

## PROGRAMME APPROACH

The programme has been designed to maintain a fine balance between being prescriptive and allowing demand driven (as expressed by community) initiatives emerge at their own pace. Therefore, eligibility of projects and applicants will be more driven by well-laid out principles rather than specific rules.

### Eligible projects

As stated earlier, the primary objective of this Fund is to create capacities in the communities to effectively engage and contribute in improving their living environment. Creation / upgradation of local infrastructure is really a by-product or rather incidental to the process. Some of the key principles to be applied while examining the eligibility of projects seeking funding support from CPF are described below:

- a) The projects should result in enhanced community capacity to effectively engage and take on responsibilities.
- b) There should be a clear plan for operation, maintenance and sustenance of the project/ activity undertaken.
- c) Community consultation, comprehensiveness, wide accessibility of the outputs/benefits and alignment to the City Development Plan(CDP) of the city must form the basis of the projects.
- d) Projects with a religious focus would not be eligible.
- e) Project proposals shall only be entertained from cities that have signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) under JNNURM.
- f) The project cost should be a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs (Rupees Ten Lakhs only).
- g) Community contribution into the project should be a minimum of 10 % of the project cost. This requirement may be relaxed up to 5% in case of projects involving the urban poor.
- h) The project implementation duration should typically not stretch beyond 12 months.

### Illustrative projects

The list of project types mentioned below is only for purposes of illustration and is by no means exhaustive or the only set of projects eligible. Such projects may include:-

- (a) A group water distribution project for a slum, managed by a user's group.
- (b) A crèche for the children of working mothers.
- (c) Counseling (for education / employment), assistance in improving life skills such as opening bank accounts and legal education centers.
- (d) Special centers for the elderly, multi-purpose community centers.
- (e) Building/rebuilding a local vegetable market.
- (f) Educating & regulating hawkers, creation of hawking zone infrastructure

---

<sup>1</sup> A common place can be requested for multiple uses and dovetailed with other government aided programmes such as adult education.

- (g) Improving the traffic and safety conditions around a local school
- (h) The empowerment of communities with information achieved through
  - development of local language content;
  - repackaging of globally available information to local community needs;
  - broadcasting of information through the local media;
  - procurement and distribution of appropriate technology for information sharing;
- (i) Setting up mechanisms for interface with ULBs / elected representatives.
- (j) Community-based information systems and services.

Note: *Priority would be given to sectors such as municipal solid waste; safe drinking water facility and utilization of non-conventional energy to meet the domestic energy requirements.*

### **Eligible applicants**

Communities could submit projects for CPF approval, through one or more Area Sabhas. Area Sabhas are the grassroots community participation platforms being established in municipalities under the Community Participation Law required under JNNURM, composed of the voters in one or more polling stations. Establishing these Area Sabhas will require laws to be passed. However, till such time Area Sabhas are constituted, the projects could be submitted by Community Based Organisations (CBOs) (such as Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Neighbourhood Groups, Youth Clubs, and Market Committees) as representatives of urban communities. However, Self Help Groups (SHGs), through which financial benefits are received, would not be permitted to apply for the projects under CPF.

Proposals from CBOs must be endorsed by a minimum of 51% of voters in the polling booth locality (localities) of the project area, either directly or with the help of the local NGOs and signed by the elected representative of the ward/area. The consent of the voters should be for the CPF Project as well as for the Implementing Agency/CBO/Area Sabha. *The community is actively encouraged to consider ULB also as an implementing agency option.* Once Area Sabhas have been constituted, even Ward Committees could forward proposals with a minimum consent of half the members of Area Sabhas within that ward endorsing the particular project.

Individuals, NGOs, ULBs, profit-oriented private sector organisations or any other types of Government institutions would be considered ineligible to access CPF.