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RCUES, Mumbai
Enabling better cities...


Urban Environ Vision

An Information Bulletin



**Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies
All India Institute of Local Self-Government, Mumbai**

Established by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, in the year 1968.



Urban Environ Vision aims to take its readers through off-line training programmes of RCUES, Mumbai while providing encouragement and knowledge to its participants and displays the efforts undertaken by RCUES, Mumbai.




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Section

01

Regional Specialized Training Programme on Role of Elected Representatives and Mission Functionaries in Implementing National Missions

1st - 2nd November 2023 at Surat, Gujarat.

Key Highlights

The key highlights of this programme were the broad coverage of the crucial aspects of the implementation of the national missions and the group exercise followed by technical sessions to access the understanding of the city level implementation approach of the various projects under the national missions.

BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India (GoI), in its commitment to spearheading transformative initiatives for sustainable and inclusive urban development has launched a number of flagship missions and programmes namely Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0), etc. These endeavours collectively aim to establish urban spaces with robust infrastructure, elevate citizens' quality of life, ensure environmental sustainability, promote viable livelihoods, and implement 'Smart' solutions.

The success of these missions crucially depends on the collaborative efforts of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and diverse

stakeholders. By fostering effective synergies, these stakeholders play a pivotal role in ensuring the seamless execution of the missions, resulting in sustainable development and efficient urban governance. Elected representatives operating at the ward/community level are especially instrumental in this process. Their proactive engagement in the mission implementation is paramount for achieving good governance and enhancing citizen welfare. Given their close connection with the constituencies, these representatives wield dynamic influence in driving positive change and development within their localities.

To support and prioritize these efforts, the Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) of All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai conducted a Regional Specialized Training Programme on the 'Role of Elected

Representatives and Mission Functionaries in Implementing National Missions' on 1st – 2nd November 2023 at Surat, Gujarat. This training programme was supported by the MoHUA, Gol.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The key objective of this training programme was to sensitize the elected representatives with mission insights, implementation strategies, and stakeholder's engagement and fostering cooperation for maximizing collective impact.

PARTICIPATION

In all, 77 participants including Mayors, Dy. Mayors, Elected Representatives, Municipal Engineers, Chief Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Inspectors, DAY-NULM Managers, Community Organizers, and concerned officials from various ULBs of the Surat District of Gujarat State attended this training programme.

INTRODUCTION

Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer (SRO), RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai, welcomed the esteemed dignitaries on the dais and all participants. In her address, she also highlighted the structured nature of RCUES training programmes and underscored their positive impact on ULBs across India. Following this, Ms. Ansari provided a comprehensive introduction to the training programme, outlining its primary objectives.



Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai addressing the participants.

Subsequently, Dr.(Prof.) Sneha Palnitkar, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Waste Management Resource Centre (WMRC), AILSG, Mumbai shared valuable insights into RCUES, Mumbai and expounded on the fundamental goals of the regional training programme.



Dr.(Prof.) Sneha Palnitkar, CEO, WMRC, AILSG, Mumbai addressing the participants.

INAUGURATION

The training Programme was inaugurated by Mr. Daxesh Mavani, Hon'ble Mayor of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC), Gujarat in the presence of Dr. (Prof.) Sneha Palnitkar, CEO, WMRC, AIILSG, Mumbai and Mr. Parvez Malik, Regional Director, AIILSG, Surat.



Mr. Daxesh Mavani, Hon'ble Mayor of Surat Municipal Corporation, Gujarat inaugurated the training programme by lighting the lamp. (L to R) Ms. Yashashree Rane, Research Assistant, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai, Ms. Maleka Ansari, SRO, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai, Dr.(Prof.) Sneha Palnitkar, CEO, WMRC, AIILSG, Mumbai and Mr. Parvez Malik, Regional Director, AIILSG, Surat.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

The session on 'Garbage-Free Cities and Sustainable Solid Waste Management: Achieving SDG 2030 through Effective Implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban 2.0 at the City Level' was delivered by Dr. (Prof.) Sneha Palnitkar, CEO, WMRC, AIILSG, Mumbai. In her presentation, Dr. Palnitkar provided a comprehensive overview of sustainable solid waste

management initiatives and the associated challenges. She emphasized the significance of decentralized waste management, waste segregation, and active citizen participation in waste management processes. The 3R approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) and the involvement of informal sector workers, such as waste pickers, were highlighted as crucial aspects of effective waste management.

Addressing the importance of protecting the environment and adhering to legal frameworks, Dr. Palnitkar advocated for the establishment of a zero-waste system. She outlined strategies for waste segregation, collection, transportation, processing, and disposal, including the utilization of Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) and decentralized waste processing. Additionally, the presentation underscored the importance of awareness creation, user fees, and penalties to promote responsible waste management practices.

In a subsequent segment, Dr. Palnitkar detailed a series of initiatives and strategies aimed at improving solid waste management in Surat. This included the imperatives of waste segregation, door-to-door collection, citizen grievance redressal, and visible beautification. Stakeholder consultations, awareness campaigns, and orientation programmes at the ward level were emphasized, along with the role of awareness rallies, sanitation workers training, and community engagement.

Further, the presentation elaborated upon the broader goals of sustainable resource use, climate resilience, and creating healthy

and livable cities. Dr. Palnitkar highlighted the criteria for star rating of cities based on waste management practices, focusing on door-to-door collection, source segregation, and scientific landfilling. She emphasized digital monitoring of waste management operations, citizen grievance redressal, and decentralized waste management through on-site wet waste processing. The session stressed the importance of assessments, building awareness, and integrating waste collection, transport, and decentralized waste processing facilities. Lastly, Dr. Palnitkar exemplified the "waste to wealth" concept, showcasing instances where waste was creatively transformed, emphasizing sustainability and environmental friendliness.

In summary, Dr. Sneha Palnitkar's presentation provided a detailed and insightful overview of sustainable solid waste management initiatives, particularly focusing on Surat. The session emphasized the need for collaborative efforts, community involvement, and strategic planning to achieve the goal of a cleaner and more sustainable urban environment.

Dr. Palnitkar further exemplified the concept of "waste to wealth" by showcasing instances where waste was creatively transformed into art, craft, or integrated into home interiors. By sharing her contributions, she illustrated the sustainability and environmental friendliness inherent in such practices. The overarching goal of the session was to inspire and encourage proactive measures in responsible waste management, ultimately fostering a cleaner and more sustainable urban environment.

The session on 'Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0' was conducted by Mr. Biren Dalal,

Senior General Manager at Tata Consultancy and Team Leader of the Project Management Unit (PMU) at Gujarat Urban Development Mission (GUDM) for AMRUT 2.0. Mr. Dalal initiated the session by underscoring the central objective of AMRUT 2.0, which focuses on the revitalization of water bodies, demonstrating the mission's commitment to sustainable water management and urban rejuvenation. Going into more detail, Mr. Dalal discussed the critical necessity of AMRUT 2.0 as a key initiative addressing the urgent challenge of water security in urban areas. He highlighted the path to achieving this goal, emphasizing the significance of institutional reforms, particularly E-Sarkar and Paperless Mission Management. These reforms aim to streamline administrative processes, enhance transparency, and improve efficiency in mission implementation.



Mr. Biren Dalal, Senior General Manager at Tata Consultancy and Team Leader of the PMU at GUDM for AMRUT 2.0 addressing the participants.

Mr. Dalal's presentation also highlighted the pivotal roles of women and youth in the successful execution of AMRUT 2.0.

Their active participation is considered a driving force behind realizing the mission's objectives, fostering community engagement, and ensuring widespread benefits. Alongside positive aspects, Mr. Dalal particularly addressed potential challenges during the implementation of this ambitious mission, categorizing them into financial, institutional, implementation, and administrative challenges.

Mr. Dalal specifically emphasized the crucial roles of the elected representatives and mission functionaries in the implementation of AMRUT 2.0. The elected representatives, operating at the municipal and local levels, play a pivotal role in strategic decision-making, policy formulation, and the effective implementation of AMRUT initiatives. Mission functionaries, as key players in day-to-day execution, are responsible for planning, monitoring, and coordinating various aspects of urban development activities. The success of AMRUT 2.0 hinges on the collaborative efforts of these stakeholders, ensuring that urban rejuvenation aligns with sustainable development goals, infrastructure improvement, and overall enhancement of the quality of life for urban residents.

The session on the 'Role of Elected Representatives in Implementing National Missions' was delivered by Dr. Shubha Raul, former Mayor of Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), Mumbai. Commencing her presentation, Dr. Raul provided insights into Mumbai's distinctive urban landscape and the intricate challenges arising from rapid urbanization. She highlighted a concerning disparity between the escalating demand for water and the diminishing availability due to depleting resources. Dr. Raul elaborated upon Mumbai's complex water supply system, detailing its primary sources and shedding light on the associated intricacies.



Dr. Shubha Raul, former Mayor of Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), Mumbai addressing the participants.

Underlining the crucial role played by the elected representatives in collaborating with citizens in their municipal wards, Dr. Raul emphasized their profound understanding of specific issues faced by residents. This understanding positions them as catalysts for collaborative efforts with ULB officials. Dr. Raul stressed the significance of elected representatives' awareness regarding various missions initiated by the MoHUA, GoI, and illustrated how active community participation can effectively implement these missions. She shared successful joint endeavours undertaken by the elected representatives and ULB officials to execute the missions at the city level.

In conclusion, Dr. Raul underscored the pivotal role of elected representatives in the successful implementation of AMRUT 2.0, particularly concerning Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduction and water auditing. Their close rapport with the community and ability to bridge the gap between citizens and government agencies make

them instrumental in achieving the mission's objectives and ensuring efficient water management in urban areas.

The session on 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Navigating the Current Landscape, Addressing Challenges in MIS Portal Management, and Enhancing the Role of Elected Representatives in Successful Implementation' was delivered by Mr. Bhavin Patel, PMAY Project Specialist, Government of Gujarat. His session comprehensively covered various facets of the PMAY, shedding light on both its current status and the challenges encountered, along with the proactive initiatives taken by the state to provide enhanced assistance. During the presentation, Mr. Patel detailed the state's policy, initiating a significant increase in assistance. The new policy allocates Rs. 3 lakh in total aid, with Rs. 2 lakh contributed by the state and an additional Rs. 1 lakh from central assistance. He specifically addressed challenges within the scheme, including the reluctance of some slum dwellers to relocate, the involvement of local political leaders, and the crucial need for improved communication with slum communities facilitated by NGOs.



Mr. Bhavin Patel, PMAY Project Specialist, Government of Gujarat addressing the participants.

Furthermore, Mr. Patel highlighted the participatory approach adopted in the housing initiative, emphasizing the active involvement of local political leaders and stressing the importance of effective communication through NGOs for better engagement with slum dwellers. The presentation elaborated upon the challenges related to the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), bringing attention to issues such as the lack of awareness about the CLSS scheme and the difficulty in accurately identifying beneficiaries.

In summary, Mr. Bhavin Patel's presentation provided a detailed overview of the PMAY, showcasing the state's initiatives to address housing challenges in India. The session not only outlined the challenges faced but also underscored the participatory and communicative measures being taken to ensure the success of the PMAY, including increased financial assistance and awareness-building efforts regarding schemes like CLSS and BLC.

The session on 'Integrated Approach to Urban Sanitation: Wastewater Management, Public-Private Partnership in Sewerage Projects, and the Collaborative Role of Executives in SBM Urban 2.0 Implementation at the City Level' was delivered by Mr. Amit Dharnaik, Assistant Professor, MIT University, Pune. Commencing the session, Mr. Dharnaik elucidated the intricate process of wastewater management, encompassing the collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of sewage. He underscored the pivotal role of wastewater management in safeguarding public health and the environment, emphasizing its role in preventing surface and groundwater contamination while ensuring a reliable and efficient means of wastewater disposal. The components of a wastewater management system, comprising the collection system, treatment plant,

and disposal system, were outlined. Mr. Dharnaik explained in detail the wastewater treatment process, covering primary, secondary, and tertiary treatments, along with biological and natural treatment methodologies.



Mr. Amit Dharnaik, Assistant Professor, MIT University, Pune addressing the participants.

The session also addressed the prevailing challenges in wastewater management in India. These challenges include insufficient infrastructure and funding, limited public awareness and participation, energy consumption, and quality control of treated wastewater. Mr. Dharnaik highlighted the imperative to integrate wastewater treatment with the measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy initiatives. Various wastewater management systems, such as centralized and decentralized approaches, were discussed, elucidating their respective advantages and disadvantages. The presentation emphasized the necessity of developing and executing comprehensive city-wide wastewater management plans. This involves overseeing the construction and operation of wastewater treatment plants and coordinating with stakeholders in the wastewater management sector.

In summary, Mr. Amit Dharnaik's presentation offered a thorough exploration of wastewater management, emphasizing its significance and addressing associated challenges. The session provided valuable insights into diverse wastewater management systems, advocating for strategic city-wide planning and collaboration among stakeholders for effective urban sanitation.

Mr. R. C. Patel, Project Officer, Urban Community Development (UCD) Department & DAY-NULM, SMC, Gujarat discussed the 'Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)'. He spoke on improving livelihood opportunities under the DAY-NULM by highlighting various income generation programmes implemented by SMC. He pointed to the City Livelihoods Centre (CLC) by stating that the primary responsibility of establishing and running the CLC rested with the ULBs. He said that the objective of establishing CLCs was to address the gaps and create a platform where the urban poor could offer their goods and services in an organized manner to potential buyers.



Mr. R. C. Patel, Project Officer, UCD Department & DAY-NULM, SMC, Gujarat addressing the participants.

He informed the participants that the establishment of CLC and its functioning is not fully successful in all cities. While concluding the session, he discussed Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM FME) by stating that it provides a 50% financial grant for branding and marketing support to SHGs / Cooperatives and micro food processing enterprises.

GROUP EXERCISE



Participants engaged in group exercise.

The last session was a group work to make action plans by cities for implementing missions in a convergent manner. The participants were asked to discuss important key actions that they will undertake in their respective cities to ensure that convergence takes place. Along with this, they were asked to discuss the initiatives that they will undertake to create multiple livelihood opportunities and to achieve sustainable sanitation. This was followed by a presentation on key points discussed by each group. The best-performing group was awarded as a token of appreciation.



Participants felicitated for best group work and presentation.

SUMMING UP

After taking the feedback and Question and Answer session, the training programme was concluded by proposing a Vote of Thanks to the trainers and the participants by Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIIILSG, Mumbai.

GLIMPSES OF THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMME



Section

02

Regional Specialized Training Programme on **Role of Elected Representatives and Mission Functionaries in Implementing National Missions**

3rd - 4th November 2023 at Bhavnagar, Gujarat.

Key Highlights

The participants learned the importance of IEC & BCC in effective implementation of the National Missions at ULB level. The programme also enriched their understanding of the working of the missions and probable solutions to the challenges faced under these National Missions.

BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), under the Government of India (GoI), is diligently executing a range of flagship missions and programmes aimed at transubstantiating city infrastructure, enhancing water supply and sanitation services, and cultivating sustainable, inhabitable urban environments. These integral initiatives contain Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0). The overarching aim of these Missions is to shape urban spaces that not solely offer imperative structure but similarly significantly elevate citizens' quality of life, ensure environmental sustainability, promote attainable livelihoods, and integrate keen solutions for urban expostulations.

The Victory of these missions relies heavily on the cooperative works of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and various stakeholders. Through incubating effective collegiality, these stakeholders can guarantee the flawless execution of the missions, performing in sustainable development, upgraded urban amenities, and effective urban governance. Elected representatives operating at the ward/ community level play a pivotal role in this cooperative process. Their visionary involvement in implementing these missions is essential for attaining effective governance, enhancing citizen welfare, and assuring successful outcomes. Given their compact connection with their constituencies, these representatives are well-emplaced to drive positive change and progress within their localities, forming their engagement vital for the overall success of the urban development initiatives.

To further strengthen the impact of these initiatives, the Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) of All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai, conducted a Regional Specialized Training Programme on the 'Role of Elected Representatives and Mission Functionaries in Implementing National Missions' on 3rd - 4th November 2023 at Bhavnagar, Gujarat. This training programme was supported by the MoHUA, Gol.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The key objective of the training programme was to empower elected representatives and mission functionaries with the goals and objectives of the missions, implementation strategies, and stakeholders' engagement, fostering cooperation for maximizing collective impact.

PARTICIPATION

In all, 60 participants comprising Hon'ble Mayor, President, Dy. Mayor, Standing Committee Chairman, Vice Chairman, Elected Members, Municipal Commissioner, Chief Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Inspectors, IT Engineers from Gujarat State attended this training programme.

INTRODUCTION

Ms. Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai commenced this training programme by welcoming the dignitaries on the dais, trainers and the participants. She

proceeded further by giving insight about the functioning of RCUES, Mumbai and explaining the objective of this training programme.



Ms. Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai addressing the participants.

INAUGURATION

The training programme was inaugurated by Mr. Bharat Barad, Hon'ble Mayor, Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation (BMC), Bhavnagar, Gujarat in the presence of Ms. Monaben Parekh, Dy. Mayor, BMC, Gujarat, Mr. Rajeshbhai Rabadia, Chairman Standing Committee, BMC, Gujarat, Mr. N. V. Upadhyay, IAS, Municipal Commissioner, BMC, Gujarat, and Mr. Sureshbhai Dhandhaliya, Governing Council Member, AIILSG & former Mayor, BMC, Gujarat, Dr. Chandan Karkare, Regional Director, AIILSG, Rajkot, Gujarat, Ms. Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai and Dr. Pratik Vyas, Centre In-Charge, AIILSG, Bhavnagar, Gujarat. Following the inauguration, the dignitaries on the dais were felicitated by offering a memento by AIILSG officials.



Mr. Bharat Barad, Hon'ble Mayor, Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation (BMC), Bhavnagar, Gujarat inaugurated the training programme by lighting the lamp. (L to R) Dr. Pratik Vyas, Centre In-Charge, AIILSG, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, Ms. Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai, Dr. Chandan Karkare, Regional Director, AIILSG, Rajkot, Gujarat, Mr. Sureshbhai Dhandhaliya, Governing Council Member, AIILSG & former Mayor, BMC, Gujarat, Mr. N. V. Upadhyay IAS, Municipal Commissioner, BMC, Gujarat, Ms. Monaben Parekh, Dy. Mayor, BMC, Gujarat. Mr. Rajeshbhai Rabadia, Chairman Standing Committee, BMC, Gujarat, and other dignitaries.

Mr. Sureshbhai Dhandhaliya welcomed dignitaries on the dais. He gave an introduction of AIILSG and its various activities.

Bhavnagar being newly established centre under AIILSG, is looking forward to undertake projects on SBM-U, AMRUT, transportation etc. for their effective implementation.

Mr. N. V. Upadhyay, IAS lauded the training programme as a valuable opportunity for the participants to comprehend government missions and their effective implementation in cities. He hoped that more such training programmes will be conducted by RCUES of AIILSG, Mumbai. He appreciated the role of AIILSG as instrumental in conducting training courses and programme for fostering a deeper understanding of urban governance and promoting continuous improvement in civic services.

Mr. Bharat Barad in his inaugural address, extended a warm welcome to the guest speakers and the participants. He spoke about how the Corporation is providing a hand-holding support in implementing the missions successfully at BMC. He added that capacity building is a significant need to create awareness about national missions for their implementation. This training programme will certainly be useful for infrastructure development and effective service delivery, he concluded.



Mr. Sureshbhai Dhandhaliya, Governing Council Member, AIILSG & former Mayor of Bhavnagar, Mr. N. V. Upadhyay, IAS, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Bharat Barad, Hon'ble Mayor of Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation (BMC), Gujarat addressing the participants.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

The inauguration was followed by the technical sessions. The first technical session on 'Current Status of Implementation of AMRUT 2.0' was delivered by Mr. Babubhai Patel, Chief Engineer & General Manger - Technical (Retd.), Gujarat Urban Development Mission (GUDM), Government of Gujarat. In his introductory remarks, he emphasized the key principles of AMRUT 1.0, which primarily revolve around ensuring tap water access to households, sewage connections, pollution control, and promoting public transportation. Mr. Patel then spoke about AMRUT 2.0, which focuses on achieving water security within the framework of Atmanirbhar Bharat Self-Reliant India. He further elaborated on the main components of AMRUT 2.0, emphasizing universal water coverage, the rejuvenation of water bodies, and the effective reuse of wastewater.

In addition, Mr. Patel provided a comprehensive overview of the reforms implemented as part of AMRUT 2.0, with a specific focus on the planning and revenue allocation procedures. He discussed key elements such as the City Water Balance Plan and Capacity Building Plan, also emphasizing the significance of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) efforts. Furthermore, he emphasized that the GUDM, Government of Gujarat has sanctioned a substantial allocation of 4,883 Crore rupees to support the development initiatives of 31 cities in the State. Notably, Mr. Patel stressed the pivotal objective of recycling a minimum of 20-40% of wastewater for use in territorial and secondary activities. Mr. Patel also emphasized upon the smart initiatives of the Gujarat Government, such as the Per Household Tap Connection, where Rs. 7000/- from the state and Rs. 3000/- from the Central Government will be contributed to each connection.



Mr. Babubhai Patel, Chief Engineer & General Manger - Technical (Retd.), GUDM, Government of Gujarat addressing the participants.

AMRUT 2.0 is a forward-looking mission, in line with the national self-sufficiency vision, focusing on sustainable urban water management. Substantial funding under the Mission underscores the commitment to enhance urban infrastructure, vital for economic growth, better mobility and better civic amenities for the residents. He also highlighted the provision for 24x7 water supply. Regarding water body rejuvenation, he mentioned the government's circular advocating for the preservation of 5% of water bodies. He concluded the session by stating that recycling wastewater for territorial and secondary uses promotes environmental sustainability and resource efficiency, aligning with India's cleaner and self-reliant goals.

The next session on 'Current Status of Implementation of SBM-Urban 2.0' was delivered by Mr. Kaushik Mehta, Urban & Regional Planner & Retired Town Planner, Government of Gujarat. He commenced his session by elaborating upon the

Swachh Bharat Mission's first phase, highlighting the significant strides made in achieving cleanliness and sanitation across urban areas. Talking on the second phase in the form of SBM-U 2.0, Mr. Mehta elucidated upon its overarching goals and the progress achieved so far. SBM-U 2.0 builds on the foundation of its predecessor SBM 1.0, aiming to not only maintain cleanliness but also to enhance the overall quality of urban life.



Mr. Kaushik Mehta, Urban & Regional Planner & Retired Town Planner, Government of Gujarat addressing the participants.

Also it is evident that SBM-U 2.0 marks a continuation of India's commitment to cleanliness and sanitation, with an expanded focus on improving the livability of cities. Cities are actively working towards becoming garbage-free, implementing innovative waste management strategies, and promoting community participation in these efforts. This comprehensive approach emphasizes a cleaner environment as also the well-being of urban dwellers, underscoring the holistic vision of SBM-U 2.0. It is a testament to the nation's dedication to fostering clean, sustainable, and vibrant urban spaces, he concluded.

The next session on 'Technology Interventions for Public Transport Ecosystem in Smart City Projects' was delivered by Ms. Nidhi Shah, Sr. Associate, Coordinates Consulting, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Ms. Shah commenced the session by focusing on sustainability and implementation of smart solutions for the urban transport ecosystem under Smart City Mission. She discussed a range of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and decision-making matrices that can play a pivotal role in enhancing decision-making among various stakeholders involved in public transport systems.

She further said that the implementation of Intelligent Transit System (ITS) applications mainly for traffic management, citizen information, public transport, and commercial vehicle operations have been in major demand across the Indian smart cities. An overarching message she conveyed was the profound significance of performance measurement in any mobility ecosystem, emphasizing its role in facilitating effective planning, ensuring sustainable operations, and promoting data-driven governance, ultimately leading to heightened citizen satisfaction.



Ms. Nidhi Shah, Sr. Associate, Coordinates Consulting, Ahmedabad, Gujarat addressing the participants.

It is the future state of the city's transport demand with integration and access to different transport services (such as public transport, ride-sharing, car-sharing, bike-sharing, scooter-sharing, taxi, car rental, ride-hailing etc.) in one single digital mobility platform with an efficient public transport system at its core.

She concluded the session by stating that Ahmedabad city is at the forefront in implementing the smart solutions for urban transport projects namely ITMS and AFCS system for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) services and Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service (AMTS), Common Card Payment System and non-motorized transport system of the city.

On the second day, the session on 'Importance of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) & Behaviour Communication Change (BCC) in Implementing Missions' was delivered by Dr. Ajit Salvi, Dy. Chief Engineer (SO), Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), Mumbai. He commenced the session by making comprehensive presentation of increased urbanization by depicting the pictures and emphasizing increasing need for infrastructure for solid waste and waste water management. He spoke on environmental health in Indian cities by stating that sanitation awareness is at a nascent stage in India. He further emphasized on IEC and BCC, and explained aspects of planning for developing IEC and BCC strategies. He added that fund allocation, monitoring and evaluation, and creation of enabling Eco-system are significant strategies. The SBM-U 2.0 emphasizes the need for BCC to achieve sustainable sanitation and the vision of GFCs. The BCC framework proposes a three-pillared communication approach for effective communication in achieving GFC. The framework suggests implementing these pillars at national, state/UT, and

ULB levels by using multiple communication platforms such as mass media, mid media, digital media, and interpersonal communication. Each platform has specific activities like mass media campaigns, road shows, digital marketing, and door to door outreach to effectively communicate and promote behaviour change.



Dr. Ajit Salvi, Dy. Chief Engineer (SO), Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), Mumbai addressing the participants.

He explained that the BCC framework intensifies IEC and BCC interventions for new components like used water management and waste segregation. The framework promotes inclusiveness, multi-channel communication, and strategic partnerships. He engaged the participants in game play to show the examples of attitude change by changing behaviour. Moreover, repeated behaviour improvements attempted eventually lead to permanent behaviour change as well as to attitude change. He concluded the session by stating that SBM-U 2.0 is the largest behaviour change program across India. IEC and BCC interventions have played a crucial role in its success, turning it into a people's movement.

GROUP EXERCISE

The participants were divided into four groups and each group was given a topic for discussion within the group for developing action plan. The following topics were assigned to the groups –

- Reduction of Single Use Plastic;
- Developing habit of usage of treated water for non-potable activities;
- Reduction of waste during fair (Mela);
- Involvement of school children in waste management.



Participants engaged in group exercise.

Each group was assigned one topic from the above subjects. Members in the group discussed among themselves and came up with sustaining solutions for such activities. Each group presented their views and probable solutions to achieve sustainability in SWM and Sanitation under SBM-U 2.0.

After reviewing the presentations, Group 3 was declared as a winner, who spoke on Reduction of Single Use Plastic. The group suggested following points –

- Security check to avoid use of plastic;
- Insisting use of metal plates or patravalties;
- Segregation of waste at source.

The group was felicitated by presenting Token of Appreciation at hands of Dr. Jairaj Phatak, IAS (Retd.), Director General, AIILSG.



Participants felicitated for best group work and presentation.

SUMMING UP

The certificates were distributed to the participants at the hands of Dr. Jairaj Phatak, IAS (Retd.). The training programme was concluded by Ms. Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai by proposing a Vote of Thanks after the feedback is taken from the participants.

GLIMPSES OF THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMME



Section

03

Regional Specialized Training Programme on Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban 2.0

22nd - 23rd November 2023 at Panaji, Goa.

Key Highlight

The key highlight of this programme was that it was an opportunity for the participants to update themselves about the issues and challenges and their solutions in achieving sustainable sanitation under SBM-U 2.0.

BACKGROUND

The last seven years have witnessed a radical change in the urban sanitation scenario in India. Swachh Bharat Mission emerged as the largest behavioural change programme in the world. To sustain the outcome achieved under SBM-Urban, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India (GoI) has embarked on SBM-U 2.0.

SBM-Urban 2.0 has many objectives which include making all cities 'Garbage Free'; to ensure that grey and black water (used water) management in all cities other than those covered under AMRUT; to make all urban local bodies (ULBs) ODF+ and those with a population of less than 1 lakh as ODF++ and further to ensure that no untreated used water is discharged in open to pollute water bodies, thus achieving the vision of safe sanitation in urban areas. The Mission also focuses on source

segregation of solid waste, utilizing the principles of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle), scientific processing of all types of municipal solid waste, and remediation of legacy dumpsites for effective solid waste management. Simultaneously, formalizing the informal sector of waste collectors and sanitation workers by integrating them into the formal waste management chain, capacity building for ULBs, and sustaining the Jan Andolan are the other areas to be focused.

Considering this background, the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES) of All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai, organized a Regional Specialized Training Programme on 'Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban 2.0' on 22nd - 23rd November 2023 at Panaji, Goa. This training programme was supported by the MoHUA, GoI.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The key objective of the training programme was to strengthen the capacities of ULBs in achieving sustainable solid waste and used water management under SBM-U 2.0.

PARTICIPATION

In all, 38 participants including Mayor, Chairman, Elected Representatives, Municipal Engineers, SBM Coordinators, Chief Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Inspectors, Head Assistants, Waste Management Supervisors, Community Organizers, and concerned officials from various ULBs of Maharashtra, Assam, Gujarat, and Goa state participated in the programme.

INTRODUCTION



Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai addressing the participants.

The training programme was initiated by Ms. Maleka Ansari, Senior Research Officer (SRO), RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai, by welcoming the distinguished trainers and participants. She gave an introduction of the training programme by explaining its objectives. She also gave a brief background of RCUES, Mumbai, and its activities.

INAUGURATION



Dr. Sanjay Goel, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Goa, Panaji inaugurated the training programme by lighting the lamp. (L to R) Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai, Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Sr. Executive Director, AILSG, Mumbai, Mr. Mr. Vinodbhai Khimsurya, Hon'ble Mayor, Jamnagar Municipal Corporation, Gujarat, and Dr. Jairaj Phatak, IAS (Retd.), Director General, AILSG.

The training programme was inaugurated by Dr. Sanjay Goel, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Goa, Panaji as a Chief Guest, in the presence of Dr. Jairaj Phatak, IAS (Retd.), Director General, AILSG, Mr. Vinodbhai

Khimsurya, Hon'ble Mayor, Jamnagar Municipal Corporation, Gujarat, Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Sr. Executive Director, AILSG, Mumbai and Ms. Maleka Ansari, SRO, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai.

Dr. Jairaj Phatak felicitated the Chief Guest by offering a book based on the autobiography of former President of India Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam. The technical sessions followed after the inaugural session.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

The first technical session on 'An Introduction to Operational Guidelines of SBM-U 2.0' highlighting on Sustainable Urban Waste Management and ULBs Approach to Achieve Garbage-Free Cities (GFCs) under SBM-U 2.0 was delivered by Dr. Ketana Matkar, Founder and Director, Cipher Environmental Solutions LLP, Thane. In her presentation, Dr. Matkar presented a comprehensive overview of the operational guidelines of SBM-U 2.0 and the associated challenges faced by ULBs during its implementation. Further, she focused on GFCs by highlighting the entire Solid Waste Management (SWM) chain. She emphasized the importance of GFC by explaining the various facets of solid waste and its management through different operations. She discussed the process of decentralized waste management, waste segregation, and active citizen participation in waste management processes. She pointed out the difference between garbage-free and zero waste by stating that waste is managed by treatment and recycled in GFC, whereas zero waste means no waste is ever created by implementing a circular economy. She highlighted the 3R approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) and the involvement of informal sector workers,

such as waste pickers, as crucial aspects of effective waste management. She advocated proper SWM as described under SBM-U 2.0 in the context of health and economy point of view by highlighting the findings of the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) which show that 22 human diseases are associated with improper handling/management of solid waste, and that ULBs on an average spend between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500 per tonne on solid waste collection, transportation, treatment and disposal.



Dr. Ketana Matkar, Founder and Director, Cipher Environmental Solutions LLP, Thane addressing the participants.

In concluding the session, she discussed the directions of the Tribunal including the levy of compensation for past violations of SWM Rules. She said that the Tribunal directed that the acknowledged gaps in solid and liquid waste generation and treatment were required to be addressed speedily for the protection of the environment. Further, she mentioned the Polluter Pay principle which will be compulsorily applied on ULBs for gaps in existence, beyond the laid down timelines on the scale of Rs. 2 crore per MLD for gaps in respect of liquid waste and Rs. 300 per MT for gap in respect of legacy waste.

The session on 'Holistic Approach – Paving the Way to Sustainable Urban Sanitation' was conducted by Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Sr. Executive Director, AIILSG, Mumbai. Ms. Kavadi commenced the session by highlighting service level benchmarking (SLB) – a tool for planning and decision-making, which, she said works as a database essential for the project planning process. She shared her experience of the Performance Assessment System (PAS) Project implemented by CEPT University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat with the collaboration of AIILSG, Mumbai under the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation since 2009. Under this project, a Performance Assessment Framework was developed for assessing water and sanitation service delivery by cities in India. This framework was aligned with the Government of India's SLB framework. An online module was also developed for self-assessment of service provision by cities. The PAS project now covers nearly 1800+ cities in India and has become a major repository of urban water and sanitation databases.



Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Sr. Executive Director, AIILSG, Mumbai addressing the participants.

Further, she discussed strategic approaches to achieve targets mentioned under SBM-U 2.0 by highlighting capacity building, partnerships, technology innovations, focus on planning, urban-rural convergence, and aligning these aspects with national priorities. She also discussed the need for change tools and methods to achieve change and strategies to sustain the mission. She advised participants to utilize the optimum existing infrastructure for the sustainability of Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM). She explained the co-treatment of septage at existing STP by citing the success story of Sangli Miraj Kupwad City of Maharashtra State. She advocated urban-rural linkages for achieving sustainable sanitation by highlighting Indapur City of Maharashtra State which implemented urban-rural linkages in FSSM. She said Safai Mitra are highlighted as crucial actors of effective waste management, and that ULBs are responsible for the protection of their health and hygiene by supporting them.

In concluding the session, she discussed Maharashtra Urban WASH-ES Coalition a joint initiative of RCUES of AIILSG Mumbai and UNICEF Maharashtra established in April 2021 to create a platform for stakeholders as a mutual space for engagement and to facilitate partnerships and collaborations primarily for small ULBs, like Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayat etc.

The session on 'The Initiatives of Goa Waste Management Corporation (GWMC)' was delivered by Mr. Saiel Kamat, Asst. Manager, GWMC, Bardez, Goa. Commencing his presentation, Mr. Kamat provided insights into Panaji City's various Waste Management Plants including the Integrated 250 Tonne Per Day (TPD) Solid Waste Management Facility at Saligaon, Integrated 100 TPD SWM Facility at Cacora, South Goa, and

Bicholim Material Recovery Facility (BMRF). He stated that Goa State is divided into North and South, and a total of 766 TPDs of solid waste is generated per day. He said that being a tourism state the solid waste (SW) included plastic water bottles and the rapper of fast food in big volume. He added that the commencement of BMRF is established especially for dry waste management.



Mr. Saiel Kamat, Asst. Manager, GWMC, Bardez, Goa addressing the participants.

Further, he briefly discussed the Saligaon Waste Management Plant by highlighting the dry and wet fraction processing line, bio-methanation and sludge dewatering system, composting line, biogas genset-based power plant, sanitary landfill, etc. Mr. Kamath specifically emphasized the crucial role of the plant operators and other related functionaries in managing all operations of SW, who play a pivotal role in the effective management of SW through urban-rural linkages. Further, he informed that in the surrounding 14 panchayats, SW is managed smoothly. He also briefed the facilities provided to Safai Mitra those working on the plant including meals, EPF, insurance, travel facilities, and periodic medical checkups.

In the concluding session, he highlighted that all the SW plants are subject to thorough scrutiny by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chairperson Bench, New Delhi, and their recommended technologies are adopted for overall operations.

The next session on 'Jan Andolan – A Path to Sustainable Urban Waste Management' was addressed by Ms. Seema Redkar, Consultant, Sanitation & Waste Management, and former Officer on Special Duty (OSD), Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), Mumbai. She commenced the session by stating that the SBM-Urban is a behaviour change communication (BCC) programme to ensure that sanitation is a matter covering issues of open defecation, prevention of manual scavenging, hygiene practices, proper use and maintenance of toilet facilities, and its related health and environmental consequences. She said that the effective implementation of SBM-U 2.0 to achieve sustainable sanitation requires people's physical involvement in the mission mode drives. Ms. Redkar elucidated the intricate process of Jan Andolan, people's participation, IEC & BCC, etc. She underscored the pivotal role of residents and other stakeholders' support which will make it possible to fulfill the dream of SBM-U 2.0. She also addressed the prevailing challenges to achieve maximum people's participation in cities. She discussed the funding pattern allocated to undertake massive public awareness campaigns on sanitation, which is 15 percent, in which 12 percent allocation will be earmarked from central to state and 3% will be earmarked for the MoHUA, Gol.

In the concluding session, she emphasized the necessity of developing and executing a comprehensive Safaimitra Suraksha plan by ULBs. The plan specifically mentions providing proper safety types of equipment including Hydrovac (jetting and suction vehicle for sewers), Hole Dredger, Gully

Emptier (septic tank desludging vehicle), Sewer Inspection Camera, Hydro Jetting Machines, Power Bucket Machine, Hydraulic Sewer Root Cutters, Power Rodding Apparatus etc.



Ms. Seema Redkar, Consultant, Sanitation & Waste Management, and former OSD, BMC, Mumbai addressing the participants.

SITE VISIT

The site visit was organized at the Saligaon Waste Management Plant (SWMP), Goa to observe the various operations and material recovery processes operated by Hindustan Waste Treatment Private Limited (HWTPL).

During the visit, participants first visited the SWMP's office at Saligaon. Mr. Samir Natekar, Plant Supervisor gave a presentation mentioning various operations, processes, and control systems of the plant. A short film was screened to the participants, which gives an idea about the efforts done towards the commencement of the waste management plant.

GLIMPSES OF THE SITE VISIT



Participants during the site visit at Saligaon Waste Management Plant (SWMP), Goa.

Later, the participants were shown automatized sections of the plant and manual dry waste process. Mr. Natekar informed the participants that mixed waste is dumped first onto the tipping floor and is then carried by a conveyor belt where manual monitoring and sorting is performed by trained workers. Following segregation, various waste categories are provided with further treatment. The plant is capable of treating 100 tonnes of waste per day and in addition to solid waste management, it generates power. The plant also generates compost and treats effluents to use this recycled water for gardening and other non-drinking purposes. The full plant is controlled and monitored via a SCADA system and CCTV cameras. Biomethanation technology is included as part of the processes, which generates more than sufficient energy to power the entire plant as well as a surplus, which can provide a solution to the power crisis. Finally, learning experience in the field of solid waste treatment was reviewed by participants.

GROUP EXERCISE



Participants engaged in group exercise.

The last session was a group work to make action plans for cities for implementing 'Garbage Free City – Issues and Challenges in implementing Waste Management at the ULB Level'. Participants were divided into five groups and each group was to recommend solutions for the same. The participants were asked to discuss important key actions that they will undertake in their respective cities to ensure clean and liveable cities as mentioned in SBM-U 2.0. The participants discussed among themselves and came up with an action plan. Each group was asked to discuss the initiatives that they will undertake for the effective implementation of SBM-U 2.0 to achieve sustainable sanitation. This was followed by a presentation on key points discussed by each group. The best-performing group was awarded as a token of appreciation.



Presentation of group exercise by participants.

SUMMING UP

After taking the feedback and Question and Answer session, the training programme was concluded by proposing a Vote of Thanks to the trainers and the participants by Ms. Maleka Ansari, SRO, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai.

GLIMPSES OF THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMME



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