



Urban Development and Housing Department
Government of Bihar

City Development Plan (2010-30)

SITAMARHI



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CDP Prepared By:



Support Programme for Urban Reforms in Bihar

(A Government of Bihar Initiative)

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संदेश

मुझे यह घोषणा करते हुए अति प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि नगर विकास ने राज्य के प्रमुख 28 शहरों की नगर विकास योजना (CDP) तैयार की है। यह विभाग के लिए विशेष उपलब्धि है क्योंकि ये नगर विकास योजनाएँ (CDPs) राज्य में नगरीय आधारभूत संरचनाओं पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए मील का पत्थर साबित होगी।

समग्र विकास की धारणा से राज्य में नगरीय विकास में बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा। ये नगर विकास योजनाएँ (CDPs) विस्तृत विचार विमर्श के बाद वर्ष 2010 से 2030 तक के लिए बनाई गई हैं। विचार विमर्श द्वारा एक दृष्टिकोण परिभाषित हुआ है जिसे परियोजनाओं (Projects) के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाएगा। नगर विकास योजनाओं (CDPs) में न केवल 20 वर्षों में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की जरूरतों को परिभाषित किया है बल्कि नगर सुधार की जरूरतों एवं परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए धन राशि की उपलब्धता के लिए स्रोत को भी दर्शाया गया है। सभी नगर विकास योजनाओं (CDPs) में नगरीय स्तर पर वित्तीय सुधार पर जोर दिया है जो दीर्घ काल में न केवल विकास की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में लाभप्रद होगा बल्कि निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा निवेश को आकृष्ट करने में मदद करेगा। नगर विकास योजनाएँ (CDPs) राज्य को आर्थिक क्रिया कलापों के केन्द्र के रूप में नगरीय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए पथप्रदर्शक होंगी।

ये नगर विकास योजनाएँ ब्रिटिश सरकार के अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास विभाग (DFID) द्वारा वित्त पोषित संवर्धन परियोजना (SPUR) के तहत बनाई हैं। "संवर्धन" परियोजना वृहद आर्थिक क्रिया कलापों एवं सेवाओं जो गरीबों के विकास में सहायक हो सकती हैं को केन्द्र में रखते हुए आर्थिक वृद्धि एवं गरीबी उन्मूलन में विशिष्ट योगदान के लिए शहरी क्षेत्रों को मजबूती प्रदान करने पर केन्द्रित है।

जन प्रतिनिधि के रूप में मेरी हार्दिक इच्छा है कि बिहार अग्रणी राज्य की श्रेणी में खड़ा हो जैसे प्राकृतिक एवं मानवीय संसाधन में अग्रणी, आर्थिक एवं मानवीय विकास में अग्रणी, ऐतिहासिक रूप से अग्रणी। अभी हम इस दिशा में एक छोटा सा कदम रख रहे हैं।

(प्रेम कुमार)



संदेश



हमें यह घोषण करते हुए अति प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि सीतामढ़ी के दीर्घकालीन विकास के लिए समेकित दृष्टिकोण के साथ शहर की नगर विकास योजना (CDP) बन चुकी है। इस नगर विकास योजना में समेकित दीर्घकालीन कार्यनीति (दृष्टिकोण-2030) जो कि आगे अल्पकालीन, मध्यकालीन एवं अन्तकालीन कार्यनीति में विभाजित की गई है के साथ ही नगर निवेश योजना (CIP) का भी समावेश है। इस योजना के आधार पर सीतामढ़ी नगर परिषद्, योजना में वर्णित प्राथमिकता आधारित चिन्हित परियोजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार, स्वयं के वित्तीय स्रोतों एवं अन्य वित्तीय स्रोतों से धन राशि प्राप्त कर सकेगा। नगर विकास योजना में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की परिचालनीय कार्यनीति (Operational Strategy) एवं प्रत्येक व्यवहारिक क्षेत्र के क्रियान्वयन हेतु कार्य योजना शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त नगर विकास योजना (CDP) में शामिल वित्तीय क्रियान्वयन योजना (FOP) के अनुसार नगर परिषद् चिन्हित परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध करा सकेगा।

यद्यपि नगर विकास योजना तैयार करने के लिए उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी कार्य किया गया है तथापि नगर विकास योजना विस्तृत विचार विमर्श के बाद तैयार की गई है जिसमें शहर के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास में भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जन प्रतिनिधियों, नगर निकायों के पदाधिकारियों, सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं, नीति निर्धारकों, निजी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं, नागरिक समितियों एवं जन साधारण के विचारों को शामिल किया गया है। नगर विकास योजना में सीतामढ़ी शहर के भविष्य एवं विभिन्न क्षेत्र की परिचालनीय कार्यनीति (Operational Strategy) के बारे में एक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत किया गया है और क्रियान्वयन योग्य कार्य योजना को दर्शाया गया है।

यह नगर विकास योजना, ब्रिटिश सरकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास विभाग (DFID) द्वारा वित्त पोषित संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के तहत बनाई गई है। सीतामढ़ी नगर परिषद् इस सहयोग के लिए DFID का आभारी है।

आशा देवी

(उपसभापति)

सीतामढ़ी नगर परिषद्

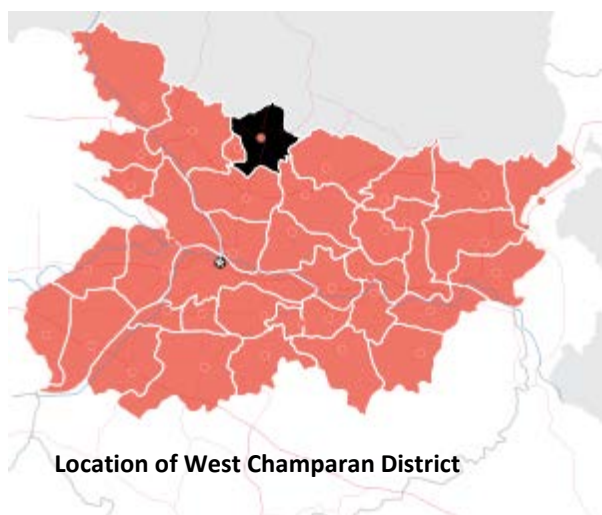
J. K. Mukherjee

(सभापति)

सीतामढ़ी नगर परिषद्

Overview

Sitamarhi Municipal Council is located in Sitamarhi district with the administrative centre – Dumra – located about 5km south of the town. The municipal council has a total area of about 4.95 Sq. Km (495 Ha) and is divided into 28 wards.



The town has seen an organic and unplanned growth primarily on either side of the Lakhandei River and along NH 104. The potential growth direction of the city is to the east i.e. Rajopatti area; to the south towards Dumra along the NH 104 and south-west in the Punaura Dham area. Slums have developed along the river bank. Some areas of the city to the north and south are low lying and therefore have little scope for growth. The city has seen most growth to the south towards the town of Dumra, a notified area that is the administrative center for Sitamarhi district, about 5 Km from Sitamarhi city, connected with NH 104.

The competitive advantages of Sitamarhi are that Sitamarhi district is highly rich in agricultural productivity. It is the fourth largest producer of sugar cane in the state. In addition, the town has a BIADA industrial area located outside the municipal boundary and produces cotton textile, tanned leather, milled rice, vegetable oil etc. The town and its hinterland have several places of religious significance especially linked to the Ramayan and goddess Sita. The town's proximity to the Nepal border and good connectivity are conducive for economic growth and development.



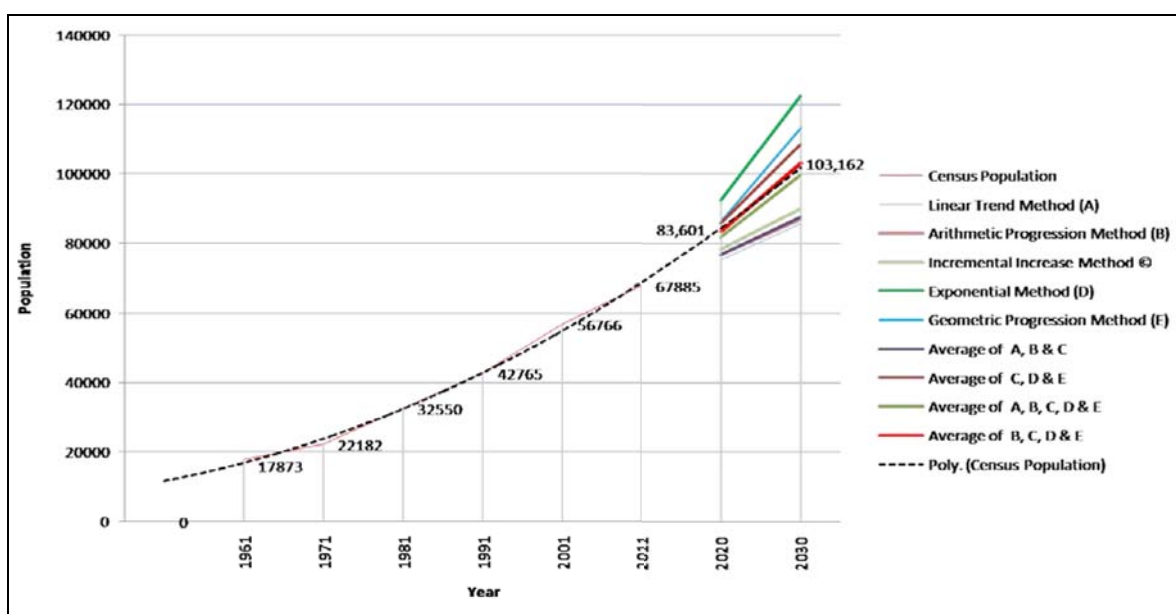
CITY VISION

The city vision has been developed through stakeholder consultations. The deciding factors include the significance of the town as the birthplace of goddess Sita and therefore a pilgrimage centre. The vision derived is as follows: ***“To develop Sitamarhi as a pilgrimage and religious tourism hub in an environmentally sustainable manner”.***

Demography

Population growth in Sitamarhi has been high on account of its good connectivity and availability of infrastructure facilities. The population was 56766 as per 2001 Census with an average population density of 114 pph. As per the provisional Census 2011 figures, the estimated population is 67885 recording a 19.6% decadal growth rate. The average population density is 137 pph, which is higher than the UDPFI norms. There was a significant increase in the decadal growth - from 24.11% in 1961-71 to 46.74% in 1971-81 – but has stabilized subsequently.

The population for Sitamarhi city has been projected on the basis of census provisional figures for 2011, using five different methods viz. Linear trend Method, Arithmetic progression method, incremental increase method, geometric projection method and exponential growth method and further, studying various trend curves for different permutation and combinations of the results of above stated methods; finally, picking up the projected population for the target year 2030, as the average of the four methods viz. Arithmetic progression method, incremental increase method, geometric projection method and exponential growth method since the trend curve of this combination is the best suitable projection curve. Thus, population for Sitamarhi Municipal Council area up to the year 2030 has been adopted as 103162 say 1.03 Lakhs.



Sector Assessments & Growth Strategies

A) Water Supply

Ground water is the main source of water supply. Ground water is pumped to two overhead tanks that supply 1.3 MLD to the town i.e. 19 LPCD. Water is chlorinated prior to supply. Other sources of water include hand pumps, wells and tube wells. The water quality in the River Lakhandei is not drinkable and therefore cannot be used as a source of water supply. The Municipal Council and the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) are statutory authorities responsible for water supply. The key issues impacting efficiency of sector performance include the absence of a water supply network for the entire town, the absence of data on water supply, the limited treatment of water and the absence of metering. Further, the ULB does not have any records on service levels in slums. Based on an analysis of the issues at sector level the interventions required have been shown in the table below.

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Establishment of Chlorination Units	52.50	157.50	-	-	-	-
Construction of Tube Wells	-	24.00	-	-	-	-
Pumping station	-	100.00	-	-	-	-
Construction of OHTs	72.19	216.56	-	-	-	-
Construction of underground tanks	91.88	275.63	-	-	-	-
Distribution pipeline (CI) (tentative calculation):	187.50	281.25	281.25	-	-	-
Water Conservation awareness programme	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL WATER SUPPLY	414.10	1054.90	281.30	-	-	-
Grand Total	Rs. 1750.30 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

B) Sewerage and Sanitation

The town has no organized sewerage system. About 49.86% of households have access to toilets that are connected to septic tanks. In the absence of any organized disposal, sewage flows through open drains into the Nassi Nallah and ultimately into the River Lakhandei deteriorating the water quality in the river. The low lying areas encourage water stagnation that contributes to the overall poor environmental conditions in the town. Based on an analysis of the issues at sector level the interventions required have been shown in the table below.

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant	-	172.50	517.50	-	-	-
Laying down sewerage network (tentative)	-	2000.00	3000.00	3000.00	-	-

City Development Plan for Sitamarhi: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

calculation):						
Re-construction/ Repair of existing public toilets (Male & Female toilets)	60.00	-	-	-	80.00	-
Construction of new public toilets (for male & female) near market and other public places	-	-	-	-	60.00	90.00
Sanitation Awareness Programmes	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL SEWERAGE	70.00	2172.50	3517.50	3000.00	140.00	90.00
Grand Total	Rs. 8990.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

C) Storm Water Drainage

The town has approximately 51 Km of drains – this is inadequate given the flood prone nature of the town. The key issues impacting efficiency of the system include intermixing of storm water and waste water, drain overflow, frequent floods, silting and discharge of garbage into drains that further reduce carrying capacity. One of the key recommendations of the CDP is the need for a comprehensive Drainage Master Plan and immediate interventions like desilting of drains and lining of drains. Based on an analysis of the issues at sector level the interventions required have been shown in the table below.

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Upgradation of existing drainage network	-	-	-	-	-	-
De-silting of Nassi Nallah & other drains	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of pucca drain over existing kuchha drain & covering of all drains	318.75	956.25	-	-	-	-
Construction of new drains	500.00	750.00	750.00	-	-	-
Preparation of Comprehensive Drainage Master Plan	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL DRAINAGE	839.80	1706.30	750.00	-	-	-
Grand Total	Rs. 3350.10 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

D) Solid Waste Management

It is estimated that the town generates 13 MT garbage per day. The ULB estimates a collection efficiency of only 30%. There is no door to door collection and waste is collected as street sweeping. The ULB does not have a designated dumping site and the practice of indiscriminate dumping along roads and available spaces and the River Lakhandei is common. Based on an analysis of the issues at sector level the interventions required have been shown in the table below.

City Development Plan for Sitamarhi: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Development of Sanitary Landfill Site	12.50	37.50	-	-	-	-
Construction of vermicompost plant at landfill site	6.25	18.75	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Equipments to upgrade SWM system	-	-	-	-	-	-
Containerized Handcarts	-	1.50	-	-	4.50	3.00
Containerized Tricycles	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	1.00
Community bins for Slums	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.50
Silt Removal machine	-	30.00	-	-	30.00	60.00
Closed trailers for waste storage depot	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	8.00
Containers for domestic hazardous waste	-	0.73	-	-	0.73	1.46
Tractors	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	10.00
Small van for hospital waste collection	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	4.00
JCB Machine	-	-	-	-	10.00	-
Septic Tank Cleaning Machine	-	15.00	-	-	-	-
Street Seeping Machines	-	0.007	-	-	0.007	0.007
Awareness generation programmes	-	10	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL SWM	18.80	125.20	-	-	57.00	88.00
Grand Total	Rs. 289.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

E) Roads, Traffic and Transportation

Sitamarhi town has a total road length of about 34 km that is managed by different departments viz. NHAI, PWD and the ULB. The average road widths vary from 5.5 m to about 3.5m on account of encroachments. Around 53% of the roads are pucca. The town has three bus stands – one for public buses and the other two for privately owned buses. The major roads within the city limits include Mehsaul Road, Gudri Road, Main Road, Station Road, Dumra Road, Mela Road, Thana Road, Nagar Udhana Road, By-pass Road and Sheohar Road. Some of the key issues facing the ULB include the absence of a more extensive network, poor geometry of roads, lack of organized parking spaces, poor traffic management system, absence of road infrastructure and pedestrian facilities viz. footpath subways, dividers, bus stops, signages, markings, signals etc. Traffic congestion is observed in areas such as Mehsaul Chowk, Kargil Chowk, Shankar Chowk, Bhawepur Chowk and Sarbari Turning. Existing terminals lack supporting infrastructure and are encroached.

The CDP recommends specific interventions like development of parking spaces at important and congested commercial areas, widening and improvement of the roads along with the provision of other infrastructure, construction of new roads, and refurbishment of bus terminals, junction development and traffic circulation plant.

City Development Plan for Sitamarhi: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Development of a Transport Nagar along NH-104	-	-	-	-	-	2500.00
Development of Parking spaces	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahant Sah Chowk	-	-	-	-	150.00	-
Mehsaul Chowk	-	-	-	-		-
Gudri Bazar	-	-	-	-		-
Road Widening & Improvement with Street Lighting (Total length=34Km)	283.00	850.00	-	-	-	-
Construction of new roads (29 km)	-	-	-	-	-	1160.00
Construction of ISBT With commercial complexes	-	-	-	-	-	1500.00
Improvement & beautification of major intersections	-	-	-	-	-	500.00
Establishment of city bus based public transport system	-	-	-	-	400.00	-
SUB TOTAL TRANSPORT	283.00	850.00	-	-	550.00	5660.00
Grand Total	Rs. 7343.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

F) Street Lighting and Fire Fighting

The town has very few street lights – only 20 vapour lights of which 14 are non functional. The CDP recommends the need to install lights along major roads. The CDP recommends exploring effective lighting solutions including solar lights.

G) Housing and Urban Poverty

Sitamarhi Municipal Council has an average household size of 6.1 which is higher than the national and the district average. 75% of the houses are permanent structures, 11% are semi-permanent and the remaining 14% are temporary structures.

The town area has 31 slum pockets (SPUR survey 2011), with 52 notified slums, 2890 slum households with a population of 9820 - 14.4% of the 2011 census provisional population figures. The slums have poor access to basic services and mostly rely on hand pumps and practice open defecation. Open defecation together with the absence of drainage and organized garbage management contribute to unhealthy living conditions. Most of the slums have developed along the river bandh. Slum redevelopment should be part of the overall strategy at state level. The CDP recommends extension of town level services to slums and exploring options for infrastructure development through community participation.

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PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Redevelopment (as per DFID survey recommendation) of existing slums (2898 HH)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of roads in slums (with road side drains)	1086.75	1630.12	1630.12	-	-	-
Provision of community taps						
Street lighting in left out areas						
Construction of community toilets						
Skill Development & Training for Slum dwellers	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL HOUSING & SLUMS	1096.80	1630.13	1630.10	-	-	-
Grand Total	Rs. 4357.03 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

H) Social Infrastructure

As per the UDPFI guidelines Sitamarhi town is deficient in social infrastructure facilities. There are 2 government degree colleges (Arts and Science stream) namely: Sri Ram Krishna Goenka College, L.K. Government Girls College, 22 middle schools, 56 primary schools and 30 private schools.

The district has one Sadar Hospital located in the town. In addition there are 3 dispensaries, 1 health center, 1 family welfare center, 1 TB clinic and 1 nursing home in the town.

The town has 5 cinema halls but very few parks and open spaces. The CDP recommends development of social infrastructure in line with UDPFI guidelines.

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Construction of Senior Secondary Schools	-	-	-	-	1000.00	2200.00
Construction of School for Handicapped	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
SUB TOTAL EDUCATION	-	-	-	-	1000.00	2450.00
Construction of Intermediate Hospital (200 beds)	-	-	-	-	-	5000.00
Construction of Poly-clinic	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
Construction of Dispensary	-	-	-	-	15.00	45.00
SUB TOTAL HEALTH	-	-	-	-	15.00	5085.00
Grand Total	Rs. 5100.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

I) Environment

Sitamarhi lies in a flood prone. The Lakhandei River and Nassi nallah are the main water bodies within the town with both being main discharge conduits for waste water and storm water. The CDP includes specific recommendations for overall improvement of the town environment.

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Plantation & beautification along the Lakhandei River	-	-	-	-	10.00	-
Rejuvenation of ponds for fish culture	-	-	-	-	120.00	-
Redevelopment/ beautification of Recreational areas/parks	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Mapping of Environmentally sensitive areas & data compilation	-	-	-	-	20.00	-
Preparation of a disaster management plan for the town	-	-	-	-	25.00	-
Community Awareness Programme for Rain Water Harvesting	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL ENVIRONMENT	10.00	-	-	-	275.00	-
Grand Total	Rs. 285.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

J) Urban Heritage and Tourism

Sitamarhi town and its surrounding areas have immense potential for development of tourism. The region is associated with the Ramayana and the birth of Sita. The proximity to Nepal is an additional contributory factor. There are many fairs and festivals which are customary in the region like Sita Jyanti, Durga Puja, Chhatt Puja etc. which add to the inflow of tourists. The months of December, January and February record the highest tourist inflows. According to 2005 Annual Tourists Statistics Report 63% of visitors are domestic. The town has 12 private hotels, 3 private guest houses and 2 dharamshalas for accommodation of tourists. The CDP recommends the creation of a data base and inventory of the tourists and tourist's places to be developed as part of the overall state strategy. The CDP also recommends improvement of existing infrastructure.

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Upgradation / beautification of areas around tourist spots						
Janaki Sthan Mandir	-	-	-	-	50.00	-
Haleshwar Sthan	-	-	-	-	50.00	-
Panura Dham	-	-	-	-	50.00	-
Baghi Math	-	-	-	-	50.00	-
Pupri welcome gate	-	-	-	-	50.00	-
Development of Water Park in	-	-	-	-	-	300.00

City Development Plan for Sitamarhi: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lakhan Dehi River						
Establishment of tourist information centre	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Provision of at least 10 Glow shine boards showing tourist spots; at various locations in and around Sitamarhi						
Boards on all the sites to be read as non-spitting area, waste to be dropped in provided bins only, no entry zone (wherever applicable), etc.						
Development of JANKI TEMPLE & PANAURA DHAM ZONE						
Development of Light & sound show system	-	-	-	-	-	1000.00
Stage & sitting area for cultural programmes	-	-	-	-	50.00	-
Theatre for cultural programmes	-	-	-	-	200.00	-
Meditation centre	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Eating joints (wooden huts)	-	-	-	-	15.00	-
Museum (local culture related e.g. Madhbani culture based, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Gardens & walk ways	-	-	-	-	20.00	-
Temple Trust office complex	-	-	-	-	25.00	-
Provision of cheaper facilities for low income tourists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile toilet facility specially in Mela time	-	-	-	-	10.00	-
Construction of a Dharmshala	-	-	-	-	500.00	-
SUB TOTAL HERITAGE	-	-	-	-	1170.00	1500.00
Grand Total	Rs. 2670.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

K) Urban Economy

The projects for rejuvenating the city economy are listed below.

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Development of a herbal medicine industry (with Herbal Research & Training Institute and Herbal Garden)	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Provision of Vendor Zone	-	-	-	-	500.00	-
Construction of a Slaughter House	25.00	75.00	-	-	-	-
Redevelopment / renovation of CBD & city core areas	-	-	-	-	-	1500.00
Development of a Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	3000.00

City Development Plan for Sitamarhi: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

complex / shopping area						
Preparation of Master plan	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL ECONOMY	25.00	75.00	-	-	500.00	4600.00
Grand Total	Rs. 5200.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

L) Urban Governance

The projects for improving municipal governance are listed below.

PROJECTS	1 st Yr. (11-12)	2nd Yr. (12-13)	3rd Yr. (13-14)	4 th Yr. (14-15)	2016-20	2021-30
Establishment of e-governance & Single Window System	75.00	225.00	-	-	-	-
Establishment of Double Accounting System	12.50	37.50	-	-	-	-
Capacity building of Municipal officials	25.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL GOVERNANCE	112.50	262.50	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	Rs. 375.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

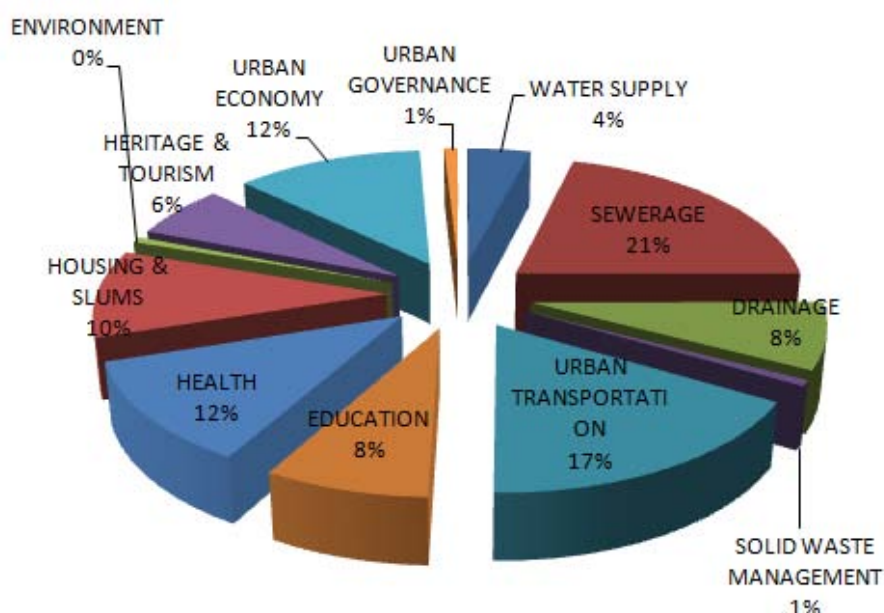
Financial Position of the Local Body

The revenue income of the ULB has decreased to Rs. 258 lakhs in FY 2009-10 from Rs. 331 lakhs in FY 2008-09. The maximum share of income is the revenue grants. Overall the ULB has a surplus with lower expenditure than income. The tax collection efficiency is low as is the assessment in relation to the growth of population in the town. The investment sustaining capacity of the ULB is ascertained on the basis of a financial operating plan (FOP), which is essentially a 20-year forecast of municipal income and expenditure, based on certain trend-based and revenue enhancement assumptions. Investment phasing of control investment has been calculated and is shown in investment phasing plan.

Capital Investment Plan (CIP)

The projects mentioned in the CDP are based on the ULB estimates and aimed at ensuring optimal and efficient utilization of existing infrastructure systems. The total estimated capital investment required for providing efficient services to the population of the ULB by the year 2030 is about Rs. **43005 Lakhs**. The table below presents the summary of sector-wise investment requirements.

SN	Sector	Total Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III
			2011-15	2016-21	2021-30
1	WATER SUPPLY	1750.25	1750.25	-	-
2	SEWERAGE	8990.00	8760.00	140.00	90.00
3	DRAINAGE	3296.00	3296.00	-	-
4	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	288.92	143.98	56.98	87.96
5	URBAN TRANSPORTATION	7343.33	1133.33	550.00	5660.00
6	EDUCATION	3350.00	-	1000.00	2350.00
7	HEALTH	5100.00	-	15.00	5085.00
8	HOUSING & SLUMS	4357.00	4357.00	-	-
9	URBAN ENVIRONMENT	285.00	10.00	275.00	-
10	HERITAGE & TOURISM	2670.00	-	1170.00	1500.00
11	URBAN ECONOMY	5200.00	100.00	500.00	4600.00
12	URBAN GOVERNANCE	375.00	375.00	-	-
	TOTAL	43005.50	19925.57	3706.98	19372.96



Financial Operating Plan (FOP)

The full project investment scenario is based on all the proposed investments identified for Sitamarhi municipality and the requirement for upgrading the town's infrastructure is estimated and phased based on the construction activity. Implications of this investment in terms of external borrowings required, resultant debt service commitment and additional operation and maintenance expenditure are calculated to ascertain sub-project cash flows. Revenue surpluses of the existing operations are applied to the sub-project cash flows emerging from full project investments – the municipality fund net surpluses indicates the ULB's ability to sustain full investments. The growth rates for the various heads of income and expenditure have been calculated on the basis of past growth rates and the future estimated population growth. Improvements to the existing current and arrears collection percentages have been assumed for the various revenues directly collected by the ULB, which implies that the ULB would have to improve its collection mechanisms to sustain full investments. Three scenarios have been proposed to check financial sustainability of the ULB under different assumptions. The scenarios considered are:

1. **Scenario I** - Estimation of Investment Capacity by considering all projects and all financial reforms
2. **Scenario II** - Estimation of Investment Capacity by considering all projects excluding Education & Health and all financial reforms
3. **Scenario III** - Estimation of Borrowing and Investment Capacity by considering all Projects without Financial Reforms.

The borrowing capacity of municipality was taken as the minimum of the (i) 30% of revenue projections and (ii) Primary Operating Surplus (Surplus before Interest & Depreciation).

The net present value (NPV) of the least of the above has been calculated to arrive at the borrowing capacity of the ULB. The Investment Capacity has been calculated by dividing the borrowing capacity by loan component percentage.

Summary of Borrowing and Investment Capacity			
	Scenario - I	Scenario - II	Scenario - III
Borrowing Capacity (in Rs. Lakhs)	1800	4700	-ve
Investment Capacity (BC/0.083) (in Rs. Lakhs)	21500	36520	-ve
Investment Requirement (in Rs. Lakhs)	38570	27070	69500
Sustainable Investment Capacity % - IC / IR	56%	135%	NIL

Inference

- The above shows that the ULB will only be able to undertake the projects identified in the FOP if financial reforms are carried out.
- The borrowing capacity of Sitamarhi municipality works out to Rs. 1800 lakhs.
- The investment capacity of Sitamarhi municipality works out to Rs. 21500 lakhs.
- As against the total investment requirement of Rs. 38570 lakhs, the investment capacity works out to Rs. 21500 lakhs. Thus the sustainable investment capacity works out to 56%.

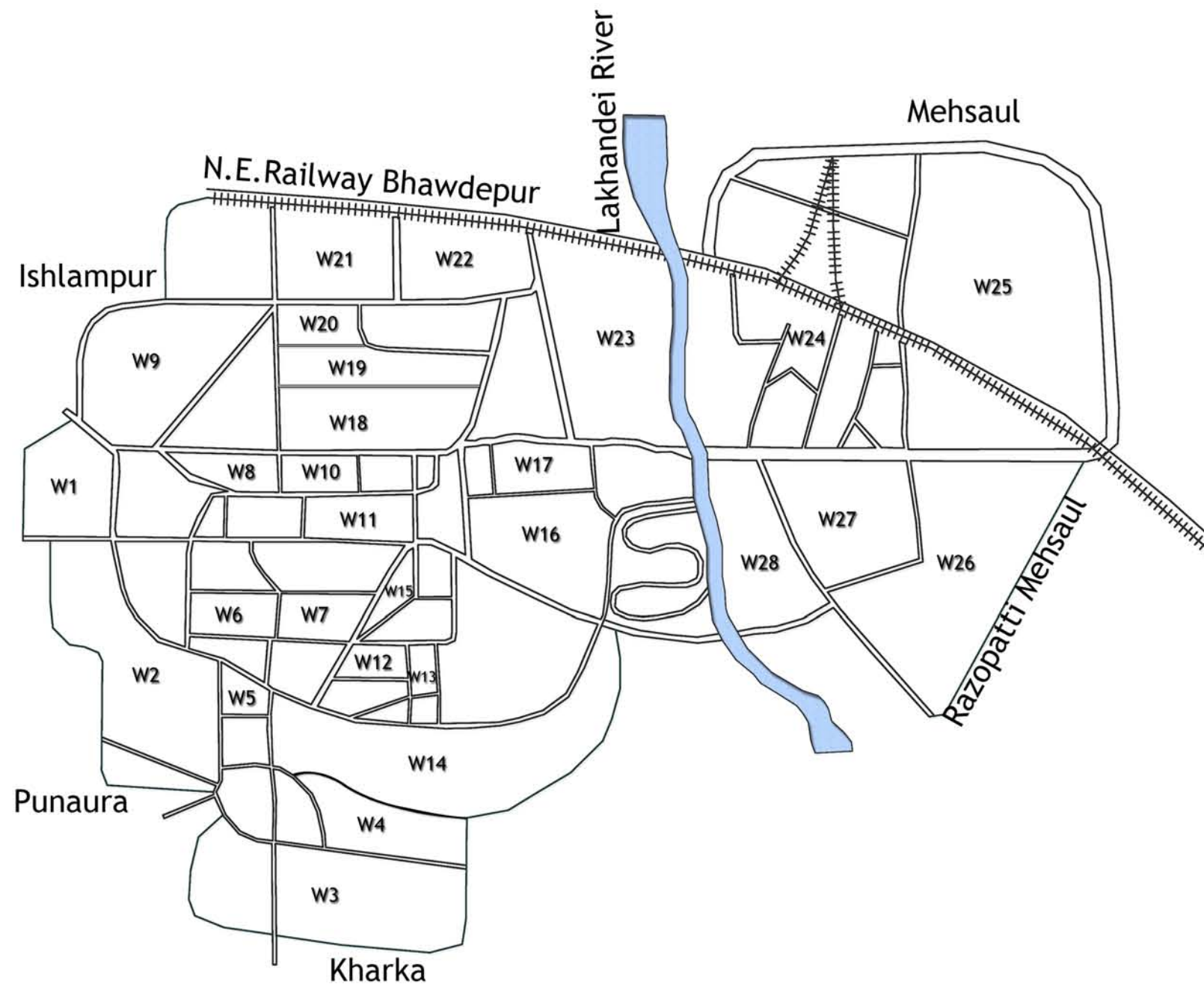
Overall Assessment

The table below summarises the assessment of the existing service delivery levels for Sitamarhi town. It shows that the status of physical infrastructure and environment sustainability are either alarming or below average, financial management of the ULB is alarming in operating ratio but average in revenue income, population below poverty line is also alarming; organizational structure, leadership and economic development potential, community participation and ULB's compliance to reforms are either average or good.

SN	Parameter	Indicators	Sitamarhi
1	Status of Infrastructure and Service Delivery Levels		
	a.	Coverage of Water Supply	Alarming
	b.	Per Capita Availability of Water	Alarming
	c.	Continuity of Water Supply	Below Average
	d.	Coverage of Individual Toilets	Below Average
	e.	Door to Door Collection	Alarming
	f.	Collection Efficiency of Solid Waste	Alarming
2	Financial Management		
	a.	Operating Ratio	Alarming
	b.	Growth in Revenue Income	Average
3	Poverty Level		
	a.	Population Below Poverty Line (BPL)	Alarming
4	Organization Structure		
	a.	Staffing pattern, availability of sufficient staff, competency level of existing staff for implementing proposed projects	Average
5	Leadership		
	a.	Leadership quality, awareness and understanding regarding urban sector, proactive approach for implementing reform measures	Average
6	Economic Development Potential		
	a.	Potential for Development, linkages to the state capital and other cities, status of existing infrastructure	Average
7	Environment Sustainability		
	a.	Status of Environment, quality of water, air	Below Average
8	Participation		
	a.	Level of Participation from Citizen/Citizen Forums/Welfare Association in municipal affairs	Average
9	Compliance with Reforms		
	a.	Status of reform implementation and preparedness for implementation	Average

Legend

Alarming ■Average ■Below Average ■Good ■



LEGEND

- SMC Boundary
- Ward Boundary
- Railway Line
- Water Body



SCALE:
500 250 0 0.5 1.0KM

Source: SMC

SITAMARHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

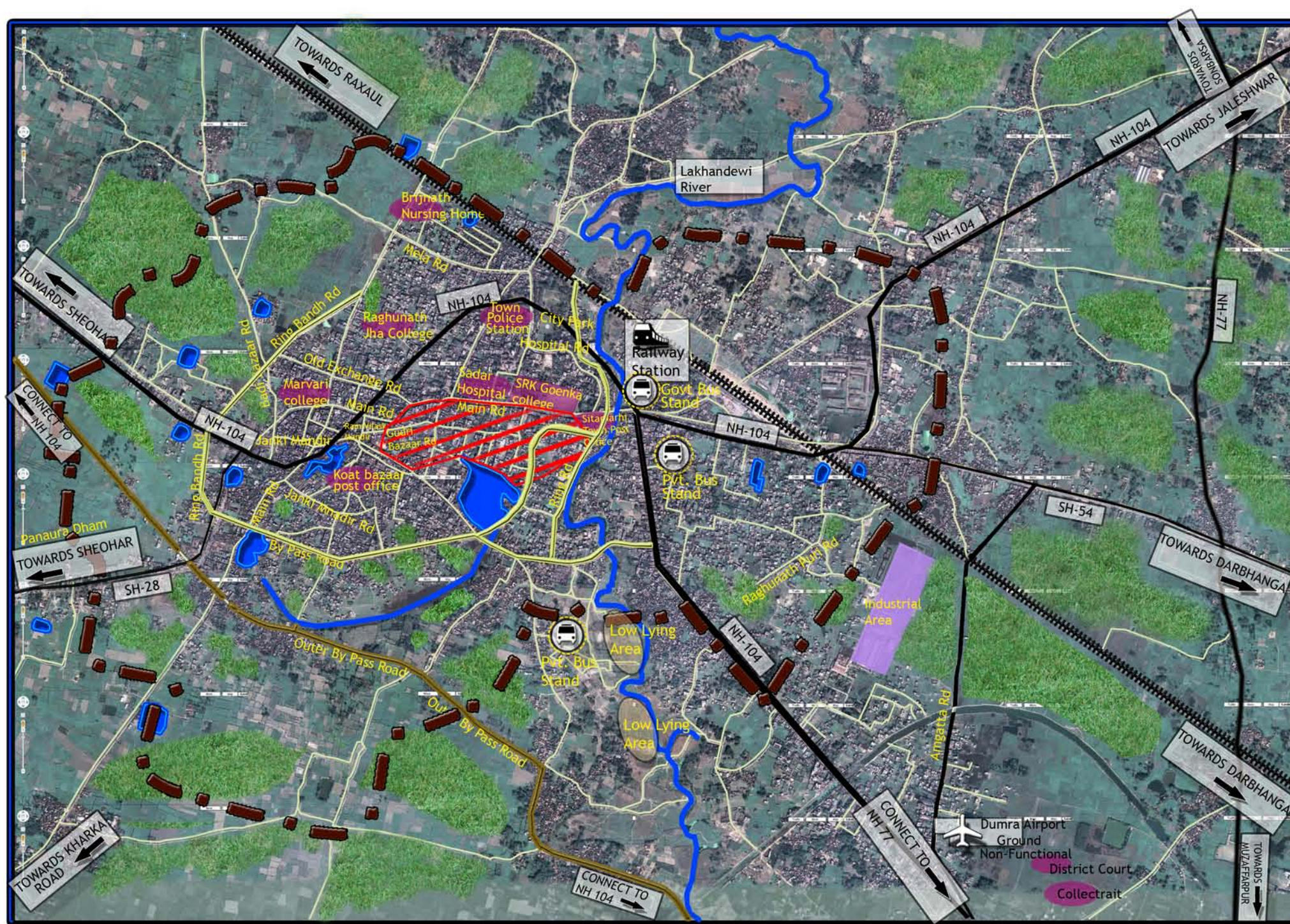
Ward Map



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Project Co-ordination:
Support Programme For Urban Reforms in Bihar (SPUR)



LEGEND

- SMC Boundary
- Cities Road
- Railway Station
- National Highway
- State Highway
- Outer ByPass Road
- Ring Bandh Road
- Water Body
- Industrial Area
- Open Green Area
 - City Park
- Public & Semi Public Area
 - SRK Goenka College
 - Koat Bazaar Post Office
 - Marvari College
 - Raghunath Jha College
 - Collectrait
 - District Court
 - Town Police Station
 - Sitamarhi Town Post Office
 - Brijnath Nursing Home
 - Sadar Hospital
- Commercial Area
 - Main Road
 - Gudari Bazaar Road
 - Cinema Road
 - Old Exchange Road
 - Mahavir Mandir Road

SCALE:
500 250 0 0.5 1.0KM

Source: Google Image 2010 & SMC

SITAMARHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

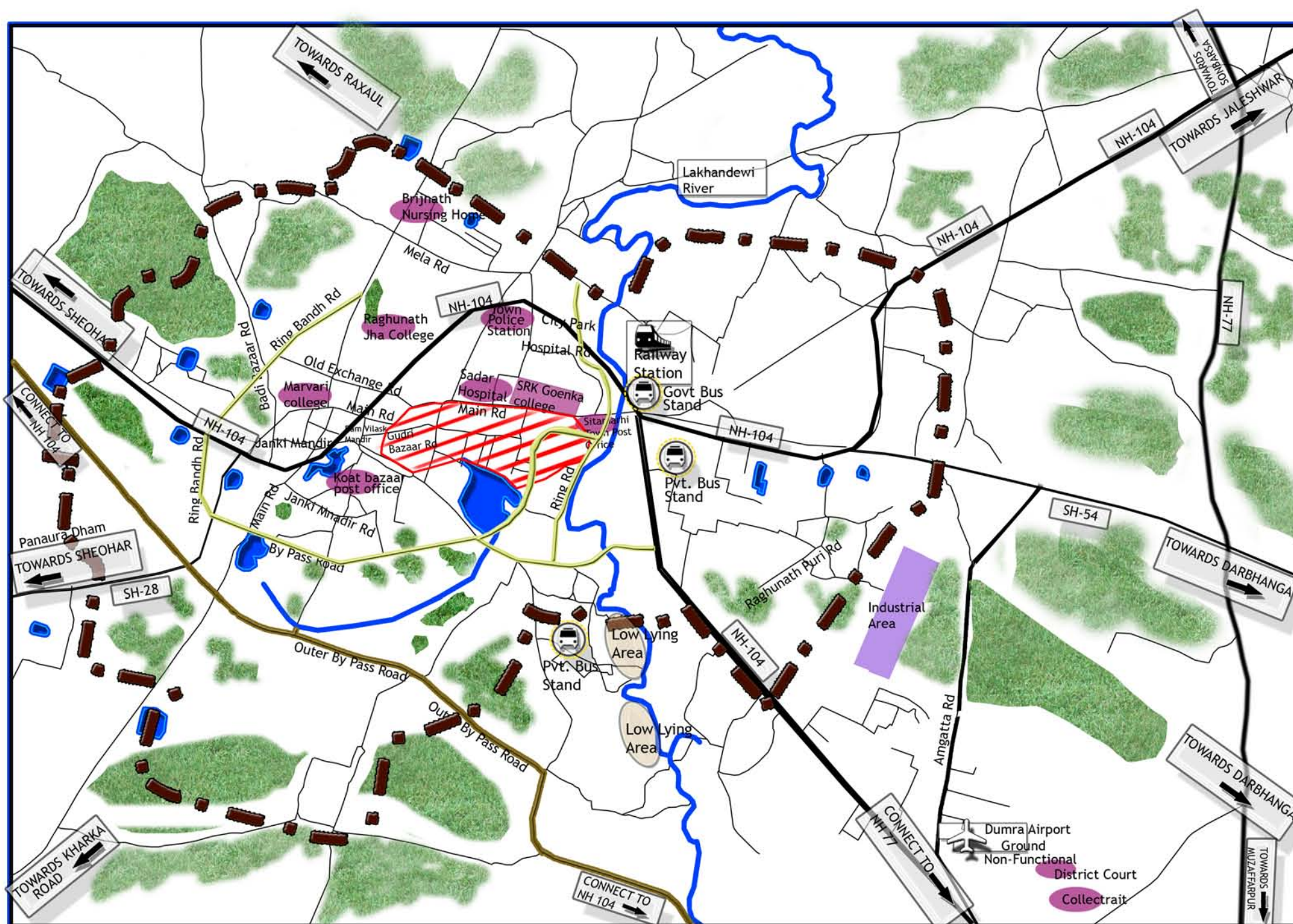
Image of Sitamarhi City showing the location of Industries, Trade and commercial centers



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LEGEND

- SMC Boundary
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SCALE:

500 250 0 0.5 1.0KM

Source: Google Image 2010 & SMC

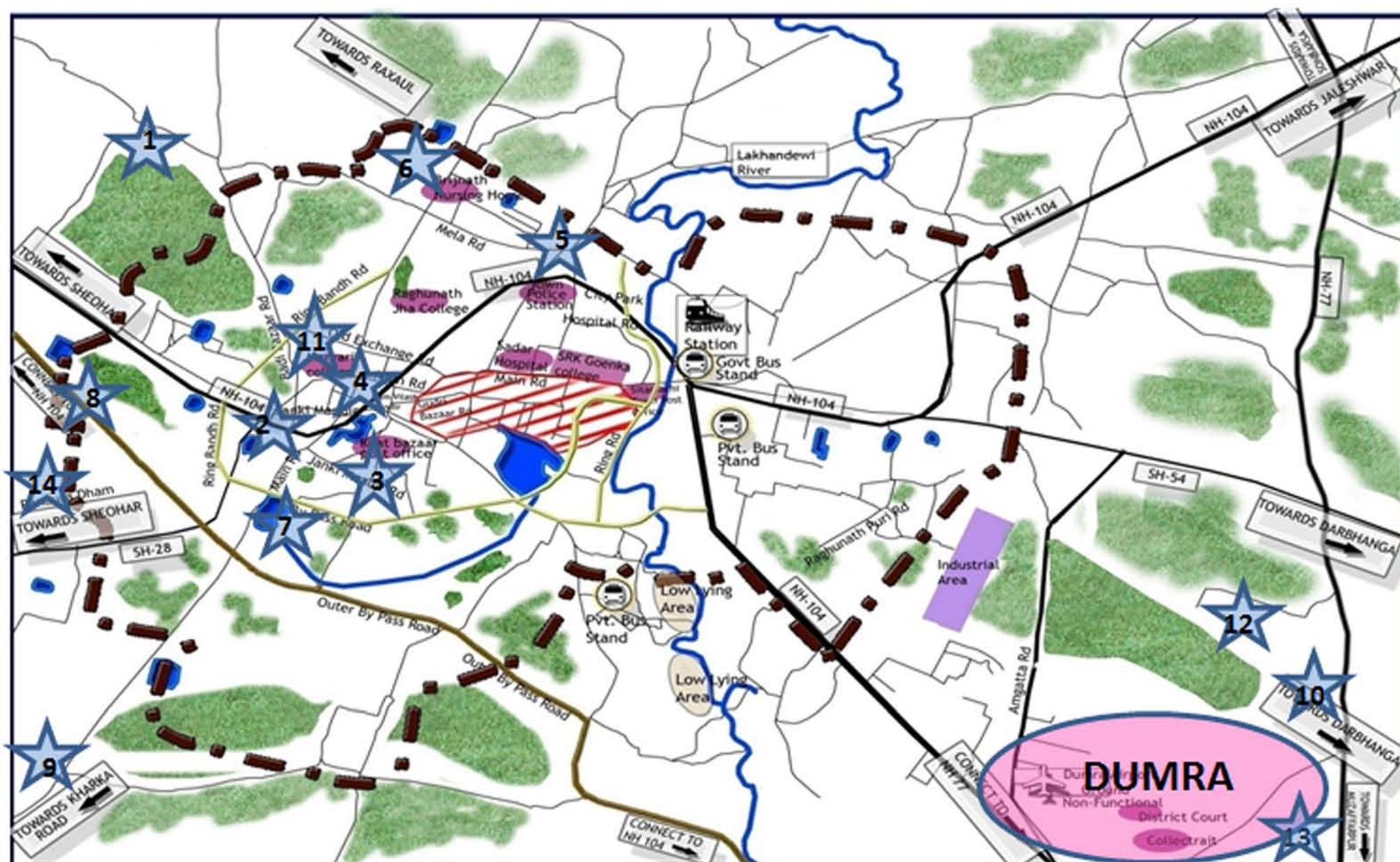
SITAMARHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Roads and Connectivity



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1. BAGAH MATH
2. JANAKI TEMPLE
3. SRIRAM VILASH TEMPLE
4. HANUMAN TEMPLE
5. SITAKUNJ
6. SRI VASHNO DEVI TEMPLE
7. SRI GANINATH FOVIND TEMPLE

8. ANDHARI
9. DEVKULI
10. CHITRAGUPTA TEMPLE
11. KALI TEMPLE
12. NAGESHWAR NATH TEMPLE
13. PUNCHMUKHI HANUMAN TEMPLE

14. PUNAURA DHAM : GOROUL SHARIF, SABHAFASHI SASOLA, URVIJA KUND, RADHA KRISHNA TEMPLE, PILI KUTI, SITAKUND (NAGAR UDAN), HALASHWER ASHTAN, PUNDRIK ASHRAM, JANKPUR DHAM, PANTHPAKAD

LEGEND

- SMC Boundary
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 - Old Exchange Road
 - Mahavir Mandir Road

Tourist Spot



SCALE:

500 250 0 0.5 1.0KM

Source:Google Image 2010 & SMC

SITAMARHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Heritage and Tourism



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