



# SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION

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## MODULE-02

### STEP BY STEP PROCESS

## **What** is a Slum Free City Plan of Action?

This is an overall action plan with investment requirements projected and prioritized for upgrading the existing slums and planning for houses for the urban poor for the next 10-15 years.

## **Why** is a Slum Free City Plan of Action required?

The SFCPoA is required so that the slums are prioritized for development and funding based on scientific assessments. It is also important as it gives the way forward in terms of quantum of urban poor housing and the corresponding fund required to prevent slums from forming in future.

## **When** is a Slum Free City Plan of Action prepared?

RAY envisages a two step implementation strategy where SFCPoA is to be first prepared on a 'whole city' basis i.e covering all the slums within the city and based on prioritized slums in the SFCPoA, individual Detailed Project Reports are prepared for each slum

## **How** is a Slum Free City Plan of Action prepared?

The SFCPoA is required in two parts; Part –I- Curative Strategy and Part –II – Preventive Strategy. The entire process can be summed up in the following simple nine steps illustrated in the chart below and explained in detail in the following sections:

# Step by Step Process-SFCPoA



**STEP 1**      **Beginning the SFCPoA process**

## CURATIVE STRATEGY

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**STEP 2**      **Assessment of present status of slums**

**STEP 3**      **Formulation of slum development options**

## PREVENTIVE STRATEGY

**STEP 4**      **Estimating Urban Poor Housing Shortage & Identifying Supply & Demand Constraints**

**STEP 5**      **Framing Future Supply Strategy and Suggest Reforms**

## INVESTMENT PLAN

**STEP 6**      **Assessment of Investment requirements and Preparation of financial plan**

**STEP 7**      **Formulating a credit plan**

## FINALISING SFCPoA

**STEP 8**      **Formulating Institutional frameworks for implementation of SFCPoA**

**STEP 9**      **Finalization of SFCPoA**



STEP 1: Beginning the SFCPoA process

CURATIVE STRATEGY

PREVENTIVE STRATEGY

Stakeholder Consultations including active Community Engagement

STEP 2: Assessment of present status of slums

- 1 Update list of slums in the city
- 2 Mapping of slums using GIS
- 3 Preparing data profile on slums
- 4 Integrating GIS and MIS
- 5 Categorization of all slums based on tenability
- 6 Prioritization of tenable slums
- 7 Prioritization of untenable slums

STEP 3: Formulation of slum development options

- 1 Detailed analysis of prioritized slums
- 2 Formulation of development options

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STEP 4: Estimating Urban Poor Housing Shortage & Identifying Supply & Demand Constraints

- 1 Estimation of Present and Future Housing Shortage for Urban Poor
- 2 Review of Supply and Demand Constraints in Urban poor Housing

STEP 5: Framing Future Supply Strategy and Suggest Reforms

- 4 Suggesting Reforms to ease identified Supply and Demand Constraints in Urban Poor Housing
- 5 Allocating estimated future housing shortage for urban poor amongst prospective suppliers of Urban Poor Housing

Stakeholder Consultations

STEP 6: Assessment of Investment requirements & Preparation of Financial Plan

STEP 7: Formulating a Credit Plan

STEP 8: Framing Institutional Frameworks for implementation of SFCPoA

STEP 9: Finalization of SFCPoA

# STEP 1: Beginning the SFCPoA process

The SFCPoA should be started by the following entry point activities:



1

## Conduct Stakeholder Workshop for formulating the SFCPoA

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### Stakeholders to include:

- Elected Representatives
- Community, Environment Groups, MFIs & NGOs
- Industry or Business Associations
- Banks & Financial Institutions
- Government Departments
- Academic Institutions, Experts, Local Residents.
- RAY Technical Cell

### ULB to share

- RAY and modalities
- Base information on slums: such as nos, approx. locations on rough city map
- Process of SFCPoA preparation including survey process
- Identification of volunteers for the survey process
- Possible role of various stakeholders



2

## Prepare City Profile (based on secondary sources)

- Physical characteristics of the city & Growth Patterns
- Social, Demographic, Economic, Housing and Physical Infrastructure Profile

3

## Review of Past and Present Policies & Programs

- Evaluation w.r.t Output and Outcomes

# CURATIVE STRATEGY

### 1 Update List of Slums

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- Comprehensive list of slums on lands belonging to State / Central Government/Urban Local Bodies/Public undertakings of State / Central Government, any other public/private land.

*(Enumeration block data on slums prepared by Registrar General may be referred to)*

- The list to be cross-checked with ground verification and consultation.
- ULB should develop a mechanism for inviting objections/suggestions by displaying / publishing the list of updated slums which has been prepared in consultation with the community. The final list should be ratified by the ULB so that no slums are left out
- After finalization of the slum list, a slum Code (e.g. 001, 002....) for each slum needs to be generated.
- The list of pavement dwellers settlements to be prepared through primary reconnaissance surveys



### 2 Mapping of Slums using GIS

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- **Preparing Geo Referenced Base Map for the “planning area”**  
(Based on high-resolution satellite imageries and Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS))
  - i. Cartosat I/II satellite data to be used / alternative high resolution satellite products - *QuickBird, World View 1,2, Geo-Eye* allowable with justification to M/O(HUPA)
  - ii. GIS Base Map layers to include: Administrative boundaries (planning area, municipal, zones & wards) / Key physical features: roads, rivers, railways, water bodies/Important land marks /Land use / Land cover.
- **Demarcating Slum boundaries on the GIS base Map using GPS**
  - i. The boundary of each slum will be marked on the GIS base map of planning area with the help of satellite image and using GPS.
  - ii. The slum boundaries at Zone/Ward level would then need to be cross -checked in the field with the field level stakeholders.
  - iii. The unique Code already given to each slum will need to be used here and entered appropriately in the Slum Boundary layer following the MIS guidelines.
- **Identifying and Marking Vacant Lands on the GIS Base Map**
  - i. Vacant lands needs to be identified and marked on the GIS base map of planning area with the help of satellite image and field verification that could be used for (i) resettlement of untenable slums and (ii) creation of future affordable housing stock.

**3 Collecting and Preparing Data Profile of Slums**

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- The next step in the preparing the Municipal information base which will be used for preparing the deficiency and priority matrix is collating other important data on the slums.
- i. Data to be collected is on a) Area and Land, b) Demography c) Housing Status d) Economic Status and e) Existing Infrastructure and gaps assessment.
  - ii. The formats uploaded in the Ministry web site:  
[http://mhupa.gov.in/ray/Annexure\\_I\\_Slum\\_Survey\\_Format\\_Revised\\_for\\_RAY.pdf](http://mhupa.gov.in/ray/Annexure_I_Slum_Survey_Format_Revised_for_RAY.pdf) is required to be adhered to The highlighted fields may be filled on priority for completion of sfcpoa. The remaining fields may be filled subsequently.
  - iii. Training and adequate guidance needs to be organized for the community volunteers and CBO members for data collection for the surveys.

Details of Slum Surveys

**4 Integration of GIS and MIS**

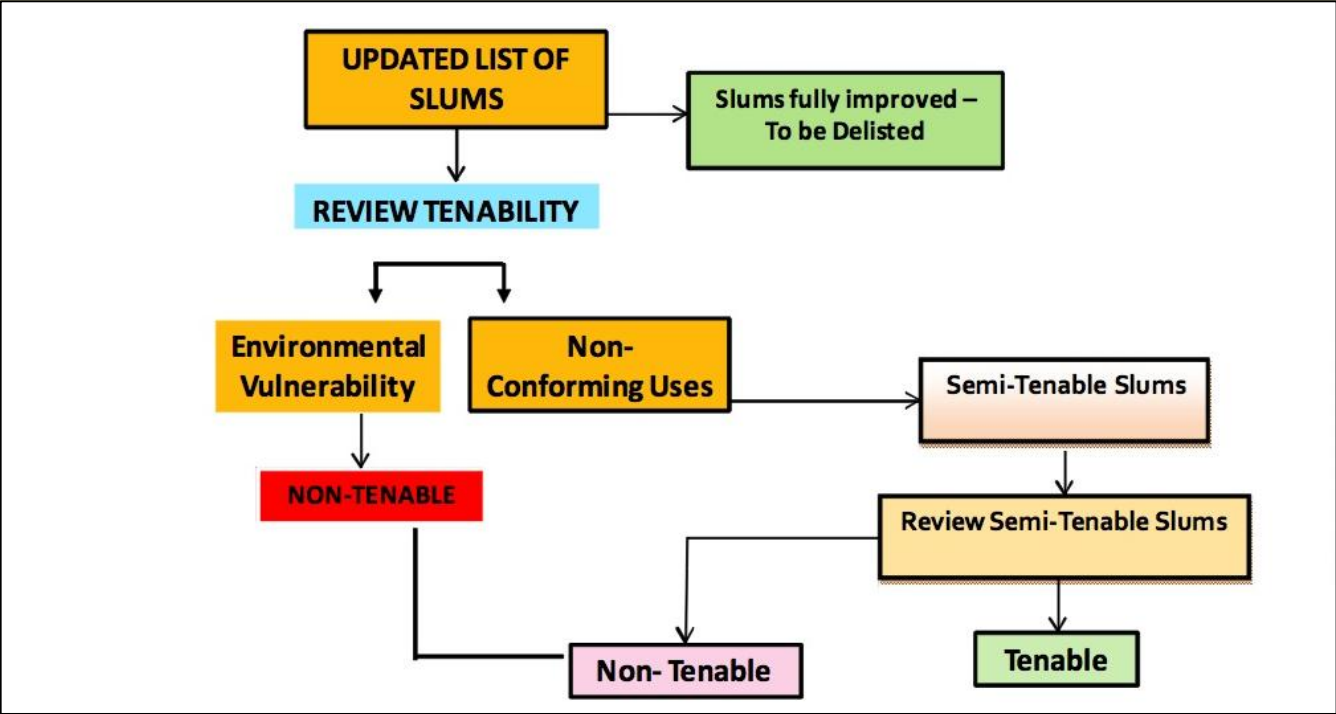
- i. The GIS and MIS data needs to be integrated at this stage using the 3 digit slum unique code for linking data bases on socio-economic, tenability status, land tenure, land ownership, land value on slums in MIS with GIS.

Details in GIS-MIS modules

5 Categorization of slums based on Tenability Analysis

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➔ Definition of Tenability

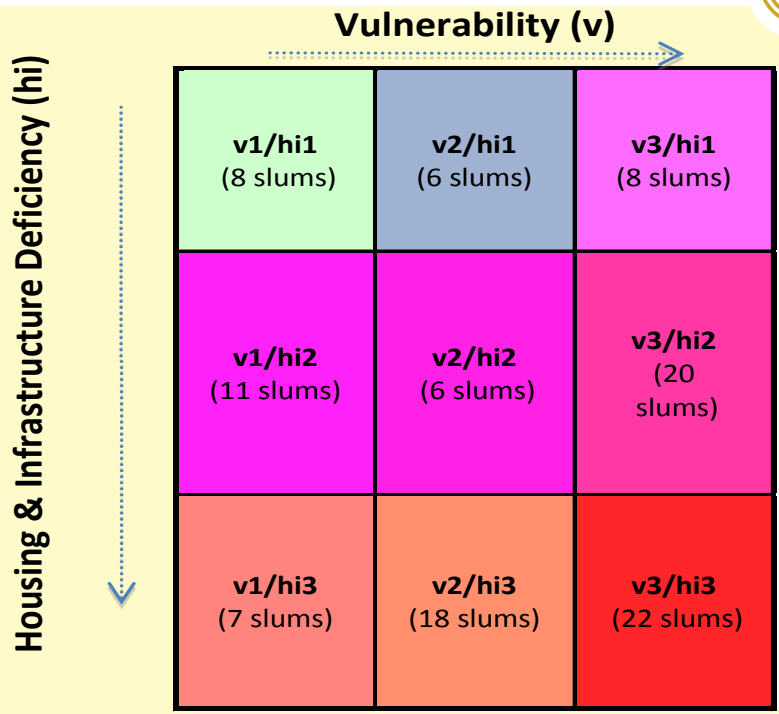


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### Prioritization of Tenable Slums through Priority Matrix

- Assessing Housing , Infrastructure Deficiency and Degree of Vulnerability for all Tenable Slums

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For example, the slum settlements that are

- ♦ most deficient in infrastructure and most vulnerable are in the cell in the bottom right-hand corner (v3/hi3) which would require immediate attention.
- ♦ with best infrastructure and least vulnerable are in the top left hand corner (v1/hi1) which could be considered for delisting and de-notification

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### Prioritization of Un-tenable Slums

Un-tenable slums also need to be prioritised for relocation based on factors such as :

- i. on degree of environmental risk
- ii. willingness of the slum-dwellers to shift out

## Detailed Analysis of Prioritized Slums

### 1. Tenable Slums

To evolve detailed development strategies, all prioritized tenable slums to be analyzed against criteria such as:

1. Land Value and Land Ownership
2. Tenure Status and Dwelling Unit Density

These components can also be mapped on the GIS in different layers to enable visual representation as well as to enable various combinations of options.



### 2. Untenable slums

Similarly for untenable slums to evolve the resettlement strategies all prioritised untenable slums need to be analyzed against criteria such as:

1. Land ownership and land availability
2. Location in relation to existing employment and services
3. Access to transport nodes and routes

*This should be a transparent process done in consultation with the affected families*

#### **Slum Up-gradation**

- ✓ provision of basic services: i.e., water and sanitation, drainage, roads, street lighting, footpaths, and community facilities.
- ✓ re-adjustment of existing units to ensure optimum use of land and releasing surplus land for common facilities.

In Situ

#### **Slum Redevelopment**

- ✓ the whole/part of the settlement is cleared and rebuilt.
- ✓ Process of redeveloping slum settlements as new mixed-use mixed-income communities.

Re-Location

- ✓ Relocation of untenable slums if absolute necessary, will be to the extent possible or feasible within the same zone / ward or the adjoining ward or zone.
- ✓ In the event that they need to be shifted far away then suitable transport arrangements, security and possible livelihood integration to be ensured by the ULB in close co-ordination with the State authorities.

## Step 3: Formulation of Slum Development Options contd...

### 2 Possible Development Strategies...



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Parameters	Sub-parameters	Indicative Development Options
<b>Vulnerability Deficiency including housing</b>	High	Credit options for housing with livelihood support
	Low	Option based on infrastructure deficiency
<b>Infrastructure Deficiency</b>	High	In situ Up-gradation of infrastructure/Redevelopment
	Low	Infrastructure up-gradation/augmentation
<b>Dwelling Unit Density</b>	High/Medium	In situ up-gradation/ in-situ redevelopment options based on infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability parameters
	Low	Same as above along with densification
<b>Land Value (Private Ownership)</b>	High	Purchase of property rights by occupants with TDR to owner
	Low	Land Sharing/Incentive FSI/TDR
<b>Land Value (Public Ownership)</b>	High	PPP /remunerative use of land
	Low	Any option based on other parameters
<b>Tenure Security</b>	Secure	In-situ up-gradation / redevelopment options based on other parameters
	Unsecure	In situ up-gradation / redevelopment options along with tenure regularization based on other parameters
	Mixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Secure Tenure – Same as above.</li> <li>♦ Unsecure tenure –Same as above.</li> </ul>

# PREVENTIVE STRATEGY

# STEP 4: Estimating Urban Poor Housing Shortage & Identifying Supply & Demand Constraints

## 1 Estimation of Present and Future Housing Shortage for Urban Poor

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**Existing urban population /household sizes = Existing urban poor Housing Requirement**

*(Census/ SECC/ the socio economic surveys conducted for the purpose of this toolkit/ National Sample Survey data )*

**Existing Housing Requirement – Existing Housing Stock  
= Housing Shortage**

**Projected Housing Requirement – Projected Housing Stock = Projected Housing Shortage for next 10-15 years**

## STEP 4: Estimating Urban Poor Housing Shortage & Identifying Supply & Demand Constraints contd...

### 1 Estimation of Present and Future Housing Shortage for Urban Poor contd...

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#### Estimation of Present and Future Housing Stock for Urban Poor

**Housing Stock= Total number of houses for urban poor in the city.**

- i. The total housing stock for the urban poor in the city could be obtained by collating data on supply from the existing agencies supplying urban poor housing.
- ii. The future housing stock could be obtained by getting data on supply over the last 5-10 years will help in projecting the future housing stock for urban poor.

	Rental		Ownership		Total
	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	
Govt. Employee Housing					
Housing Boards, DAs, Parastatals					
Apex Co-Operatives					
Employee Housing					
Developers					
Private Co-operatives					

The housing stock under rental may also be studied qualitatively and quantitatively

# STEP 4: Estimating Urban Poor Housing Shortage & Identifying Supply & Demand Constraints contd...

## 2 Review of Supply and Demand Constraints in Urban poor Housing

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Some of constraints that are likely to be encountered are

### Supply Side Constraints

- ☐ Constrained Land supply and availability
- ☐ Time consuming land use approval processes
- ☐ Constraining building rules and rental housing supply.

### Demand Side Constraints

- ☐ Availability of housing finance and credit.
- ☐ MFIs- degree of penetration & constraints to credit access for the urban poor.
- ☐ Review of banks / HFCs registered with Credit Guarantee Trust in that ULB.

1

## Suggesting Reforms to ease identified Supply and Demand Constraints in Urban Poor Housing

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i. Supply Side

- ☐ **To increase Land Supply and Availability:**
  - (i) Creation of Land Banks / Land sharing through TP schemes (ii) Monitoring mechanisms for 20-25% land reservation for EWS/LIG
- ☐ **To ease approval processes**
  - Fast Track approvals systems for affordable housing projects ( within 30-60 days)
- ☐ **To ease Building Rules and increase Rental Housing Supply**
  - Optimize building rules: IS8888 for buildings and National Building Code 2005
  - Rental Housing Reforms as per National Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007/Reduced property taxes, for rental housing for the urban poor, higher FSI for rental housing projects.

ii. Demand Side

- ☐ Increasing affordability and accessibility, Encourage MFIs, Ease credit linkages

iii. Framing Time-Line for implementing reforms

The suggested reforms should be given an implementable time line which should be monitored.

2

Allocating estimated future housing shortage for urban poor amongst prospective suppliers of Urban Poor Housing



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The future urban poor housing stock projected in Step 4 needs to be validated with stakeholders and a realistic distribution of the housing stock needs to be done amongst the prospective suppliers under Rental and Ownership categories.

	Rental		Ownership		Total
	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	
Govt. Employee Housing					
Housing Boards, DAs, Parastatals					
Apex Co-Operatives					
Employee Housing					
Developers					
Private Co-operatives					

1

### Assessment of Investment Requirements

- Investment requirements for phased implementation programme is required to cover the number of slums phase.
- Similar phase wise plan also needs to be done for creation of affordable housing stock including rental housing and dormitories.
- An indicative template is provided in the [Annexure](#)

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2

### Financial Planning and Listing of Resources

A financial plan will essentially contain the resources available, the gaps between investment and resources a plan to meet the resource gaps. The activities to frame this are as below

- Listing of Resources Available – Central Government, State Government and Beneficiary Contribution
- Identification of Gaps between Resources Available and Investment Requirements
- Development of financial plans linked to phase wise coverage of slums and creation of affordable housing stock

[Please follow template in annexure](#)

## 1 Review of Housing Finance Options for the urban poor

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- ❑ The existing housing finance options available for urban poor such as Formal and informal lenders and Study of successful community level initiatives for possible linkages with Banks/HFIs.

## 2 Preparing Credit Profile of Typical Slums/Urban Poor Pockets

- ❑ Borrowing needs, income, source of employment, constraints faced in sourcing funds like documentation, insistence on collaterals etc. through FGDs or surveys, with the help of NGOs/CBOs may be done to get a typical profile of urban poor.



## 3 Review of Banker's Outreach Measures to Urban Poor

- ❑ Documentation, collaterals and appraisal processes followed by Banks and their constraints in lending for urban poor may be assessed.

## 4 Scanning the Existing GOI Credit Enablement Schemes

- ❑ GOI schemes to improve demand side accessibility like Rajiv Rinn Yojana/Credit Risk Guarantee Fund etc may be scanned to see their current within the urban poor communities.



## 5 Formulating the Credit Plan

- ❑ The credit plan may be formulated which would compile the identified constraints from the bankers and lenders point of view and suggest innovative models of housing finance and use of micro credit and self help groups.

## STEP 8: Framing Institutional Frameworks for implementation of SFCPoA



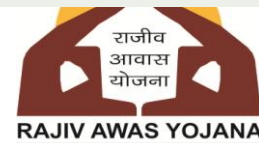
- The implementation modalities for the various projects identified in the SFCPoA would need to be worked out broadly following appropriate frameworks.

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- The collaborative structure would be chaired by the ULB commissioner and aided by a expert committee. An indicative table as given below can be framed.

Stakeholder	Cmmnty Participation	Planning	Impl	Reforms	Post Impl
Commissioner –ULB- Chair			Expert Committee		
ULB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slum Clearance or Development Board	✓		✓		✓
Urban Development Authority		✓	✓		
Housing Board			✓		✓
NGOs	✓		✓		
Slum Community/CBOs	✓	✓	✓		✓
Private Sector		✓	✓		✓

## STEP 9: Finalization of SFCPoA



After following the above 8 steps the SFCPoA can now be finalized following the steps given below:

1

### Finalised Contents of SFCPoA report

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- i. City Profile & review of past slum improvement programs
- ii. Initial Stakeholder workshop findings
- iii. Data Profile of Updated Slum List
- iv. List of Maps as per guidelines
- v. Tenability Analysis and List of Tenable, Untenable and semi-tenable slums
- vi. Description of Prioritisation process and Deficiency Matrix
- vii. Development Options for Tenable slums and Resettlement Strategies for Untenable slums
- viii. Housing Shortage for urban poor for present and future ( next 10-15 years)
- ix. Supply Strategy for future housing shortage
- x. List of Supply and Demand Constraints and Suggested Reforms
- xi. Investment requirements and financial plan summarized following templates
- xii. A model credit plan
- xiii. Institutional frameworks for implementation of SFCPoA
- xiv. SLNA approval

Ideally stakeholder consultation should be done for ii, v, vii, ix, x, xii and xiii and findings to be incorporated in the SFCPoA

2

### Sharing of SFCPoA with stakeholders and incorporation of findings

3

### SLNA approval

4

### Submission to M/o HUPA's CSMC sub committee for approval

# Time Line For Preparation of SFCPoA



	M1	M2	M3	M4
<b>Step 1: Beginning the SFCPoA process</b>	→			
<b>Step 2: Assessment of Present Status Of Slums</b>	→	→		
<b>Step 3: Formulation of Slum Development Options</b>		→		
<b>Step 4: Estimating urban poor Housing Shortage, and Identifying Supply &amp; Demand Constraints</b>	→	→		
<b>Step 5: Framing future supply strategy and suggesting reforms</b>			→	
<b>Step 6: Assessment of Investment Requirements and Preparation of a Financial Plan</b>			→	
<b>Step 7: Formulating a Credit Plan</b>		→		
<b>Step 8: Formulating Institutional frameworks for implementation of SFCPoA</b>				→
<b>Step 9: Finalization Of Sfcpoa</b>				→

## SFCPoA some examples

- 21 SFCPoAs submitted to CSMC sub committee of Ministry
- 16 accepted for methodology



## Annexure -I

### Slum Data Profile -Details

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- **Option 1: Through RAY Technical Cell**

- If ULBs have strong UPA cell and well organised community mobilisation and development structure with dedicated staff at field level.

- **Option 2: Through External Agencies**

- If ULBs lack a strong UPA Cell and dedicated Community Structure at field level
  - ✦ A. Survey through a Lead NGO
  - ✦ B. Survey through a Professional Agency ([CP Guidelines.doc](#))

## Provisions

- Rs. 25 per slum household and Rs.50 per slum household for North Eastern States including Sikkim and special category states –for **Socio Economic Survey including printing of forms and canvassing**
- Rs. 20 per slum household and Rs.45 per slum household for North Eastern States including Sikkim and special category states –for **training, data entry (CGG format), verification and cleaning, compilation & collation, slum/city wise database and baseline reports**

- Survey data to be entered in “Online Monitoring System” for slum, Household & Livelihoods survey.
- Each City/ULB will have unique ‘username’ and ‘password’ that can be obtained from Ministry/CGG
- The online system can be accessed at “[surveys.cgg.gov.in](https://surveys.cgg.gov.in)”
- Users can practice the data entry of Survey in: <http://surveytest.cgg.gov.in>
- Status reports against each parameter to be generated on slum profile , household and livelihoods after completion of data entry.
- Survey information should be presented back to the community to ensure:
  - All households are covered
  - Collected data is accurate
- Data verification and validation by the community is mandatory
- Obtaining signatures/thumb prints as mark of approval of the majority of the community on compiled data sheet

*Possible Reports that can be generated using this profile*

## ULB

- ✓ To ensure formation of slum level associations at the slum level and the slum dwellers federations at the city level
- ✓ Deciding the models/options to conduct the survey (professional agency/NGO)
- ✓ To identify and short list NGOs/CBOs (city and slum level);
- ✓ organize workshops at the city level for all stakeholders, City level NGOs and CBOs;
- ✓ Ensure interface between consultants and NGOs and CBOs
- ✓ Organizing coordination meetings with key stakeholders

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## Lead NGO

- ✓ To act as a bridge between the ULBs and slum based CBOs and the community;
- ✓ Training to community volunteers, ULB staff and others involved in survey [Survey Training Manual.pdf](#)
- ✓ To support ULBs in identifying slums and slum pockets and in identification of probable vacant land sites
- ✓ To assist in undertaking ground truthing of slum pockets identified on the satellite image with the help of CBOs
- ✓ To support ULBs to identify and engage active CBOs



## CBO

- ✓ Identification and listing of beneficiaries through participatory tools, such as FGDs, group meetings, etc.;
- ✓ To create and/or strengthen the community based structures such as NHG, NHC and CDS, Slum Dwellers associations etc.;
- ✓ To identify community volunteers to facilitate reliable data gathering
- ✓ Engaging community for rough mapping, household counting etc. ( at DPR stage)

- 21 SFCPoAs submitted to CSMC sub committee of Ministry
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राजीव  
आवास  
योजना

# STAKE-HOLDERS/COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS/WORKSHOPS

RAJIV AWAS YOJANA





## Stakeholders workshops and meeting conducted over various on-site locations



*Area Sabha conducted at  
Keshavanagar, Hyderabad*



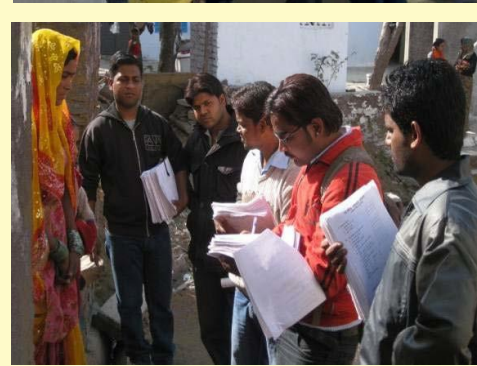
*Area Sabha conducted at  
Narasimhabasti , Hyderabad*



*Area Sabha conducted at  
Teku Narasimha Nagar ,*

*Hyderabad*

# AAM SABHA/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION/SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY



Slum Free City Plan of Action, Ajmer (RAY)

# Geo Referencing of Satellite Image



Acquisition of High Resolution Satellite Image

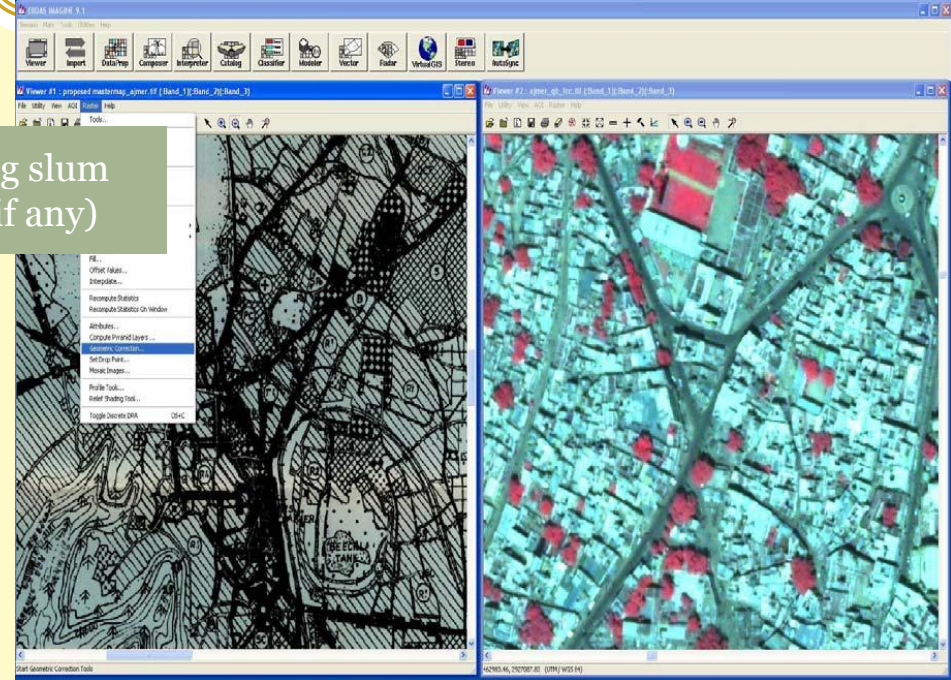
Field Survey for collection of GPS points

Existing GIS Layers if available

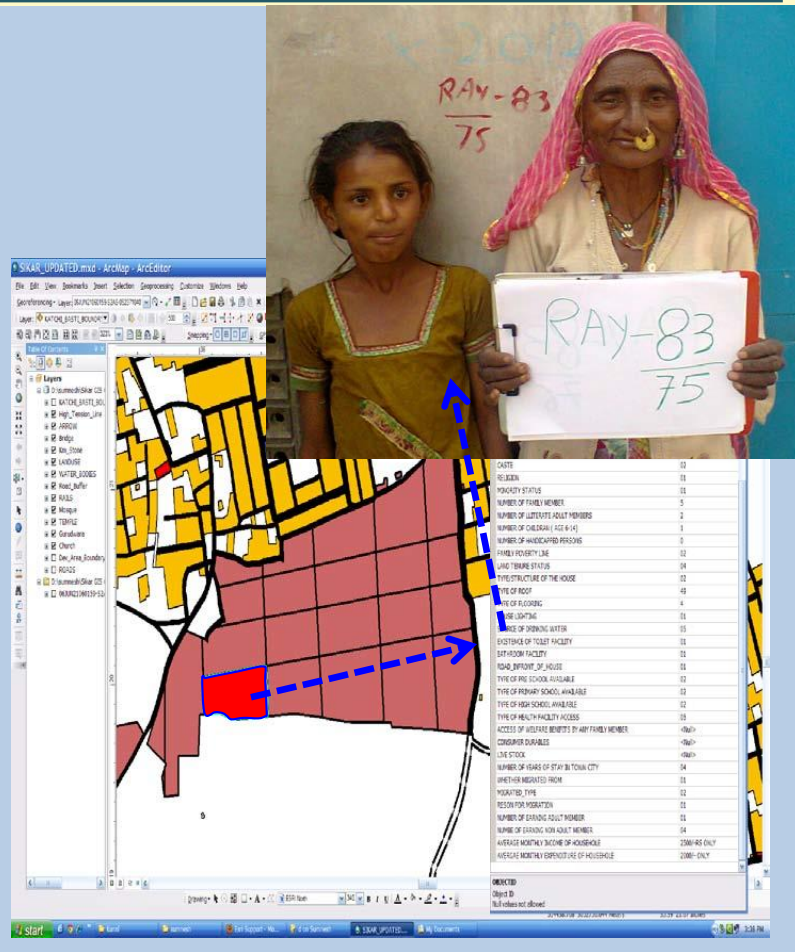
Georeferencing

Existing slum Map (if any)

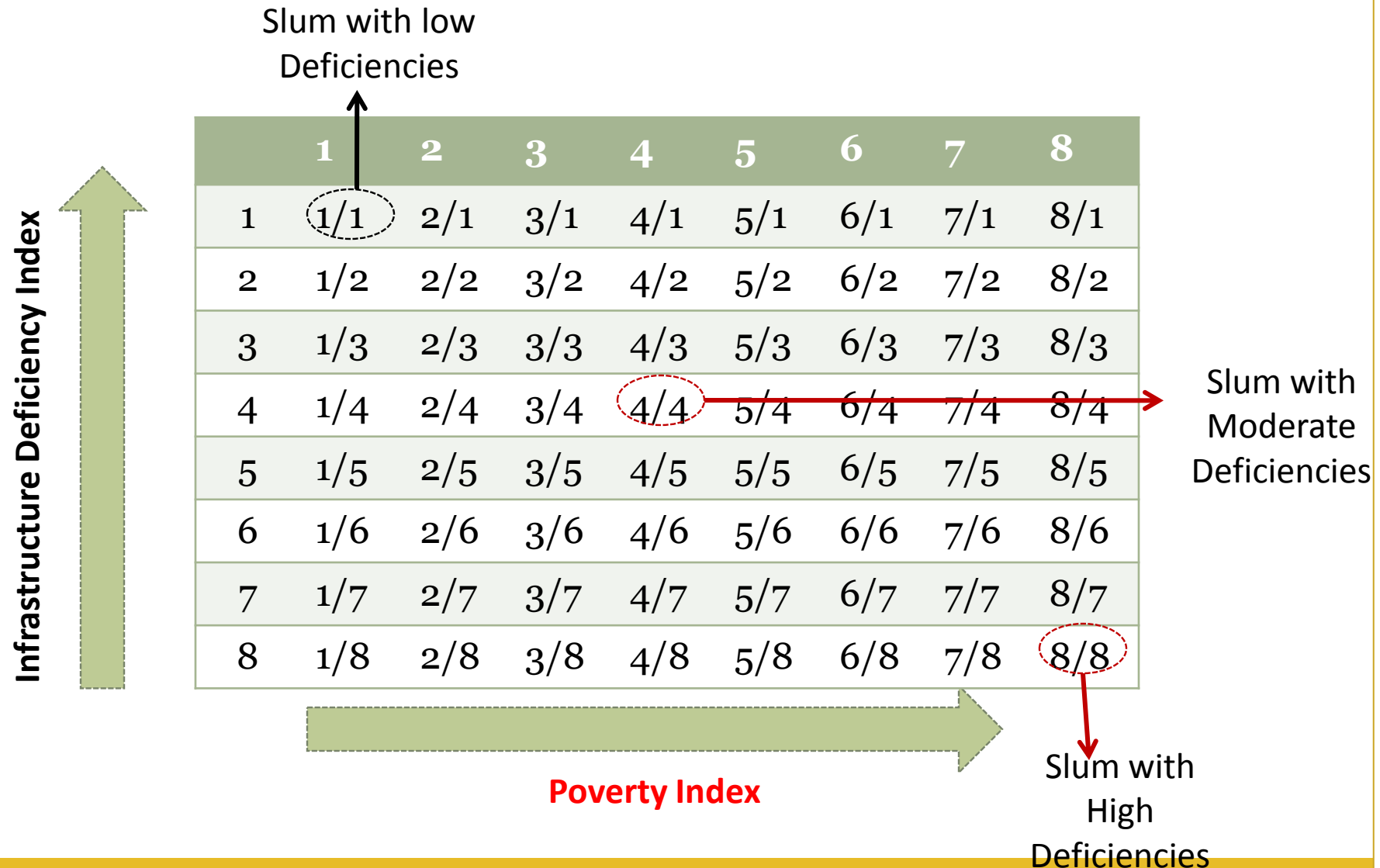
34



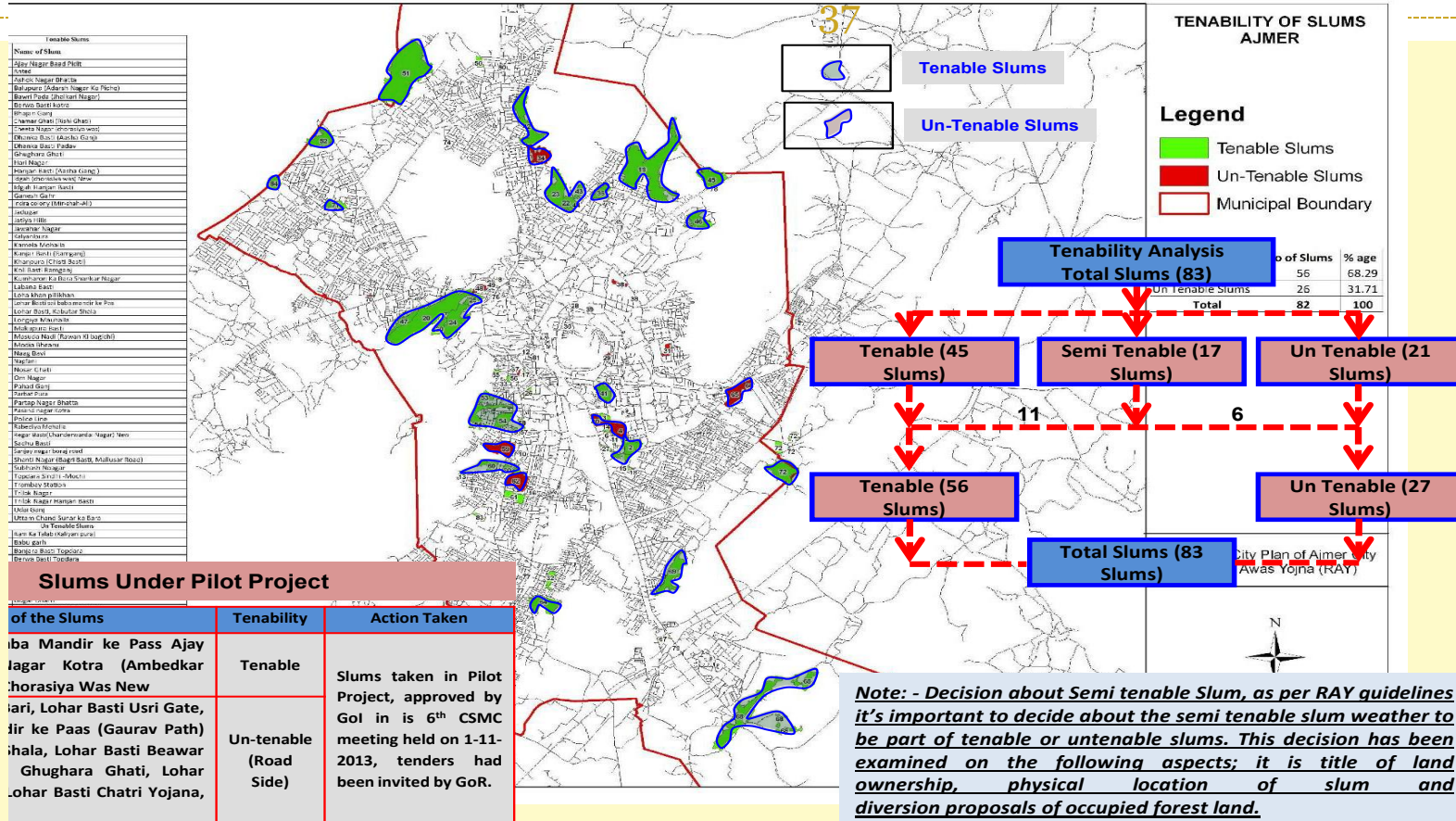
Satellite Image



# **PRIORITISATION AND PHASING DONE USING 8\*8 MATRIX- GREATER HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION- SFCPoA**



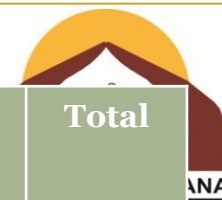
# TENABILITY ANALYSIS



Slum Free City Plan of Action, Ajmer (RAY)

## Annexure-III Linked files

# INVESTMENT PLAN TEMPLATE



	Item	Phase 1- Year 1, 2		Phase 2- Years 3,4,5		Phase 3- Years 6-10		Phase 4- Years 10-15		Total
1	SLUM UP-GRADATION (No of Slums proposed for intervention )			39						
A	Land Cost									
B	Infrastructure Cost									
(i)	Housing (Construction of Dus)									
(ii)	Physical Infrastructure									
(iii)	Social Infrastructure									
C	Other Costs									
(i)	Overheads/Administrative costs									
(ii)	Engineering/Design & Project management costs									
D	Physical contingencies as.....% of B & C									
	Total Investment Cost (A+B+C+D)									
E.	Operation & Maintenance as....% of D									
	TOTAL-1( A+B+C+D+E)									
2.	IN-SITU-IMPROVEMENT									
3.	RELOCATION									
4.	PREVENTIVE STRATEGY									
	TOTAL INVESTMENT COST (GRAND TOTAL 1+2+3+4)									

# FINANCIAL PLAN TEMPLATE



	Item	Phase 1- Year 1, 2		Phase 2- Years 3,4,5		Phase 3- Years 6-10		Phase 4- Years 10-15		Total
1	SFCP INVESTMENT (No of Slums proposed for intervention )									
1.1	No of Slums									
2	SOURCES OF FUNDING									
2.1	Central Assistance (50%)									
2.2	State Contribution (20%)									
2.3	ULB Contribution									
2.3.1	BSUP Fund									
2.3.2	General Allocation from budget									
2.3.3	Earmarked Resources									
2.3.4	PPP									
2.3.5	Loans									
2.3.6	Others Specify									
2.4	Beneficiary Contribution (12%)									
2.5	Sources to be identified during implementation									
	TOTAL SOURCES									

# **Definition of Tenability**



## **Untenable Slums**

- Major storm water drains/Other drains/Railway line/Major transport alignment/River or water bodies Bank /River or water bodies Bed/Others (Hazardous or Objectionable) including high tension lines.

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## **Tenable Slums:**

- All slum pockets located on non-objectionable and non-hazardous sites as obtained from NBO formats.
- All slums settlements which do not fall within the definition of untenable settlements..

## **Semi Tenable Slums**

- All slum pockets located on sites which are earmarked for non-residential uses as per Master Plan would be categorized as semi-tenable.
- Slums on Central Government Land can also be classified as semi tenable till such time as a decision is taken by the competent authority.
- This list of Slums would need further analysis and review. Finally, the semi tenable slums should either be categorized as Tenable or Untenable.

## Analysis Reports

slums

1. Slum Profile
2. Distribution of slums with reference to population and location
3. Distribution of slums with reference to age and location
4. Slum Profile - Distribution of population and households
5. Average Monthly Income of Household
6. BPL data and Economic profile of slum
7. Average Monthly Expenditure of Household
8. Relationship between age and Density in Notified slums
9. Relationship between age and Density in Non-Notified slums
10. Distribution of slums with reference to area and physical location
11. Slums Prone to floods
12. Distribution of Slums with reference to Land Use of Surrounding Area
13. Distribution of Slums based on land ownership, age and legal status
14. Distribution of Household living on rent, land and ownership
15. Distribution of Slums based on land ownership, population and area
16. Distribution of Slums based on legal status, population and area of slums
17. Distribution based on availability of facilities within
18. Distribution of slums based on availability of Social Groups/Associations within slums
19. Distribution of number of beneficiaries (holders) under social Development/Welfare Schemes
20. Slum Population/ Slum Growth at glance
21. Overall Slum Area, Population and Households in the city (City Profile)
22. Health Facilities located within the slums or at some distance from the slum
23. Education Facilities located within the slums or at some distance from the slum