MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHITTORGARH(RAJ.)

SERVICE LEVEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Table 6.1: Check list –Appraisal of SLIPs of ULBs by

State Mission Directorate to be put up before State HPSC

ULB- ChittorgarhState: Rajasthan

S. No.	Area of appraisal	Yes/No	No of Supporting Documents	Remarks
1	Has the city assessed baseline for service coverage indicators?	Yes	Service level bench mark 14th finance and PHED signed copy .	Attached-1 PHED signed SLIP as part booklet
2	Has the City carried out citizen consultations to develop SLIPs and prepare CDPs	Yes	Minutes of meeting	Attachment no-2
3	Have the prioritization of projects been done based on citizen consultation	Yes	Minutes of meeting	Attachment no-2
4	Has the city assessed low cost or no cost improvements that can improve service levels ?	Yes		Options to be evaluated in DPR
5	Are the identified capital investmentsaccompanied by management improvements (e.g. Reforms) to improve service levels ?	Yes	Reform time line	
6	Will the proposed investments ensure service levels to slum/ urban poor areas ?	Yes	ULB to provide self declaration	attacheddeclaration.

7	Is the proposed project addressing the highest priority need for improvement after including the National priorities?	Yes		Projects proposed shall be in accordance with National priority
8	Is the investment proposed commensurate to the level of improvement envisaged in the indicator?	Yes		As stated in SLIPs
9	Has the city proposed smart solutions to minimize the cost of investments?	Yes		Smart solutions are considered whereas applicable
10	Type of Smart Solutions proposed by the city	Yes		PPP model for reuse water/parking
11	Has the city ensured that investment proposals are based on reasonable cost Norms ?	Yes		Investment proposals shall be made with prevailing market rates/SOR
12	Has the city carried out a financial forecast to identify resource requirements for a) Capital costs b) O & M c) Repayments for borrowings / financing contributed by PPP	Yes		It shall be part of DPR
13	Has the city identified incremental O & M Requirements, including staff and costs?	Yes		It shall be part of DPR
14	Has the city considered various sources of funds to meet	Yes		MPLAD/MLAD/CSR/state

	investment needs?			grants/etc
15	Has the city considered all potential revenue improvements to mobilize additional revenue including innovative financing options?	Yes		Revenue options like PPP/BOT /advertisement shall be explored
16	Has the city explored all sources of finance, including market borrowing ?	Yes		Borrowing to be explored
17	Has the city considered various PPP options?	Yes		
18	Has the city provided clear status and roadmap for implementation of reforms ?	Yes	Urban reforms time line	Attachment
19	Have cities prepared implementation plan for initiating proposed projects and reforms ?	Yes	As per SLIPs in table no-2.5	Time Plan attached
20	Has the prioritization of ULBs for funding in AMRUT been done according to para 7.2.	Yes		

UNDERTAKING

Municipal Council, Chittorgarh is agreed to undertake capacity building and reforms activities as per guidelines of the AMRUT schemes.

Commissioner
Municipal board/council/corporation

Chairman
Municipal board/council/corporation

Abstract

ULB- ChittorgarhState: Rajasthan

S.No	Name of sector	Allocation fund (Crore)
1	Water Supply	40.00
2	Sewerage and Septage management	Sewerage-70.0 Septage-10
3	Storm water drainage	15
4	Urban Transport	10
5	Green Space and park	5
	Total	150.00

OFFICE OF NAGAR PARISHAD, CHITTORGARH (RAJ.)

S.No./Nirman/2015-16/ 372 Dated :- 28.8.15

To,
The Additional Chief Engineer,
Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance Development Corporation Ltd.
Old Working Woment Hostel,
Back side of Nehru Place,
Tonk Road – Jaipur (Raj.)

Sir,

Please find attached here with SLIP of Chittorgarh City Under AMRUT Scheme along with Minutes of Meeting of Stockholder Committee held on 26.082015 under the Chairmanship of Collector, Chittorgarh

Commissioner,
Nagar Parishad, Chittorgarh

LETTER 1.1.15 SE

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1.0 Prologue

Providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority. An estimate of the funds required over a 20 year period, at 2009-10 prices, was made by the High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) during 2011.

The Committee estimated that Rs. 39.2 lakh crore was required for creation of urban infrastructure, including Rs. 17.3 lakh crore for urban roads and Rs. 8 lakh crore for services, such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and storm water drains. Moreover, the requirement for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) was separately estimated to be Rs. 19.9 lakh crore. Learnings from the earlier Mission have shown that infrastructure creation should have a direct impact on the real needs of people, such as providing taps and toilet connections to all households.

This means that the focus should be on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provision of better services to people and this was explicitly stated by the President of India in his speeches to the Joint Sessions of the Parliament on 9 June, 2014 and 23 February, 2015. Therefore, the purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; (ii) increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling).

All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in the form of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs). However, the pursuit of better outcomes will not stop with the provision of taps and sewerage connections to all (universal coverage). Other benchmarks will be targeted following a step-by-step process after achieving the benchmark of universal coverage. Such a gradual process of achieving benchmarks is called “incrementalism”. This does not mean that other SLBs are less important, but that in the incremental process SLBs are achieved gradually according to National Priorities. In the case of urban transport the benchmark will be to reduce pollution in cities while construction and maintenance of storm water drains is expected to reduce, and ultimately eliminate, flooding in cities, thereby making cities resilient.

Earlier, the MoUD used to give project-by-project sanctions. In the AMRUT this has been replaced by approval of the State Annual Action Plan once a year by the MoUD and the States have to give project sanctions and approval at their end. In this way, the AMRUT makes States equal partners in planning and implementation of projects, thus actualizing the spirit of

cooperative federalism. A sound institutional structure is the foundation to make Missions successful. Therefore, Capacity Building and a set of Reforms have been included in the Mission. Reforms will lead to improvement in service delivery, mobilization of resources and making municipal functioning more transparent and functionaries more accountable, while Capacity Building will empower municipal functionaries and lead to timely completion of projects.

2.0 City Profile

Chittorgarh district is located between 23°32’ and 25°13’ North latitudes and 74°21’ and 75°49’ East longitudes. It is located insouthern Rajasthan, borderingMadhya Pradesh, and covers an area of 10,856 sq.km which is 3.17 percent of physical area ofRajasthan state. The district ispart of Udaipur Division and isdivided into five sub-divisionsnamely: Begun, Chittorgarh, Kapasan, Nimbahera and Pratapgarh.Administratively thedistrict is divided into 13 tehsils and 14 development blocks. Total numbers ofvillages in the district are 2415 and urban settlements are 8. Rural and urbanpopulation of the district is 15.15 lakh persons and 2.89 lakh personsrespectively.

The Aravalli ranges are spread all over the district. The plains are very fertile.The western part of the district forms part of the Mewar plain irregular,dissected and drained by the river Berach and its tributaries Gambhiri andWagon. The slopes is generally towards the east and north east.

2.2 About the city

Chittorgarh, a city and a municipality in Rajasthan state of western India, lies on the banks of Gambhiri and Berach River, a tributary of the Banas, and is the administrative headquarters of Chittorgarh District. It was former capital of theSisodia Dynasty of Mewar. Fiercely independent, the fort of Chittorgarh situated at the top of a hill, is still intact. It is one of the largest forts in Asia. Apart from its historical importance, the city is famous for numerous temples, including Kali ka Mata Temple. The city is also known for illustrious historical figures like MaharanaPratap,

MeeraBai, PannaDhai, Rani Padmini, RanaKumbha, etc. The city is amous for industries: Marble Industry, Cement Plants, Zinc Smelter etc.

Master Plan- Chittorgarh City

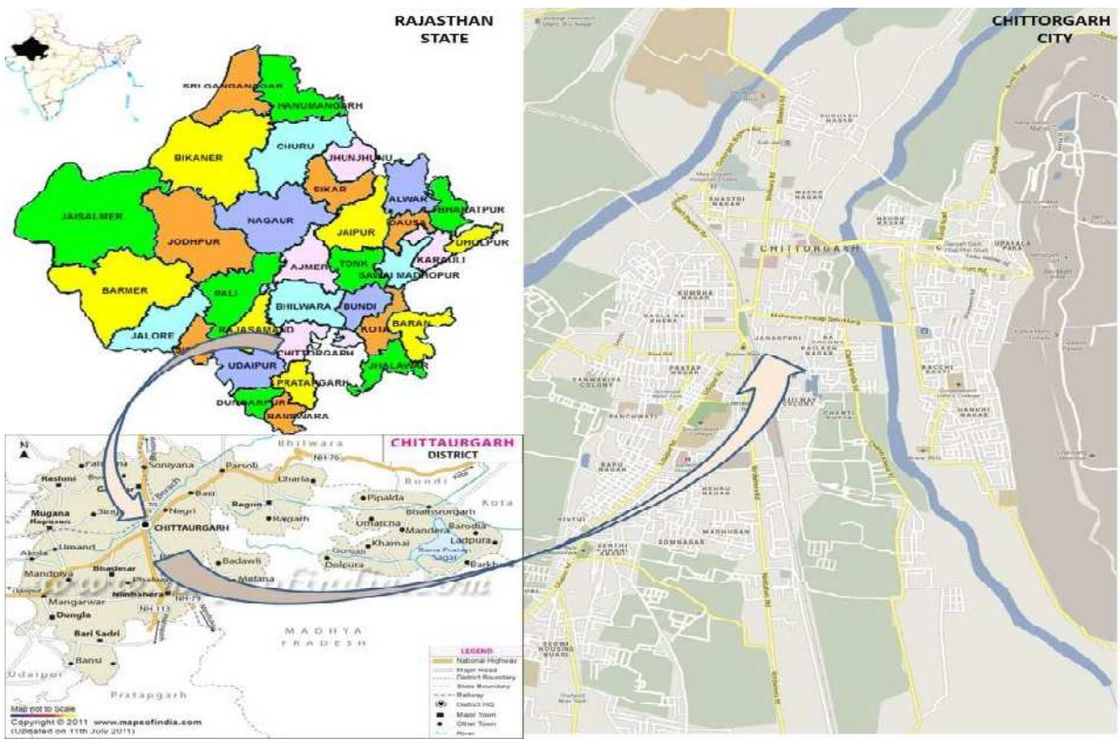
The master plan of Chittorgarh city is prepared for the year 2001 to 2025. Chittorgarh town spreads over an area of 41.76 sq.km., i.e. 10,319 acres out ofwhich 6,345 acres are urbanized while the rest are hillocks, water bodies,agriculture land etc. Out of 6,345 acres urbanized area only the developed area isonly 3,665 acres. Rest of the area is covered with water bodies, fort, agriculture,and research and mining lands.

This is only 35.61% of total developed area. Being the District Headquarter, percentage land use of Government and Semi Government is 3.14% and of Recreation is 10.78%. Railway has sufficient land under their use and the regional roads cross through this town, 16.78% of total developed area is used for circulation. For commercial and industrial purposes, allocated land-use is 2.86 % & 29.19% respectively..

2.2.1 Location and Regions Setting

The city is located in the southern part of the state of Rajasthan on 24° 48’ 22” and 24° 58’ 48” North latitudes and 74° 36’ 21” and 74° 39’ 3” East longitudes. It is situated beside a high hill near the Gambhiri River on banks of river Berach, in the North–West of Aravali Mountains which is in the western part of Malwa Plains, having an average elevation of 394 meters (1292 ft) above mean sea level.

The fort rises abruptly above the surrounding plains and is spread over an area of 2.8sq.km. The highest elevation at the fort is 1,075mt. (3,526.9ft). It is situated on the right bank of the Gambhiri river.


RAJASTHAN
STATE
HANUMANGARH
BIKANER
CHURU
JHUNJHUNU
SIKAR
ALWAR
JAISALMER
NAGAUR
JAIPUR
DAUSA
JODHPUR
AJMER
TONK
KARAULI
SAWAI MADHOPUR
BARMER
PALI
BHILWARA
BUNDI
KOTA
BARAN
JALORE
RAJSAMAND
UDAIPUR
PRATAPGARH
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
CHITTAURGARH
DISTRICT
CHITTORGARH
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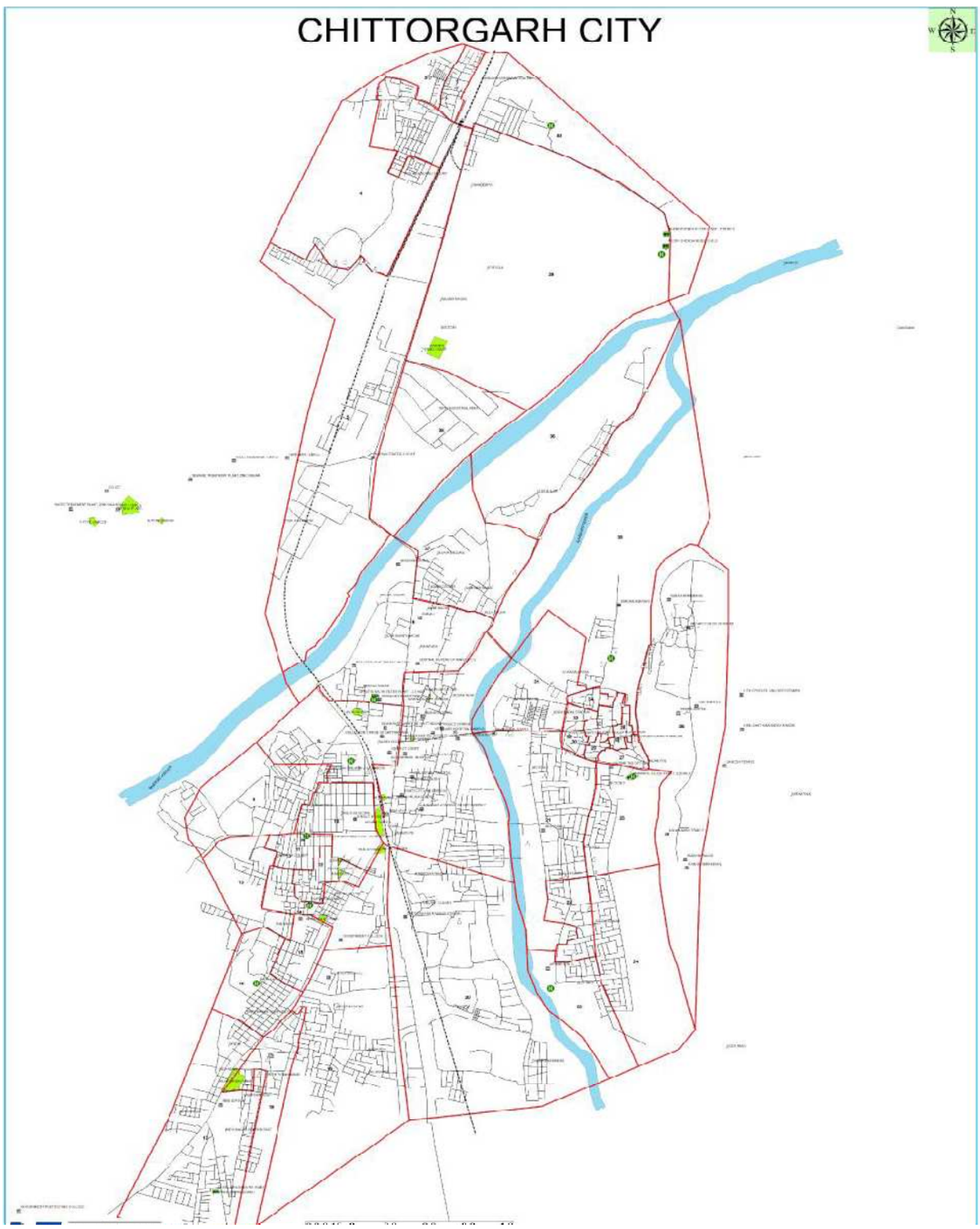
CHITTORGARH CITY

2.2.2 Linkage and Connectivity

Located on confluence of Malwa and Mewar region, Chittorgarh is well connected from all sides, through rail and road. The Golden Quadrilateral Road Project and North-South-East-West corridor expressways pass through Chittorgarh. National Highway Number 76 and 79, and State Highway Number 9 pass through the city.

NH-76 connects Pindwara and Allahabad passing through the city vertically and NH-79, connecting Ajmer and GhatBilod, crosses the city vertically. The bus stand (bus depot) of Chittorgarh is located at the conjuncture of the old and new city. Frequent bus services (government as well as private) are available for Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Bundi, Kota, Udaipur and other major cities.

Connectivity through Railways

Chittorgarh railway station is a busy junction of western Indian Railways. It has direct rail links with all major north-western Indian cities including Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Udaipur, Jaipur, Kota Bhopal and Indore.

Connectivity through Airways

The nearest airport is Udaipur (Dabok Airport). The airport is located about70km away from Chittorgarh and is linked by daily Air Service from New Delhi,Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ahmedabad and Mumbai. Jaipur (Sanganer) Airport is located300km north from Chittorgarh and is also well connected through buses, taxisand regular trains.

2.2.3 Topography, Natural Hazardousness.

The Chittorgarh region is located on the Arana Daijar plateau. The whole plateauacts as a water catchment. Chittorgarh district covers 12.8 percent of the aridregion of the state. It has undulating terrain with rocky outcrops. The city hasslope towards the west.

Table : Physiographic divisions

Major Physiographic Units	**Pediment,** **Buried Pediment,** **Inter Montane Valley**

Natural Hazards – Earthquake: Chittorgarh town lies in low damage risk zone II. The area is less prone to earthquakes as it is located on comparatively stable geological plains, as per evaluation of the available earthquake zone information.

Drought: Low rainfall coupled with erratic behavior of the monsoon in the State makes Rajasthan the most vulnerable to drought. The water table in the city Major Physiographic Units Pediment, Buried Pediment, Inter Montane Valley continuously decreases by 1-2 meter on an annual basis, combined withsignificant drawdown conditions.

3.0 Demography

3.1 Population

As per provisional reports of Census of India, population of Chittorgarh in 2011 is 116,409; of which male and female are 60,229 and 56,180 respectively. The first Census of Chittorgarh was done in 1881, but it was not reliable because the Bhil Community did not support, due to the fear developed due to Census. The Population in the year 1901 was 7,593, which was the authenticated data by the Census. The main cause of low population growth in the decades 1911-1931 was unfavorable climate and diseases like Influenza, Plague and Diarrhea.

The main reason of population growth in the decade 1951- 1961 was the arrival of displaced families from outside to Chittorgarh and shifting of the District Headquarter from Nimbaheda. After this, there was phenomenal increase in industrial development and establishment of industrial estates resulting in further increase in the city population. In last five decades, the decadal growth rate was a maximum of 73.60 percent, during 1971-81. This results in additional burdens on the existing infrastructure facilities and services in Chittorgarh.

As per the Census of India Population of the year 2001 was 96,219 with population density of 2299.52 persons per sq.km. The municipal area of the town has increased from 24.81 sq.km. in 1981, to 41.76 sq.km. in 2001.

3.2 Sex Ratio

In 2011, sex ratio of Chittorgarh city is 933 and the Child sex ratio is 882. The sex ratio in the city is lower than national average but it is slightly higher than the state sex ratio.

Area	Sex Ration (Overall)	Sex Ration (Children 0-6 years)
India	**940**	**914**
Urban Area	**926**	**902**
Rajasthan	**926**	**869**
Chittorgarh	**933**	**882**

3.3 Literacy rate

In 2011, total literates in Chittorgarh city are 86,945 in which 48,624 are males while 8,321 are females. Average literacy rate of Chittorgarh city is 84.96 percent of which male and female literacy is 92.17 and 77.28 percent

Area	Total	Male LR	Female LR
India	74.04%	82.14%	65.46%
Urban Area	84.90%	89.67%	79.92%
Rajasthan	67.66%	80.51%	82.66%
Chittorgarh	84.72%	92.17%	77.28%

4. AMRUT SCHEME

4.1 About the AMRUT

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is proposed to providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority.

4.2 Thrust Area

The Mission will focus on the following Thrust Areas:

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

4.3 Mission Components

The components of the AMRUT consist of capacity building, reform implementation, water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, urban transport and development of green spaces and parks. During the process of planning, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will strive to include some smart features in the physical infrastructure components. The details of the Mission components are given below.

Water Supply

- Water supply systems including augmentation of existing water supply, water treatment plants and universal metering.
- Rehabilitation of old water supply systems, including treatment plants.
- Rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water.

Sewerage

- Decentralized, networked underground sewerage systems, including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants.
- Rehabilitation of old sewerage system and treatment plants.
- Recycling of water for beneficial purposes and reuse of wastewater.

Septage

- Faecal Sludge Management- cleaning, transportation and treatment in a cost-effective manner.
- ii. Mechanical and biological cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and recovery of operational cost in full.

Storm Water Drainage

- Construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding.

Urban Transport

- Ferry vessels for inland waterways (excluding port/bay infrastructure) and buses.
- Footpaths/walkways, sidewalks, foot over-bridges and facilities for non-motorizedtransport (e.g. bicycles).
- Multi-level parking.
- Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS).

Green space and parks

- Development of green space and parks with special provision for child-friendly components.

Reforms management & support

- Support structures, activities and funding support for reform implementation.

- Independent Reform monitoring agencies.

Capacity Building-

- This has two components- individual and institutional capacity building.
- The capacity building will not be limited to the Mission Cities, but will be extended to other ULBs as well.
- Continuation of the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) after its realignment towards the new Missions.
- Indicative (not exhaustive) list of inadmissible components i. Purchase of land for projects or project related works,
- Staff salaries of both the State Governments/ULBs,
- Power, i
- Telecom,
- Health,
- Education.

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5.0 Service level Improvement Plan

SECTOR WISE SLIP TEMPLATE: WATER SUPPLY

1. Assess the Service Level Gap

The first step is to assess the existing situation and service levels gaps for Water Supply (AMRUT Guidelines; para 3 & 6). This will also include existing institutional framework for the sector. AMRUT is focused on improvement in service levels.The zone wise data shall be used in identifying the gaps. These zone-wise gaps will be added to arrive at city level service gaps. While assessing service level gap reply following questions not more than word indicated against each question.

- What kind of baseline information is available for water supply system of the city? Detail out the data, information, plans, reports etc related to sector. Is zone wise information available? (75 words)

  In Chittorgarh city, there is demographic data's from census 2011 is available.The CDP/Master Plan/PHED reports/ Maps and Plan etc is also available. No zone wise information is available.

- Have you collected census 2011 data? Are you aware of baseline survey data of MoUD? Have you correlated data from these and other sources? (75 words)

  Yes, the Census data 2011 has been collected and we are aware about the base line survey data of MOUD. We have correlated data available with PHED and Nagar Parishad .

- What is existing service levels for water supply in the city? What is the coverage of water supply Connections? What is per capita supply of water? How much is the extent of metering? How much is non-revenue water? Provide information in table 1.1

Table 1.1 Status of Water Supply service levels

Sr. No.	Indicators	Present status	MOUD Benchmark	Reliable level
1	Coverage of water supply connections	61.3	100%	B
2	Per capita supply of water	85	135 LPCD	D
3	Extent of metering of water connections	60	100%	C
4	Extent of non-revenue water	24.3	20%	D
5	Continue of water supply	1	24 hours	C
6	Quality of water supplied	95	100%	D
7	Efficiency of redressal of customer complaints	82	80%	C
8	Cost recovery in water supply services	20.1	100%	C
9	Efficiency in collection of water supply related charges	74	90%	C

- What is the gap in these service levels with regard to benchmarks prescribed by MoUD?(75 words)

The present status of water supply is 85 LPCD, hence gap of 50 LPCD in service level, extent metering of water connections is 52 %, hence gap of 48%, and NRW is 24.30%, hence gap of 4.30%

Source of Water and Water Treatment System, Please provide information in 150 words on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

What is the existing source of water? Is it surface water source or underground water source? What is the capacity of these sources?

The present water source is both surface and ground water in the city. The total water production of water source is 13 MLD. The source has sufficient potential for production of 24 MLD. Augmentation of the source is required to enhance the production capacity upto 24 MLD for year 2021 against the present demand of 16MLD

The detail is as follows:

- Bherda Mines - surface water- 3.50 MLD
- BagaliyaDehanikat at gambhri river - surface water 1.0 MLD
- Tube well98 no (Underground) - 6.0 MLD
- HZL colony-2.5 MLD

Total production – 13 MLD

- Is there any treatment provided to water from these sources? How much water is required to be treated daily? What is the treatment capacity installed in the city?

  Yes, there is 3 water treatment plants (Two Pressure filter plant and one is Rapid Gravity Filter) having capacity 6.5 MLD. Total 16 MLD treated water is required for the Chittorgarh city.

- What per capita water supply in LPCD (liter per capita per day) comes out, if you divide total water supply by the total population.

  As of now 85LPCD .

Distribution Zones

Please provide information in 150 words on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

- City is divided in how many zones for water supply ?

  City is not divided in zones for water supply.

- Provide details of total no of Households (HH) in each zone, no of HH with and without water tap connections in the Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Zone Wise Coverage of Households

Zone No	Total No of Households	Households with Water tap Connection	Households without water tap connections
Chittorgarh City municipal area	25609	15698	9911

Storage of Water

(Please provide information in 150 words on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

- What is the total water storage capacity in the city? What is capacity of elevated and ground water reservoirs?

  The total storage capacity in the city is 10.0 MLD. The details of storage capacity are as follows;

  OHSR – 6.68 MLD

  CWR –3.29 LACS

  Total 10 .00 MLD

- In case of surface water, does city need to have ground level reservoirs to store raw treated water?

  Yes, there is need of ground water reservoirs capacity 3.29 MLD order to achieve the targets under AMRUT scheme.

- Is water being supplied to consumers through direct pumping or through elevated reservoirs?

  Both water pumping and elevated reservoirs are being supplied water to consumers.

- Is storage capacity sufficient to meet the cities demand?

  No, there is a gap of 6.65 MLD.

Distribution Network

Please provide information in 150 words on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

- What is the total length of water supply distribution pipe line laid in the city?

  The total water supply distribution pipe line is laid aprox 106 km out of approximate road length 150 KM.

- What is the total road length in the city?
- The total road length of the city is 150 Km
- Is the pipe lines are laid in all streets?

- No, The pipe line is not laid the all streets , only 106 Km is laid in the city.
- Is the objective of universal coverage of water supply pipe line is achieved? Under this mission, possible coverage can be 24 KM which will be addition to 106 KM
- What are the kinds of pipe materials used in distribution lines?
- AC PIPE- 83.75 KM and Metallic pipe -22.65 total 106 KM
- Provide zone wise details of street length with and without water distribution lines in the Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Zone Wise length of distribution network

Zone No	Total Street Length	Street length with water distribution pipe line	Street length without water distribution pipe line
Chittorgarh city	150 KM	106 KM	44 KM

Institutional Framework

Please provide information in 150 words on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

- Define role and responsibilities in terms of O&M, policy planning, funding, service provision in table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Functions, roles, and responsibilities

Planning and Design	Construction/ Implementation	O&M
PHED	PHED	PHED

- How city is planning to execute projects?

  PHED will be District Level implementing agency to execute water supply projects in Chittorgarh city. They will plan the water supply project in zone wise and detailing will be carried out in the DPR.

- Shall the implementation of project be done by Municipal Corporation or any parastatal body? Please refer para 8.1 of AMRUT guidelines.

  No, this project will be executed by PHED

2. Bridge the Gap

Once the gap between the existing Service Levels is computed, based on initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs and projects, objectives will be developed to bridge the gaps to achieve universal coverage. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.2 & 6.3, Annexure-2; Table 2.1). Each of the identified objectives will be evolved from the outcome of assessment and meeting the opportunity to bridge the gap.

- List out initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs and projects to address these gaps. For this provide details of ongoing projects being carried out for sector under different schemes with status and when the existing projects are scheduled to be completed? Provide information in Table 1.4

Table 1.4: Status of Ongoing/ Sanctioned

S. No.	Name of Project	Scheme Name	Cost	Month of Completion	Status (as on dd mm 2015)
1	RUIDP PH - 1	ADB	44 crore	Dec 2015	90% completed

- How much the existing system will able to address the existing gap in water supply system?Will completion of above will improve the coverage of network and collection efficiency? If yes, how much. (100 words)

The existing system will be addressed water service level gaps to extend about 19.70 % distribution network, about 6.65 MLD elevated storage and water supply coverage from 85 LPCD to 120 LPCD under AMRUT..

- Does the city require additional infrastructure to improve the services? What kind of services will be required to fulfill the gap?

  Yes, as per the gap assessment described in the table no-1.5

- How does the city visualize to take the challenge to rejuvenate the projects by changing their orientation, away from expensive asset replacement programs, to focusing on optimum use of existing assets?

  PHED takes the responsibility of using maximum assets to address the existing and coming challenges.

- Has city conducted assessment of Non Revenue Water? if yes, what is the NRW level? Is city planning to reduce NRW ?

  PHED is planning to engage private sector to address of current NRW; 24.30% and by 100% metering, regular monitoring of the pipe line leakages, and controlling by theft.

- Based on assessment of existing infrastructure and ongoing / sanctioned projects, calculate existing gaps and estimated demand by 2021 for water supply pipe network, number of household to be provided with tap connections, and required enhancement in capacity of water source/ treatment plant (MLD). Gaps in water supply service levels be provided as per Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 . Demand Gap Assessment for Water Supply Sector

Component	2015			2021	
	Present	**Ongoing projects**	**Total**	**Demand**	**Gap**
Source	12* MLD	15MLD	21.86 MLD	24 MLD	2.14 MLD
Treatment capacity	6.5 MLD	15 MLD	24.75 MLD	24 MLD	-
Elevated Storage capacity	6.68 MLD	5.7 MLD	12.39 MLD	19 MLD	6.65 MLD
Distribution network coverage (Km)	106 KM	20 KM	126 KM	150 KM	24 KM

*Presently, water is being taken from HZL colony and Bhenda mines and 98 tube wells. After commission of RUIDP project, only 6.86 MLD of existing water source will remain.

Objectives

Based on above, objectives will be developed to bridge the gaps to achieve universal coverage. While developing objectives following question shall be responded so as to arrive at appropriate objective.

- Does each identified objectives will be evolved from the outcome of assessment?

  Yes

- Does each objective meet the opportunity to bridge the gap?
- Yes

Please provide List out objectives to meet the gap in not more than 100 words.

Objective-1 Completion of ongoing project

Objective-2 Augmentation of existing water source and enhancement of storage capacity.

Objective- 3: Household connections increased by laying of pipe line network.

Objective-4 Ensure 100% metering and reduce NRW

3. Examine Alternatives and Estimate Cost

The objective will lead to explore and examine viable alternatives options available to address these gaps..These will include out of box approaches. (AMRUT Guidelines; Para 6.4 & 6.8 & 6.9).This will also include review of smart solutions. The cost estimate with broad source of funding will be explored for each. While identifying the possible activities, also examine the ongoing scheme and its solutions including status of completion, coverage and improvement in O&M. Please provide information on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

- What are the possible activities and source of funding for meeting out the objectives? (75 words)

  Following activities are proposed tocreate the new water sources and laying new pipe lines, restoration of old pipes and also increases capacity of water storage and to meet out these objectives funding source will be under Mission AMRUT.

- How can the activities be converged with other programme like JICA/ ADB funded projects in the city etc? (100 words)

Linkage with ADB assisted project – As under ADB assistance by RUIDP already laying pipe line works for 97 KM is going on in which additional only 20 KM only.

- What are the options of completing the ongoing activities? (75 words)

  RUIDP supported project

- What are the lessons learnt during implementation of similar projects? (100 words)

  Creating awareness, community participation and private engagement is very important during implementation and reduction in NRW.

- Have you analysed best practices and innovative solutions in sector? Is any of the practice be replicated in the city?(75 words)

  Meter connections,and online checking system

- What measures may be adopted to recover the O&M costs?(100 words)

  Revise tariff, regular monitoring and surveillance, and replacement of old meters.

- Whether reduction in O&M cost by addressing NRW levels be applied?(75 words)

  Yes- by 1.3% NRW

- Are different options of PPP such as Design-build-Operate-Transfer (DBOT), Design Built Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) are considered?(100 words)

  Not at present.

The alternative activities to meet these activities be defined as per Table 1.6

Table1.6 Alternative Activities To Meet Objectives

Sr. No.	Objective	Activities	Financing Source	O& M cost
1	Completion of ongoing project	Pile line laying	RUIDP	PHED will bear the cost of O & M by own resources / user charges etc
2	Augmentation of existing water source and enhancement of storage capacity	Augmentation water source Storage capcity increased by ESR	AMRUT	PHED will bear the cost of O & M by own resources / user charges etc
3	Household connections increased by laying of	100% HHS connections AND Increased distribution network.	AMRUT	PHED will bear the cost of O & M by own resources / user charges etc

	pipe line network			
4.	Ensure 100% metering and reduce NRW	Metering Replacement of old meters Regular surveillance	AMRUT	PHED will bear the cost of O & M by own resources / user charges etc

4. Citizen Engagement

ULBs will organize and conduct city level citizen consultation and receive feedback on the suggested alternatives and innovations. Each alternative will be discussed with citizens and activities to be taken up will be prioritized to meet the service level gaps. ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources. (AMRUT Guidelines; Para 6.6, 6.7 & 7.2). Please explain following questions in not more than 200 words detailing out the needs, aspirations and wishes of the local people.

- Has all stakeholders involved in the consultation?

  Yes
- Has ward/ zone level consultations held in the city?

  City level
- Has alternative proposed above are crowd sourced?

  No
- What is feedback on the suggested alternatives and innovations?

  Citizens during the consultation were agreed on the suggested innovative ideas of revised tariff and replacement of old meters etc.
- Has alternative taken up for discussions are prioritized on the basis of consultations?

  Yes
- What methodology adopted for prioritizing the alternatives?

  Discussion with stakeholders, review of available reports and survey reports, assessment reports etc

5. Prioritize Projects

Based on the citizen engagement, ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources to meet the respective objectives. While prioritizing projects, please reply following questions in not more than 200 words.

- What are sources of funds?

  AMRUT Mission Funds

- Has projects been converged with other program and schemes?

  Yes- RUIDP

- Has projects been prioritized based on “more with less” approach?

  Yes

- Has the universal coverage approach indicated in AMRUT guidelines followed for prioritization of activities?

  Yes

6. Conditionalities

Describe in not more than 300 words the Conditionalities of each project in terms of availability of land, environmental obligation and clearances, required NOC, financial commitment, approval and permission needed to implement the project.

Land is available, site selection is done and required NOC will be obtained and financial commitments for achieving targets are met.

7. Resilience

Required approvals will be sought from ULBs and competent authority and resilience factor would be built in to ensure environmentally sustainable water supply scheme. Describe in not more than 300 words regarding resilience built in the proposals.

ULB is agreed to approve this project and it was approved under city level committee and we are committed to get any pertaining NOC..

8. Financial Plan

Once the activities are finalized and prioritized after consultations, investments both in terms of capital cost and O&M cost has to be estimated. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.5) Based on the investment requirements, different sources of finance have to be identified. Financial Plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development will be prepared. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 4, 6.6, 6.12, 6.13 & 6.14). The financial plan will include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State and City) including financial convergence with various ongoing projects. While preparing finance plan please reply following questions in not more than 250 words

- How the proposed finance plan is structured for transforming and creating infrastructure projects?

  This will address the demand and gaps of existing water supply system and also fulfill the AMRUT objectives.
- List of individual projects which are being financed by various stakeholders?

  No
- Has financial plan prepared for identified projects based on financial convergence and consultation with funding partners?

  Yes
- Is the proposed financial structure is sustainable? If so then whether project has been categorized based on financial considerations ?

  Yes
- Have the financial assumptions been listed out ?

  Yes
- Does financial plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development?

  Yes, the financial plan is designed to complete the priority of the development.
- Does financial plan include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State, ULBs and)

  Yes, as per AMRUT Guidelines.
- Does it include financial convergence with various ongoing projects.

Yes, with RUIDP

- Does it provide year-wise milestones and outcomes?

Yes, we will prepare millstones and outcomes year-wise during preparation of DPR

Details in financial plan shall be provided as per Table 1.7,1.8,1.9,1.10 and 1.11.These tables are based on AMRUT guidelines tables 2.1, 2.2,2.3.1,2.3.2, and 2.5.

Table 1.7 MasterPlan of Water Supply Projects for Mission period (As per Table 2.1of AMRUT guidelines)

Sr. No.	Project Name	Prioritynumber	Year inwhichto beimplemented	Year in which proposed to be completed	Estimated Cost
1	Water supply	1	2016	2019	40 crore

Table 1.8 Master Service Levels Improvements during Mission Period(As per Table 2.2 of AMRUT guidelines

Sr. No.	Project Name	Physical Components	Change in Service Levels			Estimated Cost
			Indicator	Existing (As-Is)	After (To-be)	
1	Water supply	Augmentation water source and enhanced storage capacity network and net work	LPCD	85	120	30 Crore
2	Water supply	Ensure 100% metering and reduction NRW and other works	Percentage	24.3	23.0	10 Crore
					Total	40.00 crore

Table1.9 Annual FundSharing Pattern for Water Supply Projects (As per Table 2.3.1of AMRUT guidelines)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Total Project Cost	Share				
			GOI	State	PHED	Others	Total
1	water supply project	40 crore	20	12	8	0	40

Table 1.10 Annual Fund Sharing Break-up for Water Supply Projects (As per Table 2.3.2 of AMRUT Guidelines)

Sr. No.	Project	GoI	State			PHED			Convergence	Others	Total
			14th FC	Others	Total	14th FC	Others	Total			
1	Water supply project	20			12			8	0	0	40 Crore

Table 1.11 Year wise Plan for Service Levels Improvements

(As per Table 2.5 of AMRUT guidelines)

Proposed Projects	Project Cost	Indicator	Baseline	AnnualTargets (Incrementfrom theBaselineValue)					
				FY2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
WaterSupply									
	40 crore	House hold level coverage of water supply connection,	61.3			**4**	**15**	**19.70**	
		Per capita quantum of water supplied (as per Status report of PHED, dated 16.02.201) in ipcd	85			15	10	10	
		extent of metering of water connections	60				10	20	
		Extent of non revenue water	24.3	0				1.3	
		Continuity of water supply	1					24	
		Quality of water supplied	95				2	3	
		efficiency of redressal of customer complanints	82		2	7	9		
		Cost recover (Operational Ratio) (expenditure vs revenue)	20.1						30
		Collection efficiency	74			3	6		

5.2 TEMPLATE FOR SERVICE LEVEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (SEWERAGE)

1. Assess the Service Level Gap

The first step is to assess the existing situation and service levels gaps for Sewerage (AMRUT Guidelines; para 3 & 6). This will also include existing institutional framework for the sector. For this City has to review all policy, plans, scheme documents etc. to identify service level gaps and hold discussions with officials and citizens. AMRUT is focused on improvement in service levels. The zone wise data shall be used in identifying the gaps. These zone-wise gaps will be added to arrive at city level service gaps. While assessing service level gap reply following questions not more than word indicated against each question.

- What kind of baseline information is available for sewerage system of the city? Detail out the data, information, plans, reports etc related to sewerage available with city? Is zone wise information available? Have you correlated your data with census 2011 data? (100 words)
- The data has been collected from 14th Finance Committee report. ULB is aware of the MOUD baseline data but these data is not available for every city. RUIDP Rajasthan has preordered DPR for Sewerage System for Chittorgarh city in 2008, Other data's like household numbers, sewerage generation etc are available from that DPR.
- What are existing service levels for sewerage for coverage of sewerage network services, efficiency of collection of sewerage and efficiency in treatment. Provide information in table 2.1

Table 2.1: Status of sewerage network and Service Levels

Sr. No.	Indicators (as per SLB framework)	Existing Service Level	MOUD Benchmarks
1	Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	86 %	100%
2	Coverage of sewerage network services	0	100%
3	Efficiency of collection of sewerage	0	100%
4	Efficiency in Treatment: Adequacy of sewerage treatment capacity	0	100%

- What is the gap in these service levels with regard to benchmarks prescribed by MoUD? (75 words)
- Presently, there is no sewer system functional in the city , however, the sewer network along with STP is undertaken under ADB funded project by RUIDP Jaipur. The 21% of Households are expected to be benefited after completion of this project and there is a gap of 79% in sewerage network system which is proposed to cover to some extent under AMRUT scheme as per SLIP.
- Does city has separate drainage system or sewer lines take care of storm water? (50 words)
- Yes, city has separate traditional drainage system.

Sewerage network And Collection of Sewerage

- How much of the area of the city is covered by sewerage network? What is the status of household connections in each zone? What are the areas covered under septage? Provide information in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Zone Wise Coverage of Households

As per base line survey 2015 , the sanitation coverage is 86% out of the current total population estimated is 1, 28, 047 (population in 2015). The total household is estimated 25609 of the city in which households with septic tank is 20582. . There are 1442 households linked with community toilets and open defecationis due to no toilet facility in 2597 households.

Zone No	Total No of Households	Households with Sewerage Network	Households with Septic Tank	Households without any outlets for toilets
Chittorgarh City municipal area	25609	0	20582	2597

- Are there any areas where sewer lines have been laid but still households are not connected to sewer lines? Are there any areas where toilets may be connected to sewer lines but kitchen or bathroom waste is not connected to sewerage system? (75 words)

- Yes, there are areas where RUIDP is working, household connection are to be done. There are no areas where toilets are connected to sewer lines but kitchen or bathroom waste isto be connected to sewerage system.

- Is there any systematic and organized method to collect and treat waste from septic tanks? What is the duration of cleaning of septic tanks (monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually)? Indicate status of overflows of septic tanks, either in the nearby drains /open fields/ sewerage lines etc? (75 words)

  Dumping in open field and covered with soil.

- What is the situation of O&M of the existing sewerage system? Does the city has routine maintenance system or breakdown maintenance system? What is the duration of cleaning ofsewer lines (monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually)? Indicate infrastructure available for O&M of the sewerage systemi.e sewer jetting machines etc? (100 words)

- At present ,Sewerage system does not exists in the city.

Sewage Treatment System

- Does city has Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)? Which areas are covered under each of the STPs? Provide details in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Status of Existing STPs

Sr. No.	Location	Capacity (MLD)	Inflow in the STP (MLD)	Efficiency in %
1	0	0	0	0

- Does decentralized waste treatment system exist or planned in the city? If yes, provide details (75 words)

- No, but decentralized sewerage treatment system is proposed under AMRUT scheme.

- How much of sewerage is generated in the city? How much of this sewerage generated reaches the STPs? What is the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) of incoming and outgoing sewage of each STP? (100 words)
- At present 13 MLD sewerage is being generated in the city. No sewerage generated reaches to the STP.
- Is treated sewerage being reused or recycled? Is treated water being used for irrigation or industrial purpose? Does the option of power generation being explored? (75 words)
- No,

Institutional Framework

- Define role and responsibilities in terms of O&M, policy planning, funding, service provision in table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Functions, roles, and responsibilities

Planning and Design	Construction/ Implementation	O&M
ULB /PARASTATAL AGENCY	ULB/PARASTATAL AGENCY	ULB

- Please also detail that how city is planning to execute projects. Shall the implementation of project be done by Municipal Corporation or any parastatal body? (75 words)
- Agency will be decided by the Government of Rajasthan

2. Bridging the Gap

Once the gap between the existing Service Levels is computed, based on initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs and projects, objectives will be developed to bridge the gaps to achieve universal coverage. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.2 & 6.3, Annexure-2; Table 2.1). Each of the identified objectives will be evolved from the outcome of assessment and meeting the opportunity to bridge the gap.

- List out initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs and projects to address these gaps. For this provide details of ongoing projects being carried out for sewerage system under different schemes with status and when the existing projects are scheduled to be completed? Provide information in Table 2.4

Table 2.4: Status of Ongoing/ Sanctioned

S.No.	Name of Project	Scheme Name	Cost in Rs Crore	Month of Completion	Status (as on 10 August 2015)
1	**RUIDP Ph. I**	**ADB**	**36.00**	**March 2016**	**40 %**

- How much the existing system will able to address the existing gap in sewerage system? Will completion of above will improve the coverage of network and collection efficiency? If yes, how much. (100 words)
- There is no existing system of sewer network in the city; however, 21% population of the city will be covered after completion of RUIDP project.It will likely improve the coverage and collection efficiency.
- Does the city require additional infrastructure to improve the services? What kind of services will be required to fulfill the gap?
- Yes, coverage of network and treatment capacity is to be enhanced and same has been incorporated up to and extend under the mission**.**
- How does the city visualize to take the challenge to rejuvenate the projects by changing their orientation, away from expensive asset replacement programs, to focusing on optimum use of existing assets?
- City is willing to improve upon existing scenario and improve on the living standard by improved hygiene& good sanitation standards.

Provide information in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Demand Gap Assessment

Component	Existing	Ongoing projects	Existing + Ongoing	2021 (Short term)	
				Demand	Gap
Sewerage network (km)	0	39	39	150	111
No of Households covered under sewerage system	0	5027	5027	25609	20582
Sewerage Treatment Plant (MLD)	0	5 MLD	5 MLD	16 MLD	11 MLD

Objective- 1. Completion of ongoing project and laying new sewer line network .

Objective- 2 Constructions of STP and property connections.

Objective- 3 Septage Management.

Based on assessment of existing infrastructure and ongoing / sanctioned projects, calculate existing gaps and estimated demand by 2021 for sewerage network, number of household to be provided with connections, and required enhancement in capacity of STP (MLD), area to be covered under septage management. Based on the demand and gap assessment, evolve objectives to achieve bridging these gap.

3. Examine Alternatives and Estimate Cost

The objective will lead to explore and examine viable alternatives options available to address these gaps. These will include out of box approaches. (AMRUT Guidelines; Para 6.4 & 6.8 & 6.9). This will also include review of smart solutions. The cost estimate with broad source of funding will be explored for each alternative. While identifying the possible activities, also examine the ongoing scheme and its solutions including status of completion, coverage and improvement in O&M. Please reply following questions in not more than 200 words.

- What are the possible activities and source of funding for meeting out the objectives?

Through ADB assisted sewer project by RUIDP of 5MLD is a major convergence and will reach to 21% . 51% of out of remaining will be covered under Mission.

- How can the activities be converged with other programmers like JICA/ ADB funded projects in the city etc?
- ADB assisted sewer project by RUIDP is a major convergence and will reach to 21% area coverage.
- What are the options of completing the ongoing activities?

ADB projectis assisting ongoing project. Under SBM, the gap of households connections will be covered.

- How to address the bottlenecks in the existing project and lessons learnt during implementation of these projects?

The delay in the restoration road mainly in the habitated and city areas caused resentment among citizens which gives negative publicity to the sewer project initiated first time in the city. In AMRUT project, this problem will be taken care of and address specific time lines of restoration of roads cut downs for laying sewer line.

- Has projects includes O&M of sewerage system?

O&M of only STP is included for 5 years period in existing RUIDP contract.

- What measures may be adopted to recover the O&M costs? Can the option of sale of treated wastewater be applicable to recover the O&M cost.

Not at present but council is looking for PPP model for using treated water as resource for O & M.

- What are innovative alternative solutions explored in achieving objectives?

Exploring PPP model

- Are different options of PPP such as Design-build-Operate-Transfer (DBOT), Design Built Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) are considered?

May be explored

- How the recycle and reuse of water will be done? How much quantity of treated water may be reused?

The treated water will be sold to factories and also used in the gardens and agriculture.

- Have you analysed best practices and innovative solutions in sewerage sector? Is any of the practice being replicated in the city?

No

- Have you identified the areas for decentralized waste treatment system? Explore the approaches for septage management i.e People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model or replacing septic tanks by bio-digesters, bioremediation etc.

Yes, it isproposed under the AMRUT mission.

For each identified activity and alternative indicate the cost estimate with broad source of funding will be explored for each alternative in Table 3.6

Table 3.6: Cost Estimate for each Objective:

S.No	Objectives	Activity	Basis	Amount in Rs.Cr	O M cost
1	Completion of ongoing project	5 MLD STP and sewer line – 21 % coverage	RUIDP		The O & M cost will be beared by ULB through user charges
2	sewer line network and property connections	Sewerage network, & Property Connection	as per market rate	70	
3	Objective- 3 Septage Management	Septage	as per market rate	10.0	
			Total	80	

4. Citizen Engagement

Each alternative will be discussed with citizens and activities to be taken up will be prioritized to meet the service level gaps. ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources. (AMRUT Guidelines; Para 6.6, 6.7 & 7.2). Please reply following questions in not more than 200 words.

- Has all stakeholders involved in the consultation?

Yes

- Has ward/ zone level consultations held in the city?

  Yes, stake holder meeting was held for consultation.
- Has alternativesexplored are crowd sourced?

  Yes,
- What is feedback on the suggested alternatives and innovations?

During the consultation, the suggestions for decentralized sewer system, overcome the road restoration problems and earn revenue from treated water has been received and shall be addressed in the DPR .

- Has alternative taken up for discussions are prioritized on the basis of consultations?

Yes

- What methodology adopted for prioritizing the alternatives?

  As per the mission Guidelines of AMRUT andoutcome of stakeholder meeting.

5. Prioritize Projects

Based on the citizen engagement, ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources to meet the respective objectives. While prioritizing projects, please reply following questions in not more than 200 words.

- What are sources of funds?
  Mission AMRUT, TFC
- Has projects been converged with other program and schemes?
  Yes, ADB- sewer project,
- Has projects been prioritized based on “more with less” approach?
  Yes
- Has the universal coverage approach indicated in AMRUT guidelines followed for prioritization of activities?
  Yes

6. Conditionalities

Describe the Conditionalities of each project in terms of availability of land, environmental obligation and clearances, required NOC, financial commitment, approval and permission needed to implement the project. Please reply following questions in not more than 100 words.

Land is available, site selection is done and required NOC will be obtained and financial commitments for achieving targets are met

7. Resilience

Required approvals will be sought from competent authority and organizations. The resilience factor would be built in to ensure environmentally sustainable sewerage scheme. Please reply following questions in not more than 100 words.

ULB is agreed to approve this project and it was approved under city level committee and we are committed to get any pertaining NOC

Financial Plan

Once the activities are finalized and prioritized after consultations, investments both in terms of capital cost and O&M cost has to be estimated. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.5) Based on the investment requirements, different sources of finance have to be identified. Financial Plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development will be prepared. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 4, 6.6, 6.12, 6.13 & 6.14). The financial plan

will include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State and City) including financial convergence with various ongoing projects. While preparing finance plan please reply following questions in not more than 200 words

- Does financial plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development?
  yes
- Does financial plan include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State, ULBs and)
  Yes
- Does it include financial convergence with various ongoing projects.
  Yes
- Does it provide year-wise milestones and outcomes ?
  Yes

Table 3.1 Work and Service Levels

Sr. No.	Indicators	Existing Service Level	MOUD Benchmarks
1	Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	86%	100%
2	Coverage of sewerage network services	0%	100%
3	Efficiency of collection of sewerage	0%	100%
4	Efficiency in Treatment: Adequacy of sewerage treatment capacity	0%	100%

Table 3.2 Zone Wise Coverage of Households

Zone No	Total No of Households	Households with Sewerage Network	Households with Septic Tank	Households without any outlets for toilets
Chittorgarh City municipal area	25609	0	20582	2597

Table 3.3: Status of Existing STPs

Sr. No.	Location	Capacity (MLD)	Inflow in the STP (MLD)	Efficiency in %
1	0	0	0	0

Table 3.4: Status of Ongoing/ Sanctioned

S.No.	Name of Project	Scheme Name	Cost in Rs Crore	Status (as on dd Month 2015)
1	**RUIDP Ph. I**	**ADB**	**36.00**	**About 40% completed**

Table 3.5: Demand Gap Assessment

Component	Existing	Ongoing projects	Existing + Ongoing	2021 (Short term)	
				Demand	Gap
Sewerage network (km)	0	39	39	150	111
No of Households covered under sewerage system	0	5027	5027	25609	20582
Sewerage Treatment Plant (MLD)	0	5 MLD	5 MLD	16 MLD	11 MLD

Table 3.6: Cost Estimate for each Objective:

S.No	Objectives	Activity	Basis	Amount in Rs.Cr	O M cost
1	Completion of ongoing project	5 MLD STP and sewer line – 21 % coverage	RUIDP		The O & M cost will be beared by ULB through user charges
2	sewer line network and property connections	Sewerage network, & Property Connection	as per market rate	70	
3	Objective- 3 Septage Management	Septage	as per market rate	10.0	
			Total	80	

STORM WATER DRAINAGE

1. Assess the Service Level Gap

The first step is to assess the existing situation and service levels gaps for Storm Water Drainage (AMRUT Guidelines; para 3 & 6). This will also include existing institutional framework for the sector. AMRUT is focused on improvement in service levels. The zone wise data shall be used in identifying the gaps. These zone-wise gaps will be added to arrive at city level service gaps. While assessing service level gap reply following questions not more than word indicated against each question.

Question: What kind of baseline information is available for storm water drainage system of the city? Detail out the data, information, plans, reports etc related to sector. Is zone wise information available? (75 words)

Yes, we have available census data 2011 and also having preliminary data in City sanitation plan. The zone wise data is not available.

Question: Have you collected data from census other sources? Are you aware of baseline survey data of MoUD? Have you correlated data from these and other sources? (75 words)

The data has been collected from 14th Finance Committee report. ULB is aware of the MOUD baseline data but these data is not available for every city. Municipal area is about 41.36 Sq. Km Detail survey is required for storm water drainage project.

What is existing service levels for storm water drainage in the city?

Existing service levels for storm water drainage in the city is detailed under below table .

What is the coverage of drains? What are the no of incidence of sewerage mixing in the drains? How many times water logging incidence happens in the city?

Present coverage status is 75 % of total drains. 100% mixing of sewerage into Drains since no sewer line in the Chittorgarh City. Most of the time during heavy rainfall water logging happens in the city.

Provide comparative information of service levels (in tabulated form) with respect to the service level bench marks prescribed by MoUD and sustainable standards for service levels under the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) in table

Table : Status of Storm Water Level service levels

Sr. No.	Indicators	Sustainable standards	Black (Caution for improvement)	Red(Immediate action for improvement)	Present Status
1	Coverage of Storm water drainage network	100%	<75%	<50%	<75
2	Incidence of sewerage mixing in the drains	0%	<25%	<50%	>50%
3	Incidence of water logging	0	<25	<50	4

Question: What is the gap in these service levels with regard to benchmarks prescribed by MoUD and sustainable standards for service levels under the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH)?(75 words)

25 % is the gap in service level in respect to benchmark prescribed by MOUD.

Question: What are major challenges facing the city in regard to achieving these service level benchmarks

Chittorgarh city has undulated topography and rocky formation. There are two rivers crossing the main city and storm water falls in the rivers.

Question: Identify gaps in capacity in managing the services efficiently and also provide an innovative solution for efficiently managing these services ?

There is no pumping system; Almost 50% storm water falls in Gambhire and Bedachriver by gravity flow. There is also under construction of 3 MLD waste water treatment plant at north part of Abhimanu park of Gambhiri river and also under RUIDP , 5 MLD STP is proposed at Bhoikheda village.

Question: Brief the ongoing drainage projects in the city. The components included in these projects, how and up to what extent it will support to the drainage system of the city. Weather it address all the issues related to drainage? Coverage of drains.

NHAI is constrictive road side nala along the Nimbhahera Road. It will support the drainage System of habitation of nearby railway station, Madhuwancolony. No, remaining drains will be taken under AMRUT mission.

Please provide information in 150 words on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

Question: Describe how at present, the storm water of City is drained off? How many natural and manmade drains are exists and their coverage with respect to road network

At present in city the storm water drained off in to rivers namely Gambhri&Bedrach passing through the city. Only75% coverage with respect to road network exists in the city.

Question: What is the capacity and condition of these drains? Is sufficient to carry the peak flow of the catchment/water shed

Condition of the existing drain is not good and also not having capacity to carry the peak water flow from catchment area. City does not have separate storm water drainage network.

Question: Does city have separate storm water drainage network? If no, provide the information regarding locations of gray water mixes with the existing drains in table 1.2. In case of mixed drainage how it works in peak rainy days?

No , storm water drainage system is not exist. Mostly drains fall into both rivers. The ApsaraTackies and Hemu Circle are stagnation points in the city.

Sr. No.	Location	Merging with which sewer	Reason
1	Apsaratackies and Hemucalani circle	Bedach river at Sainik school side or Kumbha colony.	No storm drainage network

Question: In case of mixed drainage how it works in peak rainy days?

At present city does not have any sewerage network, so sewer water is mixing into existstingdrains.In the peak rainy season, all drains are over flooded and excess water flowing on the road..

WATER LOGGING

Please provide information in 150 words on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

Question: Presently how the problem of water logging is handled? Is it provides the satisfactory outcome

Presently water logging problem occurs during peak rainy days. There are two Kachibasti is under low laying area and also two places namely ApsaraTackiesand Hemucalani circle is also water logged during high rains which is taken carefully to digging obstacle site or removing any shrubs etc The . Excess water aredrained off when rains are subside.

Question: Provide details of flood points/areas prone to frequent water logging with special focus on Key road intersections, along roads (50 mt length or more) and Locality (affecting 50 HH or more) in the Table

Table: Flood prone points in the city

Sr. No.	Area	No of points	No of times water logging reported in a year (stagnant water for more than four hours of a depth more than 6")
1	Key road intersection	2	1
2	Along roads (50 mt length or more)	1	1
3	Locality (affecting 50 HH or more)	1	1

CHOCKING OF DRAINS

Question: Are drains prone to chocking due to dumping of solid wastes in them? If yes,Provide details of locations prone to chocking of drains due to solid waste in the Table
YES

Table 1.2: Detail of Locations prone to chocking of drains due to solid waste

S.NO	LOCATION	STRETH LENGTH AFFECTED	REASON
1	Hemu Circle Area	Approx 200 mtr	Due To Open Nala and inadequate
2	ApsaraTackies	APROX-400 MTR	Due To Open Nala and inadequate

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.

Please provide information in 150 words on the above responding to (however not limited to) following questions.

Question: • Define role and responsibilities in terms of O&M, policy planning, funding, service provision in table 1.3.

Planning and design	Construction/Implementation	O &M
ULB	ULB	ULB

Question: How city is planning to execute storm water projects?

Municipal Council is responsible to execute storm water drainage projects through contractors by open bidding competitive system.

Question: Shall the implementation of project be done by Municipal Corporation? If no, weather resolution has been passed by the Municipal Corporation and accordingly, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between State Government, Municipal Corporation and Parastatal has been signed?Please refer para 8.1 of AMRUT guidelines

Yes

2. Bridge the Gap

Once the gap between the existing Service Levels is computed, based on initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs and projects, objectives will be developed to bridge the gaps to achieve universal coverage. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.2 & 6.3, Annexure-2; Table 2.1). Each of the identified objectives will be evolved from the outcome of assessment and meeting the opportunity to bridge the gap.

Question: List out initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs and projects to address these gaps. For this provide details of ongoing projects being carried out for sector under different schemes with status and when the existing projects are scheduled to be completed? Provide information in Table 1.4

Table: Status of Ongoing/ Sanctioned

S.No.	Name of Project	Scheme Name	Cost in Rs Crore	Month of Completion	Status (as on dd mm 2015)
1	NHAI	-	NA	DEC 2015	50% COMPLETED

Table: Status of Ongoing/ Sanctioned

Sr no.	Component.	Present	Ongoing projects	Total
1	Major Drain	0	NHAI-5KM	5 KM
2	Network requirement to provide proper drainage to all identified water stagnant point/ flooding points up to the end discharge point (in Km)	0	0	0

3	Network length where households discharging wastewater directly into the drains	0	0	0
4	Rejuvenation of existing primary nallahs and primary drains including covering and installation of filet	0	0	0

Question: How much the existing system will able to address the existing gap in storm water drainage system?Will completion of above improve the coverage of network; eliminate the chocking of drains and water stagnation problem? If yes, how much. (100 words

After the construction of PackaNala by NHAI , it will address about 5 % of existing gap , after completion of this remaining gap will be executed under AMRUT mission. The municipal council is only limited TFC or own fund which is to address the 2-5 % of gaps of annually.

Question: Does the city require additional infrastructure to improve the services? What kind of services will be required to fulfill the gap ?

Yes, Chittorgarh city requires pumping stations with suitable pump as per suitable design with inspection chambers, covering drains and augmentation of existing drains.

Question: How does the city visualize to take the challenge to rejuvenate the projects by changing their orientation, away from expensive asset replacement programs, to focusing on optimum use of existing assets?

Citizen is ready to accept the changes to rejuvenate the project and is willing to get innovative approaches. Municipal Council has also experience to implement similar storm water drainage projects and there is lot of learning in term of designing,planning, using optimum capacity & assets and implementations, therefore, these all learning will be incorporating into AMRUT project.

Question: Has city conducted assessment of O&M cost of drains and potable pumps? if yes, what is it? Is city planning to reduce it. Based on assessment of existing infrastructure and ongoing / sanctioned projects, calculate existing gaps and estimated demand by 2021 for Rejuvenation of existing drains, construction of new primary and secondary drains, construction

of pump house with pumping machinery, covering of drains. Gaps in Storm water drainage service levels are provided as per Table 1.5.

Yes, we have assessed of O &M cost of drains and potable pumps.

Table: Demand Gap Assessment for Storm Water Drainage Sector

S.No.	Component.	Total Demand	Present	Ongoing projects	Gap by 2021
1	Major Drain	Total –150 KM	75 KM	0.00	25 km
2	Network requirement to provide proper drainage to all identified water stagnant point/ flooding points up to the end discharge point (in Km)	10 KM	0 re-constructed as per required capacity	Not	10
3	Network length where households discharging wastewater directly into the drains	200 66km	150km	-	50KM
4	Rejuvenation of existing primary nallahs and primary drains including covering and installation of filet	5 Km	-	-	5 Km

All the above issues will be addressed in the DPR. There is no ongoing and sanctioned project of storm water drainage system in the Chittorgarh city except small drain colony which work is being executed by Municipal Council through their own funds or grants received from Govt.

Question: Whether these gaps presented in measurable/ execution able ways considering all the ongoing projects? (75 words)

Not applicable

OBJECTIVES

Objective- 01 Augmentation capacity of existing storm water drainage system and construction of Major Nallah.

Objective 2- Addressing stagnation point and construction of new drains in colonies.

Based on above, objectives will be developed to bridge the gaps to achieve universal coverage. While developing objectives following question shall be responded so as to arrive at appropriate objective.

Question: Does each identified objectives will be evolved from the outcome of assessment.

Yes, all the objectives will be addressed in DPR to achieve SLB as available funds.

Question: Does each objective meet the opportunity to bridge the gap?

Yes

Question: Does objectives clearly address all these gaps /solution to all the problems related to storm water drainage of the city

Yes

3. EXAMINE ALTERNATIVES AND ESTIMATE COST.

The objective will lead to explore and examine viable alternatives options available to address these gaps. These will include out of box approaches. (AMRUT Guidelines; Para 6.4 & 6.8 & 6.9). This will also include review of smart solutions. The cost estimate with broad source of funding will be explored for each alternative. While identifying the possible activities, also examine the ongoing scheme and its solutions including status of completion, coverage and improvement in O&M. Please reply following questions in not more than 200 words.

Question: What are the possible activities and source of funding for meeting out the objectives ?

The cost of rejuvenation of storm water drains to address the water logged area and cost of retaining wall along the bank of Gambhireeriver passing across the major city area.

Question: How can the activities be converged with other programmeslikeJICA/ ADB funded projects in the city etc,?

There is no any such project; therefore, these gaps will be met out by AMRUT

Question: What are the options of completing the ongoing activities?

AMRUT and TFC / State grant

Question: How to address the bottlenecks in the existing project and lessons learnt during implementation of these projects?

Municipal Council will include lesion learntas design factors, cost analysis into AMRUT project
Question: Has projects includes O&M of storm water /sewerage system?
Yes
Question: What measures may be adopted to recover the O&M costs? Can the option of sale of treated wastewater be applicable to recover the O&M COST.?
The treated storm water will be sold to factories and also used in the gardens and agriculture purpose.
Question: What are innovative alternative solutions explored in achieving objectives.
PPP model will be explored
Question: Are different options of PPP such as Design-build-Operate-Transfer (DBOT), Design Built Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) are considered.
Not as of now, however, possibilities may be explored at time of preparation of DPR.

Question: How the recycle and reuse of water will be done? How much quantity of treated water may be reused?
No study has been done so far, but it will be taken during preparation of DPR.

Question: Have you analysed best practices and innovative solutions in sewerage sector? Is any of the practice be replicated in the city?
No
Question: Have you identified the areas for decentralized waste treatment system? Explore the approaches for septage management i.e People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model or replacing septic tanks by bio-digesters, bioremediation etc?
No, Area has been identified for decentralized waste treatment system but all the above issues will be addressed in the DPR.

For each identified activity and alternative indicate the cost estimate with broad source of funding will be explored for each alternative in Table 3.6

S.No	Objective	Activities	Financial source	O & M
1	Augmentation capacity of existing storm water drainage system and construction of Major Nallah.	Construction of new drains Augmentation of existing drains	AMRUT	ULB through user charges

2	Addressing stagnation point and construction of new drains	Drain construction and covered of existing drains	AMRUT	

4. Citizen Engagement

Each alternative will be discussed with citizens and activities to be taken up will be prioritized to meet the service level gaps. ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources. (AMRUT Guidelines; Para 6.6, 6.7 & 7.2). Please reply following questions in not more than 200 words.

Question: Has all stakeholders involved in the consultation?

Yes

Question: Has ward/ zone level consultations held in the city?

Yes, City Level

Question: Has alternative proposed above are crowd sourced?

No

Question: What is feedback on the suggested alternatives and innovations?

No

Question: Has alternative taken up for discussions are prioritized on the basis of consultations?

City level

Question: What methodology adopted for prioritizing the alternatives?

Consultation meeting and review of existing reports

5. Prioritize Projects

Based on the citizen engagement, ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources to meet the respective objectives. While prioritizing projects, please reply following questions in not more than 200 words.?

Question: What are sources of funds?

AMRUT ,TFC and Municipal own Fund.

Question: Has projects been converged with other program and schemes?

Yes, TFC and municipal funds

Question: Has projects been prioritized based on “more with less” approach?

Yes

Question: Has the universal coverage approach indicated in AMRUT guidelines followed for prioritization of activities?

Yes

6. Conditionality

Describe the Conditionality of each project in terms of availability of land, environmental obligation and clearances, required NOC, financial commitment, approval and permission needed to implement the project. Please reply following questions in not more than 100 words.?

Land is available, site selection is done and required NOC will be obtained and financial commitments for achieving targets are met

7. Resilience

Required approvals will be sought from competent authority and organisations. The resilience factor would be built in to ensure environmentally sustainable sewerage scheme. Please reply following questions in not more than 100 words.

Municipal Council Chittorgarh will fulfil all for obligations essential for projects and will be prepared keeping in view the availability of land free from all exertions.

8. Financial Plan

Once the activities are finalized and prioritized after consultations, investments both in terms of capital cost and O&M cost has to be estimated. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.5) Based on he investment requirements, different sources of finance have to be identified. Financial Plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development will be prepared. AMRUTGuidelines; para 4, 6.6, 6.12, 6.13 & 6.14). The financial plan will include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State and City) including financial convergence with various ongoing projects. While preparing finance plan please reply following questions in not more than 250 words

Question: How the proposed finance plan is structured for transforming and creating infrastructure projects?

The project financial plan is prepared as per table given in the guideline .

Question: List of individual projects which are being financed by various stakeholders?

No

Question: Has financial plan prepared for identified projects based on financial convergence and consultation with funding partners?

Yes

Question: Have the financial assumptions been listed out?

Yes

Question: Does financial plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development?

Yes

Question: Does financial plan include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State, ULBs and)

Yes, as per LSGD, Rajasthan / Directions and guidelines.

Question: Does it include financial convergence with various ongoing projects?

NO

Question: Does it provide year-wise milestones and outcomes?

Yes

Details in financial plan shall be provided as per Table 1.7,1.8,1.9,1.10 and 1.11. These tables are based on AMRUT guidelines tables 2.1, 2.2,2.3.1,2.3.2, and 2.5.

Table: MasterPlan ofStorm Water Drainage Projects for Mission period

Sr. No.	Project Name	Priority Number	Year in which to be implemented	Year in which proposed to be completed	Estimated Cost(crore)	Total
1	Major Drain construction/ Nallala-20 Km	1	**2017**	**2020**	**5**	**5**
	Network laying to provide proper drainage to all identified water stagnant point/ flooding points up to the end discharge point .	1	**2017**	**2020**	**5**	**5**
	Network length where households discharging wastewater directly into the drains laying	2	**2017**	**2020**	**3**	**3**
	Rejuvenation of existing primary nallahs and primary drains including covering and installation of filetan river work.	2	**2017**	**2020**	**2**	**2**
	Total				**15**	**15**

Table: Master Service Levels Improvements during Mission Period

Sr. No.	Project Name	Physical Components	Change in Service Level Indiactore	Change in Service Level Existing(As-Is)	Change in Service Level After(To-Be)\2021	Estimated Cost (Amount in Rs.CR)
1	**Storm water management**	Major Drain construction.,	**Drain coverage**	**75**	**80%**	**5**
		Network laying to provide proper drainage to all identified water stagnant point/ flooding points up to the end discharge point				**5**
		Network length where households discharging wastewater directly into the drains laying				**3**
		Rejuvenation of existing primary nallahs and primary drains including covering and installation of filet				**2**
						15

Table: Annual Fund Sharing Pattern for Storm Water Projects(As per Table 2.3.1of AMRUT guidelines)

Sr. No.	Project Name	Total Cost Project	Share GOI	Share State	Share ULB	Share Other	Share Total
1	**Storm water management**	**15.0**	**7.5**	**4.5**	**3.0**	**0**	**15**

Table: Annual Fund Sharing Break-up for Storm Water Drainage Projects

(As per Table 2.3.2 of AMRUTGuidlines)

Sr. No.	Project	GOI	State 14th FC	States Others	States Totals	ULB 14th FC	ULB Others	ULB Total	Convergence	Others	Total
1	Storm water management	7.5		4,5	4.5		3	3	0	0	15

Table: Year Wise Plan for Service Levels Improvement

(As per Table 2.3.2 of AMRUTGuidlines)

Proposed Projects	Project Cost	Indiactor	Base Line	Annual Targets FY2016 (H1)	Annual Targets FY2016 (H2)	Annual Targets FY2017	Annual Targets FY2018	Annual Targets FY2019	Annual Targets FY2020
Storm water management	15	Coverage drain network	75 %						5%

URBAN TRANSPORT (Non-Motorised, Ferries, Waterways)

1. SERVICE LEVEL GAPS ASSESSMENT

Under this section, assess the existing situation and service levels gaps for Urban Transport including Non-motorized transport (NMT), Ferries and Waterways. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 3 & 6). Service Level gaps will be analyzed as per indicators prescribed in Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) for urban transport of MoUD, GoI.

1.1 Service Level Status

There are four Levels of Services (LOS) which will be calculated considering various indicators as LOS1, LOS2, LOS3 and LOS4 correspond to adequacy and quality of city's available transportation services. The summary of the service level gap and performance should be presented as per illustrative Table 1.

Table: Service level Benchmark (LOS-1)

Sl. No	Benchmark	Levels of service as per SLB, MoUD	Present Service level
1	Availability of public transport	>60 %	<0%
2	Available Pedestrian facilities- Percentage of City Covered (%) by footpaths	>25	<02 %
3	Non Motorised Transport Facilities		
	a) % of network covered	>50	0%
	b) Encroachment on NMT roads by vehicle parking (%)	<10	0%
	c) NMT parking facilities at interchanges (%)	>75	0%
4	Level of usage of Intelligent Transport System(ITS) Facilities		
	a) Availability of Traffic Surveillance (%)	>75	05%
	b) Passenger Information System (%)	>75	0%

Sl. No	Benchmark	Levels of service as per SLB, MoUD	Present Service level
	c) Global Positioning System (GPS)/ General Pocket Radio Service (GPRS) (%)	<25%	0%
5	Parking: Availability of On-street paid public parking spaces (%)	>75	0%

While assessing present service level gaps, please provide information in 500 words responding to the following questions;

- Does City Mobility Plan have introduced components such as NMT, Ferries, and Waterways?

NA

- Does Comprehensive Mobility Plan prepared have given adequate attention to Non - Motorized transport?

NA

- Do you think city roads are safe for pedestrians? If no then, which section needs immediate attention?

No,because there is a lot of traffic on the main road so pedestrian's traffic is not too safe and for this encroachment has to be removed so encroachment section needs to take immediate attention. (Road names to be given)

- What type of NMV infrastructure available in the city?

No lane reserved for NMV

- Footpath allocated for both pedestrian and NMV

No Footpath allocated for both pedestrian and NMV

- Area allocated to NMV parking

No

- Whether parking supply inventory is available for the city including;

Types of on-road and off road parking

No off-street parking is available in the city even on Bus terminal and Railway Station. No formal on street parking is notified although the main road i.e. kapasanhigway&Quila road there is always unauthorized on-street parking.

- Parking restrictions (time of day, duration, private etc)

No

- Whether parking facilities available for bicycles, auto rickshaw, goods delivery.
  No, formal parking is available. Although in due few specific locations such as under RoB near Nagar Parishad.
- Is private sector involved in parking?
  No, but there Is private sector like institutions, hotel, hospital etc provided their own parking facilities
- What is the average Travel Time to Work by Public Transit and Non Motorized Modes
  Public Transit is missing in the city. Average travel time is 30 min by non motorized transport modesfrom city center to farthest area of the city
- What is average Travel Distance to Work by Public Transit and Non Motorized Modes
  Average travel time from city area is about 3 KM by non-motorized transport modes
- Have level of services (LOS) been calculated based on the indicators prescribed in the SLB for urban transport by Ministry of Urban Development?
  No public transport available it comes by default in LOS4
- Do you think there is adequate capacity in cities to implement Service Level Benchmarks concept?
  No expertise is available therefore capacity need to be built up.
- What are the challenges and opportunities associated with current performance level?
  Chittorgarh city have a small city area and mainly extended NH-76 &Kapasan road. The main traffic problem in the Chittorgarh city area is about the movement of traffic on roads like pedestrian traffic, non motorized traffic and it is because of encroachment along the roads by shops fairies hawkers etc. and to facilitated that problems city has to develop plan and manage it efficiently is in city area and the main challenge is to remove encroachments, bottle necks etc. As city is small low cost transport solutions i.e. Junction improvement, proper parking, proper circular plan shall ease out the traffic related issues. There is possibility to explore parking project on the PPP mode on tourist destination places.
- Has budget provision for NMT included in the transportation projects in the city?
  No Budget provision available under Nagar Parishad
- Have specific issues for the city been identified and addressed including issues with the existing traffic, NMT, parking / transport environment?
  Yes
- What are major challenges facing achieving these service level benchmarks related to urban transport components including NMT?

The major challenges are:

1 encroachment along the roads

2 Lack public awareness

3 Non availability of funds & human resources

- What is the percentage of Intersections designed under Complete Streets Design standards
  There are five major signalized intersections have been designed as per available best practices and as per the available space.
- What is the percentage of City footpaths designed with accessibility and urban design norms?
  No
- Whether adopted parking bans/restrictions in CBD and TOD districts
  No such parking restrictions has been adopted in the CBD & TOD
- Whether City has adopted the concept of parking maximums and zero parking minimums in DCRs for TODs
  Not yet
- Whether Provision of bicycle parking at transit stations and TOD developments
  Not yet
- Bicycle sharing program in a city
  Not yet
- What is the percentage of streets designated as pedestrian and bicycle/NMT only streets
  Nil
- Presence of UMTA with legislative, executive and financial commitments. Presence of an NMT program within the UMTA with budgetary commitments
  Not

1.2 Institutional Set Up

Describe the institutional framework including role and responsibilities in terms; administration and Policy making, planning, Vehicle Registration, public transportation operators including Private operators and overall traffic management.

Role and Responsibilities of all the agencies shall be provided in the illustrative table No. 2

Table: Role and responsibility of agencies involved in management of City transport

Sl.No.	Agencies	Responsibilities
1	Traffic Police	To manage traffic in the city
2	Municipal council Chittorgarh City	To construct & maintain city roads, footpath, in municipal area
3	District Transport officer	Define under the Motor Vehicle Act, registration, issue of the license, fair regulation
4	Public works department	Few major stretches are managed by PWD (Highways)
5	Urban Improvement Trust	As per the mandate given by the District administration and state Government

Please provide information in 200 words responding to the following questions;

- Who is responsible for management of urban transport in the city?
  No single entity presently; various agencies are managing city transport as per the responsibility entrusted by state government
- Is there enough provisions for enforcement of traffic rules for pedestrian safety on roads?
  Yes
- How are you planning for execution of transport related projects for AMRUT, whether, present role and responsibilities lying with these organizations is capable to implement projects under AMRUT?
  The infrastructure like roads, junction improvement, parking, footpath etc can be implemented by the municipal council with the help of parastatal agencies and consultant. However due to the non-availability of the public transport in the city new entities need to be establishing for creation development and management of the public transport system in the city.

1.3 Status of On-going Projects

Critically examine the existing and ongoing projects for improvement of urban transport as to be filled in illustrative Table No.3

Table 3: Status of Ongoing Projects

Project/Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Status of projects (till july 15)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Scheme
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Please provide information in 200 words responding to the following questions;

- Which are the initiatives taken for implementation of NMT facilities in the city?
  Not yet

Please list out initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs and projects to address these gaps.

- Whether convergence with other ongoing Central and State and Local Government Programs/Schemes can be done at this stage.
  Not
- Whether ongoing scheme and projects has been critically reviewed? Please explain what is the extent of convergence to bridge the gaps?
  Nil

2. BRIDGING THE GAP

2.1 Demand Gap Assessment

Despite the fact, non-motorized modes and public transit account for a significant proportion of travel activity of a city. The city needs to pursue different strategies and programs for bridging the gap on transportation facilities where the city is and where it wishes to go in future.

Please provide information in 200 words responding to the following questions;

- What steps can be taken to bridge these gaps? Please explain in 200 words,
  To bridge these gaps various future plans develop regarding construction of roads maintenance of roads and also various schemes has to be proposed
- Whether present level gaps as identified through SLB indicators will be achievable by 2021 as compare with the present level of gap and demand?. (Table No.4)

Answer – answer is given below

Table 4; Bridging the gap- Demand Assessment

Sl. No	Bench mark	Levels of service as per SLB, MoUD	Present Service level	Current Gap	Demand / Target by 2021
1	Availability of public Transport	> 60%	<0%	> 60%	> 60%
2	Percentage of City Covered (%) by footpaths	> 25%	<02 %	> 23%	> 23%
3	Non Motorised Transport Facilities including; a) % of network covered, b) encroachment on NMT roads by vehicle parking (%), c) NMT parking facilities at interchanges (%)	>50 % <10 % >75%	0% 0% 0%	>50 % <10 % >75%	>50 % <10 % >75%
4	Availability of Traffic Surveillance (%)	>75%	05%	>75%	>75%
5	Passenger Information System (%)	>75%	0%	>75%	>75%
6	Global Positioning System (GPS)/ General Pocket Radio Service (GPRS) (%)	>75%	0%	>75%	>75%
7	Availability of On-street paid public parking spaces (%)	>75%	0%	>75%	>75%

3. OBJECTIVES

Objective- 1 To develop mobility plan and construction of Foot paths in the city .

Objective 2– Construction of parking facility and FOB.

The objective will lead to explore and examine viable alternatives options available to address these gaps. These will include out of box approaches. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.4 & 6.8 & 6.9). Please provide information in 200 words responding to the following questions;

- How will you define your overall goal to improve city transport?
  Improvement in the city transport system will lead the city among the capital cites of Rajasthan and safely movement of pedestrian and non motorized traffic will lead to minimize the traffic accident system which is the major problem in traffic system
- How well does goals and objective for developing efficient urban transportation facilities can articulate the use of NMT options and parking facilities to improve the quality of life of local citizens?
  In present transportation system NMT plan involved and the parking facilities adopted by institutions, hotels industries etc. by their own
- How identified each objective can evolve considering bridging the gap with present level of services as to achieve SLB indicators.
  The objective involved in the transportation system is to provide safe and easy transport means by public transit and NMT and for this various action plan, missions etc. has to be develop so that gap may be bridged
- How objectives can be framed ensuring sustainable mobility solutions and creating city-wide NMT facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.
  For NMT facilities for pedestrians and cyclists we have to clear the carriage way along the roads so that encroachment may be removed and walk ways can be framed
- Howe objectives for improvement of NMT facilities integrate with other modes of transport.
  To integrate NMT facilities with other mode of transportation, transportation system can be framed in grid pattern and different lanes can be allocate for different mode of transportation.

4. ALTERNATE ACTIVITIES TO MEET OBJECTIVES

Evolve overall objective is to ensure that mobility solutions for the city that are sustainable and create city-wide NMT facilities for pedestrians and cyclists and integrate them with other modes of transport. Suggest possible strategies and options to achieve each objective with estimate cost of alternate solutions as per table 5& Table 6

Table 5: Possible Strategies to meet objectives

Sl.No	Objectives	Possible Activities	Financing Source
1	To develop mobility plan and construction of Foot paths in the city .	Development Mobility Plan Construction of foot paths	Amrut
2	Objective 2 – Construction of parking facility and FOB	Construction of Park-multipurpose	Amrut

Table 6: Estimated Cost for various possible activities

No	Projects	Unit	Quantity	Total Cost (in Crore)
1	Footpath way construction	Per KM	40 KM length	3.0
2	Foot over bridge with escalator	Nos	1	2
3	Parking in city	Nos	1	3.3
4	NMT facilities			1
5	Provision of Passenger information system development	Nos	1	0.7
			Total	10

While addressing alternate solution to achieve these objects, please provide information in 500 words responding to the following questions;

- How realistic and feasible urban transport strategies are to be evolved to address key challenges, priorities as an outcome of the citizen consultation

The future plan for transportation in Chittorgarh city is realistic and feasible and outcome from this plan will be satisfactory

- What alternative innovative solution can be adopted for improving the service delivery by creating;

  a. Citizen friendly provision of barrier free pedestrian facilities including, footpaths, road marking and signages,

  b. pathways,

  c. parking

  d. traffic management using ITS

- What strategic intervention is required in the implementation of above projects

The above project required public awareness.

- Whether alternative modes of transport such as cycling can be provided in major roads

No

- Whether non-Motorized Transport (NMT) facilities corridor suggested with dedicated NMV, Cycle track and Signalized Intersection count

No

- How innovative solutions for alternative modes of transport including NMT such as cycling, pedestrian and public transportation system will address the overall transportation issue of the city?

Nil

- What will be the source of funding for identified project?

Incoming Source of funding may be ULB or State govt

- Whether convergence with other scheme has been made. Please explain each identified projects and their source of funding such as AMRUT, 14th FC and also converge with other schemes.

No

5.CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

Each alternative will be discussed with citizens and activities to be taken up will be prioritized to meet the service level gaps. The section will summarize the Citizens priorities for adoption of alternate solution of urban mobility, drawing on SLIP preparation.

Please provide information in 200 words responding to the following questions;

- Have all stakeholders including residents (RWAs), Transporters, RTOs, Traffic Police attended the citizen consultation?
  Yes
- Has alternate proposed crowd sourced?
  Yes
- What is feedback on the suggested alternatives and innovations?
  ……
- Has alternative taken up for discussions are prioritized on the basis of consultations?
  No
- What methodology adopted for prioritizing the alternatives?
  No
- How citizen has been exposed best practices and smart solutions in order to generate citizen-driven solutions for urban mobility?
  No
- Please examine whether identified solutions are addressing citizens requirement
  No
- Whether ULB have adequate resources to implement prioritized alternate solutions?
  No
- How innovative alternate options of NMT facilities examined and shared with citizens?
  No

6. PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS

Based on the citizen engagement, ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources to meet the respective objective. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.6, 6.7 & 7.2). Please provide information in 200 words responding to the following questions;

- Are innovative solution prioritized based on the available resources and demand of citizens?
  Yes
- Has source of funding considered while prioritizing the project?
  Yes
- Whether project has been prioritized considering last mile connectivity?
  Yes

Table 8 Prioritization of Projects

S.no.	Project	Cost (Rs Cr)	Financing Source
1	Footpath construction	3.0	AMRUT
2	Foot over bridge with escalator	2	AMRUT
3	Multilevel Parking in city	3.3	AMRUT
4	NMT provision facility	1	AMRUT
6	Provision of Passenger information system development	0.7	AMRUT
	Total	10.0	

7. OUT OF BOX SOLUTION USED

Please provide information in 200 words responding to the following questions;

- What are the out of box thinking on alternative and new innovative solutions for the following;

a. Citizen friendly provision of barrier free pedestrian facilities including, footpaths, road marking and signage's,
   In Chittorgarh city, there will be taken up all provisions as per MOUD bench marks including above provisions
b. pathways – Including in the proposed project
c. parking – Including in the proposed project
d. traffic management using ITS - Not yet

- Whether solution provided to improve the safety of vulnerable groups such as old age/handicapped/children
  Yes, will be provided

8.CONDITIONALITIES FULFILLED AND RESILIENCE BUILT-IN

First and foremost condition is to identify the availability of land for projects such as parking, widening of roads for pedestrian, cycle tracks and hawkers zone. Further, agencies need to be brought on board for any new initiatives as part of convergence process and necessary approval and permissions.

Please provide information in 200 words responding to the following questions;

- Whether described the conditionality of each project in terms of availability of land parking, widening of roads for pedestrian, cycle tracks and hawkers zone?

In the proposed project regarding transportation system there is one much more Considerable problem is encroachment.

- How these projects will be funded? Are projects being implemented through own sources or borrowing then which is the commitment in this regard.

  The project will be funded under Mission AMRUT and the sharing will be between GoI, GoR&ULB.

- Has environmental obligation such as clearances and NOC required? Please suggest action and initiatives need to be taken in this regards.

  The project will required just the approval regarding removal of encroachment.

9. FINANCIAL PLAN

Prepare Financial Plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development. The financial plan will include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State, ULBs and) including financial convergence with various ongoing projects. Describe briefly the institutional arrangement), leveraging potential partnerships, convergence with other Government Schemes, monitoring and evaluation and also provide year-wise milestones and outcomes.

- How the proposed finance plan is structured for transforming and creating infrastructure projects? Explain in 200 words how these institutional arrangements are leveraging partnership and converge with government scheme and provide list of individual projects which is being financed by various stakeholders.

The proposed project includes pathway, multilevel parking, foot over bridge with escalator, parking enhancement of present public transport system, NMT mode of transportation, safety and secure movement of transportation and for this widening, strengthening and improvement of roads etc

- Has financial plan prepared for identified projects based on financial convergence and consultation with funding partners?

  Yes

- What are the different sources of funding being tapped for this project

  AMRUT

- Is the proposed financial structure is sustainable? If so then whether project has been categorized based on financial considerations. Have the financial assumptions been listed out? Please provide the list. (100 words)

  Yes

10. FINALIZATION OF MASTER SERVICE LEVEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Discuss Draft Master Service Level Improvement Plan with citizen. Based on the final citizen consultations, prepare final Master Service Level Improvement Plan. Annual Plan will be prepared as an application for monitoring the improvement in achieving the service level indicators as targeted in the Service level improvement plan. (AMRUT Guideline; Table 2.1, 2.2, 2.3., 2.4 and 2.5) and Annual Plan (AMRUT Guidelines; Annexure-2, 3, 4, 5& 6)

NAGAR PARISHAD CHITTORGARH

TEMPLATE FOR SERVICE LEVEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (SLIP)

GREEN SPACE AND PARKS

1.oAssess the Service Level Gap

First and foremost aspect of SLIP is to assess the existing situation and service levels gaps for organized Green Space and Parks based on standards prescribed in URDPFI Guidelines and National Building Codes (Refer AMRUT Guidelines; Para 3.1.6 & 6.2). This shall also include describing existing institutional framework vis-à-vis development and maintenance of organised green space/ parks. In order to assess the service level gap the City shall have to review all policies, plans; scheme documents etc., hold discussions with concerned officials and citizens, as per the requirement and conduct physical assessment of city parks to understand the current status (Refer Indicative Parks Assessment Tool as given in Annex-1). The city should undertake overall assessment of Parks and Open/ Green Space in terms of a) available general services and facilities, b) Physical Activities resources, c) family facilities including child friendly play equipment's, and, d) aesthetics and other

While discussing about the existing status of the organized green space in your city make a sincere effort to analyze the proportion of area under the categorization of parks as per URDPFI Guidelines eg: Housing Area Park (HAP), Neighborhood Park (NP) Community Park (CP), District Park (DP), and Sub-City Park (SCP). Also focus on qualitative aspects of existing parks like geographical distribution across the city, encroachments, child and elderly friendly features; staffing, maintenance & equipment issues; and maintenance by RWAs/ Corporate under their CSR Activities etc.

Please respond to the questions given below (Word Limit: 500 words).

- What are the available data sources/ plans/ reports/ schemes that exists as regards development and maintenance of parks?

According survey Total Park in city chittorgarh about 53 parks. In which 18 park semi developed, 35 partially - developed (grass, plantation, lighting and water facility etc are need to be improved). In Chittorgarh, development and operation & maintenance of parks is being done through outsourcing by contractors.

- Review the recommendation on open/ green space as per Master Plan/ Development Plan and map existing green cover against the same.

As per master plan 2001, the Plantation space is 95 Acre , recreation space is 60 Acre,and forest is 835 Acre, therefore total area is 990 Acre out of total land 6345 acre (Area- 627130 sqm) which is 15.60 % . The total population is 116406 (as per census 2011.)

- Does the ULB follow URDPFI Guidelines to categorize its organized greens/ parks/ open space or follow its own categorization? If ULB follow its own categorization, what is the rationale and how well they are interlinked to development of parks?

  No, As of Now, there is no any such categorization of developed park as per URDPFI guideline for open space etc. As per master plan, there is open space per person is about 5-6 per person.

  What is the per person open space availability in the city in general and within built-up areas?

Table 1: Service Level Status

Sr. No.	Indicators	Present Status	Benchmark
1	Per Person Open Space in Plain Areas as per URDPFI	34Sqm.per person	10-12 sq. m. per person
2	Per Person Open Space in Built-Up Areas as per National Building Code (NBC)	1.0 Sq.m. per person	3 sq. m. per person

Source: URDPFI – 2014 &master plan of Chittorgarh 2001-2025

- Have the ULB/ City prepared park wise inventory of facilities and amenities? (ULB should identify some of the quick-win parks, which could be developed with minimal intervention that can attract good number of citizens.

Yes, the park wise inventory is prepared as per available facilities in the parks. The quick – in Parks will be identifies and taken up as per DPR.

- How is the physical condition of parks in the city? Do they have boundary wall, fenced area, facilities of public conveniences, tube well, dustbins etc. (Mention in proportions, if possible).

In Chittorgarh municipal city area, there are 53 parks in which about 18 parks has been almost developed including boundary wall, grass and plantation, walking /pathway, decorative lighting, play activities, fenced area facility for public conveniences, dustbin and tube well etc. are available and around 35 parks are having out of required facilities likes, boundary wall etc.

- Whether parks have well planned play area encouraging physical activity? Are they equipped with child friendly play equipments, snack/ ice cream parlours/ kiosks etc. (Mention in proportions, if possible)

  In Chittorgarh city, about 18 parks are equipped with child play like swing,slide down,spring,climbing,hang form etc.

- How well aesthetics component have been built in parks of your city? Are they well illuminated, landscaped – manicured with waterbodies/ fountains etc. wherever possible? (Mention proportions, if possible)

  Yes, Only 2 to 3 parks are having these components whereas in other parks these have to be developed.

- Are there some running schemes/ projects – Central/ State/ Donor funded in the city as regard development of parks/ open spaces? Or else ULB is funding park development of parks/ green space out of its own budget?

ULB Chittorgarhis maintaining & developing these city parks with their own budget& resources.

- Explain the process how a park/ open space is normally shortlisted for development? Does the city have rationale for park selection for development or it is done on ad-hoc basis.

  On Ad-hoc basis as and when required.

- List the organizations/ authorities/ private sector firms etc. and describe their roles and responsibilities in development of city parks/ open space along with green area under their jurisdiction.

  Presently, only BirlaCement Works is involved in developing and maintenance of KapasanChoraharotary under CSR fund.Birla Cement Works is maintaining this Rotary with their own resources including man power.

Table 2: Jurisdiction wise – Allocation of Green Space and Parks

Sr. No.	Jurisdiction	No. of Parks	Area of Parks (insq.m.)	Proportion (in %age)
1	ULB	53	90880	100%
2	Development Authority	-	-	-
3	Private Ownership Corporate/ NGOs	-	-	-
	Total	53	90880	100%

Source: Analysis of ULB Level Data

2.0 Bridging the Gap

Once the gap between the existing Service Levels is computed, list out initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs/ projects/ master – development plans to address these gaps. While bridging the gaps convergence with other ongoing Central, State and Local Government Programs/ Schemes will also be looked into. Based on above, objectives will be developed to bridge the gaps (AMRUT Guidelines; Para 6.3, Annexure-2; Table 2.1). Each of the identified objectives will be evolved from the outcome of physical assessment of parks using "Assessment Tools for Parks" (Refer Annex-1 of this document) and meeting the opportunity to bridge the gap.

As per para 5.1 (Sr.No.6) of AMRUT guidelines all projects involving development of green spaces & parks shall have to make special provision for child friendly components and establish a system of maintenance with local residents participation. At least one park from each of the 500 ULBs under AMRUT would be taken up for developing facilities for Children, Youth and Elderly.

Assessment of the current status of City parks/ open spaces would clearly bring out the gap/ dearth of open spaces in terms of area allocation, having inadequate citizen friendly features and issues pertaining to its maintenance. And these will lead to formulation of three broad objectives.

Please respond to the following questions in not more than 500 words.

- Have the city took physical assessment of city parks? (ULB's may refer Annex-1 indicative procurement of this document).

ANS-Yes, for details see annex-01.

- Try estimating demand gap of open/ green space in the city as per the URDPFI norms and space requirement as per NBC code.

As per URRDPFI norms, available open space /green space is 33 sqm per person and for built up area is 1 sqm per person. As per URDPFI guideline, there is no gap of open /green space; however, there is a gap of 2 sqm per person as per NBC guideline.

Explain how the city plans to fill the gap in green cover and progressively enhance green cover within City to 15% over next 5 years.

To construct new parks under AMRUTyojana and also own general fund to achieve the universal coverage as defined under URDPFI.

- Assess and describe, if requisite provisions as per Master Plan and other State legislation have already been made?

Yes

- Explain the city's action plans to make special provisions for installing child friendly components in the city parks as per AMRUT Guidelines.

In the existing city park, we will be making special provisions for child friendly components like sliding, MRD and other physical items.

- Explore option for O&M Contracts with (RWAs/ Citizens Groups/ Corporate Groups - CSR). Explain how the city plans to establish a system of maintenance with active citizens engagement as per AMRUT Guidelines

It will be explored as per AMRUT guideline during DPR preparation and stakeholder consultation.

- List out initiatives undertaken in different ongoing programs and projects to address the gaps in enhancing the green cover. For this provide details of ongoing projects being carried out under different schemes with status and when the existing projects are scheduled to be completed? Provide information in Table XX.

Table XX: Status of Ongoing/ Sanctioned

Sr.No.	Name of Project	Scheme Name	Cost in Rs Lakhs	Month of Completion	Status (as on dd Month 2015)
1	Nill				

Objectives

Based on above, objectives will be developed to bridge the gaps. While developing objectives following question shall be responded so as to arrive at appropriate objective.

1. To develop of Park including child friendly and old aged Friendly Park.
2. To increase green space in the city as per universal coverage / build up area etc

3.0Examine Alternatives and Estimate Cost

Suggest alternatives/ options to complete the ongoing projects pertaining to developing parks and green spaces. Identify quick-win parks and open space which can also have play area and associated facilities for Children, Youth & Elderly. (Word Limit: 100 Words)

None of project ongoing except municipal own fund related park development

4.0 Citizen Engagement

ULBs will organize and conduct city level citizen consultation and receive feedback on the suggested alternatives and innovations. Each alternative will be discussed with citizens and activities to be taken up will be prioritized to meet the service level gaps. ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources. (AMRUT Guidelines; Para 6.6, 6.7 & 7.2). Please explain following questions in not more than 200 words detailing out the needs, aspirations and wishes of the local people. (Word Limit: 100 Words)

- Has all relevant stakeholders groups been involved in the consultation?

Yes city level

- Has ward/ zone level consultations held in the city?
  Yes , City and state level hand holding workshop done.
- Has alternatives explored are crowd sourced?
  Yes, we will explore opportunity from CSR funds for the alternative activities.
- What is feedback on the suggested alternatives and innovations?
  Involve PPP models for operation and management of the assets to be created under AMRUT to overcome the recurring financial burden on ULB.
- Has alternative taken up for discussions are prioritized on the basis of consultations?
  Yes
- What methodology adopted for prioritizing the alternatives?
  It is based on the requirement of the city and outcome of city stockholder discussion.

9. Prioritize Projects

Based on the citizen engagement, ULB will prioritize these activities and their scaling up based on the available resources to meet the respective objectives. While prioritizing projects, please reply following questions (Word Limit: 100 Words)

- What are the sources of funds?

AMRUT

- Has projects been converged with other program and schemes?

No

- Has projects been prioritized based on “more with less” approach?
  Yes

10. Conditionalities

Describe the Conditionality’s of each project in terms of availability of land, environmental & social obligation and clearances, required NOC, financial commitment, approval and permission needed to implement the project. (Word Limit: 100 words)

Land for park is already demarcated and enveloped by boundary walls, stone pillars etc . Hence, Municipal Council Chittorgarh will fulfill all for obligations essential for projects and will be prepared keeping in view the availability of land free from all exertions

11. Resilience

Required approvals will be sought from competent authority and organizations. The resilience factor would be built in to ensure environmentally sustainable, safe and secured park development schemes.

MunicipalCouncil will provide safe and secured park through contractors.

12. Financial Plan

Once the activities are finalized and prioritized after consultations, investments both in terms of capital cost and O&M cost has to be estimated. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 6.5) Based on the investment requirements, different sources of finance have to be identified. Financial Plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development will be prepared. (AMRUT Guidelines; para 4, 6.6, 6.12, 6.13 & 6.14). The financial plan will include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State and City) including financial convergence with various ongoing projects. While preparing finance plan please reply following questions (Word Limit: 100 words)

- How the proposed finance plan is structured for transforming and creating infrastructure projects?

Yes

- List of individual projects which is being financed by various stakeholders?

No such project is financed so far.

- Has financial plan prepared for identified projects based on financial convergence and consultation with funding partners?
- Yes
- Is the proposed financial structure is sustainable? If so then whether project has been categorized based on financial considerations?

Yes

- Have the financial assumptions been listed out?

Yes

- Does financial plan for the complete life cycle of the prioritized development?

Yes

- Does financial plan include percentage share of different stakeholders (Centre, State, ULBs and)

Yes

- Does it include financial convergence with various ongoing projects.

Not

- Does it provide year-wise milestones and outcomes?

Yes , it will be provided year wise milestones during preparation of DPR

Details in financial plan shall be provided as per Table 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11. These tables are based on AMRUT guidelines tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, and 2.5.

# # #

Financial details

s.no	Name of project	schemes	Cost (in crore)
1	Development of Park including child friendly and other facility	Park development, water facility, child friendly space, attractive physical and other facilities in Padmani Park and other important parks	3.0
2	Development of semi developed into fully developed in the city and increase green space/built up area	Development physical and attractive activities in semi developed parks.	2.0
		Total	5.0

Name of City: **Chittorgarh** Population as per Census, 2011 – 116406

Particulars ⇨ / Sector ⇩	Deliberations among ULB/Parastatal/MoUD Representatives/State	Present Status		Fund requirement Proposed by ULB/Parastatal/ PHED (Amount in Cr.)
Water Supply	Provision of regular pressurised water supply and improvement of service level by taking up works related to: • Augmentation of urban water supply scheme has to be taken up under AMRUT. • NRW reduction on priority & reduction of energy losses in water supply. • Enhancement of the extent of metering, online monitoring through SCADA & increase in user charges as per AMRUT guidelines.	PHED Note	Target-120 lpcd	40.00
		14th FC	Existing 85 lpcd	
Sewerage and Septage Management	• Improvement of Sewerage system has partially been taken up under RUIDP Phase-II and remaining area is proposed under AMRUT. • Sewerage network including property connections for coverage of max. households • Decentralized efficient treatment process for collected sewerage & reuse of treated effluent	Existing : 0 Through ongoing projects : 21% Total : 21% Target-72 %		Sewerage-70.00 Septage- 10.00 =80.00
	Septage management shall be included at the places in the town without sewerage facilities particularly congested areas, outskirt uncovered areas to provide sanitation facilities economically.			
Storm Water Drainage	Master Plan for storm water drainage system for the city is to be prepared & works to be taken up for flood prone areas in Phases accordingly.	75% Target-80%		15.00
Urban Transport	Multi level parking, sidewalks, foot over bridges, foot paths, & bicycle track.	Existing-10 Target-20		10.00
Green space and parks/ Innovative Projects	At least one park in each year has to be developed with special provision of child friendly components			5.00
Grand Total				**150.00**

Service Level Benchmarks for cities with population more than 1 LAC

	Description	Benchmark		Annual Targets (Increment from the Baseline value)				
				FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
1	2	3	25					
1	Name of the city		Chittorgarh					
2	Population in souls (Census 2011)		116406					
3	Present Population in souls		128047					
4	Service level Benchmark							
Water Supply								
I	House hold level coverage of water supply connections	100%	61.3			**4**	**15**	**19.70**
Ii	Per capita quantum of water supplied in lpcd	135 LPCD	85			15	10	10
Iii	Extent of metering of water connections	100%	60				10	20
Iv	Extent of non revenue water	20%	24.3	0				1.3
V	Continuity of water supply	24 hours	1					24
Vi	Quality of water supplied	100%	95				2	3
Vii	Efficiency of redressal of customer complaints	80%	82		2	7	9	
Viii	Cost recovery (Operational Ratio) (expenditure vs revenue)	100%	20.1					20
Ix	Collection efficiency	90%	74			3	6	
Sewerage and septage management								
I	Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	100%	86.0	1	3	5	5	
Ii	Coverage of Sewerage Network services	100%	0	10	9	23	30	
iii	Collection efficiency of the sewage network	100%	0	10	9	23	58	
iv	Adequacy of sewage treatment capacity	100%	0.00		40	50	10	
v	Quality of sewage treatment	100%	0.00			80	20	
vi	Extent of reuse and recycling of sewage	20%	0.00					5
vii	Efficiency of redressal of customer complaints	80%	70.00		10	80	5	5
viii	Extent of cost recovery in sewage	100%	0.00					20

	Description	Benchmark		Annual Targets (Increment from the Baseline value)				
	treatment							
ix	Efficiency in collection of sewage charges	90%	0.00				20	70
Drainage								
1	Coverage of storm drainage network	100%	75					5
Urban Transportation								
1	Service coverage of urban transport in the city	100%	10					10
2	Availability of Urban transport per 1000 population	Total nos.	0					

ULB LEVEL

2 Service Level Improvement Plan (SLIP)

Table	Content
2.1	Master Plan of all projects to achieve universal coverage of water supply and sewerage during current Mission period (FYs 2015-16 to 2019-20)
2.2	Details of Prioritized Projects Proposed & Planned under AMRUT during current FY: Sector Wise
2.3.1	Proposed Funding and Sharing Pattern for Priority Projects: Sector Wise
2.3.2	Source of Funds from GoI/State/ULB (for all sectors)
2.4	Year Wise breakup of Investments (for all sectors)
2.5	Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks
2.6	Reporting of Physical and Financial Progress of the Projects Under the Mission during Last Financial Year

Name of City: Chittorgarh **Current Mission Period (2015-20)**

Table 2.1: SLIP –Master Plan of all projects to achieve universal coverage of water supply and sewerage during current Mission period (FYs 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Sr. No	Project Name and Code (list all projects to achieveuniversal coverage in the City separately for water supply and sewerage)	Infrastructure Improvement			
		Change in Service Levels			Estimated Cost (Amount in crore)
		Priority number	Year in which to be implemented	Year in which proposed to be completed	
1	Water supply project/Amrut/RJ/WS/01	**1**	**2016**	**2019**	40
	Sub total-1				40
2	Sewerage project/ Amrut/RJ/WP/01				
2.1	Sewerage network and treatment plant/ Amrut/RJ/ST/01	**1**	**2016**	**2019**	70
2.2	Septage management/ Amrut/RJ/SP/01	**1**	**2016**	**2019**	10.00
	Sub-total -2				80
Grand Total					120

Project code may be abbreviated as: Mission/State/City/Sector/Number(Zone) such as AMRUT/UP/Mathura/WS/01 (Zone name)

Name of City: Chittorgarh FY: 2015-20

Table 2.2: SLIP - Details of Prioritized Projects Proposed under AMRUT during current FY: Sector Wise

Particulars ⇒ / Sector ⇩	Project Name and Code[7]	Infrastructure Improvement				
		Physical Components	Change in Service Levels			Estimated Cost (Amount in Rs.)
			Indicator	Existing (As-is)	After (To-be)	
Water supply	Water supply project/Amrut/RJ/WS/01	Augmentation of water source and distribution network	Water supply in LPCD/ Water Quality /reduction NRW	**85 LPCD**	**120 LPCD**	40.00
Sewerage and Septage Management	Sewerage network and treatment plant/ AMRUT/RJ/ST/01	STP installation Sewerage network / property connection etc	Sewerage network coverage /treatment capacity etc	21%	72%	70.00
	Septage management/ AMRUT /RJ/SP/01	Cleaning of sewers/ septic tanks , transportation and treatment .				10.00
Storm Water	Storm water drainage project/ AMRUT /RJ/SW/02	Construction of Major drains and retaining wall on the bank of Ghambhire.	%Coverage of Storm water drainage network	75%	80%	10.00

		Rejuvenation of existing primary nallahs and primary drains including covering and installation of filet	% Incidence of sewerage mixing in the drains	0%	<30%	5.00
Urban Transport	Urban transport AMRUT /RJ/03	Foothpath/ Foot over bridge etc		10%	20%	7.0
		Parking facility				3.0
Others	Green space/park/ AMRUT/RJ/04	Walkway, fountains, child friendly space and physical amenities ect	Coverage of green area	2.44%	5.0%	5.0
Grand Total						150.00

Project code may be abbreviated as: Mission/State/City/Sector/Number(Zone) such AMRUT/UP/Mathura/WS/01 (Zone name)

Name of City: Chittorgarh **FY: 2015-20**

Table 2.3.1: SLIP - Proposed Funding and Sharing Pattern for Priority Projects: Sector Wise

(Amount in Rs.)

Sector	Total Project Cost	Share				
		GoI	State	ULB	Others/ PHED	Total (Crore)
Water Supply	**40.00**	**20.00**	**12.00**	**0.00**	**8.00**	**40.00**
Sewerage and Septage Management	**80.00**	**40.00**	**24.00**	**16.00**	**0.00**	**80.00**
Drainage	**15.00**	**7.50**	**4.50**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**15.00**
Urban Transport	**10.00**	**5.00**	**3.00**	**2.00**	**0.00**	**10.00**
Park and green space	**5.00**	**2.50**	**1.50**	**1.0**	**0.00**	**5.00**
Total	**150.00**	**75.00**	**45.00**	**22.00**	**8.00**	**150.00**

Name of City:Chittorgarh **FY: 2015-20**

Table 2.3.2: SLIP- Source of Funds from GoI/State/ULB (for all sectors and prioritized projects)

(Amount in Rs.)

Source	Source of Fund						
	Grant (Centre/ State)	Own fund (State/ ULB)	14th FC (State)	Debt (Centre/ State/ Others)	Others (Including PPP)	Convergence (Centre/State	Total
GoI	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
State	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	45.00
ULB	22.00	-	-	-	-	-	22.00
PHED	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	8.00
Total	150.00						150.00

Name of City:Chittorgarh **FY: 2015-20**

2.4: SLIP - Year Wise breakup of Investments (for all sectors)

(Amount in Rs.)

Sector	Share			
	GoI	State	ULB	Total
Total Cost of Projects approved till last year (a)				
Cost of Projects Proposed during the year (b)				
Amount Spent till last year (c) Committed Expenditure (d) = (a+				
Proposed Spending during Current Financial year (new and old projects) (e)				
Balance Carry Forward for Next Financial Years (f) = (d) – (e)				

Name of City: Chittorgarh **FY: 2015-20**

Table 2.5: SLIP – Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks

Proposed Projects	Total Project Cost	Indicator8	Baseline 9	Annual Targets (Increment from the Baseline Value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply									
Water supply project	**40.00**	1. Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	**61.30%**	-	-		**4**	**15**	**19.7**
Water supply project		2. Per capita quantum of water supplied	**85 LPCD**				**15**	**10**	**10**
Water supply project		3. Quality of water supplied	**95%**					**2**	**1**
Sewerage and Septage Management									
Sewerage project	**70+10 = 80**	4. Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	**86%**		**1**	**3**	**5**	**5**	
Sewerage project		5. Coverage of sewerage network services	**0%**		**19**	**9**	**23**	**30**	
Sewerage project		6. Efficiency of Collection ofSewerage network	**0%**		**10**	**9**	**23**	**13**	**45**
Sewerage project		7. Efficiency in treatment capacity	**0%**				**40**	**50**	**10**
Drainage									
Storm Water			**75%**						**5**

Drainage project	**15.00**	8. Coverage of storm water drainage network							
Urban Transport									
Urban Transport	**10.00**	9. Service coverage of urban transport in the city	**10%**					**5**	**5**
		10. Availability of urban transport per 1000 population							
Green Spaces and Parks	**5.0**								**10**

Name of City:Chittorgarh **FY: 2015-20**

Table 2.6: SLIP - Reporting of Physical and Financial Progress of the Projects Under the Mission During Last Financial Year

(Amount in Rs.)

Name of the Project	**Target of Last Year**		**Achievement of Last Year**		**Variance**		**Reason For Variance**	
	Physical %	Financial %	Physical %	Financial %	Physical %	Financial %	Physical %	Financial %
Water Supply								
Sewerage and Septage Management								
Storm Water Drainage								
Urban Transport								
Green spaces and Parks								

Table 7.1 ULB level Individual Capacity Development Plan
(to be sent by ULB to State Government)

Form 7.1.1 Physical

Name of ULB- Chittorgarh

FY -2015-20

S. No	Name of the department/ Position	Total number of functionaries (officials/elected representatives) identified at start of Mission (2015	Numbers trained during last FY(s)	Numbers to be trained during the current FY	Name(s) of Training Institute for training during the current FY	numbers trained after completion of current FY.
1	Elected Representatives	45				
2	Finance Department	9				
3	Engineering Department	17				
4	Town planning Department	3				
5	Administration Department	14				
	Total	88				

Table 7.1 ULB level Individual Capacity Development Plan
(to be sent by ULB to State Government)
Form 7.1.2 Financial

Name of ULB- Chittorgarh

FY -2015-20

S. No	Name of the department/ Position	Cumulative funds released upto current FY	Total expenditure upto current FY	Unspent funds available from earlier releases	Funds required for the current FY to train the number given in Form 7.1.1
1	Elected Representatives				
2	Finance Department				
3	Engineering Department				
4	Town planning Department				
5	Administration Department				
	Total				

URBAN REFORMS AND TIME LINE

Reform time line - year 2015-16

S.No.	Type	Steps	Implementation plan	Target	
				April 15 to Sep,15	Oct 15 to march 16
1	E-Governance	Digital ULBs 1. Creation of ULB website. 2. Publication of e-newsletter, Digital India Initiatives. 3. Support Digital India (ducting to be done on PPP mode or by the ULB itself).	 6 months 6 months 6 months		March 31
2	Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre	Policy for engagement of interns in ULBs and implementation.	12 months		March
3	Augmenting double entry accounting	1.0 Complete migration to double entry accounting system and obtaining an audit certificate to the effect from FY 2012-13 onwards. 2. Publication of annual financial statement on website	12 months		march
4	Urban Planning and City Development Plans	1. Preparation of Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIP), State Annual Action Plans (SAAP). 2. Make action plan to progressively increase Green cover in cities to 15% in 5 years. 3. Develop at least one children park every year in the AMRUT cities. 4. Establish a system for maintaining of parks, playground and recreational areas relying on People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model	6 months 6 months Every year 12 months		State level
5	Devolution of funds and functions	1. Ensure transfer of 14th FC devolution to ULBs. 2. Appointment of State Finance Commission (SFC) and making decisions. 3. Transfer of all 18 function to ULBs.	6 months 12 months 12 months		State level
6	Review of Building by-laws	1. Revision of building bye laws periodically. 2. Create single window clearance for all approvals to give building permissions.	12 months 12 months		State level
7	Municipal tax and fees	1. At least 90% coverage. 2. At least 90% collection.	12 months		March

	improvement	3. Make a policy to, periodically revise property tax, levy charges and other fees. 4. Post Demand Collection Book (DCB) of tax details on the website. 5. Achieve full potential of advertisement revenue by making a policy for destination specific potential having dynamic pricing module.			
	Improvement in levy and collection of user charges	1. Adopt a policy on user charges for individual and institutional assessments in which a differential rate is charged for water use and adequate safeguards are included to take care of the interests of the vulnerable. 2. Make action plan to reduce water losses to less than 20% and publish on the website. 3. Separate accounts for user charges. 4. Atleast 90% billing. 5. Atleast 90% collection	12 months		**State level**
8	Energy and Water audit	1. Energy (Street lights) and Water Audit (including non-revenue water or losses audit). 2. Making STPs and WTPs energy efficient. 3. Optimize energy consumption in street lights by using energy efficient lights and increasing reliance on renewable energy.	12 months		State level

Reform time line - year 2016-17

S.No.	Type	Steps	Implementation plan	Target			
				April to Sep, 2015	Oct 15 to march 16	April to Sep, 2016	Oct, 2016 to Mar, 2017
1	E-Governance	1. Coverage with E-MAAS (from the date of hosting the software) • Registration of Birth, Death and Marriage, • Water & Sewerage Charges, • Grievance Redressal, • Property Tax, • Advertisement tax, • Issuance of Licenses, • Building Permissions, • Mutations, • Payroll, • Pension and e-procurement.	24 months				State level
2	Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre	1. Establishment of municipal cadre. 2. Cadre linked training.	24 months				March
3	Augmenting double entry accounting	1. Appoint	24 months				march
4	Urban Planning and City Development Plans	1. Make a State Level policy for implementing the parameters given in the National Mission for Sustainable Habitat.	24 months				State
5	Devolution of funds and functions	1. Implementation of SFC recommendations within timeline.	24 months				state
6	Review of Building by-laws	1. State to formulate a policy and action plan for having a solar roof top in all buildings having an area greater than 500 square meters and all public buildings. 2. State to formulate a policy and action plan for having Rainwater harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq. meters and above.	24 months				State
7	Set-up financial intermediary at state level	1. Establish and operationalize financial intermediary- pool finance, access external funds, float municipal bonds	24 months				State
8	Credit Rating	1. Complete the credit ratings of the ULBs.	24 months				State
9	Energy and Water audit	1. Give incentives for green buildings (e.g. rebate in property tax or charges connected to building permission/development charges).	24 months				State

Reform time line - year 2017-18

S.No.	Type	Steps	Implementation plan	Target					
				April to Sep, 2015	Oct, 2015 to Mar, 2016	April to Sep, 2016	Oct, 2016 to Mar, 2017	April to Sep, 2017	Oct, 2017 to Mar, 2018
1	E-Governance	1. Personnel Staff management. 2. Project management	36 months						State
2	Urban Planning and City Development Plans	1. Establish Urban Development Authorities	36 months						State
3	Swachh Bharat Mission	1. Elimination of open defecation. 2. Waste Collection (100%), 3. Transportation of Waste (100%). 4. Scientific Disposal (100%). 5. The State will prepare a Policy for Right-sizing the number of municipal functionaries depending on, say, population of the ULB, generation of internal resources and expenditure on salaries.	36 months						March

Reform time line - year 2018-19

S.No.	Type	Steps	Implementation plan	Target							
				April to Sep, 2015	Oct, 2015 to Mar, 2016	April to Sep, 2016	Oct, 2016 to Mar, 2017	April to Sep, 2017	Oct, 2017 to Mar, 2018	April to Sep, 2018	Oct, 2018 to Mar, 2019
1	Urban Planning and City Development Plans	1. Preparation of Master Plan using GIS.	48 months							State	

Indicative Assessment Tools for Park													
S. no	Name of ward	Name of Park	Catogary of park	Area of Park (Sqm.)	General space (SQM)	Paved pathway	Water Area	Eating /Drinking feature	Facility (wall, gate, RCS, LED, RWHS etc)	sitting or Resting Features (benches, tables, seat huts)	Landscaping (flowers, bushes etc)	Play set for children	Play area for adolescent
1	3	Chanderiya-II (KailashParshadkepiche)		770	Green space-600 and not good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and noot good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not good	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole not adeqate	Not	Grass only	Not	Not
2	3	Chanderiya-III (Jaikumar parshad house)		1920	Green space-1550 and not good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and noot good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not good	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole not adeqate	Not	Grass only	Not	Not
3	5	Chanderiya-I (housing board)		1330	Green space-1200 and not good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and noot good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not good	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole not adeqate	Not	Grass only	Not	Not
4	5	Chanderiya-IV (Madansainifrontside)		690	Green space-500 and not good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and noot good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not good	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole not adeqate	Not	Grass only	Not	Not
5	7	Shastri Nagar Lovekush I -7		2100	Green space-1900 and good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and t good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 15 bench	Grass and hage	Yes	Yes
6	7	Shastri Nagar Lovekush II-8		870	Green space-800 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 4 bench	Grass and hage	Yes	Yes

6	7	Shukhshanti Nagar		290	Green space-800 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 4 bench	Grass and hage	Yes	Yes
7	7	Shivlok Colony-7		300	Green space-300 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 4 bench	Grass and hage	Yes	Yes
8	7	Shivlok colony		300	Green space-300 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 5 Bench	Grass and hage	yes	yes
9	7	Mahesh nagar		300	Green space-300 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 5 Bench	Grass and hage	yes	yes
10	8	Mahesh nagar-8		300	Green space-300 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 4 bench	Grass and hage	Not	Not
11	9	Kailash Nagar Park		400	Green space-400	Not	Not	Not good	gate-Y, wall - Y,	Not	Not	Yes	Not
12	9	Mera Park-9		1500	Green space-1500 and good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not good	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole not adeqate	Yes- 5 bench	Grass only	Not	Not
13	10	Nehru park-10		6600	Green space-4500 and good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and t good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Yes good	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 15 bench	Grass and hage	Yes	Yes
14	10	Kumbha Nagar housing-10		1000	Green space-800 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 5 Bench	Grass and hage	yes	yes
15	10	Kumbha Nagar sector-6		1090	Green space-800 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 5 Bench	Grass and hage	yes	yes

16	15	Neelkanth-15		550	Green space-470 and good condition	Not	Not	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	yes-4 Bench	Grass and hage	Not	Not
17	16	Ram park-16		1080	Green space-1000 and good condition	Not	Not	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	yes-4bench	Not	Not	Not
18	16	Shayam Park-16		470	Green space-470 and good condition	Not	Not	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	yes-4 Bench	Not	Not	Not
19	16	Bhagatsingh		2090	Green space-1500 and good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 8 bench	Grass and hage	Yes	Yes
20	17	Pratap Park-17		6600	Green space-800 and good condition	yes -w-1.8 M and t good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Not	Grass and hage	not	not
21	18	Panchwati park-(sidharth park)		1840	Green space-1605 and good condition	yes -w-1.5M and community hall	Not	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	yes-12 bench	Grass and hage	yes	not
22	19	Setisamshan park		1500	Green space-800 and good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 4 bench	Grass and hage	not	not
23	22	Rajeev Gandhi park		9400	Green space-8000 and good condition	Yes-1.8 m wide	one tube well-quality is good	yes	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-15Bench	Grass and hage	yes	yes
24	23	Hathikund park		2300	Green space 1800 and good condition	yes -w-1.5 M and good condition	one tube well-quality is good	Yes good	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 10 bench	Grass and hage	Not	Not

25	23	Madhuwan park		1450	Green space-1200	Not but community hall	Not	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y,	not	Grass and hage	Not	Not
26	23	Padamani park		300	Green space-200 and good condition	yes-1.5 m wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 5 Bench	Grass and hage	yes	yes
27	25	Bhagatsingh park		4000	Green space-2800 and good condition	yes-1.5 m wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 8 Bench	Grass and hage	yes	Yes
28	26	Sawariya park		525	Green space-500 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 5 Bench	Grass and hage	Not	Not
29	26	Sukhadiya park-II Kila road near		200	Green space-150 and good condition	yes-1.5 m wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	yes - only 1 bench	Grass and hage	Not	Not
30	26	Sukhadiya park-I BOB near		1100	Green space-800 and good condition	yes-1.5 m wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Not	Grass and hage	Not	Not
31	26	Sawariya Saray		3090	Green space-3090 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Not	Grass and hage	Not	Not
32	26	Samshan city		2000	Green space-1600 and good condition	yes-3.0 M wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-10 Bench	Grass and hage	not	not
33	27	PuranaPawerhoue		1500	Green space-1200 and good condition	yes-1.5 M wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-5 Bench	Grass and hage	yes	Yes

34	28	Mid de mil		875	Green space-1400 and good condition	not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole un adeqate	not	not	Not	Not
35	28	Ghatiyawali road park (Mahatama Gandhi)		2190	Green space-1800 and good condition	yes-1.5 wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-8 bench	Grass and hage	Not	Not
36	28	Ratneswar park		650	Green space-100 and good condition	not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	not	not	Not	not
37	28	GOVTaw as-I		50	Green space- 20 and good condition	not	Not	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y,	not	not	Not	not
38	28	GOVTaw as-II		50	Green space-20 and good condition	not	Not	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y,	not	not	Not	not
39	28	Harijonbasti (mahersi Navel)		1210	Green space-1200 and good condition	not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	not	Grass and hage	not	not
40	28	Rajendra park		800	Green space-800 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall -	Yes- 5 Bench	Grass and hage	Not	Not
41	29	Vishal park		1250	Green space-800 and good condition	Not but Community hall	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Not	Grass and hage	not	not
42	29	Suresh sonike pas		1940	Green space-1400 and good condition	yes-1.5 M wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-8 bench	Grass and hage	yes	not

43	29	Suresh sonike pas		2640	Green space-2600 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-8 bench	Gras s and hage	yes	not
44	29	Subhas colony		1800	Green space-1400 and good condition	Not but comm unity hall	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-8 bench	Gras s and hage	Not	Not
45	29	Biharijee ke pas		2070	Green space-1800 and good condition	yes-1.5 wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-8 bench	Gras s and hage	yes	yes
46	30	Ramkue park (Mahavee r Park)		2860	Green space-2860 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 8 Bench	Gras s and hage	Not	Yes
47	30	Shanti Bai (shiv park)		2190	Green space-1850 and good condition	yes-1.5 M wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-2 Bench	Gras s and hage	yes	Yes
48	30	Sector-4 Vivekana nd park		2860	Green space-2200 and good condition	Not but comm unity hall	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes-5 Bench	Gras s and hage	yes	Yes
49	31	Gangore		1090	Green space-800 and good condition	yes-1.5 M wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 4 Bench	Gras s and hage	yes	Yes
50	36	Padhman i-7		3000	Green space-2500 and good condition	yes -w-1.8 M and good conditi on	one tube well-quality is good	yes-saras	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Yes- 4 bench	Gras s and hage |	Yes	Yes

51	42	Kabeer park Colony		1000	Green space-1000 and good condition	Not	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole adeqate	Not	Not	yes-3 both	not
52	42	Subhash park		1800	Green space-1400 and good condition	yes-1.5 m wide	one tube well-quality is good	Not	gate-Y, wall - Y, l12ight pole adeqate	Yes-6Bench	Grass and hage	yes	yes
53	44	Bhareda Road		800	Green space-800	Not	one tube well-closed	Not good	gate-Y, wall - Y, light pole not adeqate	Yes- 4 bench	Not	Yes	Not

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CHITTORGARH

E-mail:- nagarparishadchittogarh@gmail.com

S.No./Nirman/AMRUT/2015/ 1009 Dated:- 27/08/15

Minutes of Meeting

The City Stakeholder Meeting was held under the Chairmanship of District Collector Chittorgarh on 26-8-2015 at 12.00 pm in the Conference Hall of Collectrate to discuss for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme. The dignitaries , Mr C.P. Joshi , Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Mr Chandrabhan Singh Hon'ble Member of Legislature Assembly Chittorgarh and Mr Susheel Kumar Sharma, Hon'ble President , Nagar Parishad are also participated and rendered their valuable suggestions.

The Following officials /representative of various departments were present in the meeting.

1. Shri S.P. Singh, DCF, Chittorgarh
2. Shri P.L. Bamnia, A.R.T.O, RTO, Chittorgarh.
3. Shri Mahaveer Singh Sisodiya
4. Shri Pradeep Kumar Garg, Superintending Engineer, UIT/ Nagar Parishad Chittorgarh
5. Shri Bharat Tepan, Executive Engineer, RUIDP, Chittorgarh.
6. Shri S.C. Joshi, EE TA to SE, PWD, Chittorgarh.
7. Shri Somesh Mehra, Executive Engineer, PHED, Chittorgarh
8. Shri Arvind Yadav, Executive Engineer, Nagar Parishad, Chittorgarh.
9. Shri Dinesh Dad, Assistant Engineer, PWD, Chittorgarh.
10. Shri R. K. Saxena , Representative , water Resource, Chittorgarh.

First, Shri Pradeep Garg welcome all the Participants and briefed about the AMRUT scheme and objective of this City Stakeholder meeting. He said that Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has launched AMRUT scheme on 25th June 2015. In Rajasthan, 30 Cities has been selected in which Chittorgarh is one of them.

He said that a meeting was held on 10-11 August, 2015 at Jaipur in which Principal Secretary LSG and MoUD officials reviewed the city wise SLIP prepared by ULBs in the consultation with Line departments. As per direction and instructions received from LSGD, the SLIP has been revised and proposed for approval in this meeting.

SE further explained in details about sector-wise present service level and expected to be achieved during mission period according to the proposed allocation of funds under this scheme. After deliberation, SLIP for Chittorgarh city was approved by the Committee.

suggested to prepare a DPR for development of Jhanjheriya Talab under any admissible schemes. He suggested to construct YOGA center at suitable place in the city.

4. Hon'ble M.L.A. Directed Executive Engineer, RUIDP to complete the ongoing Sewerage project in the city as earliest. He also pointed out to complete the road restoration work immediately and work should be executed in such a manner that road does not require to cut down again and again for that the work of property chamber should be taken simultaneously.
5. President, Nagar Parishad, Chittorgarh suggested that priority should be given for the protection work at Gambhiri River in city area to reduce the flooding.
6. District Collector also asked the Nagar Parishad to mobilize the matching share of ULB and prepare plan for the implementation of ULB level reforms as per guidelines of AMRUT scheme.

Meeting ended with Vote of Thanks.

(Ved Prakash)
District Collector,
Chittorgarh

S.No./Nirman/AMRUT/2015/ Dated:-

Copy for information to:-

1. P.S. to Principal Secretary LSG Department, GoR, Jaipur.
2. P.S. to District Collector, Chittorgarh.
3. Shri, C.P. Joshi, MP , Chittorgarh.
4. Shri, Chandrabhan Singh MLA, Chittorgarh.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary Action:-

1. Secretary, UIT, Chittorgarh
2. Additional S.P., Chittorgarh
3. Chairman, Nagar Parishad, Chittorgarh
4. R.T.O., Chittorgarh
5. Executive Engineer, P.W.D./RUIDP/PHED/Nagar Parishad, Chittorgarh
6. D.F.O., Chittorgarh
7. District Tourism Officer, Chittorgarh
8. Guard File.

(Mahaveer Singh Sisodiya)
Commissioner,
Nagar Parishad, Chittorgarh