

## **JNNURM and Access to Water and Sanitation**

The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (*JnNURM*) is a centrally sponsored mission that aims to modernise selected cities and make them “world class.”<sup>1</sup> The mission has two components. One is the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G) sub-mission, which facilitates investments in the whole city in water and sewerage networks, storm water drains, solid waste management, urban transport, and the development of heritage areas. The other is the BSUP sub-mission that focuses on housing, tenure security and basic service provision only for the urban poor.<sup>2</sup>

The BSUP sub-mission was supposed to guarantee access to basic municipal services for the urban poor. The mission was progressive in that it envisaged the provision of legal access to water, electricity and sewerage by slum dwellers. As a result, governments would recognise the urban poor as “lawful citizens”, something that would empower them to take active part in the city processes.<sup>3</sup> However, while both the *JnNURM* and the BSUP sub-mission have highlighted the importance of providing basic municipal services, there has been a lack of implementation to achieve the fulfilment of these goals. In Chennai, the sub-mission has primarily focussed on facilitating investments in housing and in building large resettlement colonies in the outskirts of the city.

This paper will examine how residents in Chennai, including those in slum and resettlement colonies, access water and sanitation facilities. It will also analyze the *JnNURM* to examine how far the mission has achieved its stated outcome of ensuring that all urban residents have access to basic services.<sup>4</sup>

### **Access to water and sanitation – basic facts and gaps**

Chennai has always been a water scarce city and often faces problems satisfying this demand. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) operates under the control of the state government, regulates water supply and sewerage services in the Chennai Metropolitan area.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Swapna Banerjee-Guha, “Neoliberalising the ‘Urban’: New Geographies of Power and Injustice in Indian Cities” *Economic & Political Weekly*, 96 (2009), accessed November 26<sup>th</sup> 2012, [http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/2009\\_44/22/Neoliberalising\\_the\\_Urban\\_New\\_Geographies\\_of\\_Power\\_and\\_Injustice\\_in\\_Indian\\_Cities.pdf](http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/2009_44/22/Neoliberalising_the_Urban_New_Geographies_of_Power_and_Injustice_in_Indian_Cities.pdf); Darshini Mahadevia “NURM and the Poor in Globalising Mega Cities”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 3399 (2006), accessed November 8, 2012, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4418529>;

<sup>2</sup> Government of India, Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development “Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Overview Document”, 5-6 (nd) accessed 5 November, 2012, <http://jnnurm.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/PMSpeechOverviewE.pdf>,

<sup>3</sup> Provision of Basic Service to the Urban Poor: ULB level Reform”, 2 (nd) accessed 5 November, 2012, [http://jnnurm.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Mandatory\\_Primer\\_6-PBSUP.pdf](http://jnnurm.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Mandatory_Primer_6-PBSUP.pdf),

<sup>4</sup> Government of India, Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development “Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Overview Document”, 7 (nd) accessed 5 November, 2012, <http://jnnurm.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/PMSpeechOverviewE.pdf>,

<sup>5</sup> “Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Act”, Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1978, accessed November 15, 2012, <http://www.chennaietrowater.tn.nic.in/admin/actbook.htm>;

**SOURCE: Progress of *JnNURM* works, September 2010, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board**

The CMWSSB provides water and sewerage connections to citizens if they reside within 30 meters of a water main/public sewer and are willing to bear the costs involved in providing the connection, and for its repair, alteration and maintenance within their premises. The Board foots the bill for maintenance work outside private premises and also erects public hydrants, fire hydrants and other conveniences for public use.<sup>6</sup>

Although, the CMWSSB has been praised for its efficiency, the per capita supply of water in Chennai is very low. Statistics on per capita supply of water in Chennai vary and are dependent on several factors including the administrative boundaries considered for survey, the population of the city, the year in which the survey was conducted and rainfall. The per capita supply in the city has been variously estimated to be between 75.8 litres per capita day (lpcd) in 1988 to 133 lpcd in 2011.<sup>7</sup> Most of these figures are lower than the norm of 110 lpcd for urban water supply fixed by the city for itself and the norm fixed by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) of 150 lpcd for metropolitan cities. The figures for Chennai are also significantly lower than the reported per capita supply in other metropolitan cities such as Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> The Central Pollution Control Board estimated the per capita supply of water at 75.8 lpcd in 1988. This covered 85% of the then 3.88 million strong population. A study conducted by the National Institute of Urban Affairs estimated that the city received 106 lpcd in 1999. The International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) has calculated that Metrowater provided 97 lpcd to the city's population in 2005. According to the city's development plan, drafted in 2006 for obtaining funding under the JnNURM the per capita supply of water in Chennai was considered to be 90 lpcd. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) in its Second Master Plan for the Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) estimated that at the "best of times", the per capita supply of water was about 107 lpcd. In its publication on the status of water supply and waste water, the Central Pollution Control Board approximated per capita supply of water in the city to be 101.25 lpcd. The city development plan drafted in 2005 estimated the average per capita supply to be 105 lpcd. The state planning commission estimates the per capita supply rate at 133 lpcd as of May 2011. Most of these figures are lower than the norm of 110 lpcd for urban water supply fixed by the city for itself and the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) norm of 150 lpcd for metropolitan cities. These are also significantly lower than the per capita supply in other metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. See Rajan Padwal, "Issues of Pricing Urban Water" Working Paper 13, (Mumbai: University of Mumbai, nd), accessed November 12 2012, [http://www.mu.ac.in/arts/social\\_science/eco/pdfs/vibhuti/wp13.PDF](http://www.mu.ac.in/arts/social_science/eco/pdfs/vibhuti/wp13.PDF); Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, "Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas" (New Delhi: National Institute of Urban Affairs, 2005), accessed November 13, 2012, <http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/theministry/statutory/autonomous/niua/part1.pdf>; "Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Urban India, Statistical Volume I: Water Supply and Water Tariff, 1999", accessed November 15, 2012, [http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/theministry/statutory/autonomous/niua/water\\_tariff.pdf](http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/theministry/statutory/autonomous/niua/water_tariff.pdf); "International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities website", accessed November 15, 2012, <http://www.ib-net.org/en/production/?action=utility>; "Development Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area" (2006), accessed on November 10, 2012, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/7331980/CDPCHENNAI>; Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority, "Chapter VI - Infrastructure" in Second Master Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area, 2026 (Chennai: CMDA, 2008); Central Pollution Control Board, "Status of Water Supply, Wastewater Generation and Treatment in class-I cities & class-II towns of India", Accessed November 15, 2010, [http://www.cpcb.nic.in/upload/NewItems/NewItem\\_153\\_Foreword.pdf](http://www.cpcb.nic.in/upload/NewItems/NewItem_153_Foreword.pdf); GHK Consultants India Pvt. Ltd in association with Taxila, SUSTAIN and HABICO "Chennai City Development Plan 2009: Volume 1 Main Report"(2009); "State Planning Commission website", accessed 19 November, 2012, <http://www.tn.gov.in/spc/annualplan/ap2011-12/chapter.7.7.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> See Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, "Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas" (New Delhi: National Institute of Urban Affairs, 2005), accessed

Unlike the water supply system in the city which does not serve the entire population, the Census 2011 data suggests that the sewerage network serves a large proportion of the population in Chennai district. Even so, it is important to note that the Chennai district, used in the Census, is significantly smaller than Chennai's municipal area.<sup>9</sup> Hence, the census data may not provide an accurate picture of access to sanitation in the entire city. Also, this data has not incorporated the homeless population.<sup>10</sup> Data from the household tables indicates 96 % of 11,06,567 households in Chennai district have a latrine within their premises. Of this, around 97 % of households are connected to the piped sewer system. Out of the 42,212 households that do not have a latrine within their premises, around 86 % use public latrines.<sup>11</sup> A study conducted by Transparent Chennai revealed that the number of public toilets within the Corporation boundaries is inadequate for its population. The study also found discrepancies in government data from various sources - data from zone offices indicated that there were a total of 572 toilets in the city, while data from Right to Information (RTI) applications revealed a total of 714 public toilets.<sup>12</sup>

While these statistics present a general overview of population access to water and sanitation, it is important to note that there is inequality in service provision across the city. The urban poor are often excluded from municipal service delivery, and peri-urban service provision is far worse than services in the central city. Before the launch of *JnNURM II*, it is important to examine how the poor in slums, resettlement colonies, and peri-urban areas in the city access water and sanitation facilities and review the *JnNURM* in this context.

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November 13, 2012, <http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/theministry/statutoryautonomous/niua/part1.pdf>; "Development Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area" (2006), accessed on November 10, 2012, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/7331980/CDPCHENNAI>; "Development Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area" (2006), accessed on November 10, 2012, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/7331980/CDPCHENNAI>

<sup>9</sup> In October 2011, the Corporation of Chennai expanded to include 42 local bodies. The area under the municipality increased to 426 sq kms. The total area of the Chennai district is only 178.20 sq kms. See "Corporation of Chennai website", accessed 26 November 2012, <http://www.chennaicorporation.gov.in/about-chennai-corporation/aboutCOC.htm>; "District of Chennai website", accessed 26 November, 2012, <http://www.chennai.tn.nic.in/chndistprof.htm#loc>

<sup>10</sup> The data on the homeless population or "houseless households" are not included in the houselisting and household census. See Ministry of Home Affairs "Instruction Manual for Houselisting and Household Census", 9 (2011), accessed 25 November 2012, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-Documents/Houselisting%20English.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Census 2011, "Households by availability of type of latrine facility", accessed 26 November, 2012, [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/District\\_Tables/Distt\\_table/33/HH2808-3300DCRC.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/District_Tables/Distt_table/33/HH2808-3300DCRC.pdf); [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/District\\_Tables/Distt\\_table/33/HH2206-3300CRCD.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/District_Tables/Distt_table/33/HH2206-3300CRCD.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Data from RTIs revealed that there were 714 toilets in ten zones. There is no data on how many toilets there are in the newly expanded Corporation. See Transparent Chennai, "Public Toilets in Chennai" 2 (2011), accessed October 8 2012, <http://www.transparentchennai.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Public-Toilets-Transparent-Chennai-Issue-Brief.pdf>

**SOURCE: Progress of *JnNURM* works, September 2010, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board**

### *Access to water and sanitation in slums in Chennai*

The Census in 2001 reported 10, 79,414 persons as slum dwellers within the Corporation of Chennai's former boundaries.<sup>13</sup> Only 26% of this population had access to safe drinking water within their premises, while 71% of the non-slum population had this facility. The data also revealed that hand pumps, and not piped supply, were the main source of drinking water in slums. Also, more than a third of the households in the surveyed slums had no latrines.<sup>14</sup>

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's National Family Health Survey – 3 (2005-06) sampled 1000 households in both slum and non-slum areas in eight selected cities to examine the status of urban health. In Chennai, data from the survey surprisingly revealed that a higher percentage of slum households had access to piped water than non slum households, throwing some doubt on the reliability of this data. Evidently, basic data like that on piped water supply differs widely between government surveys and this presents a challenge for informed planning and public policy. The NFHS data on toilets indicated that sanitation in the city was poor and only 19% of slum households used improved toilet facilities.<sup>15</sup>

Access to services in unrecognized or undeclared slums seems to be much worse. A survey of 242 “undeveloped”<sup>16</sup> slums in the Corporation of Chennai's earlier boundaries revealed that the slums did not have access to piped water supply and had to rely on other sources like public taps, wells and water tanks. The zone wise breakup of the number of public water tanks/taps and number of persons per public water tap/tank in “undeveloped” slums is presented in Table 1. On an average the number of persons sharing a water tank/tap was found to be 620<sup>17</sup>, far higher than the norm of 75<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> It is important to clarify that the definition of slum adopted by the Census 2001 included: “(i) All specified areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act; (ii) All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration which may have not been formally notified as slum under any Act; and (iii) A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water.” The Census of 2001 may have significantly undercounted slums. A central government report on slum statistics identifies several problems with the way the Census estimated slum populations. According to the report many states/town authorities did not report all the enumeration blocks that required enumeration. Also, these authorities often did not report the existence of non-notified slums on disputed land. See Census of India, (Provisional) Slum Population – Explanatory Note, accessed November 26 2012 [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/Admin\\_Units/Admin\\_links/slumnote.html](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/Admin_Units/Admin_links/slumnote.html); Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation “ Report of the Committee on Slum Statistics/Census”, 10 (2010), accessed 27<sup>th</sup> November 2012; [http://mhupa.gov.in/W\\_new/Slum\\_Report\\_NBO.pdf](http://mhupa.gov.in/W_new/Slum_Report_NBO.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Dr.C. Chandramouli, “Slums In Chennai: A Profile” in Martin J. Bunch, V. Madha Suresh and T. Vasantha Kumaran, eds., Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Environment and Health, Chennai, India, 15-17 December, 2003. Chennai: Department of Geography, University of Madras and Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University. Pages 82 – 88; [http://www.yorku.ca/bunchmj/ICEH/proceedings/Chandramouli\\_C\\_ICEH\\_papers\\_82to88.pdf](http://www.yorku.ca/bunchmj/ICEH/proceedings/Chandramouli_C_ICEH_papers_82to88.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Health and Family Welfare “Health and Living Conditions in Eight Indian cities”, 38 (2009), accessed on 26 November, <http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/OD58/OD58.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> The definition of undeveloped slums used by the report referred to undeclared or unrecognized slums in which there had been no official government interventions.

<sup>17</sup> Indian Resources Information & Management Technologies, Limited, “Chapter 5: Status Assessment of Environmental Infrastructure ” in *Pre-Feasibility Study for Identification of Environmental Infrastructure Requirement in Slums in Chennai Metropolitan Area*, 64-105(2005)

Table 1: Zone-wise Break-up of Number of Public Water Tanks/Taps and Number of Persons per Public Water Tank/ Tap for Water Supply

Sl. No.	Zones	No. of Public Water Tanks / Taps	No. of Persons per Public Water Tank / Tap
1.	Zone I	40	297
2.	Zone II	36	438
3.	Zone III	51	689
4.	Zone IV	54	540
5.	Zone V	19	774
6.	Zone VI	70	868
7.	Zone VII	23	813
8.	Zone VIII	28	631
9.	Zone IX	75	587
10.	Zone X	194	561
	<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>620</b>

Source: Chapter 5, *Pre-Feasibility Study for Identification of Environmental Infrastructure Requirement in Slums in Chennai Metropolitan Area, 2005* page: 72

In order to service slums that often have poor access to piped water supply, Metrowater provides for mobile water facilities. It charges INR 4 per 1000 litres of water and INR 200 per month for the maintenance of its water tankers. The utility also installs public fountains and India mark pumps in and around low-income neighbourhoods.<sup>19</sup> In fact, out of a total of 8,916 public fountains and 3,542 mini-tanks in the city, 5,944 fountains and 2,361 mini-tanks cater to low income communities and the slum population in the city.<sup>20</sup> Interestingly, after treated tap water, most households in Chennai district depend on hand pumps as their main source of drinking water.<sup>21</sup>

Also, economically weaker sections (EWS) may avail of concessions in water and sewer connection charges. Water connections are awarded at a concessional rate only if the applicant has a functioning sewer connection. Importantly, one of the eligibility criteria to avail of the EWS connections involves the applicant submitting letters to the Revenue Department of the Corporation of Chennai and the Finance Department of the Metrowater

<sup>18</sup> Indian Resources Information & Management Technologies, Limited, "Chapter 6: Demand-gap assessment of environmental infrastructure services and prefeasibility" in *Pre-Feasibility Study for Identification of Environmental Infrastructure Requirement in Slums in Chennai Metropolitan Area*, 110 (2005)

<sup>19</sup> See "Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board website", accessed November 15, 2012, <http://www.chennaietrowater.tn.nic.in/departments/finance/tariff.htm>; "Development Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area" (2006), accessed on November 10, 2012, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/7331980/CDPCHENNAI>

<sup>20</sup> "Development Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area" (2006), accessed on November 10, 2012, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/7331980/CDPCHENNAI>

<sup>21</sup> Out of a total households of 11,06,567 in Chennai District, 1,26,701 households used hand pumps as their main source of drinking water. See Census 2011, "Houselisting and Housing Census Data Tables (District Level) - Tamil Nadu, households by main source of drinking water and location", accessed November 16, 2012, [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/District\\_Tables/Distt\\_table/33/HH2206-3300CRCD.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/District_Tables/Distt_table/33/HH2206-3300CRCD.pdf)

Board seeking the levy of property tax and the calculation of water and sewerage tax, effectively limiting the concessions to those EWS households that do not have formal ownership papers for their land.

### ***Governance of water and sanitation in slums and resettlement colonies***

A statutory body called the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) governs slums and resettlement colonies in the state and is responsible for providing/facilitating the provision of basic services in these areas. This fragmentation of authority between the CMWSSB and the TNSCB makes basic service provision a complicated task, where the responsibility for managing water is spread over several government departments, which

sometimes find it difficult to coordinate with each other.<sup>22</sup> The need for TNSCB's intervention in order for slum-dwellers and residents of resettlement colonies to access municipal services marginalizes them from the mainstream supply that middle and high income citizens' access.

For instance, the fact finding report conducted by the Forum for Securing Land and Livelihood Rights of Coastal Communities (FLLRC) and the Citizens Rights Forum (CRF) revealed that in resettlement colonies like Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery, water is provided by the Metrowater Board in tankers but distributed amongst the community by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB).<sup>23</sup> While the Slum Clearance Board constructs standpipes and other infrastructure for water supply in the resettlement sites, the ownership and maintenance of this infrastructure is vested with the urban local body. Also, according to the report, residents of Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery receive only 20 lpcd. Residents also complained that the water and sewerage infrastructure was poor, and the contents of the sewer often mixed with their water.<sup>24</sup>

### **The Mission's response:**

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<sup>22</sup> S Janakarajan, "A snake in the grass! Unequal power, unequal contracts and unexplained conflicts: Facilitating negotiations overwater conflicts in peri-urban catchments" (paper presented at the conference on Market Development of Water & Waste Technologies through Environmental Economics, Paris, May 28-29), [http://www.cerna.ensmp.fr/Documents/cerna\\_globalisation/Janak\\_Paris.pdf](http://www.cerna.ensmp.fr/Documents/cerna_globalisation/Janak_Paris.pdf)

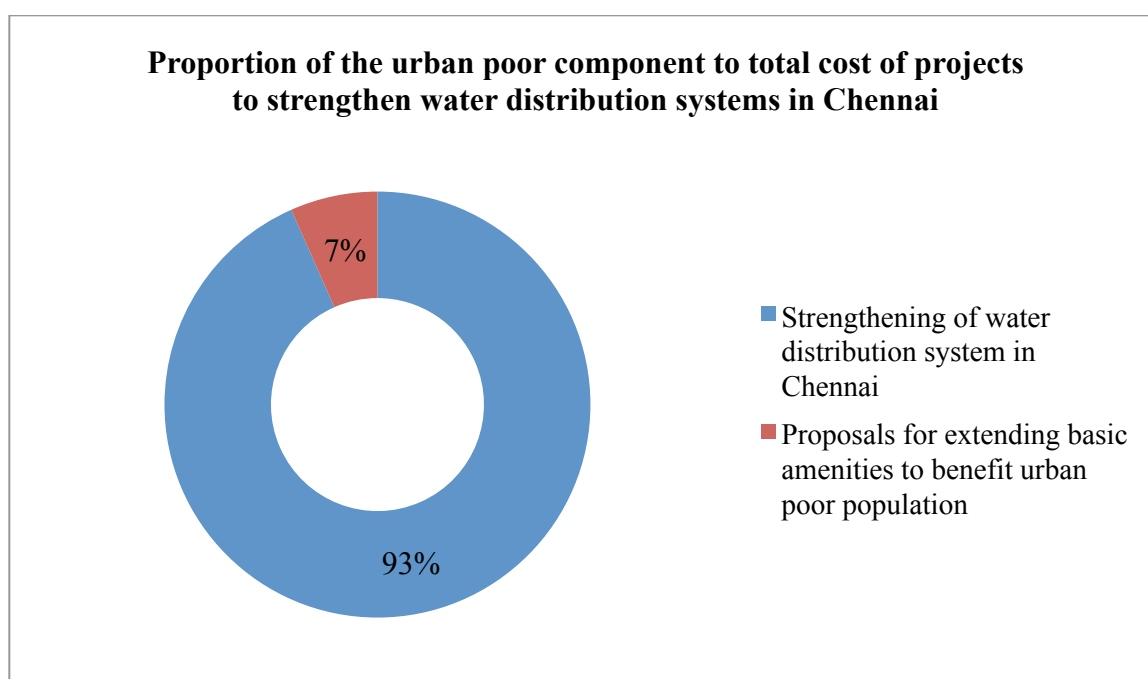
<sup>23</sup> Forum for Securing Land and Livelihood Rights of Coastal Communities (FLLRC) and the Citizens Rights Forum (CRF) "Information for the Fact Finding Report on the Relocation Settlements of Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery", 19, accessed August 30, 2012, <http://sccommissioners.org/Correspondence/chennai100410.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> Ibid, 19

### *Increasing access to services in the city*

The UI&G component of the *JnNURM* includes one sub-project to extend water supply network to the urban poor. Out of a total of 35 UI&G projects, six water supply and sewerage projects have been sanctioned for Chennai at a total cost of Rs. 546.73 crore. After the Corporation of Chennai expanded to include 42 urban local bodies in October 2011, 13 water supply and sewerage projects, at a total cost of 829.38 crore, were included in the city boundaries. These projects are being implemented by the CMWSSB. The cost breakup of water and sewerage projects in the city is given in Appendix 1.

The project on strengthening the water distribution system in Chennai has several components, which include the improvement of water distribution stations, the improvement of water distribution systems in some areas, the extension of the water supply and sewerage network to the urban poor etc. The component on extending water supply and sewerage to the urban poor involves laying water mains under un-served streets, erecting public fountains and granting water connections to families below the poverty line. Of the 15,460 streets in the city, water supply infrastructure will be constructed on 732 streets and sewerage lines on 270 streets. However, the total cost approved for this component is only Rs. 21.34 crore. This is 6.62% of the total cost of the project.



Also, the Corporation of Chennai has been implementing various schemes under the BSUP. In its first phase (2008-09) a project for improving infrastructure and upgrading individual houses in 236 slums was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.127.43 crore. In its second phase (2009-10), a project for providing basic amenities to 186 slums was sanctioned at a total cost of INR 72.75 crore. This project involved laying cement-concrete (CC) roads, construction of storm water drains, anganwadis, kitchen sheds, gymnasium buildings,

**SOURCE: Progress of *JnNURM* works, September 2010, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board**

community centres and streetlights.<sup>25</sup> Notably, this project does not include water and sewerage components.

In spite of the name of the sub-mission, the BSUP programme invested far more in housing than specifically in increasing municipal services for the poor. A circular issued by the Commissioner of Municipal Administration to urban local bodies implementing the BSUP in the state ordered that they include provisions for water supply and underground drainage in their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). The circular also stated that for slums under BSUP, water supply connections could be provided free of cost or at a subsidized tariff after a council resolution. The circular referred to a government order (G.O.Ms.No.161, MA&WS (MA.II) Dept dt.30.12.2006) that mandated the provision of underground drainage for lost cost toilets, and extended the orders to housing projects under the BSUP.

Some persistent issues: The scope of the UI&G project on extending the water and sewerage system to the urban poor is unclear. Will the project be restricted to constructing infrastructure on un-served streets or will it also involve assisting the poor in getting water and sewer connections? Do unserved streets also include those in recognized and unrecognized slum areas? Also, while the circular states that BSUP projects must include provisions for beneficiaries to avail of subsidized water and sewer connections, it is unclear how extensively this has been implemented on the ground, especially for unrecognized slums.

#### *Building more resettlement colonies*

Under the *JnNURM*, the TNSCB is constructing several “integrated townships” or resettlement colonies. A list of projects being implemented, the number of tenements being constructed under these projects, their total cost and status is attached as Appendix 2.<sup>26</sup> Also in Ezhil Nagar, Perumbakkam, a resettlement site in Kancheepuram District that is being developed under the BSUP component of the *JnNURM*, the TNSCB has floated a tender for private developers to provide water supply facilities.<sup>27</sup> The TNSCB has also issued a tender for private developers to clean septic tanks built and maintained by the TNSCB on the All India Radio Land at Thiruvottiyur.<sup>28</sup>

Some persistent issues: From the resettlement projects in Chennai, it is clear that while the residents are provided with *pucca* houses, they have had inadequate access to basic services like water, sanitation and sewerage. Providing basic services in resettlement colonies is complicated and requires coordination between public utilities, the local government, the

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<sup>25</sup>[http://www.tn.gov.in/policynotes/archives/policy2009\\_10/pdf/municipal\\_administration.pdf](http://www.tn.gov.in/policynotes/archives/policy2009_10/pdf/municipal_administration.pdf)

<sup>26</sup>“Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board Policy Note- 2010-11” <http://tnscb.org.in/Policy%20Note%202010-11%20Secretariat%20English.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> India Mart website “Providing Of Basic Amenities To 3906 Tenements Constructed At Ezhil Nagar Perumbakkam, Kancheepuram”, accessed 20 November 2012 <http://tenders.indiamart.com/details/316316552/>

<sup>28</sup> India Mart, “Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board Tender Notice”, accessed 20 November 2012, [http://2.imimg.com/data2/XG/DM/HTT-240/240\\_2012-03-15\\_812550.pdf](http://2.imimg.com/data2/XG/DM/HTT-240/240_2012-03-15_812550.pdf)



municipality etc. Instead of resettlement, the TNSCB could consider the in-situ upgradation of slums. This is a cost effective and often more humane method of developing slums and has been implemented successfully in across the globe.

### ***Access to water and sanitation in the Peri-Urban Areas***

Background: Like the urban poor in Chennai, the population living in the outskirts also have to contend with erratic and inequitable water supply and sewerage facilities. While the city has expanded and been reorganized into fifteen zones and 200 wards, basic services, like the water and sewerage facilities that Metrowater provides, are yet to reach citizens in these areas. These peri-urban areas are often left in limbo – it takes considerable time for infrastructure and service provision to extend their reach to these areas. Metrowater has recently established new offices in the newly added Corporation areas Tiruvottiyur, Manali, Madhavaram, Ambattur, Valasaravakkam, Alandur, Perungudi and Sholinganallur.<sup>29</sup>

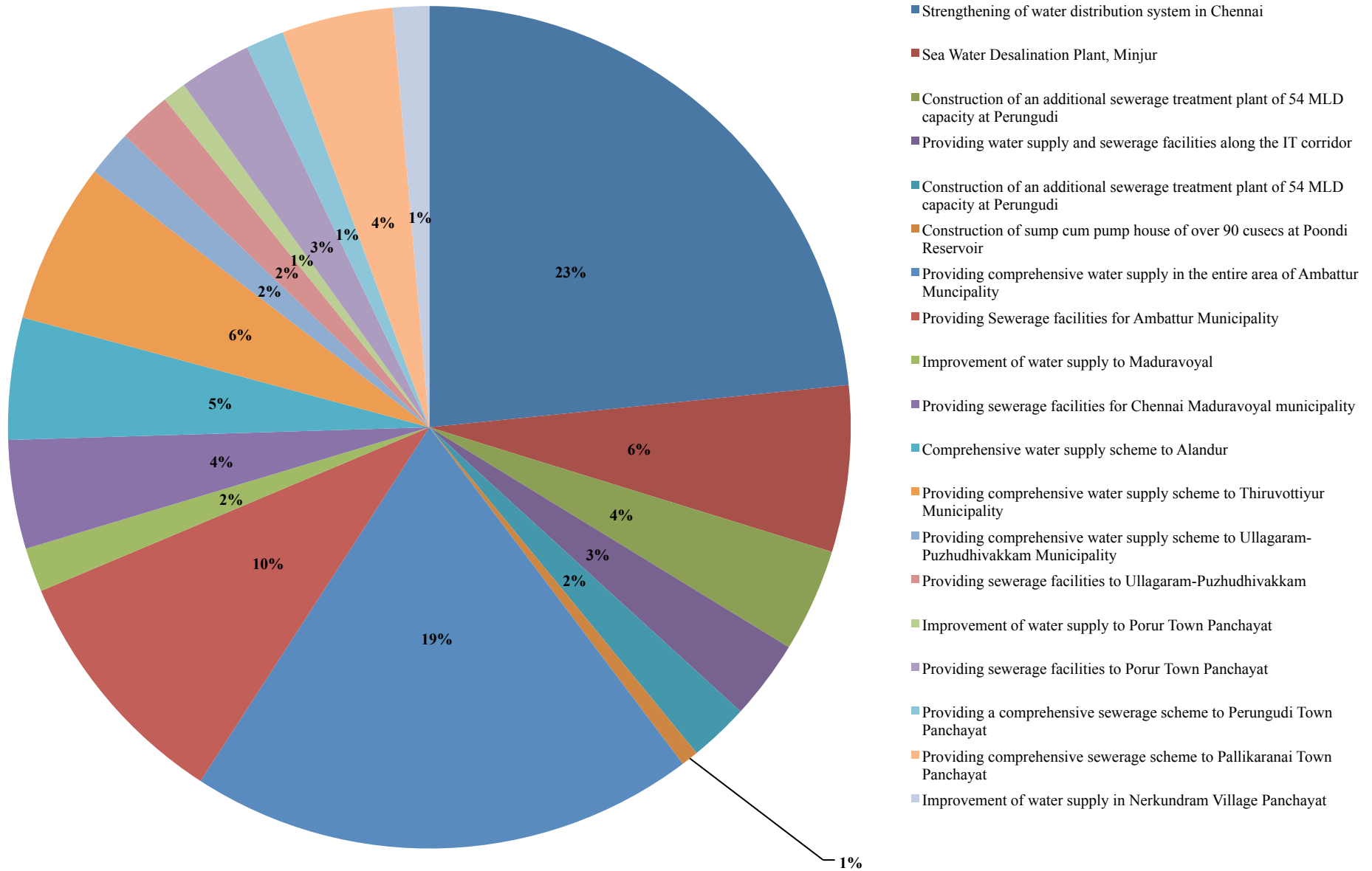
The mission's response: Under the UI&G component of the mission 13 projects at a total approved cost 829.38 crore are being implemented in areas that have been newly added to the Corporation of Chennai. Projects are being implemented in 5 of the 7 newly added municipalities, all of the three town panchayats and in one of the 13 village panchayats.

Persistent Issues: It is unclear how the management of the projects have changed after they have been transferred to the Corporation of Chennai. Also unclear is whether some areas were prioritized over others – and how.

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<sup>29</sup> See K. Lakshmi, “Metrowater to construct dedicated offices for new zones”, *The Hindu*, June 19, 2012, <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/article3544173.ece>; “Metrowater opens eight new offices”, December 2, 2012, [http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-12-07/chennai/30485397\\_1\\_sholinganallur-office-perungudi-metrowater](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-12-07/chennai/30485397_1_sholinganallur-office-perungudi-metrowater); “Metrowater posts officers for new areas”, December 6, 2012, <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/article2691474.ece>

### Cost breakup of water and sewerage projects in Chennai



SOURCE: Progress of JnNURM works, September 2010, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board

Table 2: Projects implemented by the TNSCB in Chennai under *JnNURM*

Name of the Project	Number of tenements	Total Cost (in crore)	Status (2010-11)
Chennai, Ezhil Nagar			
a. At Okkium Thoraipakkam	6000	225.60	Due to court orders the work has been stopped
b. At Perumbakkam	3936	147.86	In progress
Chennai, Perumbakkam 1	10452	515.59	Commenced
Chennai Perumbakkam 2	9476	449.75	Tender Stage
Total	29864	1338.8	

Source: Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board Policy Note, Policy Note 2010-201, page 4, <http://tncsb.org.in/Policy%20Note%202010-11%20Secretariat%20English.pdf>