

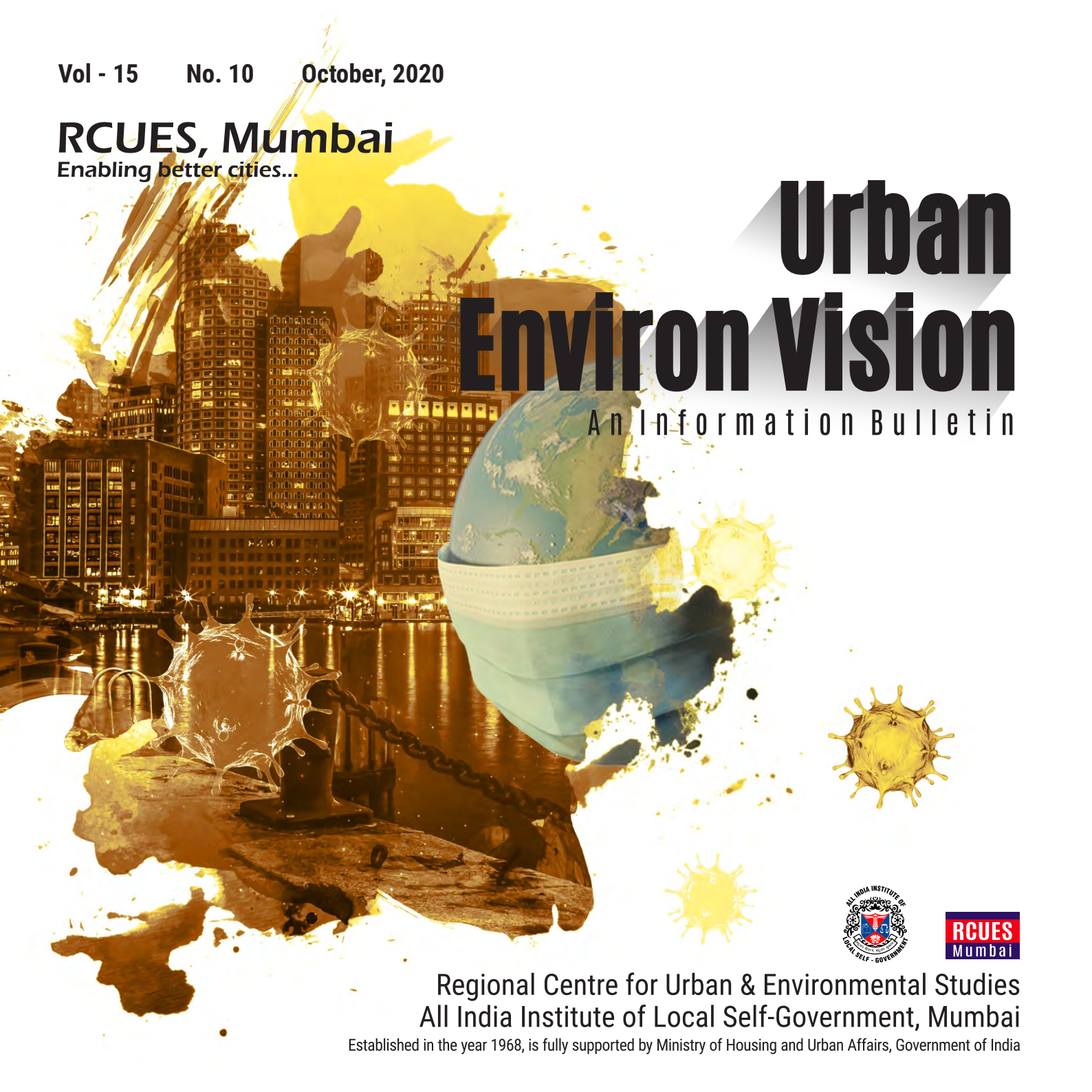
Vol - 15 No. 10 October, 2020

RCUES, Mumbai

Enabling better cities...

Urban Environ Vision

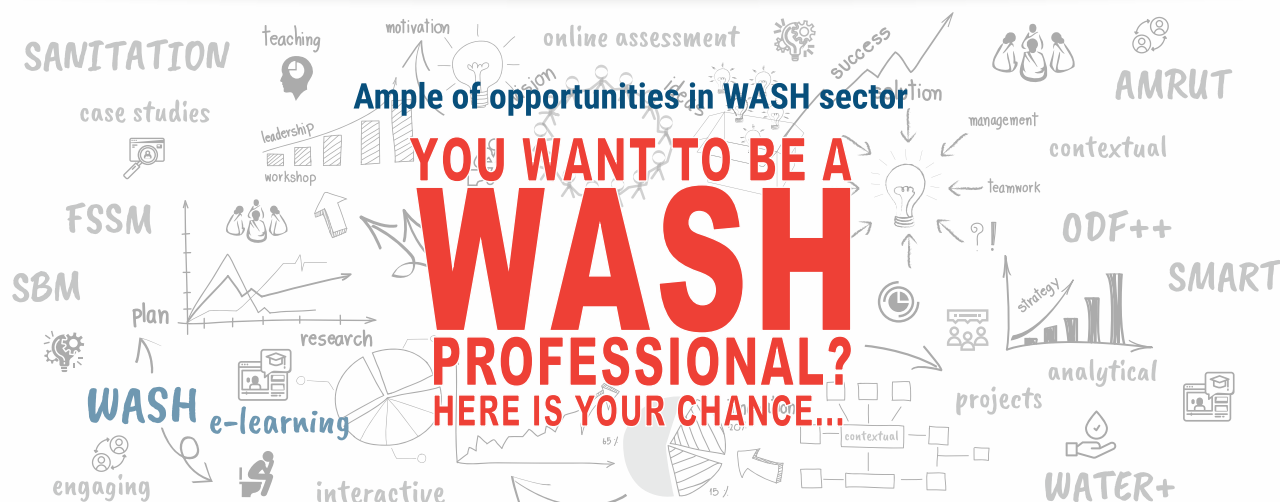
An Information Bulletin



RCUES
Mumbai

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

Established in the year 1968, is fully supported by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India



Graduate Professional Diploma Program at GGlobal Sanitation Graduate School (GSGS), supported by IHE, Delft, Netherlands is being disseminated by AIILSG, Mumbai as,

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Course content



Versatile nature of this course enables the professional to work efficiently on several fronts of the WASH sector.



SANITATION SYSTEMS: Understand concepts of sanitation systems, planning approaches and various diagnostic tools.



SANITATION TECHNOLOGY: Assess human health hazards related to waste generated in communities.



SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH: Learn the technological aspects of centralized and decentralized sanitation and various innovative practices.



SANITATION FINANCING: Understand financial aspects in a sanitation project and development of a business model.



SANITATION GOVERNANCE: Analyze approaches of sanitation governance and structures based on case studies and practices around the world.



BEHAVIOR CHANGE AND ADVOCACY: Understand behavioral aspects, its determinants and develop analytical skills for understanding WASH.



EMERGENCY SANITATION: Understand history, key elements of humanitarian aid, sanitation needs and technical options during emergencies.

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Having a University Bachelor's Degree in any graduate field. Preference will be given to students from Science, Engineering (Civil, Environmental), Environmental Sciences, Planning and such relevant backgrounds.

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The GSGS is a platform for dissemination of knowledge on sanitation through various courses so that sanitation challenges can be embraced with advanced knowledge. The Graduate Professional Diploma Program was established in 2015 by IHE, Delft now disseminated through GSGS, supported by IHE. AIILSG, Mumbai will be disseminating the course as **Post Graduate Diploma in WASH Management (PGDWM)**.



Contact details

📞 : 8657622554 / 8657622552 / 8657622551 / 8657622550 (Extn. No. 657), +918451001436

✉ : pgdwm@aiilsg.org

The Content

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- **Stakeholders' Consultation 'Community Sanitation Systems in Mumbai' 28th October, 2020**

President, AIILSG, India
Mr. Ranjit Chavan

Director General, AIILSG, &
Editor in-Chief
Mr. Rajiv Agarwal, IAS (Retd.)

Director, RCUES, AIILSG, &
Editor
Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi

Regional Specialized Web-Based Training Programme on 'Role of ULBs in Tackling Challenges; During and Post Pandemic'

28th - 29th October, 2020

The key highlight of this web-based training programme was that the participants learned strategic planning to be implemented at the ULB level to tackle the challenges and strategies for raising revenues by ULBs during the pandemic of COVID-19.

Background

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly impacted cities around the world and raised fundamental questions about urban development. The multi-dimensional impact of the pandemic, for example, resulted in lockdown measures, the closure of schools, public spaces, and cultural institutions, and the rise of unemployment, as well as a collapse of tourism and related incomes in cities notably. It is a prodigious challenge for local governance on the frontline. The measures taken to contain the spread of the virus are having massive implications on Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) due to their economic structure, their preparedness for such an emergency, especially public health and service delivery systems. These challenges made us rethink in various dimensions like social, cultural, economic, and environmental. ULBs were amongst the first in rethinking and reinventing their strategies to be more sustainable through strategic planning. To discuss the strategies in enhancing ULBs' capacities during and post-pandemic challenges, it is important to find new innovative ways to raise the resources and pool in finances at the local level. This is also the time to push for decentralized governance and strengthen local administration to make successful planning and their implementation during and post-pandemic.

Considering this, the Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) of All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai had organized a Regional Specialized Web-Based Training Programme on

'Role of ULBs in Tackling Challenges: During and Post Pandemic' 28th & 29th October, 2020 between 11.30 to 13.00 hrs. This training programme was supported by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India (GoI).

Key Objective

The key objective of this training programme was to discuss the strategies for enhancing ULBs' capacities in handling this unprecedented situation and tackling post-pandemic challenges and ensuring self-reliant governance.

Participation

27 participants comprising Presidents, Dy. Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Engineers, Sanitary Inspectors, and Sanitation Superintendents from the Maharashtra, Goa, and Gujarat attended this online training programme.

Introduction

Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES of AIILSG, Mumbai started this web-based training programme by extending warm welcome to the speakers and

the participants. She stated that RCUES of AIILSG, Mumbai works in capacity building, research in the urban sector and spoke on how ULBs need to enhance their capacities and how strategic planning is required for self-sufficient local governance. RCUES, Mumbai has provided a platform to expand knowledge on strategic planning to tackle the challenges in cities.

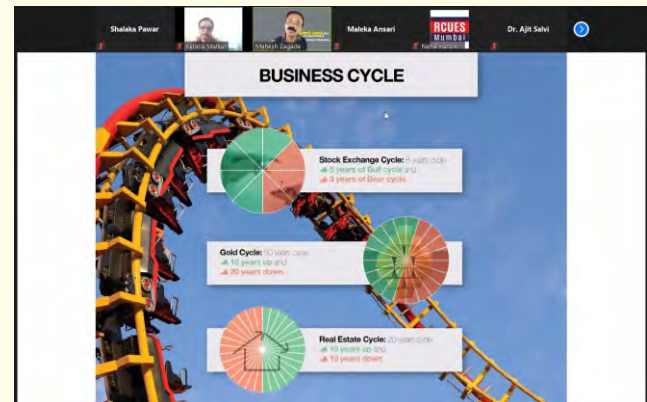


Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai addressing the participants.

Technical Sessions

The first technical session on 'Urbanization: Past, Present and Future' was delivered by Mr. Mahesh Zagade, IAS (Retd.), former Principal Secretary, Government of Maharashtra. In his session, he mentioned about the growth rate of urban population by depicting figures in percentages and estimated urban population to be increased in 2030 as urbanization in India, which is taking place at a faster pace than ever before. He spoke about the future of urbanization in India vis-à-vis urban agglomerations in India and how the cities are facing scarcity of resources like water. He added that the country's urban population is likely to reach 600 million by 2030. Cities are growth hubs for India, and the country's transformation depends directly on their governance and sustainable urbanization. He further explained that, according to the Niti Aayog, India requires an INR 40-trillion investment until 2030 to overhaul its infrastructure whereas the revenue of all the municipal corporations put together is not more than INR 1.2 trillion, approximately one percent of the country's Gross Domestic

Product (GDP). He concluded by explaining probable key measures like resource mapping, planning horizon of 50 years, spatial planning, resource generation for development, governance and institutional planning, and time-bound robust implementation.

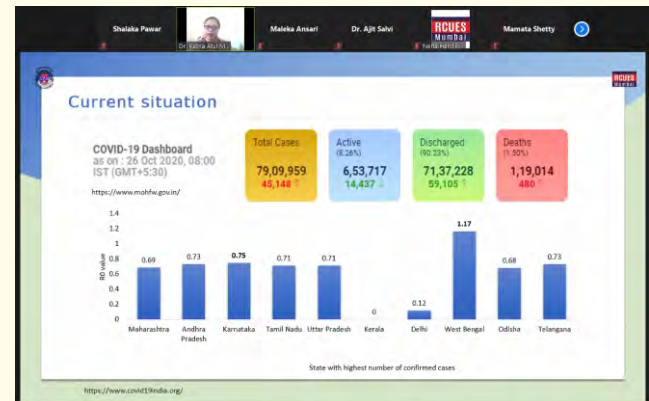


Mr. Mahesh Zagade, IAS, former Principal Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai addressing the participants.

The next session on 'Role of ULBs in Tackling Challenges and Preparedness in the Effective Service Delivery – Water and Sanitation' was delivered by Dr. Ajit Salvi, Executive Engineer, Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project (MSDP), Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM), Mumbai. Initially, Dr. Salvi discussed the cleanliness of surfaces and precautions to be taken in community sanitation. He elucidated the responsibilities of ULBs connected to water supply & sanitation by discussing water supply management, centralized and decentralized system of wastewater management and sanitation management of public and community toilets. He further stated that community toilets may lead to the spread of the disease due to lack of hygiene and poor maintenance. Dr. Salvi emphasized that the caretakers of community toilets should ensure that soaps or hand sanitizers are available at the toilet premises and encourage its use to the toilet users. While elaborating on precautionary measures at the community level, he mentioned the precautions and interventions by community members as well as caretakers if executed properly can help control the spread of the disease. He further explained that common surfaces at shared hand wash facilities like handles, knobs, doors, etc. are a major source

of disease spread in a community. He recommended the use of foot-operated pedaled hand washing stations at shared community spaces to enable the residents to wash their hands frequently without touching the tap which will control the spread of disease. He mentioned that these were globally adopted measures during epidemics for controlling the spread of the disease. Caretakers should also keep themselves sanitized by using disinfectants in a regular manner. While doing all these, caretakers must strictly adhere to the use of safety gear. He then referred to the Government of India's guidelines on precautions and preventive measures for sanitation workers to be followed by state governments as well as contractors employing sanitation workers. He stated that, ULBs are advised to put in place Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure the health and safety of sanitation workers including lists of DO's and DON'T's to be practiced while performing their duties on field every day. Sanitation workers are to be provided with appropriate safety gear like masks, gloves, boots, aprons and the usage of these must be ensured by ULBs and contractors to minimize their risk to the virus. He said that the WHO has released an interim guidance document on 19th March 2020, which supplements the Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) documents by summarizing WHO guidance on water, sanitation, and health care waste relevant to viruses, including coronaviruses. He further said that based on this document, the MoHUA, GoI has published an Advisory on 'Safe Management of Water Supply and Sanitation Services during COVID-19 Crisis' in April 2020.

He concluded his session by sharing some practices followed by ULBs to avoid transmission of the virus in dense communities in the urban areas, which may be suitably replicated.



Dr. Ketna Matkar, Founder and Managing Director, Cipher Environmental Solutions LLP, Climate Reality Leader, Mumbai addressing the participants.

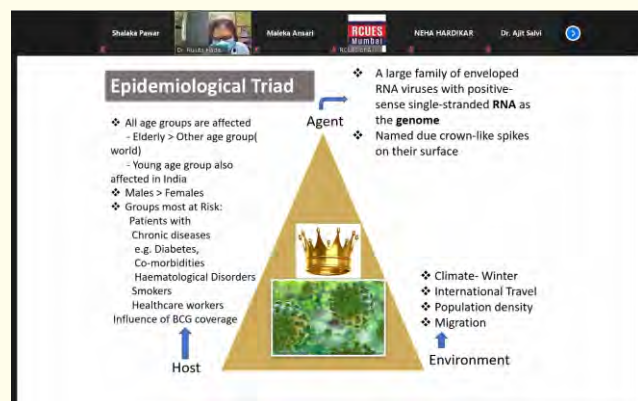
The next session on 'Role of ULBs in Tackling Challenges and Preparedness in the Effective Service Delivery – Solid Waste Management' was delivered by Dr. Ketna Matkar, Founder and Managing Director, Cipher Environmental Solutions LLP, Climate Reality Leader, Mumbai. At the beginning, she explained the current status of COVID patients and their recovery rate across the country. She then explained the life span of the Coronavirus on various surfaces like paper, copper, wood, surgical mask, etc. She emphasized seven-step approaches for developing a municipal solid waste management plan. She elaborated upon the challenges in SWM such as source segregation, collection, transportation, treatment, disposal, data management, and update and financial assistance during and post-pandemic. She expressed concern about biomedical waste being mixed with other wastes. During COVID times, the average biomedical waste generated from hospitals and COVID centers has increased in a huge quantity. She mentioned that the CPCB has issued guidelines on the disposal of COVID waste. These guidelines must be followed by all stakeholders including isolation wards, quarantine centers, sample collection centers, laboratories, ULBs, and Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs).



Dr. Ajit Salvi, Executive Engineer, MSDP, MCGM, Mumbai addressing the participants.

At the end of the session, she explained the SOPs on segregation of waste at source. These SOPs have emphasized segregation at the source which should be collected, transported, and are disposed of in a segregated manner and casts responsibility on all the stakeholders to ensure the segregation of waste during the entire SWM chain.

On the second day, the technical session on 'Role of ULBs in Social Development During Pandemic and Decentralized Strategies for Sustainable Health Infrastructure' was delivered by Dr. Rujuta Hadaye, Professor, Preventive & Social Medicine, KEM Hospital, Mumbai. She explained the common symptoms of COVID-19 like cough, cold, fever, difficulty in the breathing and its pattern of progression, which are considered a serious public health concern. She portrayed the number of COVID-19 cases across the country to understand the severity of the disease, its route of infection, mode of transfer.



Dr. Rujuta Hadaye, Professor, Preventive & Social Medicine, KEM Hospital, Mumbai addressing the participants.

She further explained the norms for physical distancing, hand hygiene, consistent use of masks and PPE, safe waste management, and surface cleanliness to prevent the infection. The infection can be controlled by educating the public at large about preventive measures, immediate isolation of the patients, early diagnosis, and treatment. She elaborated upon the role of ULBs and the Government of Maharashtra in tackling during and post-pandemic situations. ULBs have played a vital role in controlling the

disease by developing and providing infrastructure facilities to COVID patients. ULB officials made a provision of quarantine centers, provided food and sanitation facilities through linkages with other stakeholders. ULBs also encouraged Self Help Groups (SHGs) to provide masks, PPE kits to front line workers and other medical staff. She concluded that ULBs had effectively implemented livelihood generation activities during the pandemic.



Dr. Kishor Kadam, Head of the Department of Economics, SNDT College, Mumbai addressing the participants.

The next technical session on 'Financial Reforms for ULBs to Provide Sustainable Solutions to the Pandemic' was delivered by Dr. Kishor Kadam, Head of the Department of Economics, SNDT College, Mumbai. Beginning his speech he described the status of ULBs by explaining that, ULBs are broadly concerned with public health, welfare, regulatory functions, public safety, public infrastructure functions, and development activities. He then explained that the main sources of revenue of ULBs are collection from taxes and non-tax sources under the Municipal Act, 1956, deviation of shared taxes and duties as recommended by the State Finance Commission (SFC). In addition to this, grants are received from the Government of India under centrally sponsored schemes. He added that some of these reforms were done with limited success under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005-2013. Further, these reforms were carried forward in the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) of 2015-2022. He then explained the reasons for the changes in

the financial condition of ULBs such as interruption of public investment in basic services, absence of ULBs own revenue book, limited availability of state and central schemes, steps for state and central tax reforms, etc. He then emphasized ULBs and COVID -19 Pandemic. He concluded by explaining the changes needed in the financial status of ULBs while tackling pandemic challenges and the need for revised financial reforms at the ULB level.

ULB Presentation

After the technical sessions, the ULB presentation was done to present an example of good practice to understand the efforts taken in tackling pandemic at the ULB level in the city of Jodhpur. This presentation was delivered by Ms. Neha Singh, Research Officer, SWM & SBM, Jodhpur Municipal Corporation (JMC), Rajasthan. She explained the efforts taken by JMC in SWM during the pandemic. She said that till last year the door to door waste collection mechanism was not started in the city. This year, this mechanism was implemented and is in operation in all the 65 municipal wards of Jodhpur city.

Contact tracing cell

- Jodhpur Nagar Nigam has started mapping the people with the record of travel history from the Corona hit countries in participation with Police department, with the help of IRCTC, Airport authority of India, bus travelers, hoteliers etc. Nigam is generating data of those travelers who have come to Jodhpur from Delhi/Maharashtra and other metro cities.
- A team of 30 staff works in the cell and have traced and screened more than 1 Lakh suspected cases.

Surveillance cell

- Based on findings of the contact tracing, the NNJ adopts the following steps as part of surveillance.

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graph TD
    A[Check of all High-risk contacts e.g. family] --> B[Check symptoms]
    B --> C[If all symptoms such as fever, Cough, Cold]
    C --> D[Stomping & Home placed]
    C --> E[No symptoms]
    D --> F[Shift to Quarantine Centre]
    F --> G[14 days]
    G --> H[Positive]
    G --> I[Negative]
    H --> J[Shift to Hospital]
    E --> K[Home Isolation for 15 days]
    K --> L[All Home Isolation cases are again checked by Nigam team after every 15 days]
  
```

Ms. Neha Singh, Research Officer, SWM & SBM, JMC, Rajasthan addressing the participants.

She further explained that JMC has focused on IEC activities and behavior change awareness programs including a range of activities like wall paintings on the importance of segregation, municipal ward level Rangoli competition on SS 2020, beautification of old slums, banners and hoarding

on cleanliness, plastic ban, waste segregation, distribution of blue and green dustbins use of dustbins, rallies, campaigns, etc. on various parameters of Swachh Survekshan (SS) - 2020. These activities helped JMC to score better rank in SS 2020. She then stated that JMC had allotted separate vehicles for the collection of C&D waste, installed separate dustbins on all D2D vehicles for the collection of domestic hazardous waste, installation of smart dustbins, and litter bins in all market areas. Besides these activities, strict enforcement on the use of plastic bags was done and biodegradable plastic bags were distributed to vendors. She concluded by mentioning that, JMC had concentrated on documenting their efforts in waste management as a case study.

After the ULB presentation, feedback on the online training programme was taken by Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai.

RCUES, Mumbai
enabling better cities...

**Web-Based Training Programme on
Role of ULBs in Tackling Challenges:
During and Post Pandemic**
28th & 29th October, 2020

**Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies,
All India Institute of Local Self-Government, Mumbai**
Supported by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

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

Summing-up

At the end, Ms. Maleka Ansari Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai proposed a vote of thanks to the distinguished speakers and the participants and concluded the training programme.

Webinar on 'Enhancing the Role of Multi-Stakeholder Collaborations for COVID-19 Mitigation'

14th October, 2020

Background

Cities today are more interconnected than ever. The way cities share ideas, information and knowledge is truly boundless and thus, in this sense, solutions to respond properly to COVID-19 consequences should not be the work of governments alone: they require a multi-stakeholder response. For many, such multi-stakeholder collaboration is not only a crucial mechanism to tackle the urban challenges of COVID-19 but will also be essential to build back and recover more sustainable, resilient and inclusive societies.

Experiencing a second wave of coronavirus (COVID-19 now), with a worrying increase and spread of new infections as well as associated mortality in certain territories, it seems obvious unilateralism, whether as cities or as sectors, cannot provide a valid response to our global challenges. We can't solve this on our own. The pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities of our societies, posing unprecedented challenges to everyone, in particular to those that are more vulnerable which are at even greater risk and, regrettably, are left even further behind. Thus, in all senses, the pandemic has underscored the importance of enhancing global collaboration and effective partnerships among all sectors and stakeholders, and many leaders across the public, private, and civil sectors have started thinking about how they can take action together.

All India Institute of Local Self Government, UNOPS - Cities Alliance and UCLG ASPAC collaborated to create an interactive platform for cities in the global south for knowledge exchange on city management issues. In this perspective, the first webinar in the series focused on **'Enhancing the Role of Multi-Stakeholder Collaborations for COVID-19 Mitigation'** was conducted on 14th October, 2020.

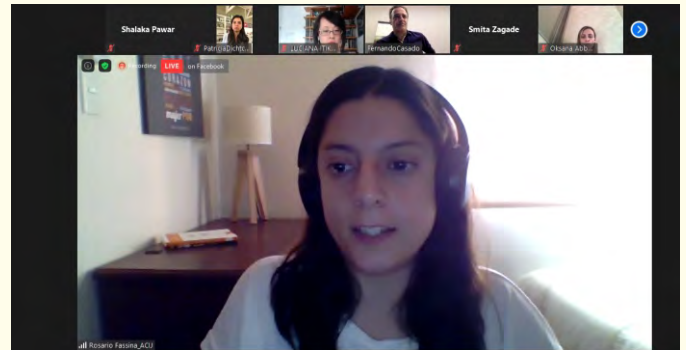
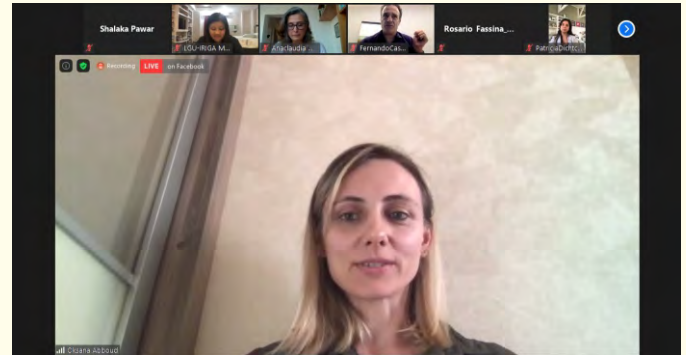
Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Sr. Executive Director, AILSG Mumbai delivered the introductory address. She emphasized the need to address the challenges of the pandemic by building accountability across sectors that impact, encouraging broader participation in the policy process, and strengthening collaborations and partnerships to fight the pandemic.

Ms. Renu Khosla, Director, Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE), delivered the keynote address in which she stressed that COVID-19 is not just a health crisis but is disrupting every aspect of life, from education to livelihoods. She noted that it is imperative to be socially inclusive and use multi-stakeholder partnerships in resilience-building, to transcend sectoral boundaries in tackling COVID-19.

Cities like Sao Paulo (Brazil), Pimpri Chinchwad (India) and Iriga City (Philippines) shared their experience of forging partnerships among the city administration, private organization and civil society to implement an inclusive collaborative effort to tackle the pandemic. This unprecedented challenge demanded the organizational and sectoral boundaries to be overcome with support from the civil society to bridge the gaps. It was also important to acknowledge the differential impact of the pandemic on the society and help the vulnerable mitigate the risks. Civil Society organizations like WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing), StreetNet International and Asociación Civil por la Igualdad de la Justicia (ACIJ) shared their critical roles – from spreading awareness about the disease and its precautions, informing citizens about their rights and entitlements – and improving service delivery and development outcomes. During the pandemic, bottom-up accountability approaches were essential in ensuring that the pandemic responses initiatives reached the intended beneficiary groups.

Ms. Anaclaudia Marinheiro Centeno Roszbach, Cities Alliance concluded the Webinar with key takeaways from different municipalities from Latin America and Asia adopting new or scaling the existing multi-sector, multi-stakeholder collaborations to improve the lives of vulnerable communities, specifically frontline workers and families from the informal sector, to achieve more resilient and sustainable societies.

Glimpses of the Webinar



Stakeholders' Consultation

‘Community Sanitation Systems in Mumbai’

28th October, 2020

Background

Mumbai is largely dependent on community sanitation systems in slums / informal settlements and has been facing immense challenges in delivering community sanitation services. Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) of All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG), Mumbai has been working to prepare a recommendation note for a city level community sanitation policy for Mumbai, in partnership with United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Mumbai. The process of development of this note involves assessment of existing challenges, practices and opportunities in the city, review of sanitation systems and protocols of Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and consultations with relevant stakeholders and experts. Under this activity, a virtual stakeholders' consultation was conducted on 28th October, 2020 with the relevant authorities, sector experts, researchers, NGOs and other associated organisations/ individuals to discuss and disseminate this work.

The consultation witnessed more than 30 participants from senior officials of MCGM to renowned organizations and sector experts working in Mumbai / sanitation sector like Sulabh International, Observer Research Foundation, PRAJA Foundation, SPARC, World Vision India, Triratna Prerna Mandal, Citizens Association for Child Rights, YUVA India and Save the Children.

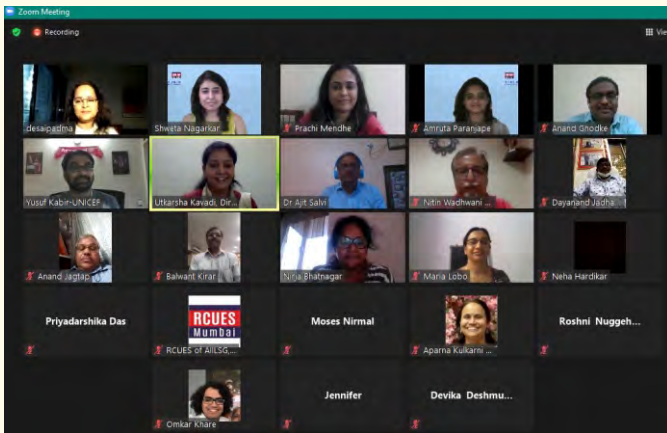
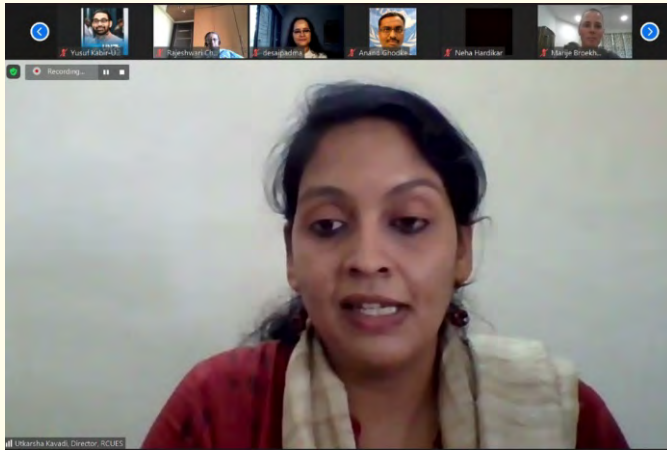
The consultation started with introduction and context setting by Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Sr. Executive Director, AIILSG, Mumbai. This was followed by opening remarks by Ms. Rajeshwari Chandrasekar, Chief Field Office, UNICEF Maharashtra and Ms. Marije Broekhuijsen, WASH Specialist, UNICEF who talked about work undertaken by UNICEF in urban India and the need to undertake this activity given

the backdrop of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in India largely affecting metro cities given their high population and densities.

After this, a presentation on the findings of the ongoing work was given by the AIILSG team. This included existing systems of community sanitation in Mumbai and selected cities in India – Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru and Kolkata, along with inferences and recommendations for a note on community sanitation policy for MCGM. Mr. Santosh Mujumdar, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Sewerage Projects, MCGM and Dr. Ajit Salvi, Executive Engineer, Sewerage Operations, MCGM briefed the participants on the status of sewerage management and upcoming works to be undertaken in the city. This was followed by a rich interactive session on the findings of the work and way forward with all the stakeholders.

After the interaction and QA session, the closing remarks were delivered by Dr. Padma Desai, Consultant to AIILSG Mumbai, and Mr. Yusuf Kabir and Mr. Anand Ghodke from UNICEF, who acknowledged the participants for attending the session and for the valuable insights and conversation which will help enrich the recommendation note on community sanitation policy for MCGM.

Glimpses of the Consultation



Appreciation & Feedback

From: Ajit Salvi <ajitsalvi66@gmail.com>
To: rcues training <rcuestraining@aailsg.org>

Date: Nov 6, 2020, 8.35 PM

Subject: Regional Specialized Web-Based Training Programme on 'Role of ULBs in Tackling Challenges: During and Post Pandemic' on 28th & 29th October, 2020.

To,
Utkarsha Kavadi,
Director,
RCUES, Mumbai.

Dear mam,

At the outset I would like to thank RCUES for organising a Web-Based Training programme on 'Role of ULBs in Tackling Challenges: During and Post Pandemic' on 28th & 29th October, 2020. This programme is very much useful to officers working in ULBs particularly in COVID situations. Guidelines given to tackle challenges during & post pandemic will help them a lot. I was one of the Resource Person for this programme. I found that Team of RCUES is now very much expert in handling Web Based Training programmes. They have acquired necessary skills in a short period of time under your able leadership. I congratulate the entire RCUES team for successfully organising the web based training programme & further recommend that such type of programmes shall be organised regularly which will help officers of ULBs to deliver their role effectively.

Regards,
Ajit Salvi,
Executive Engineer,
MCGM

To,
Director,
RCUES of AAILSG,
Mumbai.

I would like to thanks to the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCEUS) of All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AAILSG), Mumbai for inviting me as a speaker in the national level Web-based training program on "Role of ULBs Tracking Challenges: During and Post Pandemic," on 28th and 29th October 2020 and allow me to express my views on Financial Reforms for ULBs to Provide Sustainable Solutions to Pandemic.

I appreciate to you all for this useful training program and addressed all the relevant issues of ULBs related to COVID-19 pandemic crisis and participants will be benefited in their work at city level during and post relief of COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

Thanking you



Dr. Kishor P. Kadam,

Head,

Department of Economics,

SNDT college of Arts and

SCB College of Commerce and

Science for Women,

Churchgate, Mumbai-20

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Director-General,
All India Institute of
Local Self-Government,
Mumbai.

Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi

Member-Secretary

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

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

M. N. Roy Human Development Campus, Plot No.6, 'F' Block,
Opp. Govt. Colony Bldg. No. 326, Near Uttar Bhartiya Sangh,
Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400051.

Tel. No. : 8657622550 / 51 / 52 / 54

Email.: dir.rcues@aillsg.org ; rcuestraining@aillsg.org

Website: www.aillsg.org/rcues