This underscores the criticality of skills up-gradation for better livelihoods opportunities in urban areas.

1.7. There is a high congruence between the informal economy and poverty. The NCEUS Report (2007) reveals that at the end of 2004-05, about 77 percent of the total population in the country were living below Rs. 20 per day and constituted

most of India's informal economy. About 79 percent of the informal or unorganized workers belonged to this poor and vulnerable group, with the figure at 90 percent for casual workers. These workers had no legal protection of job or working conditions or social security. They lived in abject poverty, excluded from the impressive gains from the economic reforms and liberalisation that ushered in from 1992-93. The bulk of the urban poor find their livelihood in the informal economy; between 94 percent and 98 percent of informal sector workers fall into the vulnerable group category. The number of the urban poor engaged in informal activities is so large that even a small improvement in the productivity of this segment of population through skill up-gradation can make a huge impact on GDP, leading to inclusive growth.

1.8. In the above background, livelihoods issues, especially skill development for market-based employment as well as self-employment of the informal or unorganised sector workers, who constitute the bulk of the urban poor, is critical and of immediate importance. Urban poverty is different from rural poverty; urban poverty alleviation programmes need to be skills and credit access-based. Urban poverty being multi-

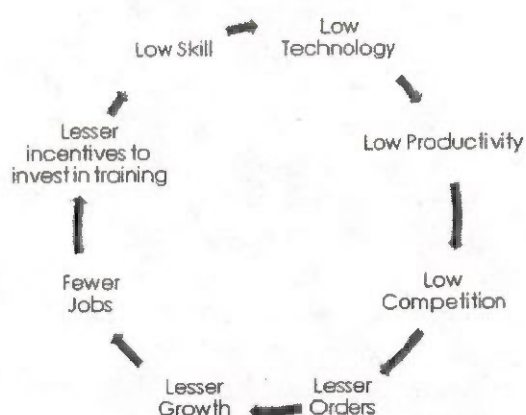
dimensional, various vulnerabilities faced by the poor in cities and towns: occupational, residential and social need to be addressed simultaneously in a comprehensive and integrated manner with a targeted focus on the vulnerable groups so that a definitive impact can be made on ground. It is within this context that a mission-mode approach to urban livelihoods is considered necessary in the form of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). This document sets forth the features of the NULM; the mission statement, values, and strategy of NULM; the mission components; and mission organisation structure.

II Need for a Mission Mode Approach to Urban Livelihoods

2.1. The Government's approach to livelihoods of the poor has, thus far, been scheme-based. Most of the programmes focusing on livelihoods have targeted rural areas; only under a limited number of schemes has there been a partial targeting of the urban poor. Of these, only Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) – with components of Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP), Urban Wage Employment Programmes (UWEP), Skills Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and Community Development Network (CDN), has focused exclusively on urban poor livelihoods since 1997, albeit with significant funding constraints, have led to serious impediments in addressing the critical concerns of urban poverty comprehensively.

2.2. The inadequate allocation and focus on the livelihoods issues of the urban poor has led to a vicious cycle of low skill economy (see Diagram 1).

Diagram 1



2.3. As per the Approach Paper for the 11th Five Year Plan, referring to data collected in the 60th Round NSS, only 3 percent of the rural youth (15-29 years) and 6 percent of the urban youth have gone through any kind of vocational training. Hence, vocational education and skills training to enable the urban poor and migrant rural poor to access market opportunities for jobs are bound to be critical for achieving the targets of urban poverty reduction.

2.4. Livelihood of the urban poor, however, is set to get its due focus in the upcoming 12th Five Year Plan. The Approach Paper for the 12th Five Year Plan has identified, as part of its strategy, one of its key priority areas the task of addressing "the basic needs of the urban poor who are largely employed in the informal sector and suffer from multiple deprivations and vulnerabilities that include lack of access to basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, health care, education,

social security and decent housing." (Planning Commission, 2011)

2.5. Additionally, in its report, the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums and Basic Services in the context of the formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan has stated that livelihoods and skill development of the occupationally vulnerable among the urban poor ought to be accorded top priority in the 12th Five Year Plan. In particular, the report emphasizes three key focus areas – first, a continued focus on micro-enterprise and skill development for the urban poor, second a mandatory creation / allocation of spaces within city-boundaries for the lives and work of the urban poor, and finally, appropriate corrective legislative action to ensure that the rights of the urban poor to a productive livelihoods are guaranteed. In particular, the Working Group recommended a 'mission-mode' approach to urban livelihoods. The suggestion has been accepted by the Steering Committee on Urbanization for the 12th Five Year Plan set up by Planning Commission.

2.6. As the nodal Ministry for urban poverty alleviation, in order to focus policy and programmatic attention on the issue of urban livelihoods in a structured way, the M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has envisaged to launch a '**National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)**'. This will replace the existing SJSRY from the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan. NULM would be target-oriented with specific focus on the primary issues pertaining to urban poverty such as skill up-gradation,

entrepreneurship development and employment creation through wage employment and self-employment opportunities opened up by the emerging markets in urban areas. It will adopt a Mission approach.

2.7. The implementation of NULM in a Mission mode is essential as it will:

- A. Shift focus from the present allocation-based strategy and distribution of funds to a demand-driven paradigm that provides flexibility to States to formulate their own livelihoods-based State urban poverty reduction strategies and city/town action plans for poverty reduction;
- B. Address livelihoods concerns of the urban poor in convergence with programmes to tackle the multiple vulnerabilities of the urban poor: occupational, residential and social;
- C. Make States and cities/towns focus on tangible outcomes, time-bound targets and monitor the achievement of such targets so linked to specific poverty outcomes;
- D. Facilitate the building of key institutions of the poor and their capacity so that they can implement programmes by themselves with support provided by Government, civil society and other partners;
- E. Address the key structural deficiencies observed in the implementation of the present SJSRY, especially the lack of

dedicated manpower and professionalism in implementation at the Central, State and City/Town levels; and

F. Enable steady movement to the ultimate objective that the urban poor drive their own agenda to come out of the clutches of poverty and sustain their own livelihoods.

III. NULM: Mission Principles, Values, Objectives and Approach

3.1. The core belief of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is that the poor are entrepreneurial and have innate desire to come out of poverty. The challenge is to unleash their capabilities to generate meaningful and sustainable livelihoods. The first step in this process is motivating the urban poor to form their own institutions. They and their institutions need to be provided sufficient capacity so that they can manage the external environment, access finance, expand their skills, enterprises and assets. This requires continuous and carefully designed handholding support. An external, dedicated and sensitive support structure, from the national level to the city and community levels, is required to induce social mobilisation, institution building and livelihoods promotion.

3.2. Strong institutional platforms of the poor support them to build up their own human, social, financial and other resources. This enables them to access their rights, entitlements, opportunities and services, both from the public and private sectors. The social mobilisation process enhances solidarity, voice and bargaining power of the poor. These processes enable them to pursue viable livelihoods based on leveraging their own resources, skills and preferences. Thus, they can come out of abject poverty and not fall back into a vicious cycle. NULM believes that the

programme can be scaled up in a time bound manner, only if it is driven by the poor and their institutions.

NULM Mission

3.3. The mission of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is:

"To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor".

Guiding Principles

3.4. The guiding principles of NULM are:

- a. The urban poor have a strong desire to improve their quality of life and come out of the clutches of poverty. They have the innate capacity to do so. However, key enablers empowering them to take positive action in this direction are missing;
- b. Social mobilisation and building strong institutions of the poor in urban areas are critical for unleashing their innate capabilities. For this, an external, dedicated and sensitive support structure is essential so as to catalyse social mobilization, institution-building and

empowerment process of the poor;

- c. Access to livelihoods enhancement opportunities through information, knowledge, skills training, tools, infrastructure, credit, marketing, collective effort, etc., security of tenure, shelter and basic services enable the urban poor to gain access to improved living conditions, sustainable livelihoods and come out of poverty.
- d. NULM would aim at universalisation of coverage of the urban poor in access to skills development and credit facilities. It will strive on demand for skills training of the urban poor for market-based jobs and self-employment, facilitating easy access to credit through measures such as a credit guarantee scheme/credit cards etc.
- e. NULM believes that convergence with policies, programmes and schemes of other Ministries/State Governments/Urban Local Bodies dealing with skills, livelihoods, entrepreneurship development, social assistance, etc. is crucial to the success of the Mission. It will strive to enable the urban poor, including slum-dwellers, street vendors, etc. to access the opportunities made available through different schemes in a convergent manner.

Values

3.5. The Mission will espouse the following values:

- a. Ownership and key role of the urban poor and their institutions in all stages – community needs

assessment survey, planning, programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

- b. Inclusion of the vulnerable sections of the urban poor in all programmes and processes – equity to the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups of the urban society;
- c. Transparency in programme design and implementation, including institution-building and capacity strengthening; proactive disclosure at all levels and stages;
- d. Mutual accountability of government functionaries and the community;
- e. Partnerships with industry and other stakeholders; and
- f. Community self-reliance, self-dependence, self-help and mutual-help.

Objectives

3.6. The central objective of NULM is to reduce poverty among the urban poor through the promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and wage employment opportunities, leading to increased income on a sustainable basis. NULM will adopt a five-pronged strategy:

- i. Enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the urban poor;
- ii. Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
- iii. Training for and support to the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor – self and group;

- iv. Ensuring linkages to shelter, basic services and empowerment to promote sustainable approaches to poverty alleviation; and
- v. Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes.

In the long run, NULM is expected to ensure broad-based inclusive growth and reduce disparities across communities, sectors and regions.

3.7. Other objectives of the Mission include:

- a. To achieve inclusion of the urban poor and the vulnerable sections as an integral and valued part of the urban society and economy;
- b. To build capacity and skills at the bottom of the pyramid in emerging industry and service sectors, offering value-added, new employment opportunities in association with the private sector, wherever possible, and thereby also alleviating the skill shortages of the industry and service sectors;
- c. To organise the urban poor through formation of occupation-based and neighbourhood level collectives/institutions founded on self-help principle and federate them at slum and ward/zone/town/city levels to address livelihoods as well as social development concerns;
- d. To promote more equitable access of the urban poor to shelter and basic services such as water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, electricity, roads, transport, etc., and

converge livelihoods with other programmes;

- e. To promote financial inclusion by facilitating easy access of the urban poor to financial services such as savings, credit, insurance, money transfers and pensions;
- f. Enable the urban poor to exercise voice in governance structures and decision-making processes.

Approach

3.8. Towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the urban poor, NULM will attempt to harnesses their innate capabilities, focusing on a community-to-community learning approach, complementing them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, infrastructure, finance and collectivisation) to deal with the rapidly changing external world. The Mission is conscious of the fact that livelihoods activities are varied; and hence, it intends to work on three pillars - 'enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor'; 'building skills for the job opportunities offered by growing urban economies'; and 'nurturing self-employment and entrepreneurship'.

3.9. NULM further recognises that dedicated support structures help in strengthening the institutional platforms of the poor. These platforms, with support from their accumulated human and social capital, offer a variety of livelihoods services to their members across the value-chains of key products and services of the poor. These include: finance and capital, production and

productivity enhancement, covering technology, knowledge, skills, inputs, infrastructure, market linkages etc.

3.10. The urban BPL youth would be offered skill development training under NULM after counselling and matching their aptitude with job requirements and placed in remunerative jobs. Self-employed and entrepreneurially-oriented poor would be provided the requisite skills and financial linkages. They would be nurtured to establish and grow with micro-enterprises. The platforms of the poor will offer space for convergence and partnership with a variety of stakeholders, including the civil society. The organisation of the poor, through their institutions, would reduce transaction costs to individual members, make their livelihoods more viable and accelerate their journey out of poverty and deprivation. They will also facilitate empowerment of the urban poor and access to basic civic services, shelter, benefits available under various programmes and schemes and voice in governance structures and decision-making processes.

IV. Proposed Components of NULM

4.1. NULM seeks to bring about a fundamental systemic reform in the paradigm of urban development, in general and urban poverty alleviation, in particular. This is through mainstreaming the role of the community, community organizations and institutions of the poor to promote livelihoods opportunities through self and wage employment, while ensuring convergence with shelter and provision of basic services. However, simultaneous or uniform changes across all States in India would not be feasible. Therefore, it is envisaged to make NULM a State-specific intervention with flexibility to States for up-scaling in due course. Apart from creating an enabling environment in States, the institutional capacities at Central, State, District and City/Urban Local Body levels would be suitably strengthened to understand, adapt and implement the NULM to produce significant outcomes as part of an overall strategy for urban poverty reduction. NULM will be implemented in convergence with Rajiv Awas Yojana, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and social sector development programmes of Ministries and States.

4.2. NULM will have the following components:

A. Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID) with sub-components:

- i. Building Community Institutions - SHGs and their Federations;

- ii. Universal Financial Inclusion; and
- iii. Revolving Fund Support to SHGs and their Federations.

B. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) with sub-components:

- i. Technical Support at National, State, District and City Levels;
- ii. Service Centres/Aadhar Kendras at City Level; and
- iii. Training and Other Capacity Building Support.

C. Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)

- i. Skills Training for Self-Employment;
- ii. Skills Training & Placement for Wage Employment;
- iii. Innovative & Special Projects.

D. Self-employment Programme (SEP):

- i. Individual Enterprises (SEP-I);
- ii. Group Enterprises (SEP-G); and
- iii. Technology, Marketing and Other Support.

Component 1: Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)

4.3. The mobilisation of urban poor households to form their own institutions is an important investment for an effective and sustainable poverty reduction programme. NULM envisages universal mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit-

based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives. At least one member from each urban poor household, identified through Socio-economic Survey, preferably a woman, should be brought under the Self-Help Group network in a time-bound manner. The minimum number of members for a SHG will be 5, but preferably 10-15. The SHG may or may not be registered. NULM envisages that on priority slums in a city/town will be covered under the SHG programme, covering both notified and non-notified slums. The thrift-based groups will serve as a support system for the poorest to meet their financial and social needs. These groups have been found to be particularly useful to the assetless and landless urban poor to reduce the exploitative influence of moneylenders over them. Crucial investments in social mobilisation and institution development would optimize the impact of livelihoods programmes.

4.4. NULM would lay particular emphasis on the mobilisation of vulnerable sections like SCs, STs, minorities, woman-headed households, persons with disability, landless, migrant labourers, street vendors etc. NULM firmly recognizes that investing in poverty alleviation programmes without making suitable investments in social mobilization and institution-building would not result in the desired poverty reduction outcomes.

4.5. Like SJSRY, NULM will rest on the foundation of promoting urban poverty alleviation and livelihoods development through community mobilization from the grassroots level,

women's empowerment and development. It will rely on establishing and nurturing community organizations and structures that will facilitate sustained urban poverty alleviation. This will make the livelihoods activities far more sustainable by creating collectives of women, which will form a network to sustain their activities. NULM envisages close partnerships with the civil society in social mobilisation and community development.

4.6. Under SJSRY, the targeted poor are first mobilised as Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs). These are typically a group of 15-20 women living in the same contiguous area. The Neighbourhood Groups are federated at the slum level as Neighbourhood Committee (NHC). The NHCs are further federated at the Municipality level as Community Development Society (CDS). NULM envisages that Thrift and Credit would be the main activity of NHG, which would be organized as Self-Help Group (SHG). These Thrift and Credit Groups, once matured, could take up small enterprises at Group level or individual levels with credit facilitation from the banks. The SHGs will federate at the Slum/Ward level into Slum/Ward Level Federation – Area Level Federation (ALF). Area Level Federations are to be further federated at the Zonal/Town/City level as Town or City Level Federation (TLF). Where considered appropriate, cities/towns may organise ward level (rather than slum level) and zone level (rather than city/town level) federations. The existing area-based structures created under SJSRY – NHG, NHC

and CDS may be suitably transformed into self-help based structures – SHG, ALF and TLF. The ALF and TLF need to be registered. NULM will aim at strengthening all types of institutions of the urban poor in a partnership mode.

4.7. Under NULM, bank linkages for T&CS/SHG will be promoted for sustenance of the system and self-reliance in the long term through SHG-Bank Linkage programme. Necessary engagement with banks will be undertaken with the help of support professionals/NGOs/CBOs etc.

4.8. Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID) will have three sub-components: (i) Building Community Institutions: SHGs and their Federations; (ii) Universal Financial Inclusion; and (iii) Revolving Fund Support to SHGs and their Federations.

Sub-Component 1.1 – Building Community Institutions: SHGs and their Federations

4.9. For catalysing the formation of SHGs and their federations, promoting financial inclusion of SHG members, NGOs/CBOs/Facilitators/Animators will be engaged with slum/ward as the unit. Support of self-help and mutual help promoting institutions in both Government and Civil Society sectors will be solicited. Rs. 5,000 per SHG will be available for NGOs/CBOs / Facilitators/Animators, etc. under NULM towards group formation and development, basic financial inclusion, including bank linkages, and establishing links to ULBs and schemes related to social,

occupational and residential vulnerabilities. This amount will be made available for support to SHGs over a period of 18 months. Urban Local Bodies are free to engage institutions/agencies on a 'whole slum' or ward basis rather than on a SHG basis, subject to Rs.5,000 being the ceiling limit per SHG. Further guidelines in this regard will be issued by the NULM Mission Directorate.

Sub-Component 1.2 – Universal Financial Inclusion

4.10. NULM aims to achieve universal financial inclusion, beyond basic banking services, covering all urban poor households, SHGs and their federations. On one hand, it will promote financial literacy among the urban poor and provide support through Revolving Fund. On the other, it will coordinate with the financial sector to encourage the use of ICT-based technologies, financial correspondents and community facilitators like "Bank Mitras". It will also make effort for universal coverage of the urban poor under insurance against the loss of life, health and assets. In particular, NULM will try to cover urban poor households under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and similar programmes.

4.11. SHGs will be eligible for subsidy on interest above 7 percent per annum on loans availed from banks based on prompt repayment. This subsidy would be available till a member accesses credit through repeat cumulative loaning upto Rs.200,000 per household. Interest subsidy would not be applicable when a SHG avails capital subsidy,

say for group enterprise. However, interest subsidy could be availed by a SHG when a fresh loan after repaying the capital subsidy-linked loan is taken. Further guidelines for availing interest subsidy will be issued by the Mission Directorate from time to time.

4.12. Registration of SHGs may be encouraged. Federations of SHGs / T&CS at the area / ward / zone / city levels – ALF and TLF – will need to be registered for channelization of the revolving fund, bank credit, etc.

4.13. Bank linkages will be accorded high priority under NULM. SHGs will be encouraged to avail bank credit on the basis of their performance for their requirements. Flexibility is available to States / UTs for the involvement of financial institutions.

Sub-Component 1.3 – Revolving Fund Support to SHGs and their Federations

4.14. A Revolving Fund support to the tune of Rs.10,000 will be provided to SHGs with more than 70 per cent BPL members and those which have not availed such support earlier. Similarly, a Revolving Fund support of Rs.50,000 would be available to a registered Slum/Ward Level Federation (ALF) and Rs.100,000 to a registered Zonal/Town/City Level Federation (TLF) for sustaining their activities.

4.15. SHGs under NULM will be eligible for Revolving Fund support that can be towards corpus not earlier than one year after its formation. In other words, only such

a body, in existence and functioning for at least one year, shall be eligible for benefit of the Revolving Fund. The decision of whether a group has been in existence and functioning for more than one year shall be taken on the basis of examination of the records of the group as regards the number of meetings held, the collections made from members towards group savings, the regularity of collection, the role of the group in capacity building / training of its members, etc. Suitable criteria will be prescribed by the Mission Directorate at the national level regarding eligibility of SHGs and their federations to avail Revolving Fund support. Guidelines will also be issued on the areas/activities where Revolving Fund by SHGs and their federations can be utilised.

Component 2: Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)

4.16. NULM envisages that the urban poor are equipped with the requisite skills and capacity for organizing them, creating and managing their own institutions, linking up with banks, markets and government agencies, managing their own business, promoting self-help and mutual help, enhancing own credit-worthiness, demanding tenure security, physical and social services and participating in decision-making structures/processes, etc. Accordingly, a multi-pronged approach is contemplated under NULM for continuous capacity building of targeted families – SHGs and their federations/collectives,

government functionaries at Central, State and City/Town levels, bankers, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders. Particular emphasis would be placed on engaging and equipping Community Organizers/community resource persons/professionals/civil society organisations for capacity building of the Self-Help Groups and linking them and their federations to Urban Local Bodies, government programmes and schemes.

4.17. A key objective of the Capacity Building and Training component is to transform the role of the M/o HUPA and State Agencies in charge of urban poverty alleviation into providers of high quality technical assistance in the fields of livelihoods promotion and poverty alleviation. NULM will create national and state pools of professionals to support the implementation of programmes for the poor. It is also envisaged that all cities with a population of more than 300,000 as per 2011 Census (numbering 154 in the country covering about 55 percent of total urban population), will be provided with technical support at city level so that they can implement programmes independently with support for the State Mission Management Unit.

4.18. The CB&T component will include the sub-components of:

- i. Technical Support at National, State, District and City levels;
- ii. Service Centres/Aadhar Kendras at City/Town level; and
- iii. Support for Training and other Capacity Building Programmes, including Immersion and Exposure visits.

Guidelines will be issued by the Mission Directorate for implementation of the above-mentioned sub-components.

Sub-Component 2.1 - Technical Support at National, State and City Levels

4.19. The objective of this sub-component is to establish timely and high quality technical assistance at Central, State, District and City levels for rolling out and implementing NULM. This would be achieved by establishing teams of high quality professionals at various levels and institutionalizing partnerships with resource institutions/agencies, public and private sectors considering their domain expertise and experience, for providing technical assistance to cities and towns in various thematic areas such as urban poverty alleviation, skills and livelihoods, social development and convergence, community mobilisation, credit, marketing, research and training, social audit, MIS etc. Task and theme based teams called National/State/City Livelihoods Teams would be established to meet the specific technical support needs. These mobile teams would be drawn from out of a pool of resource persons in the National Mission Management Unit (NMMU)/State Mission Management Unit (SMMU)/District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) for cities/towns with less than 300,000 population as per 2011 Census/City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) for the rest of the cities, resource institutions, agencies etc., hired on retainer basis through a transparent selection process to be followed.

4.20. In the initial phase of implementation, dedicated technical assistance to States would be provided to facilitate their compliance with NULM framework. This would include support for setting-up SMMU/DMMU/CMMU (in cities with more than 300,000 population), staffing with good quality livelihood and programme management professionals and developing efficient institutional systems like HR, MIS, financial management, procurement, and social management. Technical support would also be provided to the States/Cities to undertake comprehensive situational analysis to capture various dimensions of urban poverty in the State/Cities. This would help States to prioritize interventions and resources while formulating State/City Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy/Action Plans. Specific technical assistance products in each of programmatic themes would be offered to provide implementation support to States/Cities for achieving NULM outcomes.

Sub-Component 2.2 – Service Centres/Aadhar Kendras at City/Town Level

4.21. The informal sector has traditionally been a source of service provider for the middle and higher income groups in cities/towns through the provision of services such as domestic help, security, gardening, construction, plumbing, carpentry, electrical work, health care-related work, etc. However, matching demand for such work with the supply of services is the key

to the long-term sustenance of any urban livelihoods initiative.

4.22. NULM will establish Service Centres or Aadhar Kendras, which will act as "one-stop shop" for those seeking services from the informal sector as well as for the urban poor promoting their services and products or seeking information relating to employment and training. Aadhar Kendras can also act as information, facilitation and counselling centres, where the poor can access information on market demand/placement opportunities and skills training programmes offered by reputed institutions, including IITs, NITs, industry associations, engineering colleges, management institutes, foundations and other reputed agencies run by the Government, private or voluntary organisations and industry associations to secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. For those seeking to establish and sustain self-employment ventures, the Aadhar Kendras can also facilitate necessary guidance and counselling support. They can also be used for imparting training on basic skills such as life skills, language skills and computer skills. Further, they can be used as demonstration/sale outlets for products manufactured by the self-employed urban poor. The beneficiaries registered with Aadhar Kendras for offering services to citizens will be issued Identity Cards by the Urban Local Body at the time of registration.

4.23. The number of Aadhar Kendras in a city will depend on demand. NULM envisages that one

Aadhar Kendra be set up at zonal/city level to cater to a population of about 100,000 persons. To start with, Aadhar Kendras may be established in cities with a population more than 300,000 as per the 2011 Census. The central support for each centre would be limited to Rs. 5 lakhs subject to State/Urban Local Body making building available. This amount can be used for rent (where building is not available), furniture, basic training facilities and equipment like computers, product demonstration outlets, telephone and other operational expenses, including staffing support on contract basis for 2 years. The Aadhar Kendras will be run on PPP mode or through partnerships of federations of the poor with NGOs/CBOs/resource institutions. They may eventually operate on a revenue-generating and self-sustaining model. Urban Local Bodies may consider additional support to these centres from their own resources. Proposals for Aadhar Kendras will be approved by the State Urban Livelihoods Mission Management Unit.

Sub-Component 2.3 – Training & Other Capacity Building Programmes

4.24. This component will be used for training and capacity building not only for beneficiaries, but also for other stakeholders such as programme officers, community professionals, NGO/CBO partners, Community Organisers, Urban Local Body functionaries, etc. Part of the amount can be used for community-to-community learning/exposure and immersion visits of members of

SHGs and their federations and programme-related personnel. The component will be implemented by national, state and city resources centres/agencies including civil society organisations, and Mission Management Units at various levels. The ceiling amount that can be used for capacity building and training at the State and city level will be Rs.7500 per trainee – with higher rates for national/state level training and lower rates for city and community level programmes. Scales of costs will be as per guidelines issued by NULM. Resource centres/institutions/agencies will be empanelled through a transparent process as per guidelines to be issued by the Mission Directorate.

Component 3: Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)

4.25. This component of NULM will focus on providing assistance for skill formation / up-gradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment.

4.26. EST&P will target the urban poor subjected to occupational vulnerability. No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under ST&P. The percentage of women beneficiaries under ST&P shall not be less than 30 percent. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population below poverty line (BPL). A special provision of 3 percent reservation should be made

for the differently-abled under this programme. In view of the Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, 15 percent of the physical and financial targets under this component at the national level shall be earmarked for the minority communities.

4.27. ST&P intends to provide training to the urban poor in a variety of service, business and manufacturing activities as well as in local skills and local crafts so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. Skills training will also cover vital components of the service sector like the construction trade and allied services such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical, electronics, tourism and hospitality, security, health care, etc. and also in manufacturing low-cost building materials based on improved or cost-effective technology using local materials.

4.28. Skill training will be linked to accreditation and certification and preferably be undertaken on a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode with linkage to industry. It will involve reputed institutes, including IITs, Polytechnics, NITs, industry associations, engineering colleges, management institutes, skill training centres, foundations and other reputed entities in government, private and civil society sectors. The selection of these institutes/agencies to impart skills training shall be subject to a transparent process/verification of brand image and the quality of instructions being imparted. For this purpose and for

working out other modalities such as training costs, duration of training programme, curriculum, certification etc., a Committee comprising the concerned State Secretary in charge, State Mission Director, National Urban Livelihood Mission, State Mission Director, National Rural Livelihoods Mission and State Director in charge of Technical Education and Training/Modular Employable Skills will be constituted at the State level. The Committee may involve industry experts as needed as invitees.

4.29. At the district / city level, a similar committee consisting of the District Collector / Dy. Commissioner, Municipal Commissioner / CEO, District Project Officer (DPO) in charge of NULM, District Officer in charge of NRLM and District Officer in charge of Modular Employable Skills (MES) and District Officer in charge of Industry will deal with selection of agencies/institutions, training costs and duration and other modalities at the district/city level. Suitable Guidelines will be issued by the NULM Mission Directorate in this regard. Services of Building Centres sponsored by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)/ Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMPTC)/ Academies of Construction within the States/UTs may be utilized for the purpose of construction-related training, as per local requirements.

4.30. For the purpose of skill training with placement, catalyst organizations/skills training agencies will be selected nationally and in each state through a process of competitive bidding/transparent selection process. Selection of marketable trades, competent skills

training providers and certification that have national recognition are the keys to the success of a skills training programme, as the same will ensure absorption of the trained persons into the local industry. The catalyst organizations/agencies should, therefore, be responsible for market scans of skills, identification of institutes, conduct of proper training and placement (at least 75%). The organizations/agencies should work closely with reputed institutes, certifying institutions, industry, SHGs, their federations and Aadhar Kendras in Urban Local Bodies for identification, counselling, training, certification and placement of beneficiaries.

4.31. Given the diversity of local contexts, each State will decide the skills important for their local economies. Apart from the hard skills, training on soft skills should also be provided. This may include spoken English/National/State Language, computer literacy, life skills including training on office and social etiquette, punctuality, etc.

4.32. EST&P will have three sub-components:

- i. Skills Training for Self-Employment;
- ii. Skills Training & Placement for Wage Employment;
- iii. Innovative & Special Projects

Sub-Component 3.1 - Skills Training for Self-Employment; Sub-component 3.2 - Skills Training & Placement for Wage Employment

4.33. The cost per trainee under (i) shall not exceed Rs.12,000 (Rs.15,000 in the case of bank linkage, credit mobilization, establishment of micro-

enterprise and handholding). That under (ii) will have a ceiling of Rs. 15,000 (Rs.18,000 in the case of NER States and J&K) including placement costs. The sub-component 3.2 will focus on linking skills training to placement and will be implemented at three levels - Central, State and District/City level through a transparent competitive bidding process to select competent skill-training agencies/providers on a PPP mode. 40 per cent of the total funding under NULM will be made available for implementation of EST&P component. 7 percent will be used at the central level on multi-state projects. For the centrally implemented component, no state share provision will be needed. 10 percent will be used at State level and 20 percent at the level of selected districts/cities. 3 percent will be available centrally for innovative or special skills and livelihoods projects. This component can be used for skills training projects at the central level, if required. For proper implementation of the Central/State/District/City components of EST&P, suitable guidelines will be issued by the Mission Directorate at the national level.

4.34. Sub-components 3.1 and 3.2 will target urban population determined eligible for benefit under the National Food Security Act/Programme. While focus will be on the priority segment living below poverty line, SCs, STs, minorities, women and differently abled persons falling outside the priority list but eligible for food security can be covered under EST&P component of NULM.

4.35. Training cost will cover trainee selection, counselling, training material, trainers' fee, certification, toolkit, other miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by the training institution and also placement-related expenses. Cost for training in different sectors for varying durations with placement/certification is to be worked out by the respective Mission Management Units at Central, State and District levels subject to the guidelines to be issued under NULM. Stipend will need to be avoided.

Sub-Component 3.3 – Innovative and Special Projects

4.36. This component shall focus on the promotion of novel initiatives in the form of innovative/special projects. These initiatives may be in the nature of pioneering efforts, aimed at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods, demonstrating a promising technology or making a distinct impact on the urban poverty situation through scalable initiatives.

4.37. The projects must demonstrate strategies to create long-term and sustainable wage employment and self-employment opportunities and may cover organisation of the urban poor, formulation and implementation of innovative skill development programme, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, capacity building, etc. or a combination of these. Innovative / special projects may be undertaken on a partnership mode involving CBOs, NGOs, semi-government organizations, private sector, industry associations, government departments, urban local bodies,

national/state/city resource-centres or international organisations. The ceiling cost in respect of sanction for of a single innovative/special project is Rs.1 crore.

4.38. This component will be centrally administered in conjunction with the central component for skills training.

Component 4: Self-Employment Programme (SEP)

4.39. This component shall have three sub-components focusing on:

- i. Self-Employment - Individual Enterprises (SEP-I);
- ii. Self-Employment - Group Enterprises (SEP-G); and
- iii. Technology, Marketing and Other Support - TM&OS.

Sub-Component 4.1 & 4.2 – Individual (SEP-I) and Group Enterprises (SEP-G) - Loan and Subsidy

4.40. These sub-components will focus on assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. Besides generation of income, these sub-components will strive to empower the urban poor by making them self-reliant and providing a facilitating atmosphere for pursuing self-employment.

4.41. **Coverage:** The sub-components will be applicable to all cities and towns. Within each town, it will be implemented by selecting

slums or whole clusters of poor in slums, so as to bring in efficiency in the administration and delivery mechanisms as well as making the impact visible.

4.42. **Target Groups:** SEP will target the urban poor individually and in groups subjected to occupational vulnerability. It will lay special focus on women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST), differently-abled persons and such other categories as may be indicated by the Mission from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under SEP-I and SEP-G shall not be less than 30 percent; SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population below poverty line (BPL). A special provision of 3 percent reservation in the total number of beneficiaries should be made for the differently-abled under SEP-I and SEP-G. In view of the Prime Minister's "New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities", 15 percent of the physical and financial targets under the Self Employment Programme at the national level shall be earmarked for the minority communities.

4.43. **Educational Qualifications:** No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for selection of beneficiaries under SEP-I and SEP-G. Where the identified activity for micro-enterprise development requires skills training of an appropriate level, the same will be provided to the beneficiaries before extending financial support.

4.44. **Beneficiary Identification:** A house-to-house Socio-economic Survey for identification of the urban poor beneficiaries will be conducted periodically seeking information on residential, social and occupational vulnerabilities. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will communicate formats for conduct of survey and guidelines for the same. Under the current programme of Socio-economic Survey/Census, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has circulated broad guidelines and questionnaire to States/UTs for the conduct of survey for the purpose of identification of urban poor.

4.45. **Cluster Approach:** Identifiably, slums or slum clusters should be taken for support under NULM and efforts should be to ensure that all eligible adults in the cluster are provided with benefits of skill development, self-employment or wage employment so that no urban poor household is left with an adult having no means of earning income. Clusters should be so chosen that the SEP target groups get attention.

4.46. **Prioritisation of Micro-Enterprises:** SEP-I and SEP-G will encourage under-employed and unemployed urban poor to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is considerable demand. Local skills and local crafts should be particularly encouraged. Each district/town/urban local body should develop a compendium of such activities/projects keeping in view skills available, marketability of products, costs, economic viability

etc. For the purpose of self-employment, focus may be on two key sectors i.e. Production (Micro-industry), and Business.

4.47. Under the Micro-industry (Manufacturing) side, a group of micro-entrepreneurs (hub) will be encouraged for setting up of enterprises centered around and supported by a Micro Business Centre (MBC), that may be established following a cluster approach. Space may be provided by MBC in the form of working sheds with tools or micro-entrepreneurs may work from their homes and access MBC facilities.

4.48. In the Business Sector, i.e. shop-based enterprises, kiosks/spaces may be leased out by ULBs to the urban poor for setting up micro-ventures. Vendors' markets will be promoted by all ULBs. Mobile vending outlets, running on motorized scooters could be encouraged with suitable technological interventions. Beneficiaries could also run their ventures from their own houses/shops.

4.49. Opportunities in the transport sector, viz. running of scooter rickshaws, motorized cycle rickshaws for ferrying people/goods, auto mechanics etc. could be explored in cities. Group Ownership/Occupational Credit Groups concept in this sector may be encouraged.

4.50. **Pattern of Financial Support:** For setting of individual micro-enterprises, the project cost ceiling will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs and the subsidy

will be at 25 percent of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/-). Margin Money is to be 5%. No collateral is envisaged other than the micro-enterprise itself. Interest subsidy at 7 percent will be available on bank loan to SHG member. But both interest subsidy and capital subsidy cannot be availed. Loans can be taken in more than one tranche, if necessary.

4.51. For setting up group enterprises, a group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs.300,000/- or 35 percent of the cost of project or Rs.60,000/- per member of the group, whichever is less. The remaining amount will be mobilized as Bank Loan and Margin Money. Subsidy on interest rate above 7 percent will be available on bank loans availed by SHGs from mainstream financial institutions based on prompt repayment. But both interest subsidy and capital subsidy cannot be availed. Loans can be taken in more than one tranche subject the overall subsidy ceiling.

4.52. Individual and group enterprises will be encouraged to avail funds (through loans) under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGMSE) of the M/o Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). This will enable a credit assistance of up to a limit of Rs.50 lakhs for both term loans and working capital, as is specified in the CGMSE guidelines.

4.53. The lack of identity of the urban poor acts as an impediment to their accessing credit from

financial institutions. NULM will strive for the establishment of a dedicated mechanism for creating guarantee and other facilities in connection with lending to the urban poor so that they can have easy access to institutional credit through credit cards, etc.

4.54. To be eligible for subsidy under the group enterprise, the SEP group should consist of at least 5 urban poor women, preferably 10-15 or may be a combined group with more than 70 percent belonging to urban poor. It is essential that the group set itself up as a Self-Help Group/Thrift and Credit Society undertaking thrift, mobilizing savings and credit. Before starting an income-generating activity the group members must get to know each other well, understand the group strategy, and also recognize the strength and the potential of each member of the group. The group will select an organizer from amongst the members. The group will also select its own activity. Care should be exercised in the selection of activity because the future of the group will rest on the appropriateness of the selection. As far as possible, activities should be selected out of an identified shelf of projects for the area concerned maintained by the district/city authorities.

Sub-Component 4.3 – Technology, Marketing and Other Support

4.55. This component will mainly focus on handholding support for the urban poor entrepreneurs who want to be self-employed and set up their own small businesses or manufacturing units. Under this

component, Micro-Business Centres (MBC) will be established at cluster level (e.g. handlooms/handicrafts, food processing, construction, glass and ceramics, electrical and electronics, mechanical engineering, auto driving and mechanics, metal works, etc.), supported with one-time capital grant subject to the concerned State Government/Urban Local Body providing the required land free of cost. This will be run on the basis of a Public-Private-Partnership (P-P-P) model. MBCs could also be run by a society of entrepreneurs themselves with manpower hired on contract basis. Eventually MBCs must run on a revenue generating and self-sustaining model.

4.56. Micro-Business Centres can be planned to cover Services and Business sectors, apart from Micro-industry. For businesses they can help with project preparation, permissions from planning and regulatory agencies, maintenance of accounts, securing of inputs, advertisement, packaging, branding, deciding maximum retail price, marketing, etc. MBC proposals will be approved at the level of the State Urban Livelihoods Mission Management Unit

4.57. Small Enterprise Advisory Services (SEAS) will be provided through the MBC, which may be supported by the District Mission Management Unit of NULM. The specialists at the DMMU may undertake handholding activities for the development of entrepreneurs from the urban poor community and promote business development by them from the concept stage to commissioning to sustainability. The

MBCs and Small Enterprise Advisory Services (SEAS) will specially focus on handholding the urban poor micro-entrepreneurs who have opted for self-employment, with a view to enhancing the success rate of micro-enterprises. The respective State Mission Management Units, adopting a cluster-based approach, will issue operative guidelines for MBCs and SEAS. A Micro Business Centre under NULM can be provided financial support not exceeding one-time amount of Rs.1.00 crore, with central assistance for the same being 75% for States other than NER and Special Category States for which the central support will be 90%. States may provide additional share if needed.

4.58. Technology, marketing, consultancy (advice) and other support may also be provided by States/cities to beneficiaries setting up micro-enterprises, in relation to input procurement, production, packaging, branding, marketing, etc. This can be accomplished by providing selling places for the poor in the form of kiosks and rehari markets, setting up of Aadhar Kendras for a variety of services (like those provided by carpenters, plumbers, electricians, TV/radio/

refrigerator/mobile phone mechanics, etc. who will be available to city residents on call), and through liaison for establishment of weekend markets/festival bazaars/evening markets etc. in municipal grounds or on road sides on one hand and technical assistance with regard to market potential survey, input procurement, joint brand naming/designing, advertising, marketing, etc. on the other.

4.59. Up to 20 percent (25 percent in the case North Eastern Region, including Sikkim) of the State programme outlay (central plus state share) can be utilized for infrastructure and marketing; including setting up of Micro-Business Centres etc.

12th Plan – Key Targets

4.60. Key targets for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) envisaged under NULM are as follows:

- A. Skill Training & Placement: 5 Million
- B. Self-Employment: Individual and Group: 1 Million
- C. Coverage under Self-Help Groups (SHGs) : 1 Million

V. NULM: Administration and Mission Structure

5.1. The National Urban Livelihoods Mission will have a three-tier interdependent structure. At the apex of the structure will be the **National Mission Management Unit (NMMU)**, under the Ministry of HUPA, GOI headed by a Mission Director. At the State level, there will be **State Mission Management Unit (SMMU)** under an independent society headed by a Mission Director reporting to the Secretariat Department dealing with Municipalities, which is responsible for implementing skill development/employment /livelihoods promotion programmes. At the District level, there will be a **District Mission Management Unit (DMMU)** – for cities with less than 300,000 population - to supervise the implementation NULM under the overall guidance of the State Mission - suitably linked to the District Urban Development Agency (DUDA), where the same exists. At the city level, a **City Mission Management Unit (CMMU)** – for cities and towns with more than 300,000 population - will be established to work under the overall guidance of the SMMU. At the ULB level, setting up of the community institutions (viz. NHG/SHG, NHC/ALF, CDS/TLF etc.) under the scheme aided by a cadre of Community Organisers hired on contract basis as in SJSRY may be spread gradually in the urban poor localities/slum clusters, in a phased manner, so as to cover the entire urban poor population within a specified period of time. This may be coordinated by the CMMU.

National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) under NULM

5.2. The 'National Mission Management Unit (NMMU)', set up in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation under the overall supervision of an Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary in-charge of NULM, to be called the Mission Director, will support implementation of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission. NULM will have a Governing Council (GC) and an Executive Committee (EC). The GC will be constituted under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GOI, whereas the EC will be headed by Secretary (HUPA). The GC will have representation from various Ministries at the level of Ministers, Member, Planning Commission, Experts and Civil Society representatives.

5.3. The GC will be the policy-making body setting overall vision and direction to the Mission, consistent with the national objectives. It will lay down priorities and review overall progress and development of the Mission. The GC will be empowered to lay down and amend operational guidelines. However, the subsidy norms of the NULM as approved by the Government shall in no circumstances be changed or exceeded for any of the Mission

components. The GC will meet at least twice a year.

5.4. The Executive Committee (EC) will be constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Mo/HUPA, Gol, to oversee the activities of the Mission and approve the state action plans to ensure that overall objectives of the NULM are achieved within stipulated period. The EC will ensure smooth functional linkages between different Missions, departments and institutions through its constitution. The Chairperson of the EC may nominate additional members to the Committee as per requirement. The EC will meet at least once in every quarter.

5.5. The National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) will be the implementation arm of the NULM. The Unit will provide necessary support to the GC and EC and will administer the Mission. The Unit, headed by the Mission Director and supported by at least four Directors and a multi-disciplinary team of experts in the area of poverty alleviation, skills and livelihoods, slum development/ redevelopment, community mobilization, institution development, social development, credit, marketing, research and training, MIS etc. would be put in place for giving need/demand-based technical assistance to States and Cities. The NMMU will have a dedicated MIS/e-Governance cell to implement on-line monitoring of the Mission. The Unit will converge support from Programme Management Units for JNNURM and RAY to ensure convergence of NULM with shelter/basic services/slum development programmes.

5.6. The NMMU will perform the following functions:

- i. Facilitate establishment of state level umbrella agencies by the state governments for providing institutional support for poverty elimination and livelihoods development programmes;
- ii. Support state level umbrella organizations in the design and implementation of pro-poor policies, programmes and reforms;
- iii. Provide professional and technical support and guidance to the state agencies by seeking out and disseminating pro-poor technologies and institutional innovations through research and development and forging linkages between the state agencies and the national network of resource centres;
- iv. Liaise with other Missions/ Ministries/Departments to explore areas for convergent action and facilitate such convergence to enhance capabilities and access to other entitlements such as food security, education, health, social security etc.;
- v. Explore and facilitate partnerships between National/ State Urban Livelihoods Missions and public, private, NGO/CSO partners for diversifying and sustaining the livelihoods of the urban poor;
- vi. Undertake/commission studies to assess emerging self-employment/skill-based market employment opportunities and disseminate the information to the State agencies;
- vii. Study best practices in skills training/ self-employment/ micro-enterprise development across

- the country and support their replication in other parts through workshops, cross-learning visits and exchange programmes;
- viii. Develop capacity building and training modules for functionaries of the peoples' institutions as well as the state agencies and district/city units, and other stakeholders participating in the poverty alleviation programmes;
 - ix. Facilitate analysis and dissemination of the impact of changing economic policies on the poor and play policy advocacy role;
 - x. Act as database on urban poverty statistics by accessing information from multiple sources;
 - xi. Identify shortcomings in programme design and implementation and facilitate debates/discussions thereof by experts for finding innovative and workable solutions and their dissemination to the state agencies;
 - xii. Promote the institution of comprehensive monitoring and learning systems at the state agencies and district/city units, including web enabled MIS and community monitoring systems; and
 - xiii. undertake monitoring/evaluation/social audit of the Mission activities.
 - xiv. Establish a national resource centre on urban poverty, slums and livelihoods as a repository of data, research documents, best practices including books and e-resources, etc.

State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) under NULM

5.7. The implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission at the State level will be managed by a two-tier structure – A Governing Council and an Executive Committee.

5.8. The State Urban Livelihoods Mission supported by a State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) will have a society structure and have dedicated professionals/domain experts under an identified agency or a new agency. It will be guided financially, technically and supported by the NULM on need basis. The National and the State Missions will have a symbiotic relationship. They will have mutual access to the knowledge and services in the area of urban livelihoods and poverty alleviation.

5.9. The State Mission Management Unit (SMMU), headed by State Mission Director (SMD) would be set up by all State Governments to oversee the implementation of the Mission and other poverty alleviation programmes in the State. The SMMU will assist the SMD in the effective implementation of the Mission. As per the requirements, the State Unit would include experts in the areas of social mobilization, institution development, capacity building and training, microfinance development, livelihoods promotion, skill training and placement support, gender, communication, MIS, monitoring and evaluation, human resource, finance, administration, etc. The

SMMU will have a dedicated MIS/e-Governance Cell to undertake online monitoring. The SMMU will converge support from programme management units for JNNURM and RAY to ensure convergence with shelter/basic services/slum development programmes. The SMMU may engage thematic experts or empanel reputed resource agencies to provide technical assistance/ capacity building to its implementation teams at the district/city levels. The State Mission will have functional autonomy under the overall charge of the Secretary/Principal Secretary concerned for implementing the Mission in the State. The State level Mission will have a Governing Body notified by the State Government.

5.10. Apart from providing technical inputs required for the promotion of peoples' institutions and the implementation of the Mission's programmes, the State Team will have the responsibility to ensure collaboration among various line Departments of the State Government to facilitate convergence of activities to derive optimal benefits from NULM and other programmes. The team will use the services of national, regional and state resource institutions for the effective implementation of different components of the Mission's programmes and will also ensure proper coordination with the district and city levels units of NULM.

5.11. The state level agency will have the following specific responsibilities:

i. Prepare perspective/urban poverty reduction strategy and

state action plan by following a bottom-up approach in consonance with the Mission goals and objectives and in close coordination with the state level agencies responsible for implementation of poverty alleviation programmes;

- ii. Provide professional support through a dedicated in-house professional team or outsourced support, to the district/city units;
- iii. Facilitate setting up of district units suitably linked with the DUDAs and city units at ULB level to implement the Mission's activities;
- iv. Guide the district/city units in organizational and technical issues;
- v. Facilitate implementation of the Mission's programmes in the state through district/city units, peoples' institutions, NGOs/CSOs and private sector partners;
- vi. Coordinate and develop convergence with other Missions and programmes in the state for the required synergy to enhance the capabilities of urban poor and their access to other entitlements such as wage employment, food security, risk mitigation etc. necessary for poverty alleviation;
- vii. Organize state level skill training and placement support programmes, capacity building activities, workshops, seminars and cross-learning visits to promote the objectives of the Mission in the state;
- viii. Document the progress and process of implementation and best practices, including

institution of comprehensive MIS and monitoring systems;

- ix. Conduct/commission studies to assess the impact of the Mission on poverty alleviation; and
- x. Facilitate institution of, monitoring and learning systems and undertake concurrent/periodic evaluation/social audit, etc.

District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) under NULM

5.12. At the district level, NULM will be managed by an Executive Committee headed by the District Collector / Deputy Commissioner supported by a District Project Officer (DPO) so designated. The Committee will have District Officers in charge of NRLM, Industry, Modular Employable Skills, District Lead Bank Officer and representative of another Bank, 2 representatives of SHGs/Federation, Municipal Commissioners/ Executive Officers of Cities/Towns having population less than 300,000 as per 2011 Census and District Project Officer in charge NULM as members. The State Government may issue appropriate guidelines in the matter, if necessary. A dedicated unit (District Mission Management Unit-DMMU), suitably linked to DUDA under the District Project Officer, will be set up by all States. The DMMU will be guided by the SMMU in planning and implementation of livelihood promotion activities in collaboration with DUDAs. States where DUDAs are not operating may opt for suitable regional support/ alternative structures.

5.13. The DMMUs will be responsible for implementing the Mission's programmes in the district following NULM guidelines. The district level unit will function under the overall supervision of the state agency and as such it will not be an independent society or entity. In case of cities with a population less than 300,000 selected for NULM, DMMU will closely supervise the city-level management units and undertake district level programmes like skills training and placement. All other cities - with population more than 300,000 - will be covered by their respective CMMUs.

5.14. The DPO will manage the Mission activities in the District under the direction of SMMU and District Collector/Deputy Commissioner. The DPO will be assisted by one Assistant Project Officer (APO) and a team of functional specialists in the fields of social mobilization, institution and capacity building, micro finance, livelihoods/ micro enterprises, gender, communication/IEC, MIS etc. in addition to administration and finance. These specialists will be appointed on contractual basis and will undertake activities in the respective fields under the leadership of District Project Officer and the overall guidance and supervision of the SMMU team. DMMU will report progress of NULM activities to SMMU.

5.15. The district unit will essentially function as a capacity building, coordination, supervision, convergence and support unit for the field implementation structures at the ULB level. In particular, the DMMU will monitor the implementation of

the programme in cities selected, including setting up of and functioning of Micro Business Centres, Small Enterprise Advisory Services, Aadhar Kendras, capacity building activities and undertake concurrent evaluation/social audit of the programme for cities within the district implementing NULM. DMMU will liaise with line departments for implementing urban poverty alleviation and livelihoods development programmes effectively and in a convergent manner. The DMMU will select skill training agencies/institutes and decide on training costs, training duration, certification process, other modalities etc. following NULM guidelines.

City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) under NULM

5.16. At the city level, NULM will be managed by an Executive Committee headed by the Municipal Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer and comprising of officer in charge of NRLM, Industry, Modular Employable Skills, representative of Lead Bank, 2 representatives of SHGs/Federations and City Project Officer in charge of NULM as members. The State Government may issue appropriate guidelines in the matter, if necessary. A dedicated unit (City Mission Management Unit-CMMU), suitably linked to SMMU will be set up by all States in cities with a population of more than 300,000 persons as per 2011 census selected under NULM managed by a City Project Officer (CPO). The CMMU will be guided by the SMMU in planning and implementation of livelihood

development and other activities under NULM. They will report progress directly to the SMMU.

5.17. CMMU will be responsible for implementing the Mission's programmes in the city following the NULM guidelines. The City Project Officer (CPO) will ideally be of the rank of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner/Executive Officer. The CPO will be assisted by one or more Assistant Project Officers (APOs) and a team of functional specialists in the fields of social mobilization, institution and capacity building, micro finance, livelihoods/ micro enterprises, gender, communication/ IEC, MIS etc., in addition to administration and finance. In metropolitan cities, the CPO will be assisted by at least two Assistant Project Officers (APO). The functional specialists will be appointed on contractual basis and will undertake activities in the respective fields under the leadership of City Project Officer.

5.18. The CMMU will be linked with the community development structures in cities.

5.19. The MMUs at the State, District and City-levels are envisaged as long-term structures for livelihood and skill development of the urban poor on a continuous basis. Therefore, States will be expected to source human resources for the State, District and city-level MMUs through dedicated State/Municipal Cadres for Urban Community Development/ Poverty Alleviation (created where the same do not exist) who will be supported by experts/professionals on contract

basis. Until the formulation and operationalisation of the cadres, funds will be available for various positions for managing NULM on contract basis.

5.20. The various tiers of NULM will be closely interlinked and guided by the common objective of promoting sustainable livelihoods of the poor and work with the goal of eradication of urban poverty and empowerment of the urban poor.

5.21. Support for NMMU, SMMU, DMMU and CMMU will be funded under the Capacity Building and Training Component. A total of 5% of

the State / UT allocation under NULM can be utilized / distributed to the administrative units and implementing agencies for A&OE purposes.

Guidelines for Implementation

5.22. The Mission Directorate in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Mo/HUPA), Government of India will issue a set of guidelines from time to time, for effective operationalisation, implementation and monitoring of the Mission, in close consultation with various stakeholders.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1. Given the geographic scale and magnitude of the resources and activities to be supported by the NULM, a comprehensive and robust monitoring and evaluation system would be established. This will not only track the implementation of progress online but also to provide meaningful reports on household level impacts and implementation experiences so as to enable Mo/HUPA and State Governments to take corrective actions, if necessary. The monitoring activities will include, but not limited to MIS, concurrent and impact evaluation studies, social audit, etc.

6.2. States / UTs will be required to send in Monthly/Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) in prescribed formats with regard to targets and achievements. Apart from MPRs/QPRs, the Mission Directorate, NULM may prescribe other progress reports as may be considered appropriate from time to time. The States / UTs will establish suitable monitoring mechanisms and monthly reporting from the CMMUs and DMMUs regarding the progress of various components of NULM.

6.3. The Mission Directorate, NULM will facilitate the concurrent evaluation of NULM at periodic intervals. The evaluation of the mission will be undertaken during the course of its implementation to effect mid-term corrections and align the scheme on the achievement of its key objectives.

6.4. The cost of monitoring, evaluation and social audit activities will be met under the A&OE component of NULM. States / UTs will be encouraged to undertake online monitoring systems and submit progress reports and other required information online. The NMMU will develop suitable e-tools and training programmes in this regard.

2001 Census

Sl. No.	Name of the ULB	Total Population			
1	Bankura	128811	40	Ramjibanpur	17363
2	Bishnupur	61943	41	Contai	77497
3	Sonamukhi	27348	42	Egra	25180
4	Asansol	486304	43	Haldia	170695
5	Burdwan	285871	44	Panskura	50038
6	Dainhat	22593	45	Tamluk	45826
7	Durgapur	492996	46	Jhalda	17870
8	Gushkara	31863	47	Purulia	113766
9	Jamuria	129456	48	Raghunathpur	21812
10	Kalna	52176	49	Cooch Behar	76812
11	Katwa	71573	50	Dinhata	34303
12	Kulti	290057	51	Haldibari	13170
13	Memari	36191	52	Mathabhanga	21110
14	Raniganj	122891	53	Mekhliganj	10833
15	Bolpur	65659	54	Toofanganj	19293
16	Dubrajpur	32752	55	Balurghat	135516
17	Nalhati	34058	56	Gangarampur	53548
18	Rampurhat	50609	57	Darjeeling	107530
19	Sainthia	39244	58	Kalimpong	42980
20	Suri	61818	59	Kurseong	40067
21	Arambagh	56129	60	Mirik	9179
22	Baidyabati	108231	61	Siliguri	470275
23	Bansberia	104453	62	Alipurduar	73047
24	Bhadreswar	105944	63	Dhupguri	30010
25	Champdany	103232	64	Jalpaiguri	100212
26	Chandannago	162166	65	Mal	23212
27	Hooghly Chins	170201	66	English Bazar	161448
28	Konnagar	72211	67	Old Malda	62944
29	Rishra	113259	68	Beldanga	25361
30	Serampore	197955	69	Berhampore	160168
31	Tarakeswar	28178	70	Dhulian	72906
32	Uttarpara Kotl	150204	71	Jangipur	74464
33	Chandrakona	20400	72	Jiaganj Azimganj	47228
34	Ghatal	51586	73	Kandi	50345
35	Jhargram	53158	74	Murshidabad	36894
36	Kharagpur	207984	75	Dalkhola	29770
37	Kharar	11580	76	Islampur	52766
38	Khirpai	14545	77	Kaliaganj	47639
39	Midnapore	153349	78	Raiganj	165222
			79	Kolkata	4580544

80	Bally	261575	105	Habra	127695
81	Howrah	1008704	106	Halisahar	124479
82	Uluberia	202095	107	Kamarhati	314334
83	Birnagar	26596	108	Kanchrapara	126118
84	Chakdaha	86965	109	Khardah	116252
85	Coopers Cam	17755	110	Madhyamgram	155503
86	Gayespur	55028	111	Naihati	215432
87	Kalyani	81984	112	New Barrackpore	83183
88	Krishnagar	139070	113	North Barrackpo	123523
89	Nabadwip	115036	114	North Dum Dum	220032
90	Ranaghat	68754	115	Panihati	348379
91	Santipur	138195	116	Rajarhat Gopalpu	271781
92	Taherpur NAA	20060	117	South Dum Dum	392150
93	Ashokenagar Kalyan	111475	118	Taki	37302
94	Baduria	47418	119	Titagarh	124198
95	Baranagar	250615	120	Baruipur	44964
96	Barasat	231515	121	Budge Budge	75465
97	Barrackpore	144331	122	Diamond Harbou	37238
98	Basirhat	113120	123	Jaynagar Mazilpu	23319
99	Bhatpara	441956	124	Mahestala	389214
100	Bidhannagar	167848	125	Pujali	33863
101	Bongaon	102115	126	Rajpur Sonarpur	336390
102	Dum Dum	101319	Total :		19550082
103	Garulia	76300			
104	Gobardanga	41618			

Census Population - 2011

Sl. No.	District Name	Sub-District Name	Population
1	DARJILING	Darjiling (M)	120414
2		Kalimpong (M)	46449
3		Mirik (NA)	11487
4		Kurseong (M)	42346
5	JALPAIGURI	Siliguri (M Corp.)	509709
6		Mal (M)	25257
7		Jalpaiguri (M)	107351
8		Dhupguri (M)	44713
9		Alipurduar (M)	65679
10	KOCH BIHAR	Haldibari (M)	14403
11		Mekliganj (M)	9123
12		Mathabhanga (M)	23895
13		Koch Bihar (M)	77718
14		Tufanganj (M)	20999
15		Dinhata (M)	36051
16	UTTAR DINAJPUR	Islampur (M)	54368
17		Dalkhola (M)	36796
18		Raiganj (M)	183682
19		Kaliaganj (M)	53529
20	DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	Gangarampur (M)	56175
21		Balurghat (M)	153049
22	MALDAH	Old Malda (M)	84005
23		English Bazar (M)	216083
24	MURSHIDABAD	Dhulian (M)	95713
25		Jangipur (M)	88131
26		Jiaganj-Azimganj (M)	51790
27		Murshidabad (M)	44024
28		Kandi (M)	55615
29		Berhampore (M)	195363
30		Beldanga (M)	29182
31	BIRBHUM	Nalhati (M)	41244
32		Rampurhat (M)	57828
33		Suri (M)	67812
34		Sainthia (M)	44608
35		Dubrajpur (M)	38037
36		Bolpur (M)	80061
37	BARDDHAMAN	Kulti (M)	313977
38		Asansol (M Corp.)	564491
39		Jamuria (M)	148921
40		Raniganj (M)	128624
41		Durgapur (M Corp.)	566937
42		Katwa (M)	81510
43		Dainhat (M)	24390
44		Guskara (M)	35374
45		Barddhaman (M)	314638
46		Kalna (M)	57056
47		Memari (M)	41214

Sl. No.	District Name	Sub-District Name	Population
48	NADIA	Nabadwip (M)	125528
49		Krishnanagar (M)	152203
50		Santipur (M)	151774
51		Taherpur (NA)	38032
52		Birnagar (M)	30765
53		Ranaghat (M)	75344
54		Cooper's Camp (NA)	23116
55		Chakdaha (M)	95097
56		Kalyani (M)	100620
57		Gayespur (M)	58841
58		NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	Bongaon (M)
59	Halisahar (M)		126893
60	Kanchrapara (M)		131391
61	Naihati (M)		221762
62	Bhatpara (M)		392724
63	Gobardanga (M)		46072
64	Habra (M)		149675
65	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh (M)		123906
66	Garulia (M)		86498
67	North Barrackpore (M)		134825
68	Barrackpore (M)		154475
69	Titagarh (M)		118426
70	Khardah (M)		111130
71	Panihati (M)		383522
72	Baduria (M)		53359
73	Barasat (M)		283443
74	Madhyamgram (M)		198964
75	New Barrackpore (M)		78091
76	North DumDum (M)		253625
77	Kamarhati (M)		336579
78	Baranagar (M)		248466
79	Dum Dum (M)		117637
80	South DumDum (M)		410524
81	Rajarhat Gopalpur (M)		404991
82	Bidhannagar (M)		218323
83	Nabadiganta Industrial Township (M)**		1093
84	Basirhat (M)		127135
85	Taki (M)		38754
86	HUGLI	Bansberia (M)	103799
87		Hugli-Chinsurah (M)	179878
88		Chandannagar (M Corp)	166949
89		Tarakeswar (M)	31344
90		Arambag (M)	66079
91		Bhadreswar (M)	101334
92		Champdani (M)	110983
93		Baidyabati (M)	121081
94		Serampore (M)	183339
95		Rishra (M)	124585
96		Konnagar (M)	76152
97		Dankuni (M)	95813
98	Uttarpara Kotrung (M)	162386	

Sl. No.	District Name	Sub-District Name	Population
99	BANKURA	Bankura (M)	138036 ✓
100		Sonamukhi (M)	29084
101		Bishnupur (M)	67792
102	PURULIYA	Jhalda (M)	19540
103		Raghunathpur (M)	25532
104		Puruliya (M)	121436 ✓
105	HAORA	Bally (M)	291972 ✓
106		Haora (M Corp)	1072161 ✓
107		Uluberia (M)	235265 ✓
108	KOLKATA	Kolkata (M Corp.)	4486679 ✓
109	SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	Maheshtala (M)	449423 ✓
110		Budge Budge (M)	76858
111		Pujali (M)	37063
112		Rajpur Sonarpur (M)	423806 ✓
113		Baruipur (M)	53191
114		Diamond Harbour (M)	41798
115		Jaynagar Mazilpur (M)	26031
116	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR	Ramjibanpur (M)	19602
117		Kshirpai (M)	16385
118		Chandrakona (M)	23497
119		Kharar (M)	12122
120		Ghatal (M)	54693
121		Medinipur (M)	169127 ✓
122		Jhargram (M)	61681
123	Kharagpur (M)	206923 ✓	
124	PURBA MEDINIPUR	Panskura (M)	57904
125		Tamluk (M)	65312
126		Haldia (M)	200762 ✓
127		Egra (M)	30152
128		Contai (M)	92212

Based on Urban Household Survey

District	ULB code	ulb_name	No. of Ward
Bankura	1	BANKURA	23
	2	BISHNUPUR	19
	3	SONAMUKHI	15
Burdwan	4	ASANSOL MC	50
	5	BARDDHAMAN	35
	6	DAINHAT	14
	7	DURGAPUR	43
	8	GUSHKARA	16
	9	JAMURIA	22
	10	KALNA	18
	11	KATWA	19
	12	KULTI	35
	13	MEMARI	16
	14	RANIGANJ	21
Birbhum	15	BOLPUR	18
	16	DUBRAJPUR	16
	17	NALHATI	16
	18	RAMPURHAT	17
	19	SAINTHIA	16
	20	SURI	18
Hooghly	21	ARAMBAGH	18
	22	BAIDYABATI	22
	23	BANSBERIA	22
	24	BHADRESWAR	20
	25	CHAMPDANY	22
	26	CHANDANNAGORE MC	33
	127	DANKUNI	19
	27	HOOGHLY CHINSURAH	30
	28	KONNAGAR	19
	29	RISHRA	23
	30	SERAMPORE	25
	31	TARAKESWAR	15
32	UTTARPARA KOTRUNG	24	
Paschim Midnapu	33	CHANDRAKONA	12
	34	GHATAL	17
	35	JHARGRAM	17
	36	KHARAGPUR	30
	37	KHARAR	10
	38	KHIRPAI	10
	39	MIDNAPORE	24
	40	RAMJIBANPUR	11
	41	CONTAI	18

Purba Midnapur	42	EGRA	14
	43	HALDIA	26
	44	PANSKURA	17
	45	TAMLUK	22
Purulia	46	JHALDA	12
	47	PURULIA	22
	48	RAGHUNATHPUR	13
Cooch Behar	49	COOCH BEHAR	20
	50	DINHATA	16
	51	HALDIBARI	11
	52	MATHABHANGA	12
	53	MEKLIANJ	9
	54	TUFANGANJ	12
Dakhin Dinajpur	55	BALURGHAT	23
	56	GANGARAMPORE	18
Darjeeling	57	DARJEELING	32
	58	KALIMPONG	23
	59	KURSEONG	20
	60	MIRIK	9
	61	SILIGURI MC	47
Jalpaiguri	62	ALIPURDUAR	20
	63	DHUPGURI	16
	64	JALPAIGURI	25
	65	MAL	16
Malda	66	ENGLISH BAZAR	25
	67	OLD MALDA	17
Murshidabad	68	BELDANGA	14
	69	BERHAMPORE	25
	70	DHULIAN	19
	71	JANGIPUR	20
	72	JIANGANJ-AZIMGANJ	17
	73	KANDI	17
	74	MURSHIDABAD	16
Uttar Dinajpur	75	DALKHOLA	14
	76	ISLAMPUR	17
	77	KALIANGANJ	17
	78	RAIGANJ	26
KOLKATA	79	KOLKATA MC	141
Howrah	80	BALLY	29
	81	HOWRAH MC	50
	82	ULUBERIA	28
Nadia	83	BIRNAGAR	14
	84	CHAKDAH	21
	85	COOPER'S CAMP	12
	86	GAYESHPUR	18
	87	KALYANI	19
	88	KRISHNANAGAR	24

	89	NABADWIP	24
	90	RANAGHAT	19
	91	SANTIPUR	23
	92	TAHERPUR	13
North 24 pgs	93	ASHOKENAGAR- KALYANGARH	22
	94	BADURIA	17
	95	BARANAGAR	33
	96	BARASAT	30
	97	BARRACKPORE	24
	98	BASIRHAT	22
	99	BHATPARA	35
	100	BIDHAN NAGAR	23
	101	BONGAON	21
	102	DUM DUM	22
	103	GARULIA	21
	104	GOBARDANGA	17
	105	HABRA	23
	106	HALISAHAR	23
	107	KAMARHATI	35
	108	KANCHRAPARA	24
	109	KHARDAH	21
	110	MADHYAMGRAM	25
	111	NAIHATI	28
	112	NEW BARRACKPORE	19
113	NORTH BARRACKPORE	22	
114	NORTH DUM DUM	30	
115	PANIHATI	35	
116	RAJARHAT GOPALPUR	27	
117	SOUTH DUM DUM	35	
118	TAKI	16	
119	TITAGARH	23	
South 24 pgs	120	BARUIPUR	17
	121	BUDGE BUDGE	20
	122	DIAMOND HARBOUR	16
	123	JAINAGAR- MAZILPUR	14
	124	MAHESHTALA	35
	125	PUJALI	15
	126	RAJPUR- SONARPUR	35



सूचना
का अधिकार

B.K. Agarwal
Joint Secretary (UPA)
Tele: 23061630
Fax: 23063549



Ujwal
Adviser (C.A.)

भारत सरकार
आवास और शहरी गरीबी
उपशमन मंत्रालय,
निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली-110011

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING &
URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

NIRMAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110011

www.mhupa.gov.in

D. O. K. 14014/58(14)/2012-UPA(SLSU-SNPUPR)

Dated: 7th May 2013

Dear

As you are aware, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA), Government of India is in the process of developing the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) with the aim of reducing poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them access to gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor.

2. In this regard, the Ministry wishes to compile the latest list of cities in each state along with their population and number of wards. To that end you are requested to provide the following for your state:

- List of district headquarter towns with a population greater than 100,000;
- List of district headquarter towns with a population less than 100,000; and
- List of cities other than district headquarter towns having a population less than 100,000.
*greater**

3. A format for the same is enclosed herewith. It is requested that this format be filled in hard and soft copy and returned to the Ministry within 15 days. The soft copies of the data can be sent to the following:

- Kimberly M. Noronha, Social Development Specialist, GoI-DFID Project, Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction (SNPUPR). (kim.noronha@gmail.com; +919910569116)
- G. Satyadev, Livelihood Capacity Building Specialist GoI-DFID Project, Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction (SNPUPR). (satya.snpupr@gmail.com; +919871641567)

They can also be contacted for any clarifications in this regard.

4. This information may please be sent at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(B. K. Agrawal)

Shri B.P.Gopalika, Secretary (Municipal Affairs), Govt. of West Bengal, Writers Building, Kolkata-700001

Copy to: Shri M.N Pradhan, Director, State Urban Development Agency, Government of West Bengal, HC Block, Sector- 3, Salt Lake, ILGUS Bhavan, Bidhan Nagar KOLKATA - 700106

(M.L. Meena)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

(*) 9871604343

LIST OF CITIES IN <NAME OF STATE HERE>

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This is a composite list of cities in your state. You are requested to kindly put in population figures as per 2011 Census;
2. Do not estimate population in lakh or crores, put in the actual figure.
3. You are also requested to note that for the purpose of this list, 1 ULB will be considered 1 city.
4. Urban agglomerations or cities grouped for administration under regional development authorities should not be listed together.



सत्यमेव जयते

Alapan Bandyopadhyay

Do. No. 24-S/M-A

Dear Sir

Kindly refer to your D.O. No. K-14011/3/2011-UPA dated 3rd January, 2012 in connection with the launching of a 'National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)' in the 12th Five Year Plan duly revising the guidelines of existing SJSRY Scheme. Subsequently, one day National Consultation on "Mission Mode Approach to Urban Livelihoods" was held on 24th January, 2012 and suggestions based on the draft concept note on NULM was given. While appreciating the initiatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to address the skill, livelihoods and other issues of urban poor with a Mission Mode Approach within framework of building community institutions and empowerment, especially among women, some more suggestions based on the lessons from the implementation of SJSRY in the State are appended below for your kind consideration:-

1. The existing CDS structure has struck deep roots in the State of West Bengal over the years and has developed as an institution of eradication of urban poverty in a holistic manner. It may be considered that this structure, for all practical purposes may not be disturbed and replaced by the proposed SHG based structure. In order to avoid confusion among the poor stakeholders who are by now well conversant with the CDS structure.
2. While engagement of NGOs may give an impetus in the formation of SHGs, the decision regarding their selection and area of operation should be left to the State/SLNA. Moreover in order to ensure proper nursing of the groups so formed, financial assistance to the NGOs may be extended in three phases covering period of around 18 months. It may also be taken into consideration that the relation between CDS and NGO should be complimentary in nature, but not competitive. CDS members may also be motivated to act as facilitators which in the long run will help in their capacity building.
3. It is observed that there is a partial departure in the proposed guideline of NULM from the earlier guidelines of SJSRY, wherein APL members upto a certain limit have been proposed to be inducted in the SHGs. In this

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
WRITERS' BUILDINGS • KOLKATA 700 001
Phone : 2214 3678
Fax : 2214 3632

Dated: 29.3.2012

1/c
Bngl. file
KMA Deptt. on 9/3/12

ur



सत्यमेव जयते

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
WRITERS' BUILDINGS • KOLKATA 700 001
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- connection, attention is drawn to revise the guideline accordingly so as to ensure that the groups are primarily composed of BPL members and only the BPL members can be made eligible for selection/election of office bearers.
4. A grading exercise for the SHG groups need to be incorporated along with specified maturity period for availing bank loan.
 5. It may be considered that the SHG groups may be provided with both capital and interest subsidy instead of either of them.
 6. It may further be considered that eligible population criteria for technical support may be lowered to 1 lakh plus cities instead of proposed 3 lakh plus cities as per 2011 census.
 7. Lastly, in order to avoid the confusion regarding wage employment and self employment based training courses, maximum training cost should be fixed at Rs. 15,000/- per trainee for both the categories.

with regard,

Yours sincerely,
Alapan

(Alapan Bandyopadhyay)

Dr. P.K. Mohanty
Addl. Secretary & Mission Director (JNNURM)
Government of India
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Room No. 116, G. Wing, NBO Bldg.
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 011.

To
JD(SD)
Adviser

Paper received
from A01
in my on
27th at
MOHDA
↓

[Name of the State and Department]

Expression of Interest

Empanelment of Agencies (including Training Institutions / Universities/ NGOs) for imparting trainings under the Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) of the proposed National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

[Month, Year]

DRAFT



Reference: No.

[Date to be inserted]

Subject: Empanelment of Agencies (including Training institutions/Universities/ NGOs etc) for imparting trainings under Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) under the proposed National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for 3 years from XX <MONTH> 2012 to XX <MONTH> 2015.

1. Introduction

According to the report of the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector brought out in August 2007, nearly 92 percent of the country's workforce was engaged in the informal sector without any skills at the time. Further, the Government's approach to livelihoods of the poor has, thus far, been scheme-based. Most of the programmes focusing on livelihoods have targeted rural areas; only a limited number of schemes have partially targeted the urban poor. Of these, only SJSRY has focused exclusively on urban poor livelihoods.

As the nodal Ministry entrusted with implementation of the **National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)**, in order to focus policy and programmatic attention on the issue of urban livelihoods in a structured way, the **M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation** has launched the Mission (NULM), which will replace the existing **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)** in the 12th Five Year Plan. NULM is target and outcome oriented with a specific focus on the primary issues pertaining to urban poverty such as skill up-gradation, entrepreneurship development and employment creation through wage employment and self-employment opportunities opened up by the emerging markets in urban areas.

(Insert name of the State Nodal Agency), Government of (Insert name of the state) is the Nodal Agency for the implementation of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) at the State. The Nodal Agency is supported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India. Under NULM, States/UTs are empowered to **empanel activity-specific Skill Training Providers (STPs) / Agencies** for specific technical vocational skill. With the aim of providing assistance for skill formation / up-gradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment, the STPs / agencies are to be responsible for training of trainers, supervision of training, mentoring and overseeing placement. The STPs / agencies will undertake preparation of high quality training modules, development of curriculum standards, materials for training of instructors and trainees and undertake certification process for the particular skills. The selected STPs / agencies would be engaged to tie up the entire process leading to placement or establishment of self-employment ventures with bank loans and subsidy.

The aim of this RfP is to empanel STPs / agencies including training

institutions/universities, etc. for providing assistance for skill formation / up-grading of the urban poor in their respective states to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment. Based on a set of institutional capacities and their resources, agencies and institutions including industries, universities engaged in similar activities are invited to express their interest to provide the consulting services for Imparting trainings under Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) – for details in **Annexure 1**.

2. Eligibility Criteria

The Agency should have:

- a) An annual turnover of at least Rs. 50 Lakh in each of the last 3 years. This claim should be supported by self-attested annual audited financial statements. Agencies with turnover below Rs. 50 lakh need not submit empanelment request.
- b) At least 10 years of experience in studies/training/advocacy/capacity development with at least 3 years in the urban sector
- c) At least 5 dedicated permanent staff at middle and senior level in research / advocacy / training / capacity development with areas of expertise corresponding to the areas of expertise.
- d) Adequate facilities such as an auditorium, computers, audio-visual equipment and related tools to train at least 30 people at one time.
- e) Adequate residential facilities for at least 15 people at one time.

3. Area of Expertise

Eligible Agencies may evince interest in one or more from the following competence/area:

- a) Competence 1: [Please Insert]
- b) Competence 2:
- c) Competence 3:
- d) .
- e) .
- f) .
- g) Competence X:

4. Evaluation Criteria

The expression of interests will be evaluated based on a pre set evaluation criteria outlined below. The Agencies scoring 60 percent or more marks would be considered as qualified and eligible and may be invited for discussions and presentation, if required. The marks distribution is as below.

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SI No	Head	Marks – Main Criteria	Marks – sub criteria
1	Annual Turnover for last three years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 2 crore and above • Rs. 1 crore and above but less than Rs. 2 crore • Rs. 50 lakh and above but less than Rs. 1 crore 	10	10 08 06
2	Staff Resources including personnel details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total permanent staff of the Agency • Total contractual staff of the Agency • Key staff members [Experience > 5 years Position: Preferably Permanent Qualification: Post Graduate or Equivalent	20	4 2 14
3	Infrastructure Available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditorium: • Class Room: • Training Tools: 	15	5 5 5
4	Specific information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach and methodology used by the Agency in designing course contents, training programmes, post training assessment and placement methodology. • Proposed approach to in imparting trainings under Employment through Skills Training and Placement under the NULM programme • Company-industry tie up and placement achievements • Specific Experience in the Urban sector 	25	8 8 5 4
5	Experience in Projects/Assignments in area of Competency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience and track record in imparting trainings under assignments in similar areas of competence or schemes such as the STEP-UP component of SJSRY, MES of the M/o Labour and similar schemes in last 5 years • Value of Projects/ assignment above Rs. 50 lakh 	30	24 6
6	TOTAL	100	

It may be noted that separate Expression of Interest for empanelment should be submitted for each area of competence 1 to X to demonstrate relevant capacity and experience.

Based on the applications received through this empanelment process the Nodal Agency will form a data base capturing competencies. Using this data base, as per requirements, limited

technical and financial proposals will be invited for activities to be performed.

Interested Agency may submit their Application (Expression of Interest) for empanelment in the attached Formats [Annexure 2] providing full information with support documents.

Confirmation of your firm's intention to submit expression of interest and the duly completed Application should be sent to the following address.

Designation and Address

The last date of receipt of Expression of Interest is dd/mm/year at 00:00 hours

Issuing Authority

DRAFT

Annexure 1

With a view to ensure inclusion of the urban poor in the growth process, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA), Government of India has designed the **National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)** to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroot-level institutions of the poor. The Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) component of NULM will focus on providing assistance to the urban poor for skill formation and up-grading to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment. EST&P will target the urban poor that are occupationally vulnerable with a special focus on women, SCs, STs and minority population. Skill training will be linked to accreditation and certification. In addition to a variety of service, business and manufacturing activities, local skills and craft, and the service sector, skill training will also cover training on soft skills such as spoken English / national / state language, computer literacy, and life skills.

Under EST&P, the **STPs** / agencies will undertake the following tasks:

- I. **Market scan:** A key challenge in skill development is to impart the skills that are relevant to the market, enabling the individual to take advantage of available opportunities. The agency will be required to undertake market scan/surveys to identify the needs of industry, business and service sectors and emerging job opportunities – local, district, state and national and upgrade the information at regular intervals;
 - II. **Curriculum development and training:** Based on the skills that are identified through the market scan, training agency(ies) will develop training curriculum in accordance with the employer / industry needs. Translating training and course content into local languages has to be ensured to enable better absorption by those who may not have exposure to English;
 - III. **Standardized training toolkits:** The agency(ies) will prepare and provide standardized toolkits to trainees who complete the training satisfactorily;
 - IV. **Identification of trainees:** Selection of trainees should be done in consultation with the City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) at the ULB, SHGs and their federations and Livelihood Centres at the cities;
-

- V. **Identification of trainers and faculty:** Selection of trainees should be done in consultation with the employer / industry association etc., with the help of CMMU officials, community structures / organizations / NGOs, based on their education, level of training, experience, aptitude, etc.;
 - VI. **Preparation of high quality training modules:** The agency(ies) should develop high quality training modules, based on the market scan and in consultation with industry associations at the state / city-level;
 - VII. **Materials for training of instructors:** The agency(ies) should undertake training and orientation of resource persons/instructors involved in planning and implementation of various training programmes;
 - VIII. **Training of Trainers:** the STPs / agencies would engage industries in training of trainers (ToT)
 - IX. **Preliminary screening of candidates:** Mobilised trainees will have to be assessed through a process / basic screening tests to assess the need and aptitude that are fundamental to the trades in which training is to be imparted and also reduce mid-course / post training drop-out of candidates before placement;
 - X. **Personality and skill development:** The agency(ies) should impart skills training to the identified beneficiaries, for personality and skill development;
 - XI. **Assessment of trainees:** The agency(ies) should ensure independent assessment by third-party agencies acceptable to the industry or employers to ensure high quality standards and employment;
 - XII. **Placement-linked training:** The agency(ies) should be able to ensure 75% placement to the beneficiaries after completion of training and retention in placed jobs for a period of at least 6 months; and
 - XIII. The agency(ies) should ensure establishment of self-employment ventures for a period of six months.
-

Annexure 2

STANDARD FORMAT FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Insert: Competence e.g. 1 : []

Sub-area of Competence, if any: e.g. 1a: []

Agencies are expected to provide the detailed information requested as per the format below.

1. **APPLICANT DETAILS** (Please attach self attested registration certificate and Memorandum of Association, Bye-laws etc)

Name(s) of Institution	Registered as Society/Trust/ Company/ PSU	Registration Details Number/Date

- 2 **REGISTERED ADDRESS**

Address	
City/State	
Telephone	
Fax	
e-mail	

- 3 **CONTACT PERSON** (for this application) of Applicant Institution

Name	
Designation	
Organisation	
Address	
Telephone	
Fax	
e-mail	

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4. TURNOVER (Marks 10)

Please provide total annual turnover* for the last three years? *Please furnish audited financial statements for the past three years.*

	(FY March 2011)	(FY March 2010)	(FY March 2009)	3 Year Average
Rs. Lakhs				

* In case of not-for profit agencies, annual turnover is defined to include all research grants, grants-in-aid and receipts for all activities undertaken within a particular financial year.

5. CONSTITUTION: Details of the Board of Directors/ Members of Management Committee/Governing Body etc.:

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Occupation

6. OTHER DETAILS

1	PAN No. (Evidence to be attached)	
2	Service Tax No. (Evidence to be attached)	
3	Income Tax Registration Certificate/Number declaring the Agency as a not for profit organisation (Evidence to be attached)	

7. FACULTY MEMBERS (20 marks):

Name	Key Competence	Qualification (degree, year)	Experience (Number of years)	Major studies/ research/ trainings conducted (list at least 5)	Experience in Designing training modules	Whether permanent or contractual staff

8. INFRASTRUCTURE DETAILS (15 marks)

A. Please provide the infrastructure facilities (auditorium, class rooms, studio, lab, audio-visual aids etc) at the main place of activity:

Infrastructure	Capacity/Number	Location	Year of construction/ purchase
Auditorium			
Class Room			
Training Tools - Specify			
i Audio-visual aid			
ii			
iii			

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B. Please provide the infrastructure facilities (auditorium, class rooms, studio, lab, audio-visual aids etc) of the Institution at places other than the main place of activity which the institution will be able to utilize if required:

Infrastructure	Capacity/ Number	Owned/ or by arrangement with other providers	Location
Auditorium			
Class Room			
Training Tools - Specify			
i Audio-visual aid			
ii			
iii			

9. SPECIFIC INFORMATION (marks 25)

Please provide responses in not more than 1000 words each	
9.1	Approach and methodology used by the Agency in designing course contents, training programmes, post training assessment and placement methodology. [Attach sample trainee-trainer manual, trainee handbook and other teaching aids prepared by the Agency]
9.2	Agency Proposed approach to in imparting trainings under Employment through Skills Training and Placement under the National Urban Livelihood Mission and other elements of policy and program support.
9.3	Company/ Industry Tie-Up details and Placement Achievements (evidence to be attached) in last 3 years.
9.4	Specific experience in research studies/training/advocacy/capacity development (include details regarding number of years of experience)
9.5	Specific Experience in the urban sector in the area of competence (include details regarding number of years of experience)

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10. PROJECT EXPERIENCE (Marks 30)

Experience of the agency must be furnished in the format below and one form per project must be provided.

[Please provide 10 recent assignment/programmes completed/ongoing during the last 5 years.]

1	Name of the Assignment	
2	Status	As Lead Agency/ As Sub consultant
8	Name of sub-Consultants/Lead Agency as the case may be	
2	Value of Services provided by the Agency (Rs.)	As Lead Agency: As Sub Consultant:
3	Location: Country/State / City	
4.1	Start date (month/year):	
4.2	Completion date (month/year):	
5	No. of professional person-months provided by your Agency	As Lead Agency: As Sub Consultant:
6	Description of Project:	
6.1	Objective:	
6.2	Methodology used to perform Task Assigned:	
6.3	Scope of work/Task Performed:	
7	Stage of Progress:	(started / under progress / completed)
8	Any other information: Achievement, award, recognition:	

Project Summary Sheet

Credentials/Assignment		Research Studies	Training	Advocacy	Capacity Development
1.	Name of the assignment	✓ Tick all that apply to that assignment	✓	✓	✓
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					

DRAFT

State-wise Physical Targets for 2012-13 under SJSRY

Sl. No.	Name of STATES/UTs	STATE-WISE TOTAL TARGET						State-Wise Targets For No. of 15-Point Minority Urban Poor		State -Wise Targets For No. of SC Urban Poor		State- Wise Targets For No. of ST Urban Poor	
		USEP	STEP-UP	Target for Placement of Skill trained beneficiaries	UWSP		USEP	STEP-UP	USEP	STEP-UP	USEP	STEP-UP	
					For Group Enterprises	For Thrift & Credit Societies							
1	Andhra Pradesh	4771	26720	8016	3495	7280	716	4008	486	2722	86	484	
2	Bihar	2908	16282	4885	2130	4437	436	2442	291	1632	14	76	
3	Chhatisgarh	1291	7228	2168	945	1969	194	1084	160	897	108	607	
4	Gujarat	4227	23673	7102	3096	6450	634	3551	315	1766	137	768	
5	Goa	109	612	184	80	167	16	92	4	12	0	0	
6	Haryana	1709	9572	2872	1252	2608	256	1436	246	1378	0	0	
7	Himachal Pradesh	519	2904	871	380	791	78	436	86	483	7	37	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	532	2979	894	390	812	80	447	28	159	11	61	
9	Jharkhand	1855	10387	3116	1358	2830	278	1558	186	1042	182	1017	
10	Karnataka	5266	29489	8847	3857	8035	790	4423	629	3524	155	869	
11	Kerala	2164	12116	3635	1585	3301	325	1817	149	836	4	21	
12	Madhya Pradesh	4480	25085	7526	3281	6835	672	3763	629	3520	221	1236	
13	Maharashtra	12873	72087	21626	9428	19642	1931	10813	1186	6643	342	1913	
14	Orissa	2011	11261	3378	1473	3068	302	1689	256	1435	163	912	
15	Punjab	2712	15189	4557	1986	4138	407	2278	561	3144	0	0	
16	Rajasthan	4952	27733	8320	3627	7557	743	4160	733	4102	142	797	

Sl. No.	Name of STATES/UTs	STATE-WISE TOTAL TARGET							State-Wise Targets For No. of 15-Point Minority Urban Poor		State-Wise Targets For No. of SC Urban Poor		State-Wise Targets For No. of ST Urban Poor	
		USEP	STEP-UP	Target for Placement of Skill trained beneficiaries	UWSP		USEP	STEP-UP	USEP	STEP-UP	USEP	STEP-UP	USEP	STEP-UP
					For Group Enterprises	For Thrift & Credit Societies								
17	Tamilnadu	6477	36270	10881	4744	9883	972	5440	836	4683	24	132		
18	Uttaranchal	567	3177	953	416	866	85	477	68	381	5	20		
19	Uttar Pradesh	9123	51090	15327	6682	13921	1368	7663	1144	6407	67	373		
20	West Bengal	5635	31556	9467	4127	8598	845	4733	736	4119	68	381		
21	Assam	3608	20203	6061	2642	5505	541	3030	0	0	0	0		
22	Arunachal Pradesh	267	1496	449	196	408	40	224	0	0	0	0		
23	Manipur	826	4625	1387	605	1260	124	694	0	0	0	0		
24	Meghalaya	335	1878	563	246	512	50	282	0	0	0	0		
25	Mizoram	495	2771	831	362	755	74	416	0	0	0	0		
26	Nagaland	514	2880	864	377	785	77	432	0	0	0	0		
27	Sikkim	118	661	198	86	180	18	99	0	0	0	0		
28	Tripura	727	4071	1221	532	1109	109	611	0	0	0	0		
29	Delhi	420	2350	705	307	640	63	353	70	392	10	56		
30	Puducherry	152	850	255	111	232	23	128	16	91	4	20		
31	Andaman & Nicobar	25	140	42	18	38	4	21	0	0	0	0		
32	Chandigarh	147	825	248	108	225	22	124	0	0	0	0		
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	120	36	16	33	3	18	0	0	0	0		
34	Daman & Diu	86	480	144	63	131	13	72	0	0	0	0		
Grand Total		81921	458760	137628	60000	125000	12288	68814	8818	49370	1749	9782		

PHYSICAL TARGETS / ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA DURING 2011-2012

(* As on 26.04.2012)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises (UWSP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted through Revolving Fund for T&CS under UWSP	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	4417	12259	17580	67664	2944	687	5888	18205
2	Arunachal Pradesh	394	89	231	213	260	54	520	11
3	Assam	4598	126	2890	1006	3275	80	6550	16
4	Bihar	3515	438	14008	306	2335	0	4670	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1154	2216	4600	8512	769	1125	1538	5205
6	Goa	148	14	589	59	98	0	196	0
7	Gujarat	3604	8914	14363	43179	2375	839	4750	3117
8	Haryana	1355	1010	5400	2440	895	281	1790	935
9	Himachal Pradesh	50	68	103	262	28	1	56	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	247	85	983	1380	145	3	290	5
11	Jharkhand	1337	81	5328	438	875	35	1750	7
12	Karnataka	4362	4171	17386	22370	2905	4780	5810	25944
13	Kerala	1345	1668	5362	5040	897	2252	1794	157
14	Madhya Pradesh	5299	11424	21118	26704	3520	1722	7040	7560
15	Maharashtra	9979	6708	39770	56168	6645	6764	13200	9178
16	Manipur	1068	0	707	1283	700	0	141	0
17	Meghalaya	565	0	413	0	370	0	740	0
18	Mizoram	501	359	129	2755	325	400	650	336
19	Nagaland	376	296	53	643	225	196	450	39
20	Orissa	1950	1089	7772	3060	1300	996	2600	3900
21	Punjab	1478	59	5891	995	985	0	1970	0
22	Rajasthan	3681	4602	14671	6473	2450	220	4900	273
23	Sikkim	63	96	7	755	42	0	84	4
24	Tamil Nadu	5272	5755	21011	24589	3514	5326	7029	6675
25	Tripura	788	253	462	1688	526	180	1051	180
26	Uttarakhand	545	725	2176	1890	364	0	728	600
27	Uttar Pradesh	11193	4472	44612	29439	7445	874	14890	2696
28	West Bengal	4978	6346	19842	24870	3319	7065	6638	15909
29	A & N Islands	32	65	96	0	22	0	44	0
30	Chandigarh	201	154	604	331	130	2	260	0
31	D & N Haveli	24	0	71	0	15	0	30	0
32	Daman & Diu	17	0	50	0	10	0	20	0
33	Delhi	325	306	6479	395	200	10	400	0
34	Puducherry	139	189	243	92	92	17	184	0
	TOTAL	75000	74037	275000	334999	50000	33909	100000	100954

98.72%

121.82%

67.82%

100.00%

State-wise Central Fund Tentative Allocation for 2012-13 under SJSRY

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Statewise Allocation for SJSRY	SJSRY Outlays for Minorities (8.28% of the Central allocation distributed in proportion of urban minority BPL population)	Statewise Allocation SPC for SCs Sub - Plan	Statewise Allocation under ST Sub-Plan	Statewise Total Allocation for 2011-12 = (3) + (5) + (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3940.41	371.00	1542.21	155.99	5638.61
2	Bihar	1630.37	171.60	632.89	16.96	2280.22
3	Chhatisgarh	825.61	37.40	378.28	145.65	1349.54
4	Gujarat	3573.47	140.70	1027.17	254.47	4855.11
5	Goa	126.48	4.94	9.46	0.00	135.94
6	Haryana	1225.90	4.77	640.16	0.00	1866.07
7	Himachal Pradesh	454.22	0.66	200.03	16.98	671.23
8	Jammu & Kashmir	473.96	0.18	97.48	21.10	592.54
9	Jharkhand	1102.20	106.98	437.20	242.89	1782.29
10	Karnataka	3277.42	345.58	1561.85	218.89	5058.16
11	Kerala	2214.13	164.31	414.65	5.79	2634.58
12	Madhya Pradesh	2788.17	260.74	1629.51	325.64	4743.32
13	Maharashtra	7064.93	737.16	2755.61	451.43	10271.98
14	Orissa	972.94	61.13	511.40	184.96	1669.30
15	Punjab	1444.12	4.06	1243.95	0.00	2688.07
16	Rajasthan	2373.97	141.96	1422.18	157.23	3953.39
17	Tamilnadu	4857.75	255.78	2581.75	41.38	7480.88
18	Uttaranchal	429.48	37.99	189.87	6.62	625.97
19	Uttar Pradesh	6180.95	1041.76	3151.35	4.97	9337.26
20	West Bengal	4048.82	168.95	2130.00	111.72	6290.54
21	Assam	3413.28	540.86	0.00	0.00	3413.28
22	Arunachal Pradesh	259.97	8.84	0.00	0.00	259.97
23	Manipur	799.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	799.30
24	Meghalaya	469.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	469.49
25	Mizoram	435.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.41
26	Nagaland	443.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	443.18
27	Sikkim	116.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.63
28	Tripura	746.41	3.71	0.00	0.00	746.41
29	Delhi	376.15	37.83	112.31	11.54	500.00
30	Puducherry	112.85	2.66	33.69	3.46	150.00
31	Andaman & Nicobar	18.54	1.99	0.00	0.00	18.54
32	Chandigarh	136.42	13.71	0.00	0.00	136.42
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.19
34	Daman & Diu	23.84	0.86	0.00	0.00	23.84
	Total	56377.98	4668.10	22703.01	2377.67	81458.66

SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SISRY)

Quarterly Progress Report Received up to

4/26/2012

SL. NO.	STATES/UTs	Last QPRs Received up to
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	March,11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Dec,11
3	Assam	March,11
4	Bihar	March,11
5	Chhattisgarh	Dec,11
6	Goa	March,11
7	Gujarat	Dec,11
8	Haryana	Dec,11
9	Himachal Pradesh	March,11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	March,11
11	Jharkhand	March,11
12	Karnataka	Dec,11
13	Kerala	March,11
14	Madhya Pradesh	March,11
15	Maharashtra	March,11
16	Manipur	Dec,11
17	Meghalaya	March,11
18	Mizoram	March,11
19	Nagaland	Dec,11
20	Orissa	Dec,11
21	Punjab	March,11
22	Rajasthan	March,11
23	Sikkim	Dec,11
24	Tamil Nadu	March,11
25	Tripura	March,11
26	Uttarakhand	March,11
27	Uttar Pradesh	March,11
28	West Bengal	Dec,11
29	A & N Islands	Dec,11
30	Chandigarh	Sep,11
31	D & N Haveli	Sept, 09
32	Daman & Diu	June, 09
33	Delhi	Dec,11
34	Puducherry	June,11

FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER SJSRY

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Cumulative Released up to				Ucs		Release During		Ucs Received for		Unspent balance with States for releases during		Budget Allocation 2011-2012		Release During 2011-2012		Expenditure Reported* 2011-12 (Based on OPRs)		Inspent balance with States for releases during 2011-2012		Total Unspent balance with States				
		2009-10	2009-10	2009-10	2009-10	5(3-4)	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	23538.09	23538.09	0.00	5226.02	5226.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4827.60	6910.24	4827.60	2082.64	2082.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	846.09	846.09	0.00	201.79	201.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.86	259.97	129.99	0.00	129.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	9424.54	9424.54	0.00	2869.96	2869.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3274.79	3274.79	0.00	3274.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	8086.74	8086.74	0.00	2001.40	2001.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2001.40	3158.72	1579.36	0.00	1579.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4500.77	4500.77	0.00	1201.95	1201.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1342.71	1921.96	1007.03	914.93	914.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	222.90	188.61	34.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	11244.85	11244.85	0.00	1928.53	1928.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	454.99	3843.37	3843.37	2172.13	1671.24	2172.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	6075.46	6075.46	0.00	654.37	654.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1597.70	1597.70	543.90	1053.80	1053.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	719.44	719.44	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.54	109.54	54.77	54.77	54.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1923.45	1923.45	0.00	135.21	135.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.21	293.30	293.30	124.33	168.97	168.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	1556.38	1556.38	0.00	814.88	814.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	673.08	1627.99	814.00	0.00	814.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	21308.15	21308.15	0.00	5376.04	5376.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2339.37	4874.28	4874.28	2585.39	2288.89	2585.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Kerala	7288.58	7288.58	0.00	474.03	474.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1376.53	1970.37	1181.46	788.91	788.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	25528.71	25528.71	0.00	5914.80	5914.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5719.08	5719.08	2663.09	3055.99	3055.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	40454.22	40454.22	0.00	10464.11	10464.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7028.11	10304.04	10304.04	7950.17	2353.87	2353.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Manipur	1974.23	1974.23	0.00	448.43	448.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	314.00	799.30	399.65	399.65	399.65	399.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	977.95	977.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	469.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	3550.10	3550.10	0.00	641.66	641.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	358.74	514.74	0.00	514.74	514.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	1682.91	1682.91	0.00	419.06	419.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	284.53	269.06	269.06	0.00	269.06	269.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	7898.26	7898.26	0.00	1650.75	1650.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	850.40	2083.28	2083.28	641.58	1441.70	1441.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	1775.73	1775.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2275.11	2275.11	56.98	2218.13	2218.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	9866.91	9866.91	0.00	2932.96	2932.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2260.47	4187.60	4187.60	3506.88	680.72	680.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	611.08	611.08	0.00	194.84	194.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.40	44.84	44.84	0.00	44.84	44.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	22711.44	22711.44	0.00	4267.63	4267.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6346.09	6346.09	3173.04	3173.05	3173.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	2133.43	2133.43	0.00	224.25	224.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.85	523.81	523.81	0.00	523.81	523.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttarakhand	2162.89	2162.89	0.00	546.34	546.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	583.96	583.96	247.32	336.64	336.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	44058.74	44058.74	0.00	7224.67	7224.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11119.01	11119.01	4248.55	6870.46	6870.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	West Bengal	12365.73	12365.73	0.00	2169.31	2169.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.02	5764.81	5764.81	3544.98	2219.83	2219.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	A & N Islands	361.49	361.49	0.00	18.75	18.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.75	23.34	23.34	9.17	14.17	14.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	783.20	783.20	0.00	39.26	39.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.13	147.13	7.43	139.70	139.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	386.69	386.69	0.00	8.79	8.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.79	17.30	8.65	0.00	8.65	8.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	243.28	243.28	192.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	430.14	430.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	350.00	175.00	0.00	175.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	1150.94	1150.94	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	150.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		277843.51	277616.75	226.76	58149.79	58149.79	41425.41	16724.38	78250.00	77883.10	39337.30	56288.44	38545.80	39337.30	56288.44	39337.30	56288.44	39337.30	56288.44	39337.30	56288.44	39337.30	56288.44	39337.30	56288.44	39337.30



सत्यमेव जयते

Alapan Bandyopadhyay

Do. No. 24-S/M-A

Dear Sir

Kindly refer to your D.O. No. K-14011/3/2011-UPA dated 3rd January, 2012 in connection with the launching of a 'National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)' in the 12th Five Year Plan duly revising the guidelines of existing SJSRY Scheme. Subsequently, one day National Consultation on "Mission Mode Approach to Urban Livelihoods" was held on 24th January, 2012 and suggestions based on the draft concept note on NULM was given. While appreciating the initiatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to address the skill, livelihoods and other issues of urban poor with a Mission Mode Approach within framework of building community institutions and empowerment, especially among women, some more suggestions based on the lessons from the implementation of SJSRY in the State are appended below for your kind consideration:-

1. The existing CDS structure has struck deep roots in the State of West Bengal over the years and has developed as an institution of eradication of urban poverty in a holistic manner. It may be considered that this structure, for all practical purposes may not be disturbed and replaced by the proposed SHG based structure. In order to avoid confusion among the poor stakeholders who are by now well conversant with the CDS structure.
2. While engagement of NGOs may give an impetus in the formation of SHGs, the decision regarding their selection and area of operation should be left to the State/SLNA. Moreover in order to ensure proper nursing of the groups so formed, financial assistance to the NGOs may be extended in three phases covering period of around 18 months. It may also be taken into consideration that the relation between CDS and NGO should be complimentary in nature, but not competitive. CDS members may also be motivated to act as facilitators which in the long run will help in their capacity building.
3. It is observed that there is a partial departure in the proposed guideline of NULM from the earlier guidelines of SJSRY, wherein APL members upto a certain limit have been proposed to be inducted in the SHGs. In this

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Dated: 29.3.2012

f/c



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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
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connection, attention is drawn to revise the guideline accordingly so as to ensure that the groups are primarily composed of BPL members and only the BPL members can be made eligible for selection/election of office bearers.

4. A grading exercise for the SHG groups need to be incorporated along with specified maturity period for availing bank loan.
5. It may be considered that the SHG groups may be provided with both capital and interest subsidy instead of either of them.
6. It may further be considered that eligible population criteria for technical support may be lowered to 1 lakh plus cities instead of proposed 3 lakh plus cities as per 2011 census.
7. Lastly, in order to avoid the confusion regarding wage employment and self employment based training courses, maximum training cost should be fixed at Rs. 15,000/- per trainee for both the categories.

with regard,

Yours sincerely,

Alapan

(Alapan Bandyopadhyay)

Dr. P.K. Mohanty
Addl. Secretary & Mission Director (JNNURM)
Government of India
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Room No. 116, G. Wing, NBO Bldg.
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 011.



DRAFT

Government of West Bengal

Municipal Affairs Department

Writers' Buildings, Kolkata - 700 001

No. _____

Dated : March _____, 2012

Alapan Bandyopadhyay
Principal Secretary

Dear

Kindly refer to your D.O. No. K-14011/3/2011-UPA dated 3rd January, 2012 in connection with the launching of a 'National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)' in the 12th Five Year Plan duly revising the guidelines of existing SJSRY Scheme. Subsequently, one day National Consultation on "Mission Mode Approach to Urban Livelihoods" was held on 24th January, 2012 and suggestions based on the draft concept note on NULM was given. The Hon'ble Minister-in-Charge, Municipal Affairs Department & Urban Development Department, Government of West Bengal in his speech in Second Meeting of Subcommittee of National Development Council held on 6th February, 2012 at New Delhi also highlighted, among others, the importance of eradication of urban poverty through formulation of NULM and extending technical support to all urban local bodies of the State. While appreciating the initiatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to address the skill, livelihoods and other issues of urban poor with a Mission Mode Approach within framework of building community institutions and empowerment, especially among women, some more suggestions based on the lessons from the implementation of SJSRY in the State are appended below for your kind consideration:

1. The existing CDS structure has struck deep roots in the State over the years and captures various dimensions of urban poverty in a holistic manner. This structure for all practical purposes may not be disturbed and replaced by the SHG based structures, otherwise, this may create confusion among the stakeholders who are by now well conversant with the present three-tier community structure i.e. CDS/ NHC/NHG. Also like existing practice only the CDS may be a register society instead of all three-tiers of Community Structures as suggested.
2. As proposed in the NULM Guidelines, the engagement of NGOs/CBOs/ Facilitators etc. may give an impetus in the formation of SHGs, and their federation and promoting financial inclusion of SHG members etc., but the decision regarding their selection and area of operation may be left to the State. Moreover, in order to ensure

proper nurturing of the groups so formed, financial assistance to the NGOs/CBOs etc. may be extended in three phases covering a total period of around 18 months. In addition, CDS members may also be motivated to act as facilitators which in the long run will help in their capacity building.

3. Though in a slight departure from the earlier guidelines of SJSRY, in NULM, APL members up to a certain limit can be inducted in the SHGs, it should be ensured that the groups are primarily composed of BPL members (not less than 70%) and only the BPL members are eligible for selection/ election of office bearers.
4. Under the proposed guideline of NULM, subsidy on interest rate above 7% will be available on bank loans availed by SHGs from mainstream financial institution based on prompt repayment, but both interest subsidy and capital subsidy can not be availed. In lieu of that SHG groups may be allowed to avail both capital subsidy and interest subsidy.
5. It has been proposed for City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) for cities and towns with more than 3 lakh population and District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) for cities and towns having less than 3 lakh populations. Since most of the cities and towns in West Bengal are having less than 3 lakh population, a sizeable number of small and medium towns having very little or no technical expertise to implement the programme in mission mode, it may be considered to cover all the cities and towns under CMMU, or otherwise it may be considered to cover all the cities and towns having population 1 lakh or more as per 2011 Census. The proposed DMMU can play more supervisory role for implementation of programme among the ULBs of the District.
6. Under the proposed component "Employment through Skill Trainee and Placement (EST & P)", it has been indicated that cost per trainee not to exceed Rs. 12,000/- for skill training under self employment and Rs. 15,000/- under wage employment. Instead, it may be considered to provide training cost of maximum Rs. 15,000/- per trainee for both skill training under self employment and wage employment to simplify the process of selection of trainees as placement is done after successful completion of training either through self employment and wage employment.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Alapan Bandyopadhyay)

Dr. P.K. Mohanty
Addl. Secretary & Mission Director (JNNURM)
Government of India
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Room No. 116, G. Wing, NBO Bldg
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 011



Dr. P. K. Mohanty

Addl. Secretary & Mission Director (Jnnurms)

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9.1.12
20 (SD) / Adm (L-Pal)
भारत सरकार
आवास और शहरी गरीबी
उपशान्त मंत्रालय
1 (10.1)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING &
URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
Room No. 116, G Wing, NBO Bldg.
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011

DO. No. 14011/3/2011-UPA
Dated 3rd January, 2012

Dear Atapam,

JSA (SD)
19/1/12

As you are aware, the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the only centrally sponsored urban poverty alleviation scheme being implemented by Government of India since 1997 with a view to alleviating poverty through provision of gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor. The scheme was restructured in 2009 and presently has the following 5 key elements: (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP), (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP), (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) and (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN).

2. Lessons from the implementation of SJSRY suggest that to make a sustained impact on urban poverty, the skill and livelihoods concerns of the urban poor would need to be addressed with a Mission Mode approach within a framework of building community institutions and empowerment, especially of women. In order to focus policy and programmatic attention to the issues of urban livelihoods in a structured manner, this Ministry has envisaged the launching of a 'National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)' in the 12th Five Year Plan duly revising the guidelines of existing SJSRY scheme. NULM would be target-oriented with specific focus on the primary issues pertaining to urban poverty such as skill up-gradation, entrepreneurship development and employment creation through opportunities of wage employment and self-employment opened up by the emerging urban markets and convergence of programmes of various Ministries and State Governments focusing on occupational, social and residential vulnerabilities of the urban poor. A base document on the same has been prepared and enclosed for your comments and suggestions.

Spld (J)
19/1/12


Contd..2/-

Dr SUDA
has kindly
16/1/12

3. I would like to inform that to discuss various issues and the contours of the proposed National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is organizing an one day National Consultation on "Mission Mode Approach to Urban Livelihoods" on 24th January, 2012 in Hall No. 3, Vigyan Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi-11, 9.00 A.M onwards. I look forward to your esteemed participation and expert insight into the deliberations. A line in confirmation to your participation in the Consultation would be highly appreciated. The nodal officer for the conference will be Shri D.S. Negi, OSD (JNNURM) & Director (NBO), Tel. No. 011-23061692, M-098685-11644, email:dpsnegi2000@yahoo.co.in.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

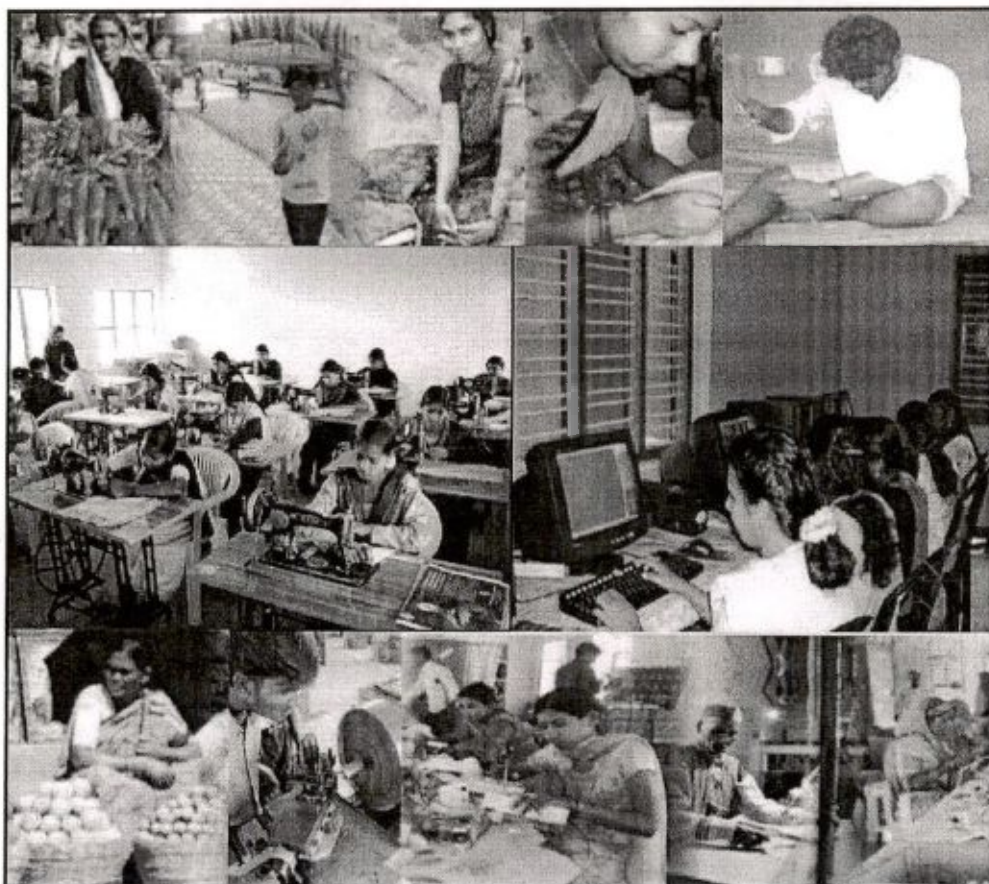

(Dr. P.K. Mohanty)

Shri Alapan Bandhyopadhyay
Secretary (Municipal Affairs),
Govt. of West Bengal,
Writers Building,
Kolkata-700001

National Urban Livelihoods Mission

Draft Concept Note

Dated: 3rd January 2012



Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Government of India
New Delhi

I Introduction

1.1. Economic development and urbanisation are closely linked. Cities in India are emerging as the country's engines of economic growth, with a contribution of more than 60 per cent to GDP. India's urban population is now 377 million (Census of India, 2011). This represents a 31 per cent increase from 2001 when urban population was 286 million. Despite the robust economic growth at the national level, the number of the urban poor has steadily increased in recent decades. Estimated at 81 million in 2004-05 (NSSO, 61st Round), the urban poor represented about 26 per cent of the urban population in India. Many of them are subject to deplorable living conditions in slums and squatter settlements. The slum population in the country is estimated at 93 million in 2011. In addition to the substantive magnitude of the number of urban poor and slum dwellers, a key concern is the rising headcount of the urban poor. The number of urban poor is estimated to have increased during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05 by about 4 million.

1.2. Data from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 50th and 61st Rounds reveals that the Gini ratio of urban consumption distribution (that ranges from 0 with perfect equality to 1 with perfect inequality) increased from 0.34 in 1993-94 to 0.38 in 2004-05, widening the divide between the rich and the poor in cities. The per capita expenditure of the bottom 20

percent of urban households increased at a slower pace than that of the middle 60 percent or top 20 percent. Between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the share of the bottom 20 percent of urban households in total consumption expenditure decreased by 0.78 percentage point; from 8.04 per cent in 1993-94 to 7.26 per cent in 2004-05. In contrast, the share of the top 20 per cent of urban households in total consumption expenditure increased by 2.47 percentage points - from 42.81 percent in 1993-94 to 45.28 percent in 2004-05. The data reflects increasing divide between the rich and the poor in cities.

1.3. Urban poverty is multi-dimensional. The urban poor face multiple deprivations - inadequate access to affordable housing, basic civic services like water, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, roads, street lighting, health care, education and social security, and livelihoods opportunities. The dimensions of urban poverty can be divided into three categories: (i) residential vulnerability (access to land, shelter, basic services, etc.); (ii) social vulnerability (deprivations related to factors like gender, age and social stratification, lack of social protection, inadequate voice and participation in governance structures, etc.) and (iii) occupational vulnerability (precarious livelihoods, dependence on informal sector for employment and earnings, lack of job security, poor working conditions, etc.). These

vulnerabilities are inter-related. Amongst the urban poor, there are sections subject to greater vulnerability in terms of the above classification; these include women, children, the aged, SCs, STs, minorities and differently-abled persons who deserve attention on a priority basis.

1.4. The Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganized Sector by the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector brought out in August 2007 (NCEUS, 2007) reveals that in 2004-05, out of India's total workforce, 92 percent worked in the informal economy – in unorganized enterprises or households, excluding regular workers with social security benefits, and in the formal sector without any employment/ social security benefits provided by the employer. The urban informal sector comprises a large part of the unorganized non-agriculture sector. The proportion of non-agriculture workers in the unorganized sector rose from 32 percent in 1999-2000 to 36 per cent in 2004-05. Out of total workers in the non-agriculture sector, 72 percent were in the unorganized sector in 2004-05 as against 68 percent in 1999-2000. 63 percent of the unorganized workers in non-agriculture sector were self-employed, 17 percent were regular workers and 20 percent belonged to casual categories.

1.5. The total employment in the Indian economy increased from 397 million in 1999-2000 (NSSO 55th Round) to 457 million in 2004-05 (NSSO 61st Round). This increase of 60

million has been solely of an informal kind. Out of this, 52.3 million occurred in the informal or unorganized sector, while the increase in employment in the organized sector was only 7.5 million. However, this increase has been entirely informal in nature, i.e. without job or social security. Thus, not only has there been an informalisation of the Indian economy but also an informalisation of the formal sector. The data underscores the size and significance of the informal economy or unorganized sector in India.

1.6. Out of the unorganized sector workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in 2004-05, about 73.4 percent had educational attainment level of middle class or below, while 37.4 percent were illiterate or below primary school level. For females, the figures were 84.1 and 54.7 percent respectively. In urban areas, 65.6 percent of the unorganized sector non-agricultural workers were having education of middle class or below. The figure for urban females was 77.8 percent with 49.3 percent being illiterate or below primary. Low levels of education and skill in the unorganized sector workers have resulted in their inability to access the opportunities offered by emerging markets. This underscores the criticality of skills up-gradation for better livelihoods opportunities in urban areas.

1.7. There is a high congruence between the informal economy and poverty. The NCEUS Report (2007) reveals that at the end of 2004-05, about 77 percent of the total population in the country were living below Rs. 20 per day and constituted

most of India's informal economy. About 79 percent of the informal or unorganized workers belonged to this poor and vulnerable group, with the figure at 90 percent for casual workers. These workers had no legal protection of job or working conditions or social security. They lived in abject poverty, excluded from the impressive gains from the economic reforms and liberalisation that ushered in from 1992-93. The bulk of the urban poor find their livelihood in the informal economy; between 94 percent and 98 percent of informal sector workers fall into the vulnerable group category. The number of the urban poor engaged in informal activities is so large that even a small improvement in the productivity of this segment of population through skill up-gradation can make a huge impact on GDP, leading to inclusive growth.

1.8. In the above background, livelihoods issues, especially skill development for market-based employment as well as self-employment of the informal or unorganised sector workers, who constitute the bulk of the urban poor, is critical and of immediate importance. Urban poverty is different from rural poverty; urban poverty alleviation programmes need to be skills and credit access-based. Urban poverty being multi-

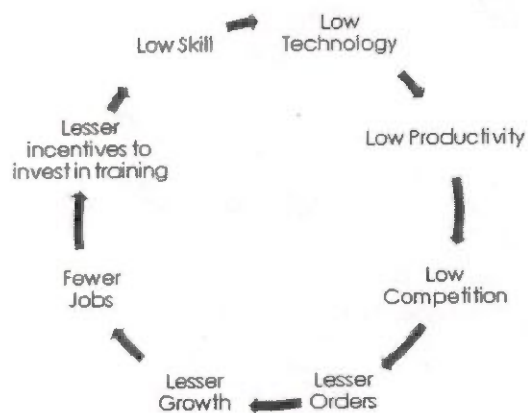
dimensional, various vulnerabilities faced by the poor in cities and towns: occupational, residential and social need to be addressed simultaneously in a comprehensive and integrated manner with a targeted focus on the vulnerable groups so that a definitive impact can be made on ground. It is within this context that a mission-mode approach to urban livelihoods is considered necessary in the form of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). This document sets forth the features of the NULM; the mission statement, values, and strategy of NULM; the mission components; and mission organisation structure.

II Need for a Mission Mode Approach to Urban Livelihoods

2.1. The Government's approach to livelihoods of the poor has, thus far, been scheme-based. Most of the programmes focusing on livelihoods have targeted rural areas; only under a limited number of schemes has there been a partial targeting of the urban poor. Of these, only Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) – with components of Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP), Urban Wage Employment Programmes (UWEP), Skills Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and Community Development Network (CDN), has focused exclusively on urban poor livelihoods since 1997, albeit with significant funding constraints, have led to serious impediments in addressing the critical concerns of urban poverty comprehensively.

2.2. The inadequate allocation and focus on the livelihoods issues of the urban poor has led to a vicious cycle of low skill economy (see Diagram 1).

Diagram 1



2.3. As per the Approach Paper for the 11th Five Year Plan, referring to data collected in the 60th Round NSS, only 3 percent of the rural youth (15-29 years) and 6 percent of the urban youth have gone through any kind of vocational training. Hence, vocational education and skills training to enable the urban poor and migrant rural poor to access market opportunities for jobs are bound to be critical for achieving the targets of urban poverty reduction.

2.4. Livelihood of the urban poor, however, is set to get its due focus in the upcoming 12th Five Year Plan. The Approach Paper for the 12th Five Year Plan has identified, as part of its strategy, one of its key priority areas the task of addressing "the basic needs of the urban poor who are largely employed in the informal sector and suffer from multiple deprivations and vulnerabilities that include lack of access to basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, health care, education,

social security and decent housing." (Planning Commission, 2011)

2.5. Additionally, in its report, the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums and Basic Services in the context of the formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan has stated that livelihoods and skill development of the occupationally vulnerable among the urban poor ought to be accorded top priority in the 12th Five Year Plan. In particular, the report emphasises three key focus areas – first, a continued focus on micro-enterprise and skill development for the urban poor, second a mandatory creation / allocation of spaces within city-boundaries for the lives and work of the urban poor, and finally, appropriate corrective legislative action to ensure that the rights of the urban poor to a productive livelihoods are guaranteed. In particular, the Working Group recommended a 'mission-mode' approach to urban livelihoods. The suggestion has been accepted by the Steering Committee on Urbanization for the 12th Five Year Plan set up by Planning Commission.

2.6. As the nodal Ministry for urban poverty alleviation, in order to focus policy and programmatic attention on the issue of urban livelihoods in a structured way, the M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has envisaged to launch a '**National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)**'. This will replace the existing SJSRY from the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan. NULM would be target-oriented with specific focus on the primary issues pertaining to urban poverty such as skill up-gradation,

entrepreneurship development and employment creation through wage employment and self-employment opportunities opened up by the emerging markets in urban areas. It will adopt a Mission approach.

2.7. The implementation of NULM in a Mission mode is essential as it will:

- A. Shift focus from the present allocation-based strategy and distribution of funds to a demand-driven paradigm that provides flexibility to States to formulate their own livelihoods-based State urban poverty reduction strategies and city/town action plans for poverty reduction;
- B. Address livelihoods concerns of the urban poor in convergence with programmes to tackle the multiple vulnerabilities of the urban poor: occupational, residential and social;
- C. Make States and cities/towns focus on tangible outcomes, time-bound targets and monitor the achievement of such targets so linked to specific poverty outcomes;
- D. Facilitate the building of key institutions of the poor and their capacity so that they can implement programmes by themselves with support provided by Government, civil society and other partners;
- E. Address the key structural deficiencies observed in the implementation of the present SJSRY, especially the lack of

dedicated manpower and professionalism in implementation at the Central, State and City/Town levels; and

- F. Enable steady movement to the ultimate objective that the urban poor drive their own agenda to come out of the clutches of poverty and sustain their own livelihoods.

III. NULM: Mission Principles, Values, Objectives and Approach

3.1. The core belief of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is that the poor are entrepreneurial and have innate desire to come out of poverty. The challenge is to unleash their capabilities to generate meaningful and sustainable livelihoods. The first step in this process is motivating the urban poor to form their own institutions. They and their institutions need to be provided sufficient capacity so that they can manage the external environment, access finance, expand their skills, enterprises and assets. This requires continuous and carefully designed handholding support. An external, dedicated and sensitive support structure, from the national level to the city and community levels, is required to induce social mobilisation, institution building and livelihoods promotion.

3.2. Strong institutional platforms of the poor support them to build up their own human, social, financial and other resources. This enables them to access their rights, entitlements, opportunities and services, both from the public and private sectors. The social mobilisation process enhances solidarity, voice and bargaining power of the poor. These processes enable them to pursue viable livelihoods based on leveraging their own resources, skills and preferences. Thus, they can come out of abject poverty and not fall back into a vicious cycle. NULM believes that the

programme can be scaled up in a time bound manner, only if it is driven by the poor and their institutions.

NULM Mission

3.3. The mission of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is:

"To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor".

Guiding Principles

3.4. The guiding principles of NULM are:

- a. The urban poor have a strong desire to improve their quality of life and come out of the clutches of poverty. They have the innate capacity to do so. However, key enablers empowering them to take positive action in this direction are missing;
- b. Social mobilisation and building strong institutions of the poor in urban areas are critical for unleashing their innate capabilities. For this, an external, dedicated and sensitive support structure is essential so as to catalyse social mobilization, institution-building and

- empowerment process of the poor;
- c. Access to livelihoods enhancement opportunities through information, knowledge, skills training, tools, infrastructure, credit, marketing, collective effort, etc., security of tenure, shelter and basic services enable the urban poor to gain access to improved living conditions, sustainable livelihoods and come out of poverty.
 - d. NULM would aim at universalisation of coverage of the urban poor in access to skills development and credit facilities. It will strive on demand for skills training of the urban poor for market-based jobs and self-employment, facilitating easy access to credit through measures such as a credit guarantee scheme/credit cards etc.
 - e. NULM believes that convergence with policies, programmes and schemes of other Ministries/State Governments/Urban Local Bodies dealing with skills, livelihoods, entrepreneurship development, social assistance, etc. is crucial to the success of the Mission. It will strive to enable the urban poor, including slum-dwellers, street vendors, etc. to access the opportunities made available through different schemes in a convergent manner.

Values

- 3.5. The Mission will espouse the following values:
- a. Ownership and key role of the urban poor and their institutions in all stages – community needs

- assessment survey, planning, programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- b. Inclusion of the vulnerable sections of the urban poor in all programmes and processes – equity to the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups of the urban society;
 - c. Transparency in programme design and implementation, including institution-building and capacity strengthening; proactive disclosure at all levels and stages;
 - d. Mutual accountability of government functionaries and the community;
 - e. Partnerships with industry and other stakeholders; and
 - f. Community self-reliance, self-dependence, self-help and mutual-help.

Objectives

- 3.6. The central objective of NULM is to reduce poverty among the urban poor through the promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and wage employment opportunities, leading to increased income on a sustainable basis. NULM will adopt a five-pronged strategy:
- i. Enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the urban poor;
 - ii. Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
 - iii. Training for and support to the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor – self and group;

- iv. Ensuring linkages to shelter, basic services and empowerment to promote sustainable approaches to poverty alleviation; and
- v. Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes.

In the long run, NULM is expected to ensure broad-based inclusive growth and reduce disparities across communities, sectors and regions.

3.7. Other objectives of the Mission include:

- a. To achieve inclusion of the urban poor and the vulnerable sections as an integral and valued part of the urban society and economy;
- b. To build capacity and skills at the bottom of the pyramid in emerging industry and service sectors, offering value-added, new employment opportunities in association with the private sector, wherever possible, and thereby also alleviating the skill shortages of the industry and service sectors;
- c. To organise the urban poor through formation of occupation-based and neighbourhood level collectives/institutions founded on self-help principle and federate them at slum and ward/zone/town/city levels to address livelihoods as well as social development concerns;
- d. To promote more equitable access of the urban poor to shelter and basic services such as water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, electricity, roads, transport, etc., and

converge livelihoods with other programmes;

- e. To promote financial inclusion by facilitating easy access of the urban poor to financial services such as savings, credit, insurance, money transfers and pensions;
- f. Enable the urban poor to exercise voice in governance structures and decision-making processes.

Approach

3.8. Towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the urban poor, NULM will attempt to harnesses their innate capabilities, focusing on a community-to-community learning approach, complementing them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, infrastructure, finance and collectivisation) to deal with the rapidly changing external world. The Mission is conscious of the fact that livelihoods activities are varied; and hence, it intends to work on three pillars – 'enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor'; 'building skills for the job opportunities offered by growing urban economies'; and 'nurturing self-employment and entrepreneurship'.

3.9. NULM further recognises that dedicated support structures help in strengthening the institutional platforms of the poor. These platforms, with support from their accumulated human and social capital, offer a variety of livelihoods services to their members across the value-chains of key products and services of the poor. These include: finance and capital, production and

productivity enhancement, covering technology, knowledge, skills, inputs, infrastructure, market linkages etc.

3.10. The urban BPL youth would be offered skill development training under NULM after counselling and matching their aptitude with job requirements and placed in remunerative jobs. Self-employed and entrepreneurially-oriented poor would be provided the requisite skills and financial linkages. They would be nurtured to establish and grow with micro-enterprises. The platforms of the poor will offer space for convergence and partnership with a variety of stakeholders, including the civil society. The organisation of the poor, through their institutions, would reduce transaction costs to individual members, make their livelihoods more viable and accelerate their journey out of poverty and deprivation. They will also facilitate empowerment of the urban poor and access to basic civic services, shelter, benefits available under various programmes and schemes and voice in governance structures and decision-making processes.

IV. Proposed Components of NULM

4.1. NULM seeks to bring about a fundamental systemic reform in the paradigm of urban development, in general and urban poverty alleviation, in particular. This is through mainstreaming the role of the community, community organizations and institutions of the poor to promote livelihoods opportunities through self and wage employment, while ensuring convergence with shelter and provision of basic services. However, simultaneous or uniform changes across all States in India would not be feasible. Therefore, it is envisaged to make NULM a State-specific intervention with flexibility to States for up-scaling in due course. Apart from creating an enabling environment in States, the institutional capacities at Central, State, District and City/Urban Local Body levels would be suitably strengthened to understand, adapt and implement the NULM to produce significant outcomes as part of an overall strategy for urban poverty reduction. NULM will be implemented in convergence with Rajiv Awas Yojana, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and social sector development programmes of Ministries and States.

4.2. NULM will have the following components:

A. Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID) with sub-components:

- i. Building Community Institutions - SHGs and their Federations;

- ii. Universal Financial Inclusion; and
- iii. Revolving Fund Support to SHGs and their Federations.

B. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) with sub-components:

- i. Technical Support at National, State, District and City Levels;
- ii. Service Centres/Aadhar Kendras at City Level; and
- iii. Training and Other Capacity Building Support.

C. Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)

- i. Skills Training for Self-Employment;
- ii. Skills Training & Placement for Wage Employment;
- iii. Innovative & Special Projects.

D. Self-employment Programme (SEP):

- i. Individual Enterprises (SEP-I);
- ii. Group Enterprises (SEP-G); and
- iii. Technology, Marketing and Other Support.

Component 1: Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)

4.3. The mobilisation of urban poor households to form their own institutions is an important investment for an effective and sustainable poverty reduction programme. NULM envisages universal mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit-

based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives. At least one member from each urban poor household, identified through Socio-economic Survey, preferably a woman, should be brought under the Self-Help Group network in a time-bound manner. The minimum number of members for a SHG will be 5, but preferably 10-15. The SHG may or may not be registered. NULM envisages that on priority slums in a city/town will be covered under the SHG programme, covering both notified and non-notified slums. The thrift-based groups will serve as a support system for the poorest to meet their financial and social needs. These groups have been found to be particularly useful to the assetless and landless urban poor to reduce the exploitative influence of moneylenders over them. Crucial investments in social mobilisation and institution development would optimize the impact of livelihoods programmes.

4.4. NULM would lay particular emphasis on the mobilisation of vulnerable sections like SCs, STs, minorities, woman-headed households, persons with disability, landless, migrant labourers, street vendors etc. NULM firmly recognizes that investing in poverty alleviation programmes without making suitable investments in social mobilization and institution-building would not result in the desired poverty reduction outcomes.

4.5. Like SJSRY, NULM will rest on the foundation of promoting urban poverty alleviation and livelihoods development through community mobilization from the grassroots level,

women's empowerment and development. It will rely on establishing and nurturing community organizations and structures that will facilitate sustained urban poverty alleviation. This will make the livelihoods activities far more sustainable by creating collectives of women, which will form a network to sustain their activities. NULM envisages close partnerships with the civil society in social mobilisation and community development.

4.6. Under SJSRY, the targeted poor are first mobilised as Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs). These are typically a group of 15-20 women living in the same contiguous area. The Neighbourhood Groups are federated at the slum level as Neighbourhood Committee (NHC). The NHCs are further federated at the Municipality level as Community Development Society (CDS). NULM envisages that Thrift and Credit would be the main activity of NHG, which would be organized as Self-Help Group (SHG). These Thrift and Credit Groups, once matured, could take up small enterprises at Group level or Individual levels with credit facilitation from the banks. The SHGs will federate at the Slum/Ward level into Slum/Ward Level Federation – Area Level Federation (ALF). Area Level Federations are to be further federated at the Zonal/Town/City level as Town or City Level Federation (TLF). Where considered appropriate, cities/towns may organise ward level (rather than slum level) and zone level (rather than city/town level) federations. The existing area-based structures created under SJSRY – NHG, NHC

and CDS may be suitably transformed into self-help based structures – SHG, ALF and TLF. The ALF and TLF need to be registered. NULM will aim at strengthening all types of institutions of the urban poor in a partnership mode.

4.7. Under NULM, bank linkages for T&CS/SHG will be promoted for sustenance of the system and self-reliance in the long term through SHG-Bank Linkage programme. Necessary engagement with banks will be undertaken with the help of support professionals/NGOs/CBOs etc.

4.8. Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID) will have three sub-components: (i) Building Community Institutions: SHGs and their Federations; (ii) Universal Financial Inclusion; and (iii) Revolving Fund Support to SHGs and their Federations.

Sub-Component 1.1 – Building Community Institutions: SHGs and their Federations

4.9. For catalysing the formation of SHGs and their federations, promoting financial inclusion of SHG members, NGOs/CBOs/Facilitators/Animators will be engaged with slum/ward as the unit. Support of self-help and mutual help promoting institutions in both Government and Civil Society sectors will be solicited. Rs. 5,000 per SHG will be available for NGOs/CBOs / Facilitators/Animators, etc. under NULM towards group formation and development, basic financial inclusion, including bank linkages, and establishing links to ULBs and schemes related to social,

occupational and residential vulnerabilities. This amount will be made available for support to SHGs over a period of 18 months. Urban Local Bodies are free to engage institutions/agencies on a 'whole slum' or ward basis rather than on a SHG basis, subject to Rs.5,000 being the ceiling limit per SHG. Further guidelines in this regard will be issued by the NULM Mission Directorate.

Sub-Component 1.2 – Universal Financial Inclusion

4.10. NULM aims to achieve universal financial inclusion, beyond basic banking services, covering all urban poor households, SHGs and their federations. On one hand, it will promote financial literacy among the urban poor and provide support through Revolving Fund. On the other, it will coordinate with the financial sector to encourage the use of ICT-based technologies, financial correspondents and community facilitators like "Bank Mitras". It will also make effort for universal coverage of the urban poor under insurance against the loss of life, health and assets. In particular, NULM will try to cover urban poor households under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and similar programmes.

4.11. SHGs will be eligible for subsidy on interest above 7 percent per annum on loans availed from banks based on prompt repayment. This subsidy would be available till a member accesses credit through repeat cumulative loaning upto Rs.200,000 per household. Interest subsidy would not be applicable when a SHG avails capital subsidy,

say for group enterprise. However, interest subsidy could be availed by a SHG when a fresh loan after repaying the capital subsidy-linked loan is taken. Further guidelines for availing interest subsidy will be issued by the Mission Directorate from time to time.

4.12. Registration of SHGs may be encouraged. Federations of SHGs / T&CS at the area / ward / zone / city levels – ALF and TLF – will need to be registered for channelization of the revolving fund, bank credit, etc.

4.13. Bank linkages will be accorded high priority under NULM. SHGs will be encouraged to avail bank credit on the basis of their performance for their requirements. Flexibility is available to States / UTs for the involvement of financial institutions.

Sub-Component 1.3 – Revolving Fund Support to SHGs and their Federations

4.14. A Revolving Fund support to the tune of Rs.10,000 will be provided to SHGs with more than 70 per cent BPL members and those which have not availed such support earlier. Similarly, a Revolving Fund support of Rs.50,000 would be available to a registered Slum/Ward Level Federation (ALF) and Rs.100,000 to a registered Zonal/Town/City Level Federation (TLF) for sustaining their activities.

4.15. SHGs under NULM will be eligible for Revolving Fund support that can be towards corpus not earlier than one year after its formation. In other words, only such

a body, in existence and functioning for at least one year, shall be eligible for benefit of the Revolving Fund. The decision of whether a group has been in existence and functioning for more than one year shall be taken on the basis of examination of the records of the group as regards the number of meetings held, the collections made from members towards group savings, the regularity of collection, the role of the group in capacity building / training of its members, etc. Suitable criteria will be prescribed by the Mission Directorate at the national level regarding eligibility of SHGs and their federations to avail Revolving Fund support. Guidelines will also be issued on the areas/activities where Revolving Fund by SHGs and their federations can be utilised.

Component 2: Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)

4.16. NULM envisages that the urban poor are equipped with the requisite skills and capacity for organizing them, creating and managing their own institutions, linking up with banks, markets and government agencies, managing their own business, promoting self-help and mutual help, enhancing own credit-worthiness, demanding tenure security, physical and social services and participating in decision-making structures/processes, etc. Accordingly, a multi-pronged approach is contemplated under NULM for continuous capacity building of targeted families – SHGs and their federations/collectives,

government functionaries at Central, State and City/Town levels, bankers, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders. Particular emphasis would be placed on engaging and equipping Community Organizers/community resource persons/professionals/civil society organisations for capacity building of the Self-Help Groups and linking them and their federations to Urban Local Bodies, government programmes and schemes.

4.17. A key objective of the Capacity Building and Training component is to transform the role of the M/o HUPA and State Agencies in charge of urban poverty alleviation into providers of high quality technical assistance in the fields of livelihoods promotion and poverty alleviation. NULM will create national and state pools of professionals to support the implementation of programmes for the poor. It is also envisaged that all cities with a population of more than 300,000 as per 2011 Census (numbering 154 in the country covering about 55 percent of total urban population), will be provided with technical support at city level so that they can implement programmes independently with support for the State Mission Management Unit.

4.18. The CB&T component will include the sub-components of:

- i. Technical Support at National, State, District and City levels;
- ii. Service Centres/Aadhar Kendras at City/Town level; and
- iii. Support for Training and other Capacity Building Programmes, including Immersion and Exposure visits.

Guidelines will be issued by the Mission Directorate for implementation of the above-mentioned sub-components.

Sub-Component 2.1 - Technical Support at National, State and City Levels

4.19. The objective of this sub-component is to establish timely and high quality technical assistance at Central, State, District and City levels for rolling out and implementing NULM. This would be achieved by establishing teams of high quality professionals at various levels and institutionalizing partnerships with resource institutions/agencies, public and private sectors considering their domain expertise and experience, for providing technical assistance to cities and towns in various thematic areas such as urban poverty alleviation, skills and livelihoods, social development and convergence, community mobilisation, credit, marketing, research and training, social audit, MIS etc. Task and theme based teams called National/State/City Livelihoods Teams would be established to meet the specific technical support needs. These mobile teams would be drawn from out of a pool of resource persons in the National Mission Management Unit (NMMU)/State Mission Management Unit (SMMU)/District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) for cities/towns with less than 300,000 population as per 2011 Census/City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) for the rest of the cities, resource institutions, agencies etc., hired on retainer basis through a transparent selection process to be followed.

4.20. In the initial phase of implementation, dedicated technical assistance to States would be provided to facilitate their compliance with NULM framework. This would include support for setting-up SMMU/DMMU/CMMU (in cities with more than 300,000 population), staffing with good quality livelihood and programme management professionals and developing efficient institutional systems like HR, MIS, financial management, procurement, and social management. Technical support would also be provided to the States/Cities to undertake comprehensive situational analysis to capture various dimensions of urban poverty in the State/Cities. This would help States to prioritize interventions and resources while formulating State/City Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy/Action Plans. Specific technical assistance products in each of programmatic themes would be offered to provide implementation support to States/Cities for achieving NULM outcomes.

Sub-Component 2.2 – Service Centres/Aadhar Kendras at City/Town Level

4.21. The informal sector has traditionally been a source of service provider for the middle and higher income groups in cities/towns through the provision of services such as domestic help, security, gardening, construction, plumbing, carpentry, electrical work, health care-related work, etc. However, matching demand for such work with the supply of services is the key

to the long-term sustenance of any urban livelihoods initiative.

4.22. NULM will establish Service Centres or Aadhar Kendras, which will act as "one-stop shop" for those seeking services from the informal sector as well as for the urban poor promoting their services and products or seeking information relating to employment and training. Aadhar Kendras can also act as information, facilitation and counselling centres, where the poor can access information on market demand/placement opportunities and skills training programmes offered by reputed institutions, including IITs, NITs, industry associations, engineering colleges, management institutes, foundations and other reputed agencies run by the Government, private or voluntary organisations and industry associations to secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. For those seeking to establish and sustain self-employment ventures, the Aadhar Kendras can also facilitate necessary guidance and counselling support. They can also be used for imparting training on basic skills such as life skills, language skills and computer skills. Further, they can be used as demonstration/sale outlets for products manufactured by the self-employed urban poor. The beneficiaries registered with Aadhar Kendras for offering services to citizens will be issued Identity Cards by the Urban Local Body at the time of registration.

4.23. The number of Aadhar Kendras in a city will depend on demand. NULM envisages that one

Aadhar Kendra be set up at zonal/city level to cater to a population of about 100,000 persons. To start with, Aadhar Kendras may be established in cities with a population more than 300,000 as per the 2011 Census. The central support for each centre would be limited to Rs. 5 lakhs subject to State/Urban Local Body making building available. This amount can be used for rent (where building is not available), furniture, basic training facilities and equipment like computers, product demonstration outlets, telephone and other operational expenses, including staffing support on contract basis for 2 years. The Aadhar Kendras will be run on PPP mode or through partnerships of federations of the poor with NGOs/CBOs/resource institutions. They may eventually operate on a revenue-generating and self-sustaining model. Urban Local Bodies may consider additional support to these centres from their own resources. Proposals for Aadhar Kendras will be approved by the State Urban Livelihoods Mission Management Unit.

Sub-Component 2.3 – Training & Other Capacity Building Programmes

4.24. This component will be used for training and capacity building not only for beneficiaries, but also for other stakeholders such as programme officers, community professionals, NGO/CBO partners, Community Organisers, Urban Local Body functionaries, etc. Part of the amount can be used for community-to-community learning/exposure and immersion visits of members of

SHGs and their federations and programme-related personnel. The component will be implemented by national, state and city resources centres/agencies including civil society organisations, and Mission Management Units at various levels. The ceiling amount that can be used for capacity building and training at the State and city level will be Rs.7500 per trainee – with higher rates for national/state level training and lower rates for city and community level programmes. Scales of costs will be as per guidelines issued by NULM. Resource centres/institutions/agencies will be empanelled through a transparent process as per guidelines to be issued by the Mission Directorate.

Component 3: Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)

4.25. This component of NULM will focus on providing assistance for skill formation / up-gradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment.

4.26. EST&P will target the urban poor subjected to occupational vulnerability. No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under ST&P. The percentage of women beneficiaries under ST&P shall not be less than 30 percent. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population below poverty line (BPL). A special provision of 3 percent reservation should be made

for the differently-abled under this programme. In view of the Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, 15 percent of the physical and financial targets under this component at the national level shall be earmarked for the minority communities.

4.27. ST&P intends to provide training to the urban poor in a variety of service, business and manufacturing activities as well as in local skills and local crafts so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. Skills training will also cover vital components of the service sector like the construction trade and allied services such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical, electronics, tourism and hospitality, security, health care, etc. and also in manufacturing low-cost building materials based on improved or cost-effective technology using local materials.

4.28. Skill training will be linked to accreditation and certification and preferably be undertaken on a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode with linkage to industry. It will involve reputed institutes, including IITs, Polytechnics, NITs, industry associations, engineering colleges, management institutes, skill training centres, foundations and other reputed entities in government, private and civil society sectors. The selection of these institutes/agencies to impart skills training shall be subject to a transparent process/verification of brand image and the quality of instructions being imparted. For this purpose and for

working out other modalities such as training costs, duration of training programme, curriculum, certification etc., a Committee comprising the concerned State Secretary in charge, State Mission Director, National Urban Livelihood Mission, State Mission Director, National Rural Livelihoods Mission and State Director in charge of Technical Education and Training/Modular Employable Skills will be constituted at the State level. The Committee may involve industry experts as needed as invitees.

4.29. At the district / city level, a similar committee consisting of the District Collector / Dy. Commissioner, Municipal Commissioner / CEO, District Project Officer (DPO) in charge of NULM, District Officer in charge of NRLM and District Officer in charge of Modular Employable Skills (MES) and District Officer in charge of Industry will deal with selection of agencies/institutions, training costs and duration and other modalities at the district/city level. Suitable Guidelines will be issued by the NULM Mission Directorate in this regard. Services of Building Centres sponsored by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)/ Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMPTC)/ Academies of Construction within the States/UTs may be utilized for the purpose of construction-related training, as per local requirements.

4.30. For the purpose of skill training with placement, catalyst organizations/skills training agencies will be selected nationally and in each state through a process of competitive bidding/transparent selection process. Selection of marketable trades, competent skills

training providers and certification that have national recognition are the keys to the success of a skills training programme, as the same will ensure absorption of the trained persons into the local industry. The catalyst organizations/agencies should, therefore, be responsible for market scans of skills, identification of institutes, conduct of proper training and placement (at least 75%). The organizations/agencies should work closely with reputed institutes, certifying institutions, industry, SHGs, their federations and Aadhar Kendras in Urban Local Bodies for identification, counselling, training, certification and placement of beneficiaries.

4.31. Given the diversity of local contexts, each State will decide the skills important for their local economies. Apart from the hard skills, training on soft skills should also be provided. This may include spoken English/National/State Language, computer literacy, life skills including training on office and social etiquette, punctuality, etc.

4.32. EST&P will have three sub-components:

- i. Skills Training for Self-Employment;
- ii. Skills Training & Placement for Wage Employment;
- iii. Innovative & Special Projects

Sub-Component 3.1 – Skills Training for Self-Employment; Sub-component 3.2 – Skills Training & Placement for Wage Employment

4.33. The cost per trainee under (i) shall not exceed Rs.12,000 (Rs.15,000 in the case of bank linkage, credit mobilization, establishment of micro-

enterprise and handholding). That under (ii) will have a ceiling of Rs. 15,000 (Rs.18,000 in the case of NER States and J&K) including placement costs. The sub-component 3.2 will focus on linking skills training to placement and will be implemented at three levels – Central, State and District/City level through a transparent competitive bidding process to select competent skill-training agencies/providers on a PPP mode. 40 per cent of the total funding under NULM will be made available for implementation of EST&P component. 7 percent will be used at the central level on multi-state projects. For the centrally implemented component, no state share provision will be needed. 10 percent will be used at State level and 20 percent at the level of selected districts/cities. 3 percent will be available centrally for innovative or special skills and livelihoods projects. This component can be used for skills training projects at the central level, if required. For proper implementation of the Central/State/District/City components of EST&P, suitable guidelines will be issued by the Mission Directorate at the national level.

4.34. Sub-components 3.1 and 3.2 will target urban population determined eligible for benefit under the National Food Security Act/Programme. While focus will be on the priority segment living below poverty line, SCs, STs, minorities, women and differently abled persons falling outside the priority list but eligible for food security can be covered under EST&P component of NULM.

4.35. Training cost will cover trainee selection, counselling, training material, trainers' fee, certification, toolkit, other miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by the training institution and also placement-related expenses. Cost for training in different sectors for varying durations with placement/certification is to be worked out by the respective Mission Management Units at Central, State and District levels subject to the guidelines to be issued under NULM. Stipend will need to be avoided.

Sub-Component 3.3 – Innovative and Special Projects

4.36. This component shall focus on the promotion of novel initiatives in the form of innovative/special projects. These initiatives may be in the nature of pioneering efforts, aimed at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods, demonstrating a promising technology or making a distinct impact on the urban poverty situation through scalable initiatives.

4.37. The projects must demonstrate strategies to create long-term and sustainable wage employment and self-employment opportunities and may cover organisation of the urban poor, formulation and implementation of innovative skill development programme, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, capacity building, etc. or a combination of these. Innovative / special projects may be undertaken on a partnership mode involving CBOs, NGOs, semi-government organizations, private sector, industry associations, government departments, urban local bodies,

national/state/city resource centres or international organisations. The ceiling cost in respect of sanction for of a single innovative/special project is Rs.1 crore.

4.38. This component will be centrally administered in conjunction with the central component for skills training.

Component 4: Self-Employment Programme (SEP)

4.39. This component shall have three sub-components focusing on:

- i. Self-Employment - Individual Enterprises (SEP-I);
- ii. Self-Employment - Group Enterprises (SEP-G); and
- iii. Technology, Marketing and Other Support – TM&OS.

Sub-Component 4.1 & 4.2 – Individual (SEP-I) and Group Enterprises (SEP-G) - Loan and Subsidy

4.40. These sub-components will focus on assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. Besides generation of income, these sub-components will strive to empower the urban poor by making them self-reliant and providing a facilitating atmosphere for pursuing self-employment.

4.41. **Coverage:** The sub-components will be applicable to all cities and towns. Within each town, it will be implemented by selecting

slums or whole clusters of poor in slums, so as to bring in efficiency in the administration and delivery mechanisms as well as making the impact visible.

4.42. **Target Groups:** SEP will target the urban poor individually and in groups subjected to occupational vulnerability. It will lay special focus on women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST), differently-abled persons and such other categories as may be indicated by the Mission from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under SEP-I and SEP-G shall not be less than 30 percent; SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population below poverty line (BPL). A special provision of 3 percent reservation in the total number of beneficiaries should be made for the differently-abled under SEP-I and SEP-G. In view of the Prime Minister's "New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities", 15 percent of the physical and financial targets under the Self Employment Programme at the national level shall be earmarked for the minority communities.

4.43. **Educational Qualifications:** No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for selection of beneficiaries under SEP-I and SEP-G. Where the identified activity for micro-enterprise development requires skills training of an appropriate level, the same will be provided to the beneficiaries before extending financial support.

4.44. **Beneficiary Identification:** A house-to-house Socio-economic Survey for identification of the urban poor beneficiaries will be conducted periodically seeking information on residential, social and occupational vulnerabilities. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will communicate formats for conduct of survey and guidelines for the same. Under the current programme of Socio-economic Survey/Census, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has circulated broad guidelines and questionnaire to States/UTs for the conduct of survey for the purpose of identification of urban poor.

4.45. **Cluster Approach:** Identifiably, slums or slum clusters should be taken for support under NULM and efforts should be to ensure that all eligible adults in the cluster are provided with benefits of skill development, self-employment or wage employment so that no urban poor household is left with an adult having no means of earning income. Clusters should be so chosen that the SEP target groups get attention.

4.46. **Prioritisation of Micro-Enterprises:** SEP-I and SEP-G will encourage under-employed and unemployed urban poor to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is considerable demand. Local skills and local crafts should be particularly encouraged. Each district/town/urban local body should develop a compendium of such activities/projects keeping in view skills available, marketability of products, costs, economic viability

etc. For the purpose of self-employment, focus may be on two key sectors i.e. Production (Micro-industry), and Business.

4.47. Under the Micro-industry (Manufacturing) side, a group of micro-entrepreneurs (hub) will be encouraged for setting up of enterprises centered around and supported by a Micro Business Centre (MBC), that may be established following a cluster approach. Space may be provided by MBC in the form of working sheds with tools or micro-entrepreneurs may work from their homes and access MBC facilities.

4.48. In the Business Sector, i.e. shop-based enterprises, kiosks/spaces may be leased out by ULBs to the urban poor for setting up micro-ventures. Vendors' markets will be promoted by all ULBs. Mobile vending outlets, running on motorized scooters could be encouraged with suitable technological interventions. Beneficiaries could also run their ventures from their own houses/shops.

4.49. Opportunities in the transport sector, viz. running of scooter rickshaws, motorized cycle rickshaws for ferrying people/goods, auto mechanics etc. could be explored in cities. Group Ownership/Occupational Credit Groups concept in this sector may be encouraged.

4.50. **Pattern of Financial Support:** For setting of individual micro-enterprises, the project cost ceiling will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs and the subsidy

will be at 25 percent of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/-). Margin Money is to be 5%. No collateral is envisaged other than the micro-enterprise itself. Interest subsidy at 7 percent will be available on bank loan to SHG member. But both interest subsidy and capital subsidy cannot be availed. Loans can be taken in more than one tranche, if necessary.

4.51. For setting up group enterprises, a group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs.300,000/- or 35 percent of the cost of project or Rs.60,000/- per member of the group, whichever is less. The remaining amount will be mobilized as Bank Loan and Margin Money. Subsidy on interest rate above 7 percent will be available on bank loans availed by SHGs from mainstream financial institutions based on prompt repayment. But both interest subsidy and capital subsidy cannot be availed. Loans can be taken in more than one tranche subject the overall subsidy ceiling.

4.52. Individual and group enterprises will be encouraged to avail funds (through loans) under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGMSE) of the M/o Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). This will enable a credit assistance of up to a limit of Rs.50 lakhs for both term loans and working capital, as is specified in the CGMSE guidelines.

4.53. The lack of identity of the urban poor acts as an impediment to their accessing credit from

financial institutions. NULM will strive for the establishment of a dedicated mechanism for creating guarantee and other facilities in connection with lending to the urban poor so that they can have easy access to institutional credit through credit cards, etc.

4.54. To be eligible for subsidy under the group enterprise, the SEP group should consist of at least 5 urban poor women, preferably 10-15 or may be a combined group with more than 70 percent belonging to urban poor. It is essential that the group set itself up as a Self-Help Group/Thrift and Credit Society undertaking thrift, mobilizing savings and credit. Before starting an income-generating activity the group members must get to know each other well, understand the group strategy, and also recognize the strength and the potential of each member of the group. The group will select an organizer from amongst the members. The group will also select its own activity. Care should be exercised in the selection of activity because the future of the group will rest on the appropriateness of the selection. As far as possible, activities should be selected out of an identified shelf of projects for the area concerned maintained by the district/city authorities.

Sub-Component 4.3 – Technology, Marketing and Other Support

4.55. This component will mainly focus on handholding support for the urban poor entrepreneurs who want to be self-employed and set up their own small businesses or manufacturing units. Under this

component, Micro-Business Centres (MBC) will be established at cluster level (e.g. handlooms/handicrafts, food processing, construction, glass and ceramics, electrical and electronics, mechanical engineering, auto driving and mechanics, metal works, etc.), supported with one-time capital grant subject to the concerned State Government/Urban Local Body providing the required land free of cost. This will be run on the basis of a Public-Private-Partnership (P-P-P) model. MBCs could also be run by a society of entrepreneurs themselves with manpower hired on contract basis. Eventually MBCs must run on a revenue generating and self-sustaining model.

4.56. Micro-Business Centres can be planned to cover Services and Business sectors, apart from Micro-industry. For businesses they can help with project preparation, permissions from planning and regulatory agencies, maintenance of accounts, securing of inputs, advertisement, packaging, branding, deciding maximum retail price, marketing, etc. MBC proposals will be approved at the level of the State Urban Livelihoods Mission Management Unit

4.57. Small Enterprise Advisory Services (SEAS) will be provided through the MBC, which may be supported by the District Mission Management Unit of NULM. The specialists at the DMMU may undertake handholding activities for the development of entrepreneurs from the urban poor community and promote business development by them from the concept stage to commissioning to sustainability. The

MBCs and Small Enterprise Advisory Services (SEAS) will specially focus on handholding the urban poor micro-entrepreneurs who have opted for self-employment, with a view to enhancing the success rate of micro-enterprises. The respective State Mission Management Units, adopting a cluster-based approach, will issue operative guidelines for MBCs and SEAS. A Micro Business Centre under NULM can be provided financial support not exceeding one-time amount of Rs.1.00 crore, with central assistance for the same being 75% for States other than NER and Special Category States for which the central support will be 90%. States may provide additional share if needed.

4.58. Technology, marketing, consultancy (advice) and other support may also be provided by States/cities to beneficiaries setting up micro-enterprises, in relation to input procurement, production, packaging, branding, marketing, etc. This can be accomplished by providing selling places for the poor in the form of kiosks and rehri markets, setting up of Aadhar Kendras for a variety of services (like those provided by carpenters, plumbers, electricians, TV/radio/

refrigerator/mobile phone mechanics, etc. who will be available to city residents on call), and through liaison for establishment of weekend markets/festival bazaars/evening markets etc. in municipal grounds or on road sides on one hand and technical assistance with regard to market potential survey, input procurement, joint brand naming/designing, advertising, marketing, etc. on the other.

4.59. Up to 20 percent (25 percent in the case North Eastern Region, including Sikkim) of the State programme outlay (central plus state share) can be utilized for infrastructure and marketing, including setting up of Micro-Business Centres etc.

12th Plan – Key Targets

4.60. Key targets for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) envisaged under NULM are as follows:

- A. Skill Training & Placement: 5 Million
- B. Self-Employment: Individual and Group: 1 Million
- C. Coverage under Self-Help Groups (SHGs) : 1 Million

V. NULM: Administration and Mission Structure

5.1. The National Urban Livelihoods Mission will have a three-tier interdependent structure. At the apex of the structure will be the **National Mission Management Unit (NMMU)**, under the Ministry of HUPA, GoI headed by a Mission Director. At the State level, there will be **State Mission Management Unit (SMMU)** under an independent society headed by a Mission Director reporting to the Secretariat Department dealing with Municipalities, which is responsible for implementing skill development/employment /livelihoods promotion programmes. At the District level, there will be a **District Mission Management Unit (DMMU)** – for cities with less than 300,000 population - to supervise the implementation NULM under the overall guidance of the State Mission - suitably linked to the District Urban Development Agency (DUDA), where the same exists. At the city level, a **City Mission Management Unit (CMMU)** – for cities and towns with more than 300,000 population - will be established to work under the overall guidance of the SMMU. At the ULB level, setting up of the community institutions (viz. NHG/SHG, NHC/ALF, CDS/TLF etc.) under the scheme aided by a cadre of Community Organisers hired on contract basis as in SJSRY may be spread gradually in the urban poor localities/slum clusters, in a phased manner, so as to cover the entire urban poor population within a specified period of time. This may be coordinated by the CMMU.

National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) under NULM

5.2. The 'National Mission Management Unit (NMMU)', set up in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation under the overall supervision of an Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary in-charge of NULM, to be called the Mission Director, will support implementation of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission. NULM will have a Governing Council (GC) and an Executive Committee (EC). The GC will be constituted under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GOI, whereas the EC will be headed by Secretary (HUPA). The GC will have representation from various Ministries at the level of Ministers, Member, Planning Commission, Experts and Civil Society representatives.

5.3. The GC will be the policy-making body setting overall vision and direction to the Mission, consistent with the national objectives. It will lay down priorities and review overall progress and development of the Mission. The GC will be empowered to lay down and amend operational guidelines. However, the subsidy norms of the NULM as approved by the Government shall in no circumstances be changed or exceeded for any of the Mission

components. The GC will meet at least twice a year.

5.4. The Executive Committee (EC) will be constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Mo/HUPA, GoI, to oversee the activities of the Mission and approve the state action plans to ensure that overall objectives of the NULM are achieved within stipulated period. The EC will ensure smooth functional linkages between different Missions, departments and institutions through its constitution. The Chairperson of the EC may nominate additional members to the Committee as per requirement. The EC will meet at least once in every quarter.

5.5. The National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) will be the implementation arm of the NULM. The Unit will provide necessary support to the GC and EC and will administer the Mission. The Unit, headed by the Mission Director and supported by at least four Directors and a multi-disciplinary team of experts in the area of poverty alleviation, skills and livelihoods, slum development/ redevelopment, community mobilization, institution development, social development, credit, marketing, research and training, MIS etc. would be put in place for giving need/demand-based technical assistance to States and Cities. The NMMU will have a dedicated MIS/e-Governance cell to implement on-line monitoring of the Mission. The Unit will converge support from Programme Management Units for JNNURM and RAY to ensure convergence of NULM with shelter/basic services/slum development programmes.

5.6. The NMMU will perform the following functions:

- i. Facilitate establishment of state level umbrella agencies by the state governments for providing institutional support for poverty elimination and livelihoods development programmes;
- ii. Support state level umbrella organizations in the design and implementation of pro-poor policies, programmes and reforms;
- iii. Provide professional and technical support and guidance to the state agencies by seeking out and disseminating pro-poor technologies and institutional innovations through research and development and forging linkages between the state agencies and the national network of resource centres;
- iv. Liaise with other Missions/ Ministries/Departments to explore areas for convergent action and facilitate such convergence to enhance capabilities and access to other entitlements such as food security, education, health, social security etc.;
- v. Explore and facilitate partnerships between National/ State Urban Livelihoods Missions and public, private, NGO/CSO partners for diversifying and sustaining the livelihoods of the urban poor;
- vi. Undertake/commission studies to assess emerging self-employment/skill-based market employment opportunities and disseminate the information to the State agencies;
- vii. Study best practices in skills training/ self-employment/ micro-enterprise development across

the country and support their replication in other parts through workshops, cross-learning visits and exchange programmes;

- viii. Develop capacity building and training modules for functionaries of the peoples' institutions as well as the state agencies and district/city units, and other stakeholders participating in the poverty alleviation programmes;
- ix. Facilitate analysis and dissemination of the impact of changing economic policies on the poor and play policy advocacy role;
- x. Act as database on urban poverty statistics by accessing information from multiple sources;
- xi. Identify shortcomings in programme design and implementation and facilitate debates/discussions thereof by experts for finding innovative and workable solutions and their dissemination to the state agencies;
- xii. Promote the institution of comprehensive monitoring and learning systems at the state agencies and district/city units, including web enabled MIS and community monitoring systems; and
- xiii. undertake monitoring/evaluation/social audit of the Mission activities.
- xiv. Establish a national resource centre on urban poverty, slums and livelihoods as a repository of data, research documents, best practices including books and e-resources, etc.

State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) under NULM

5.7. The implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission at the State level will be managed by a two-tier structure – A Governing Council and an Executive Committee.

5.8. The State Urban Livelihoods Mission supported by a State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) will have a society structure and have dedicated professionals/domain experts under an identified agency or a new agency. It will be guided financially, technically and supported by the NULM on need basis. The National and the State Missions will have a symbiotic relationship. They will have mutual access to the knowledge and services in the area of urban livelihoods and poverty alleviation.

5.9. The State Mission Management Unit (SMMU), headed by State Mission Director (SMD) would be set up by all State Governments to oversee the implementation of the Mission and other poverty alleviation programmes in the State. The SMMU will assist the SMD in the effective implementation of the Mission. As per the requirements, the State Unit would include experts in the areas of social mobilization, institution development, capacity building and training, microfinance development, livelihoods promotion, skill training and placement support, gender, communication, MIS, monitoring and evaluation, human resource, finance, administration, etc. The

SMMU will have a dedicated MIS/e-Governance Cell to undertake online monitoring. The SMMU will converge support from programme management units for JNNURM and RAY to ensure convergence with shelter/basic services/slum development programmes. The SMMU may engage thematic experts or empanel reputed resource agencies to provide technical assistance/ capacity building to its implementation teams at the district/city levels. The State Mission will have functional autonomy under the overall charge of the Secretary/Principal Secretary concerned for implementing the Mission in the State. The State level Mission will have a Governing Body notified by the State Government.

5.10. Apart from providing technical inputs required for the promotion of peoples' institutions and the implementation of the Mission's programmes, the State Team will have the responsibility to ensure collaboration among various line Departments of the State Government to facilitate convergence of activities to derive optimal benefits from NULM and other programmes. The team will use the services of national, regional and state resource institutions for the effective implementation of different components of the Mission's programmes and will also ensure proper coordination with the district and city levels units of NULM.

5.11. The state level agency will have the following specific responsibilities:

i. Prepare perspective/urban poverty reduction strategy and

state action plan by following a bottom-up approach in consonance with the Mission goals and objectives and in close coordination with the state level agencies responsible for implementation of poverty alleviation programmes;

- ii. Provide professional support through a dedicated in-house professional team or outsourced support, to the district/city units;
- iii. Facilitate setting up of district units suitably linked with the DUDAs and city units at ULB level to implement the Mission's activities;
- iv. Guide the district/city units in organizational and technical issues;
- v. Facilitate implementation of the Mission's programmes in the state through district/city units, peoples' institutions, NGOs/ CSOs and private sector partners;
- vi. Coordinate and develop convergence with other Missions and programmes in the state for the required synergy to enhance the capabilities of urban poor and their access to other entitlements such as wage employment, food security, risk mitigation etc. necessary for poverty alleviation;
- vii. Organize state level skill training and placement support programmes, capacity building activities, workshops, seminars and cross-learning visits to promote the objectives of the Mission in the state;
- viii. Document the progress and process of implementation and best practices, including

- institution of comprehensive MIS and monitoring systems;
- ix. Conduct/commission studies to assess the impact of the Mission on poverty alleviation; and
 - x. Facilitate institution of monitoring and learning systems and undertake concurrent/periodic evaluation/social audit, etc.

District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) under NULM

5.12. At the district level, NULM will be managed by an Executive Committee headed by the District Collector / Deputy Commissioner supported by a District Project Officer (DPO) so designated. The Committee will have District Officers in charge of NRLM, Industry, Modular Employable Skills, District Lead Bank Officer and representative of another Bank, 2 representatives of SHGs/Federation, Municipal Commissioners/ Executive Officers of Cities/Towns having population less than 300,000 as per 2011 Census and District Project Officer in charge NULM as members. The State Government may issue appropriate guidelines in the matter, if necessary. A dedicated unit (District Mission Management Unit-DMMU), suitably linked to DUDA under the District Project Officer, will be set up by all States. The DMMU will be guided by the SMMU in planning and implementation of livelihood promotion activities in collaboration with DUDAs. States where DUDAs are not operating may opt for suitable regional support/ alternative structures.

5.13. The DMMUs will be responsible for implementing the Mission's programmes in the district following NULM guidelines. The district level unit will function under the overall supervision of the state agency and as such it will not be an independent society or entity. In case of cities with a population less than 300,000 selected for NULM, DMMU will closely supervise the city-level management units and undertake district level programmes like skills training and placement. All other cities - with population more than 300,000 - will be covered by their respective CMMUs.

5.14. The DPO will manage the Mission activities in the District under the direction of SMMU and District Collector/Deputy Commissioner. The DPO will be assisted by one Assistant Project Officer (APO) and a team of functional specialists in the fields of social mobilization, institution and capacity building, micro finance, livelihoods/ micro enterprises, gender, communication/IEC, MIS etc. in addition to administration and finance. These specialists will be appointed on contractual basis and will undertake activities in the respective fields under the leadership of District Project Officer and the overall guidance and supervision of the SMMU team. DMMU will report progress of NULM activities to SMMU.

5.15. The district unit will essentially function as a capacity building, coordination, supervision, convergence and support unit for the field implementation structures at the ULB level. In particular, the DMMU will monitor the implementation of

the programme in cities selected, including setting up of and functioning of Micro Business Centres, Small Enterprise Advisory Services, Aadhar Kendras, capacity building activities and undertake concurrent evaluation/social audit of the programme for cities within the district implementing NULM. DMMU will liaise with line departments for implementing urban poverty alleviation and livelihoods development programmes effectively and in a convergent manner. The DMMU will select skill training agencies/institutes and decide on training costs, training duration, certification process, other modalities etc. following NULM guidelines.

City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) under NULM

5.16. At the city level, NULM will be managed by an Executive Committee headed by the Municipal Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer and comprising of officer in charge of NRLM, Industry, Modular Employable Skills, representative of Lead Bank, 2 representatives of SHGs/Federations and City Project Officer in charge of NULM as members. The State Government may issue appropriate guidelines in the matter, if necessary. A dedicated unit (City Mission Management Unit-CMMU), suitably linked to SMMU will be set up by all States in cities with a population of more than 300,000 persons as per 2011 census selected under NULM managed by a City Project Officer (CPO). The CMMU will be guided by the SMMU in planning and implementation of livelihood

development and other activities under NULM. They will report progress directly to the SMMU.

5.17. CMMU will be responsible for implementing the Mission's programmes in the city following the NULM guidelines. The City Project Officer (CPO) will ideally be of the rank of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner/Executive Officer. The CPO will be assisted by one or more Assistant Project Officers (APOs) and a team of functional specialists in the fields of social mobilization, institution and capacity building, micro finance, livelihoods/ micro enterprises, gender, communication/ IEC, MIS etc., in addition to administration and finance. In metropolitan cities, the CPO will be assisted by at least two Assistant Project Officers (APO). The functional specialists will be appointed on contractual basis and will undertake activities in the respective fields under the leadership of City Project Officer.

5.18. The CMMU will be linked with the community development structures in cities.

5.19. The MMUs at the State, District and City-levels are envisaged as long-term structures for livelihood and skill development of the urban poor on a continuous basis. Therefore, States will be expected to source human resources for the State, District and city-level MMUs through dedicated State/Municipal Cadres for Urban Community Development/ Poverty Alleviation (created where the same do not exist) who will be supported by experts/professionals on contract

basis. Until the formulation and operationalisation of the cadres, funds will be available for various positions for managing NULM on contract basis.

5.20. The various tiers of NULM will be closely interlinked and guided by the common objective of promoting sustainable livelihoods of the poor and work with the goal of eradication of urban poverty and empowerment of the urban poor.

5.21. Support for NMMU, SMMU, DMMU and CMMU will be funded under the Capacity Building and Training Component. A total of 5% of

the State / UT allocation under NULM can be utilized / distributed to the administrative units and implementing agencies for A&OE purposes.

Guidelines for Implementation

5.22. The Mission Directorate in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Mo/HUPA), Government of India will issue a set of guidelines from time to time, for effective operationalisation, implementation and monitoring of the Mission, in close consultation with various stakeholders.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1. Given the geographic scale and magnitude of the resources and activities to be supported by the NULM, a comprehensive and robust monitoring and evaluation system would be established. This will not only track the implementation of progress online but also to provide meaningful reports on household level impacts and implementation experiences so as to enable Mo/HUPA and State Governments to take corrective actions, if necessary. The monitoring activities will include, but not limited to MIS, concurrent and impact evaluation studies, social audit, etc.

6.2. States / UTs will be required to send in Monthly/Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) in prescribed formats with regard to targets and achievements. Apart from MPRs/QPRs, the Mission Directorate, NULM may prescribe other progress reports as may be considered appropriate from time to time. The States / UTs will establish suitable monitoring mechanisms and monthly reporting from the CMMUs and DMMUs regarding the progress of various components of NULM.

6.3. The Mission Directorate, NULM will facilitate the concurrent evaluation of NULM at periodic intervals. The evaluation of the mission will be undertaken during the course of its implementation to effect mid-term corrections and align the scheme on the achievement of its key objectives.

6.4. The cost of monitoring, evaluation and social audit activities will be met under the A&OE component of NULM. States / UTs will be encouraged to undertake online monitoring systems and submit progress reports and other required information online. The NMMU will develop suitable e-tools and training programmes in this regard.