



ABSTRACT

Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Urban Livelihoods Mission – Administrative Sanction for implementation in the State - Annual Plan for 2014-15 at an outlay of Rs.14307.27 lakh - State Operational Guidelines – Approved – Orders – Issued.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY (MA2) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms)No.60

Dated: 23.03.2015

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2046
ஐய வருடம், பங்குனி 9

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms) No.73, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated 24.5.2013.
2. G.O. (Ms) No.49, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated 7.5.2014.
3. G.O. (Ms) No.83, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated 14.7.2014.
4. From the Director of Municipal Administration, letter Roc. No.21295/2014/UPA-1, dated 29.01.2015.

ORDER:

The erstwhile centrally sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Program, Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been restructured as the National Urban Livelihoods Mission by the Government of India with effect from 3rd September 2013.

2. The mission of the NULM is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The Mission would also aim at providing shelter equipped with essential service to the urban homeless in a phased manner and would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

3. The National Urban Livelihood Mission in the State will focus implementation of the program in 40 Headquarter towns and towns having more than a lakh population to address vulnerabilities through 6 major components viz

(i) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (ii) Employment through Skill Training & Placement (iii) Capacity Building and Training (iv) Self Employment Program (v) Shelter for Urban Homeless (vi) Support to Urban Street Vendors, and an additional centrally funded Innovative and Special Projects component.

4. For the first 6 of the above components, funding between the Government of India and the States will be in the ratio of 75:25. Under the Innovative and Special Projects, there will be no State share.

5. The components of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission are detailed below:

I. Social Mobilization & Institution Development

The Mission envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. A maximum of Rs.10,000/- can be spent per self help group for its formation, handholding up to two years, training of members, bank linkage, formation of federation and other related activities. A Revolving Fund support to the tune of Rs.10,000/- per SHG will be provided. An one-time Revolving Fund support of Rs.50,000/- would be available to a registered Area Level Federation to sustain their activities. A grant of Rs.10 lakh per City Livelihood Centers will be provided as 'untied funds', which can be used for a corpus fund.

II. Employment through Skill Training and Placement

This component will focus on providing assistance for development / upgrading of the skills of the urban poor so as to enhance their capacity for self-employment and salaried employment. The cost support provided for training under this component is Rs.15,000/- per candidate, which will include training cost, training material, trainers' fee, micro-enterprise development/ placement related expenses, etc.

III. Capacity Building & Training

This component aims at building strong institutional structures at the levels of Nation, State and City. At the State/City level, a maximum of Rs.7,500/- can be used for capacity building and training per trainee on an average. The total expenditure on this component shall not exceed 12% of the total allocation under NULM for the State.

IV. Self Employment Program

This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor, for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. Under this component, setting up of both individual and group micro enterprises will be supported, with a maximum assistance of Rs.2.00 lakh and Rs.10 Lakh, respectively.

Interest subsidy over and above 7 percent rate of interest on a bank loan will be available for individual and group enterprises and all SHGs accessing bank loan. An additional 3 percent interest subvention will be provided to all women SHGs who repay their loan in time in all the cities.

V. Shelter for Urban Homeless

This component aims at ensuring availability and access to permanent shelters including basic infrastructure like water supply, sanitation, safety and security to the vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, etc., The various approved cost norms under this component are Capital cost, i.e. one time cost for construction of shelters at Rs.1,000 per square foot, maintenance cost at Rs.5,000 per shelter per month, a lump sum annual servicing cost of Rs.1,00,000 per shelter, food cost at Rs.50 for 5 inmates per day and salary to the shelter team at Rs.3.60 lakh per annum.

VI. Support to Urban Street Vendors

This component aims at addressing the vulnerabilities of urban street vendors through a multi-pronged approach by surveying and issuing identity cards, development of street vending plans, infrastructure development of street vending zones, training and skill development of street vendors, enable their financial inclusion and credit access along with enabling their linkages to social security schemes.

VII. Innovative and Special Projects

This component will focus on the promotion of novel initiatives in the form of innovative projects. These initiatives may be in the nature of pioneering efforts, aimed at catalyzing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through Public, Private, Community Partnership (P-P-C-P), demonstrating a promising methodology or making a distinct impact on the urban poverty situation through scalable initiatives. For this component, 5 percent of the total Central funds made available by the Government of India will be used. This component will be Centrally administered and no State share will be provided.

6. The Directorate of Municipal Administration has prepared an Action Plan for the Financial Year 2014-15 at a total outlay of Rs.14307.27 lakh, based on the guidelines of the Government of India, with funding pattern of 75% Central Share and 25% State Share. The Annual Plan has been approved by Government of India in October, 2014 and is furnished in the table below. The total Government of India allocation for the State is Rs.10730.45 lakh. As per the guidelines of NULM, the States have the discretion for inter-se allocation between the components of the scheme depending on needs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Component	Percentage of Allocation	Amount
Social Mobilization and Institution Development	5	672.00
Employment through Skill Training & Placement	41	5843.00
Self Employment Programme	28	3942.00
Capacity Building and Training	11	1628.80
Shelter for Urban Homeless	6	875.00

Support to Urban Street Vendors	1	200.67
A&OE	5	716.00
IEC	3	430.17
Total	100	14307.27

7. In the Government Order first read above, under the Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission, a High Level Governing Board headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration and Rural Development and an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary and District Level Co-ordination Committee have been constituted. The Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission and the National Urban Livelihoods Mission have the same objectives and principles. Also the State Mission will supplement the activities proposed under the National Mission.

8. Further, the Director of Municipal Administration has sent the draft of the State Operational Guidelines under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission for approval of the Government. The guidelines include the State Project Sanctioning Committees for sanction of projects under the Shelter for Urban Homeless , Support to Urban Street Vendors and the components of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission which have already been constituted vide the Government Orders second and third read above.

9. The Director of Municipal Administration has requested the Government to accord administrative sanction for the implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission in the State with the Annual Action Plan for 2014-15 at an outlay of Rs.14307.27 lakhs, mentioned at para 6 above and to approve the State Operational Guidelines under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission.

10. The Government after careful examination of the proposal of the Director of Municipal Administration has decided to accept the same and accords administrative sanction for the implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission in the State.

11. The Government also accords approval for the Annual Action Plan for 2014-15 at an outlay of Rs.14307.27 lakh as mentioned at para 6 above, with a condition that the Annual Action Plan for the year 2015-16 will be prepared duly synchronizing with the Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission and working out synergies between the human resources under the Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission/National Urban Livelihoods Mission and the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development for Women.

12. Further, the Government direct that in view of the reasons stated at para 7 above, the High Level Governing Board, the Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary and the District Level Co-ordination Committee constituted vide the Government Order first read above will function with the same mandate under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission also.

13. The Government also approves the State Operational Guidelines under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission, annexed to this Order.

14. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance department, vide its U.O.No 442/FS/P/2015, dated 10.03.2015 .

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**K. PHANINDRA REDDY
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

The Director of Municipal Administration, Chennai-5.

The Director of Town Panchayats, Chennai-108.

The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai, Chennai-3.

Copy to:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Office, Chennai-9.

The Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department,
Secretariat, Chennai-9.

The Finance Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.

The Managing Director,

Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women,
Chennai-34.

Special Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration,
Rural Development, Law, Courts and Prisons, Chennai-9.

The Prl. Private Secretary to the Principal Secretary to Government,
Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department, Chennai -9

The Municipal Administration and Water Supply (OP2) Department,
Chennai-9.

Sf/Sc

/Forwarded by Order/

SECTION OFFICER

**Annexure to G.O(Ms) No.60, Municipal Administration and Water
Supply (MAII) Department, dated 23.03.2015.**

**State Operational Guidelines
for
National Urban Livelihoods Mission**

INTRODUCTION

There is a need for appropriate policy intervention to address the challenges faced by urban poor. The State of Tamil Nadu has therefore aimed to address multiple deprivations and livelihood development opportunities of the urban poor through the Centrally Sponsored National Urban Livelihood Mission dovetailing with Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission and other Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes/efforts of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Mission would address the multiple dimensions of urban poverty and livelihoods through concerted measures and comprehensive interventions in urban areas. Low levels of education and skill of the workers in the unorganized sectors have resulted in the inability to access opportunities offered by emerging markets. This underscores the criticality of skills up-gradation for better livelihoods opportunities in urban areas.

The dimensions of urban poverty can be broadly divided into three categories:

(i) Residential vulnerability (access to land, shelter, basic services, etc.);

(ii) Social vulnerability - deprivations related to factors like gender, age and social stratification, lack of social protection, inadequate voice and participation in governance structures, etc. and

(iii) Occupational vulnerability - precarious livelihoods, dependence on informal sector for employment and earnings, lack of job security, poor working conditions, etc. These vulnerabilities are inter-related. Amongst the urban poor, there are sections subject to greater vulnerability in terms of the above classification; these include women, children, and the aged, SCs, STs, minorities and differently-able persons who deserve attention on a priority basis.

The State will operate the mission in concurrence with the guidelines of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in Towns having population of 1 Lakh and above and District Headquarter Towns of the State. This mission will address the above deprivations through 6 components namely:

1. Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID)
2. Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
3. Self Employment Programme (SEP)
4. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
5. Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
6. Scheme of Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)

Residential Vulnerabilities:

The mission will also focus on other vulnerable sections including the homeless, destitute, street children, differently abled and the migrants in the selected 40 Towns (Towns having population of 1 Lakh and above and District Headquarter Towns of the State). The project adopts community driven development approach involving the urban communities at every stage of project implementation. The target population will be from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families identified as per guidelines of the erstwhile SJSRY.

The other two vulnerabilities namely, occupational and social can be best addressed by creating opportunities for skill development leading to market based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures. Urban poverty alleviation programmes need to be based on skill development and easy access to credit. It is in this context that a mission-mode approach to urban livelihoods is considered necessary in the form of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).

Mission, Principles, Values, Strategy

Mission

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

Guiding Principles

The core belief of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is that the poor are entrepreneurial and have innate desire to come out of poverty. The challenge is to unleash their capabilities to generate meaningful and sustainable livelihoods. The first step in this process is motivating the urban poor to form their own institutions.

As per Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, urban poverty alleviation is a Legitimate function of the Urban Local Bodies (ULB). Therefore, ULBs would need to undertake a lead role for all issues and programmes concerning the urban poor in cities/towns, including skills and livelihoods.

NULM would aim at universal coverage of the urban poor for skill development and credit facilities. It will strive for skills training of the urban poor for market-based jobs and self employment, facilitating easy access to credit.

Street vendors constitute an important segment of the urban population at the bottom of the pyramid. Street vending provides a source of self-employment, and thus acts as a measure of urban poverty alleviation without major Government intervention. NULM would aim at facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional

credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

Urban homeless persons who live without shelter or social security/protection are the most vulnerable class. There is a need for appropriate policy intervention to address the challenges faced by homeless people, with regard to shelter, social housing and social protection. Accordingly, NULM would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.

NULM would place a very high emphasis on convergence with schemes/programmes of the relevant line Ministries/Departments and programmes dealing with skills, livelihoods, entrepreneurship development, health, education, social assistance, etc.

NULM would aim at partnership with the private sector in providing skill training, employment and operation of shelter for homeless. It will strive for active participation of private and civil society sectors in providing shelter to the urban homeless, skill training and placement of the urban poor and also in facilitating technological, marketing and handholding support for the urban poor entrepreneurs who want to be self-employed and set up their own small businesses or manufacturing units.

Values

The mission will adopt the following values:

- i Ownership and productive involvement of the urban poor and their institutions in all processes;
- ii Transparency in programme design and implementation, including institution- building and capacity strengthening;
- iii Accountability of government functionaries and the community;
- iv Partnerships with industry and other stakeholders; and
- v Community self-reliance, self-dependence, self-help and mutual-help.

Strategy

NULM will adopt the following strategy:

- i Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes through handholding support;
- ii Enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the urban poor;
- iii Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
- iv Training for and support to the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor – self and group;
- v Ensure availability and access for the urban homeless population to permanent 24 hour shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security;

vi Cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill, and recovering patients etc., by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them;

vii To establish strong rights-based linkages with other programmes which cover the right of the urban homeless to food, healthcare, education, etc. and ensure access for homeless populations to various entitlements, including to social security pensions, PDS, ICDS, feeding programmes, drinking water, sanitation, identity, financial inclusion, school admission etc., and to affordable housing;

viii To address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

NULM Mission Cities and Target Population

In line with the National guidelines of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) sponsored through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the Mission will be implemented in all District Headquarter Towns and all other cities with a population of 1,00,000 or more as per 2011 Census.

The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless. The Socioeconomic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 for identification of urban poor is currently under progress. Accordingly, as an interim measure, the urban population identified presently as below poverty line population in urban areas and the vulnerable population living in urban slums identified through Urban Statistics for Human Resources and Assessment (USHA) survey with suitable updation by including families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled etc. as per NULM guideline subject to a maximum of 25 percent of the above urban poor population will be the basis for implementing this programme.

I. Social Mobilisation And Institution Development (SM&ID)

NULM envisages universal social mobilisation of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. At least one member from each urban poor household, preferably a woman, should be brought under the Self-Help Group network in a time-bound manner.

NULM would lay particular emphasis on the mobilisation of vulnerable sections of the urban population such as SCs, STs, minorities, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, the destitute, migrant labourers, and especially vulnerable occupational groups such as street vendors, rag pickers, domestic workers, beggars, construction workers, etc.

SHGs will federate at the Slum/Ward-level into an Area Level Federation (ALF). ALFs will organize into federation at the City level as a City Level Federation (CLF). The existing area-based structures created under SJSRY – Neighbourhood Group (NHG), Neighbourhood Committee (NHC) and Community Development

Society (CDS) may be suitably transformed into SHG-based structures in due course. The Area Level Federation and City Level Federations will be registered bodies.

(a) Sub-Component – Building Community Institutions: SHGs and their Federations

For catalyzing the formation of SHGs and their federations and to promote the financial inclusion of SHG members under NULM, Resource Organisations (ROs) and **Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW)** can be engaged to facilitate the formation of SHGs, their development and bank-linkages, formation of their federations at the area and city levels, training and capacity building, and establishing links to ULBs and to mitigate social, occupational and residential vulnerabilities.

Autonomous registered agencies set up by State or Central Government or well established long-standing federations of SHGs having significant experience in managing large-scale community driven programmes and developing successful implementation strategies in social mobilisation and institution building in urban or rural areas may be preferred as Resource Organisations.

In addition, non-government organisations may be selected as a Resource Organisation on the basis of strict criteria including registration status of the organisation, turnover, number of years of experience, sound procurement and financial management capacity, number of dedicated expert staff, domain knowledge and prior experience in social mobilisation of poor households, training and capacity building, livelihood promotion, and bank linkage of the community organisations.

A maximum of Rs.10,000/- can be spent per self help group for its formation, handholding up to two years, training of all the members, bank linkage, formation of federation and other related activities. Agreement with Resource Organisations will be entered into and payment will be made on the basis of milestones like SHG formation, training of members, bank linkage, formation of federation at the area and city levels and access to benefits under NULM, including revolving fund. The Resource Organisation will handhold the SHG for a period up to two years.

Utilizing the expertise and services of **Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW)** at the field level to facilitate the formation of SHGs under NULM will be explored.

(b) Sub-Component – Universal Financial Inclusion

NULM aims to achieve universal financial inclusion, through opening of basic savings accounts, facilitating access to financial literacy, credit, affordable insurance, and remittance facilities to the urban poor and their institutions. The **Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW)** through specialists and experts in the field will facilitate coordination with financial institutions for mobilizing the Self Help Groups in availing the benefits.

(c) Sub-Component – Revolving Fund Support to SHGs and their Federations

NULM envisages that Thrift and Credit (T&C), functional literacy and basic skills training would be the main trinity of activities of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). A Revolving Fund support to the tune of Rs.10,000/- per SHG will be provided to SHGs with more than 70 percent urban poor members and those, which have not availed such support earlier. This Revolving fund is to be given only to those SHGs who have been doing thrift and credit activities for at least six months.

A Revolving Fund support of Rs.50,000/- would be available to a registered Area Level Federation (ALF) to sustain their activities.

(d) Sub-Component – City Livelihood Centres (CLCs)

The objective of City Livelihoods Centre (CLC) is to provide a platform where by the urban poor can market their services and access information and other benefits. CLCs will act as a “one-stop shop” for those seeking services from the informal sector as well as for the urban poor promoting their services and products.

CLCs will be positioned as a resource centre for those seeking information relating to employment and skills training opportunities, etc. The centers may give the poor

Access to information on market demand

Access to skills training programmes offered and

Access to placement opportunities for those seeking skills training, aiming to establish wage employment and sustain self employment ventures.

The Livelihood Centres will be adequately facilitated with necessary guidance, counseling and technical support through **Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW)**.

Establishment of City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) will be permissible as per the following norms:

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

A grant of Rs.10 lakh per CLC will be provided as ‘untied funds’ in instalments linked to achievement of milestones. This amount can be used for a corpus fund, basic training facilities and on equipments like computers, product demonstration outlets, furniture, rent (where building is not available), telephone and other operational expenses, staffing support on contract basis, etc. They may operate on a revenue-generating and self-sustaining model. Urban Local Bodies may consider additional support to these centres from their own resources.

CLCs shall be established by any Facilitating Agency viz., CLFs/ SHGs/ NGOs/CBOs/ Resource Institutions/ Private sector Organisations etc., through Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) model.

(e) Sub-Component– Training & Other Capacity Building Programmes for SHGs and their Federations

This component will be used for training and capacity building of SHGs and their federations on various issues like bank linkage, book keeping and accounts, micro-planning, micro-investment process, roles and responsibilities of members, etc. The component will be implemented by state and city resources centres/agencies including civil society organisations, and Mission Management Units at various levels.

For training of members of ALFs and CLFs, the ceiling amount that can be used for capacity building and training at the State/City level will be Rs.7,500/- per trainee on an average. Part of the amount may also be used for community-to-community learning/exposure and immersion visits of members of SHGs and their federations and programme-related personnel.

II. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)

A key objective of the Capacity Building and Training component is to transform the role of the Mission Directorate into provider of high quality technical assistance in the fields of urban livelihoods promotion and urban poverty alleviation.

(a) Sub-Component - Technical Support at State and City Levels

The objective of this sub-component is to establish timely and high quality technical assistance at State and City levels to implement NULM.

A State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) will be established at the State. Additionally, support to Cities would be provided for setting-up of City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) with good quality livelihood and programme management professionals and developing efficient institutional systems like HR, MIS, financial management, procurement, and social management. Technical support would also be provided to the Cities to undertake comprehensive situational analysis to capture various dimensions of urban poverty in the Cities. This would help Cities to prioritize interventions and resources while formulating City Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy/Action Plans. Specific technical assistance in each of programmatic themes would be offered to provide implementation support to Cities/Towns for achieving NULM outcomes. The funds required for SMMUs and CMMUs will be released by the Government.

Mission Management Units (MMUs) will be established at the States and NULM cities with dedicated technical support as follows:

Mission Management Unit	No. of technical staff per unit
SMMU	6

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

The funding support for SMMU and CMMU will be available for five years for implementation of NULM and other urban poverty alleviation programmes.

Following is the list of NULM Cities/Towns (40) of the State:

(I) List of District Head Quarters Towns with Population Greater than 1,00,000		
1	Chennai	6727000
2	Coimbatore	1601438
3	Madurai	1560712
4	Trichirappalli	916857
5	Tiruppur	877778
6	Salem	821693
7	Erode	498121
8	Tirunelveli	474838
9	Vellore	504079
10	Thoothukudi	376549
11	Nagercoil	224329
12	Thanjavur	222619
13	Dindigul	207225
14	Kancheepuram	232816
15	Cuddalore	173636
16	Karur	214683
17	Thiruvannamalai	145278
18	Pudukottai	148213
19	Villupuram	138600
20	Nagapattinam	102905

(II) List of District Head Quarters Towns with Population Less than 1,00,000

1	Theni	94423
2	Udagamandalam	88430
3	Namakkal	120957
4	Virudhunagar	72144
5	Krishnagiri	71335
6	Dharmapuri	68595
7	Ramanathapuram	64257
8	Tiruvarur	58301

9	Tiruvallur	55722
10	Perambalur	49648
11	Sivagangai	42053
12	Ariyalur	28902

(III) Cities other than DHQ with population of 100,000 or above

S. No.	City Name	DHQ Population (Census 2011)
1	Rajapalayam	130119
2	Ambur	114608
3	Tambaram	164830
4	Kumbakonam	140156
5	Pallavapuram	215452
6	Avadi	344701
7	Hosur	244518
8	Karaikudi	106798

(b) Sub-Component– Training & Other Capacity Building Programmes for Mission Management Units

This component will be used for training and capacity building of the technical resource persons of the MMUs at the State and City level. The component will be implemented through resources centres/agencies including civil society organisations, and Mission Management Units at various levels. The ceiling amount that can be used for capacity building and training at the State/City level will be Rs.7,500/- per trainee on an average. Part of the amount can be used for community-to-community learning/exposure and immersion visits of members of the MMUs and programme-related personnel. Resource Centres / institutions / agencies will be empanelled through a transparent process for the purpose of imparting training as per guidelines.

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

This component of NULM will focus on providing assistance for development / upgrading of the skills of the urban poor so as to enhance their capacity for self-employment and salaried employment. EST&P will target the urban poor subjected to occupational vulnerability. No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under EST&P. The percentage of women beneficiaries under EST&P shall not be less than 30 percent. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population of poor. A special provision of 3 percent reservation should be made for the differently abled under this programme. At least 15 percent of the physical and financial targets under this component shall be earmarked for the minority communities. Apart from that, special attention will be paid to the skill upgradation of vulnerable groups like beggars, rag pickers, construction workers, destitute, etc.

Skill training will be linked to accreditation and certification and preferably be undertaken on a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. It will involve reputed institutes, including ITIs, Polytechnics, NITs, industrial associations, engineering colleges, management institutes, skill training centres, foundations, NSDC and

other reputed entities in government, private and civil society sectors. The selection of these institutes/agencies to impart skills training shall be subject to a transparent process/ verification of brand image and the quality of instructions being imparted.

The cost per beneficiary shall not exceed Rs.15,000/- which will include training cost, trainee mobilisation, selection, counselling, training material, trainers' fee, certification, toolkit, other miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by the training institution and also micro-enterprise development/ placement related expenses. If the training cost is higher than the maximum cost per beneficiary permissible under the scheme, the same may be met by the State Government or the beneficiaries.

A part of the payment will be linked to establishment and satisfactory performance of micro-enterprise for at least a period of six months or retention in the placed jobs for at least a period of six months.

The implementing agencies (Corporations and Municipalities under NULM) imparting skill training should work closely with reputed institutes, certifying institutions, industry, SHGs, their federations and CLCs in ULBs for identification, counselling, training, certification and placement of beneficiaries. For placement linked skill training, the Skill Training Providers (STPs) will be responsible for at least 50 percent placement in remunerative jobs.

Given the diversity of local contexts, each NULM city will decide the skills important for their local economies. Apart from hard skills, training on soft skills should also be provided as a part of the same training programme. This may include Spoken English/National/State Language, Financial Literacy, Computer Literacy, Life Skills including training on office and social etiquette, punctuality, etc. The Mission Directorate will specify appropriate procedure for selection and instruct the NULM Cities to incorporate the same in the agreement signed with Skills Training Providers (STPs).

The Mission Management Unit will work out the cost for training in different sectors for varying durations with placement/certification as per the guidelines of NULM and issue separate instructions in this regard.

(IV) Self-Employment Programme (SEP)

(a) Sub-Component–Self Employment-Individual and Group Enterprises

This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The under-employed and unemployed urban poor will be encouraged to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is considerable local demand. Local skills and local crafts should be particularly encouraged. Each City/Town should develop a compendium of such activities/projects keeping in view skills available, marketability of products, costs, economic viability etc. No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under SEP. The percentage of women beneficiaries under SEP shall

not be less than 30 percent. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population of poor. A special provision of 3 percent reservation should be made for the differently-abled under this programme. At least 15 percent of the physical and financial targets under this component shall be earmarked for the minority communities.

Under this component, setting up of both individual and group micro enterprises will be supported. The project cost ceiling will be Rs. 2.00 lakh for individual enterprises and Rs. 10 Lakh for group enterprises. Individual and groups may be provided loan from the banks. The application for such loans be preferably recommended by the Town Urban Poverty Eradication Cell (**TUPEC**) formed for this purpose to the implementing banks.

Interest subsidy over and above 7 percent rate of interest will be available on a bank loan for setting up of an individual or group enterprise. No collateral is envisaged other than the microenterprise itself.

(b) Sub-Component – SHG - Bank Linkage

Also, Interest Subsidy over and above 7 percent rate of interest will be applicable to all SHGs accessing bank loan. An additional 3 percent interest subvention will be provided to all women SHGs who repay their loan in time in all the cities.

The interest subvention will be subject to timely repayment by the beneficiaries. Suitable certification from banks will be obtained in this regard. The difference between 7 percent or 4 percent as the case may be and the prevailing rate of interest will be provided to banks under NULM. The application for such loans be preferably recommended by the Town Urban Poverty Eradication Cell (TUPEC) formed for this purpose to the implementing banks.

(c) Sub-Component – Credit Card for enterprise development

Under this component, efforts will be made to cover beneficiaries with credit cards for working capital and other purposes. The application for facilitating credit card may be recommended by the Corporations and Municipalities to the implementing banks.

(d) Sub-Component – Technology, Marketing and Other Support

Technology, marketing, consultancy (advice) and other support may also be provided utilizing the expertise of the **Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women** through their established specialists wing to beneficiaries in setting up micro-enterprises, in relation to input procurement, production, packaging, branding, marketing, etc. This may include provision of selling places for poor street vendors in the form of weekend markets/festival bazaars/ evening markets etc. in municipal grounds or on road sides on one hand and technical assistance with regard to market potential survey, input procurement, joint brand naming/designing, advertising, marketing, etc. on the other.

(V) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)

This component aims at skilling of street vendors, support micro-enterprise development, credit enablement and pro-vending urban planning along with supporting social security options for vulnerable groups such as women, SCs/STs and minorities.

(a) Sub-Component - Pro-vending urban planning

Under NULM, cities will conduct a periodic socio-economic survey of street vendors, register street vendors and will issue Identity cards for street vendors. A database of street vendors will be developed and maintained at each city. This will enable ULBs to prepare pro-vending urban planning and provide space for street vending.

(b) Sub-component - Skill Development and Micro-enterprise Development support for Street Vendors

Under NULM, poor and EWS street vendors in urban areas can access skill training under the EST&P component of NULM and micro-enterprise development support under the SEP component of NULM.

(c) Sub-component - Credit-enablement of Street Vendors

Street Vendors will be encouraged to access basic banking services. Additionally, efforts will be made to cover individual beneficiaries with Credit Cards so as to enable street vendors access for working capital and other purposes.

(d) Sub-component - Development of Vendors' Markets

Development of vendors' market/vending zones/informal sector markets in accordance with Town Vending Plans with infrastructure/civic facilities such as paving, water supply, solid waste disposal facility, lighting, storage space, parking facilities etc.

(e) Sub-component - Social Security Convergence

Under NULM, street vendors will be encouraged to access other social security benefits available to them through various schemes of the Government of India, state-level and city-level social security and social assistance initiatives / schemes.

The projects under SUSV would be formulated, constructed and operated by the municipal bodies. Suitable and viable proposals under SUSV will be appraised by the Mission Directorate and sanction will be done at the state level by the **State Project Sanctioning Committee** with the following composition:

1.	Principal Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	Chairman
2.	Commissioner of Municipal Administration	Member
3.	Mission Director, National Urban Livelihood Mission/Joint Commissioner of Municipal Administration	Member-Convener
4.	Additional Director of Municipal Administration	Member
5.	Commissioner , Corporation of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore	Member
6.	Representative of Finance Department	Member

7.	NGO (to be decided by CMA)	Member
8.	Representative of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India	Member
9.	Representative from Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women	Member
10.	Representative from Social Welfare Department	Member
11.	Representative from Tamil Nadu Police Department	Member
12.	Representative from Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Department	Member
13.	Representative from National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI), Tamil Nadu	Member
14.	Representative of Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission	Member
15.	Representative from Lead Bank (IOB, SLBC)	Member

Funding Pattern and Financial Process

The financing of the Mission shall be shared between the Centre and the States on the following basis:

Central Share	State Share
75 Percent	25 Percent

The Central share released to States under NULM will be allocated in relation to the incidence of urban poor population. However, additional parameters like absorption capacity (based on the past trend of funds utilisation in poverty alleviation schemes) and special requirement will also be taken into consideration during the course of the year, depending on physical and financial progress of NULM reported to States by the cities.

The Mission Directorate will fix annual physical targets under the Mission on the basis of targets fixed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India and the city wise progress will be monitored against these targets.

The Mission Directorate will release upon receiving funds from the Government to the implementing agencies as and when the funds are received from the Ministry along with the State matching share to the towns directly through ECS.

Under ULM, there will be periodic monitoring of release of funds by the Mission Directorate.

Indicative component-wise allocation of funds will be intimated by the Mission Directorate so as to ensure balanced coverage of all components under NULM as well as better utilisation of available funds. The Mission Directorate may change the inter - se allocation between the components of the Scheme depending upon the needs of the town.

VI. Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)

The main objective of Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) is to provide shelter and all other essential services to the poorest of the poor segment of urban societies. The shelters should be permanent, all-weather 24 x 7 shelters for the urban homeless. For every one lakh urban population, provisions should be made for permanent community shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons. Depending upon local conditions each shelter could cater between 50 and 100 persons.

Priority would be given to cities with population above 10 Lakh in census of 2011, and other NULM cities and towns.

For shelter planning purposes, a space of 50 sq. feet or 4.645 Sq. meters or say, 5 square meters per person may be taken as the minimum space to be provided.

The basic common facilities/amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity, kitchen/ cooking space, common recreation space may be provided at the shelters for dignified human living. Also linkage with Anganwadi, PHC, childcare facilities and other social assistance programme, etc. may be ensured.

(a) Linkages with entitlements: Shelters should be a space for convergence and provisions of various entitlements of social security, food, education and health care systems. All homeless persons, in shelters should be given priority under various schemes, and Government programmes. This is because the homeless are unable to access many services due to lack of documentary proof such as address and birth proof etc.

(b) Location of Shelters: Location should be close to homeless concentrations and work sites as far as practicable. They may be located close to the areas where the poorest congregate like railway stations, bus depots, terminals, markets, wholesale mandis etc. The Master Plans may be suitably amended to permit construction of such shelters in public and semipublic use zones, industrial and recreational areas.

(c) Design of Shelters: Where existing infrastructure / public buildings are being used, suitable refurbishment and augmentation to meet requisite services / space requirement should be done. Permanent shelters may be built of concrete or durable and weather proof alternate structures. The cities/Towns will be encouraged to adopt innovative designs for low cost and energy efficient buildings.

(d) Operation and Management of Shelters: The Operations and Managements of Shelters can be under taken by ULBs or agencies like Nehru Yuva Kendra, NGO, Self Help Groups, Resident Welfare Associations and Corporate Associations. A Shelter Management Committee (SMC) shall be setup comprising of local ward member, ULB representative, caretakers and persons nominated from amongst residents of the shelter. Such a Shelter Management Committee shall be responsible for daily management, upkeep, cleanliness and discipline at the shelter.

Each shelter will be managed by a full time manager (coordinator, overseeing smooth functioning, Government interface), 3 care givers (1 shift per care giver), a resident shelter caretaker, and a watchperson.

The Community Kitchens may be run by the State agencies or any private agencies or provision of healthy and hygienic food at affordable rates to the poor. Voluntary participation of the beneficiaries should be encouraged to bring in a sense of ownership.

(e) Funding Pattern for SUH: Government of India would fund 75 percent of the cost of construction of the shelters and 25 percent would be the State contribution. It will be the responsibility of the city/towns to bring in land as their contribution.

For Operation & Maintenance of the shelter, Government of India would provide 75 percent and 25 percent will be shared by the State of the Operational & Maintenance cost, as the case may be for each shelter to all states for 5 years.

Nominal charges as rent could be collected depending on the income levels of the urban homeless at rates ranging from 1/10 to 1/20 of their income, so as to bring in commitment of the beneficiaries. This fund could be utilized for maintenance of the facilities. For those with no payment capacities, total exemption could be granted.

The projects under SUH would be formulated, constructed and operated by the municipal bodies. Suitable and viable proposals under SUH will be appraised by the Mission Directorate and sanction will be done at the State level by the **State Project Sanctioning Committee** with the following composition:

1.	Principal Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	Chairman
2.	Director of Municipal Administration	Member
3.	Mission Director, National Urban Livelihood Mission/Joint Commissioner of Municipal Administration	Member – Convener
4.	Additional Director of Municipal Administration	Member
5.	Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore	Member
6.	Representative of Finance Department	Member
7.	Representative of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India	Member
8.	Representative from Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation	Member
9.	Representative from Social Welfare Department	Member
10.	Managing Director, Slum Clearance Board	Member
11.	Non-Governmental Organization (will be decided by DMA)	Member

Innovative and Special Projects

This component will focus on the promotion of novel initiatives in the form of innovative projects. These initiatives may be in the nature of pioneering efforts,

aimed at catalyzing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through Public, Private, Community Partnership (P-P-C-P), demonstrating a promising methodology or making a distinct impact on the urban poverty situation through scalable initiatives. The projects must demonstrate strategies to create long-term and sustainable livelihood opportunities and may cover organisation of the urban poor, formulation and implementation of innovative skill development programme, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, capacity building, etc. or a combination of these. Innovative / special projects may be undertaken on a partnership mode involving CBOs, NGOs, semi-government Organisations, private sector, industry associations, government departments/ agencies, urban local bodies.

For this component, 5 percent of the total funds made available by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India will be used. This component will be centrally administered and no State share will be provided. Special projects covering proposals under any of the components will be implemented directly by the Mission Directorate.

Administration and Other Expenses (A&OE)

Percent of the allocation under NULM can be utilized at the Centre/State/City levels for administration and other expenses, including monitoring, development and maintenance of database, MIS, e-tracking, evaluation and other activities.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

Percent of the allocation under NULM will be utilized by the State levels for the purpose of IEC.

State Administration and Mission Structure

At the State level, there will be State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) under an independent society headed by a Mission Director(Directorate of Municipal Administration) reporting to the Principal Secretary, Municipal Administration and Water supply Department, Government of TamilNadu with a dedicated staffing structure dealing with Municipalities, which is responsible for implementing skill development/ employment/livelihoods promotion programmes. At the city level, a City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) will be established in all NULM Cities to work under the overall guidance of the SMMU.

Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) at the State and city levels will be established which will consist of experts in skills and livelihoods, financial inclusion, social mobilization, capacity building, representatives from industry associations, etc. The members and Chairperson of the State TAG will be decided by the Government and will include two nominations from Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Suitable guidelines will be issued by the Government separately for the formation of City TAGs for NULM.

The implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission at the State level will be managed by a three-tier Administrative Frame Work. These are the High Level Governing Board, Empowered Committee and District Level Co-ordination Committee.

The High Level Governing Board will be headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration and will provide overall guidance in the formulation of the State Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme and monitors its implementation across the State. The Governing Board shall meet at least once a year. The composition of the Board will be as stated below:

High Level Governing Board for NULM.

Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration , Rural Development, Law, Courts and Prisons	Chairman
Chief Secretary	Vice – Chairperson
Secretary, Municipal Administration and Water Supply	Member-Secretary
Secretary, Finance	Member
Secretary, Health & family welfare	Member
Secretary, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Member
Secretary, AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare	Member
Secretary, Social Welfare & Nutritious Meal Programme	Member
Secretary, Labour& Employment	Member
Secretary, Housing & Urban Development	Member
Secretary, School Education	Member
Secretary, Higher Education	Member
Secretary, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj	Member
Commissioner, Chennai Corporation	Member
Representative, Lead Bank	Member
Director of Municipal Administration	Convener

Empowered Committee for NULM will assist the High Level Governing Board on the implementation of the Mission and shall meet once in a quarter. The composition of the Empowered Committee will be as below:

Empowered Committee for NULM

Chief Secretary	Chairperson
Secretary, Municipal Administration and Water Supply	Vice Chairman

Commissioner of Municipal Administration	Convener
Secretary, Finance	Member
Secretary, Health & family welfare	Member
Secretary, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Member
Secretary, AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare	Member
Secretary, Social Welfare & Nutritious Meal Programme	Member
Secretary, Labour & Employment	Member
Secretary, Housing & Urban Development	Member
Secretary, School Education	Member
Secretary, Higher Education	Member
Secretary, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj	Member
Director of Town Panchayats	Member
Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women	Member
Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	Member
Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Housing Board	Member
Commissioner, Chennai Corporation	Member
Director, Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission.	Member
Lead Bank Manager, (SLBC, IOB, lead bank, Chennai)	Member
Joint Commissioner of Municipal Administration	Co-Convener

The District Level Co-ordination Committee will vet the perspective plan and annual plans at the District Level. It will also review and monitor the scheme implementation. The District Level Co-ordination Committee will be constituted as stated below:-

District Level Co-Ordination Committee

Collector	Chairman
Regional Director of Municipal Administration	Member-Secretary
Project Director, DRDA	Member
Commissioners of all Municipalities/Municipal Corporations, Executive Officers of all in the District Town Panchayats	Members
Joint Director, Health	Member
Chief Educational Officer	Member
Project Officer, ICDS	Member
District Social Welfare Officer	Member

District Elementary Education Officer	Member
District Labour Officer	Member
Project Officer, Mathi, TNCDW	Member
General Manager, DIC	Member

The State Mission Management Unit

The State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) will oversee the implementation of the Mission and other poverty alleviation programmes in the State. They will have access to the knowledge and services in the area of urban livelihoods and poverty alleviation.

The SMMU will be headed by the State Mission Director (SMD) assisted by Project Officers in charge of skills and livelihood, micro-enterprises, capacity building and finance & administration. The State Mission will have functional autonomy under the overall charge of the Principal Secretary, MA&WS Department for implementing the Mission in the State.

As per the requirements, the State Unit would include experts in the areas of social mobilisation, institution development, capacity building and training, microfinance development, livelihoods promotion, skill training and placement in remunerative jobs, gender, communication, MIS, monitoring and evaluation, human resource, finance, administration, etc.

The SMMU will have a dedicated MIS Cell to undertake online monitoring. The SMMU will coordinate with programme management units for JNNURM and RAY to ensure convergence of programmes.

The SMMU will have the responsibility to ensure collaboration among various line Departments of the State Government to facilitate convergence of activities to derive optimal benefits from NULM and other programmes. It will use the services of national, regional and state resource institutions for the effective implementation of different components of the Mission's programmes and will also ensure proper coordination with the city level units of NULM.

City Mission Management Unit (CMMU)

At the city level, NULM will be managed by an Executive Committee chaired by the Municipal Commissioner, City Project Officer/ Nodal officer of NULM, District Social Welfare Officer, Representatives of Banks, Representatives of SHGs/Federations, any other member(s) co-opted by the Chairperson Member(s)

In addition to livelihood components under NULM, the city level poverty alleviation cell will be responsible for the planning, implementation and management of facilities created under SUH with the participation of municipal authorities, community representatives, civil society organisations, line departments and elected representatives.

A dedicated City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) will be managed by a City Project Officer (CPO). The CPO will be the rank of the Municipal Health Officer /Executive Officer and will be assisted by one or more Assistant Project Officers (APOs) and a team of functional specialists in the fields of social mobilisation,

institution and capacity building, micro finance, livelihoods/ micro enterprises. In metropolitan cities, the CPO will be assisted by Assistant Project Officers (APO). The functional specialists will be appointed on contractual basis and will undertake activities in the respective fields under the leadership of City Project Officer.

The CMMU will be linked to the community structures in the cities. The Community Organisers (COs) will be hired by the CMMU to facilitate this linkage. Each CO will cover at least 3,000 urban poor families.

CMMU will be responsible for implementing the Mission's programmes in the city following the NULM guidelines, developing and implementing City/Town Livelihood Development Plan and the administration and finance of NULM in the city.

Monitoring & Evaluation

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

A comprehensive and robust IT enabled NULM MIS would be established for tracking of targets and achievements. Progress reports will be submitted to GoI online.

The monitoring activities will include, but not be limited to, third party evaluation, impact evaluation studies and social audit, etc. The evaluation of the mission will be undertaken during the course of its implementation to effect mid-term corrections and align the scheme on the achievement of its key objectives. The cost for these activities will be met under the A&OE component of NULM.

**K. PHANINDRA REDDY
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

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SECTION OFFICER