

Vol - 15 No. 7 July, 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

The Content

Section 01 : Regional Specialised Web-Based Training Programme on 'Health & Safety of Front Line Workers / Sanitation Workers During & Post COVID-19' on 17th & 18th July, 2020.

Section 02 : Regional Specialised Web-Based Training Programme on 'NULM – During & Post Pandemic Approach' on 22nd & 23rd July, 2020.

Section 03 : Regional Specialised Web-Based Training Programme on 'COVID-19 & Vulnerable Urban Communities' on 28th & 29th July, 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 'Health & Safety of Front Line Workers / Sanitation Workers During & Post COVID-19'

17th - 18th July, 2020

The key highlight of this web-based training programme was the question and answer session conducted after the technical sessions. In this participatory session, the trainers addressed the queries raised by the participants.

Background

The outburst of Coronavirus has put the world in a public health crisis. Health and safety is now one of the top priorities for all the nations. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the escalation of cases have put the world in multi-sectoral crisis. The provision of safe water supply, sanitation and waste management services is essential to protect human health during all infectious disease outbreaks, including the Coronavirus outbreak. Improvement in knowledge of such stakeholders will assist them in taking appropriate decisions in effectively addressing the immediate challenge. Once this is done, these officials can further disseminate this information to their Front Line Workers (FLWs).

Considering this background, Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) of All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai had organised a Regional Specialised Web-Based Training Programme on 'Health and Safety of Front Line Workers / Sanitation Workers During & Post COVID-19' from 17th & 18th July, 2020. This training programme was supported by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India (GoI).

Key Objective

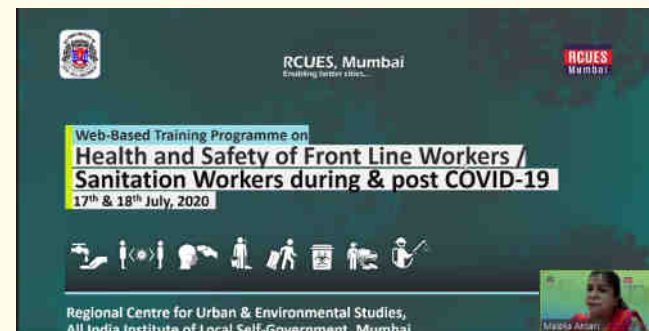
The key objective of the training programme was to understand and address the challenges for health and safety

of FLWs / sanitation workers and service providers engaged in sanitation at city level.

Participation

153 participants comprising Chief Officers, Head of Departments (Sanitation), Junior Engineers, City Coordinators, Sanitary Inspectors and Multipurpose Health Workers of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Assam and Tripura attended this web-based training programme.

Introduction



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

Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai welcomed the trainers and the participants and briefed them about the objective of the web-based training programme. She requested Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Director, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai to address the participants. Ms. Kavadi gave a brief background of the institute and noted that RCUES, Mumbai is supported by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India (GoI). She also noted that this web-based training programme was essentially being conducted to impart latest knowledge and practical on-ground solutions to tackling COVID-19. She further said that it is crucial to understand challenges of FLWs and service providers engaged in sanitation and waste management at slums, densely populated areas and containment zones. She highlighted that this training is for concerned municipal officials of ULBs involved in sanitation and waste management of COVID-19, who can further disseminate the information to their FLWs. She concluded her address by encouraging the participants to be interactive through this online platform.

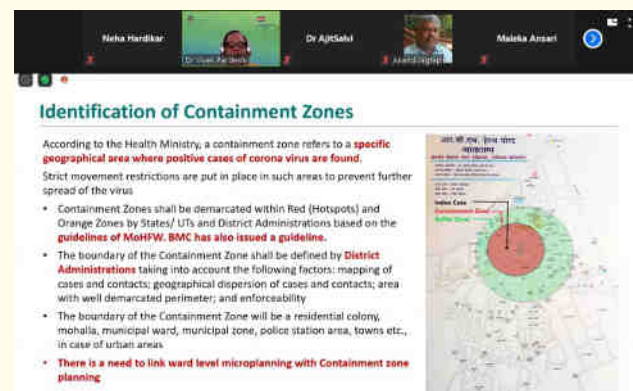


Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Director, RCUES of AIILSG, Mumbai addressing the participants.

Technical Sessions

The technical session on 'Public Health Aspects of COVID-19 & Emergency Preparedness and Response' was delivered by Dr. Vivek Pardeshi, Surveillance Medical Officer, National Polio Surveillance Project (NPSP), World Health Organisation (WHO), Mumbai. Dr. Pardeshi explained the common symptoms of COVID-19 pandemic and its pattern of progression. He stated that it is crucial to understand the

modes of transmission of the virus to understand the spreading of it. He continued elaborating on transmission of virus by stating that the MoHUA, GoI has published infographics which depict the nine common means of spread of the virus. He then explained the measures to be taken to reduce transmission of COVID-19. The measures are: to keep physical distancing, quarantine for 14 days, to seek immediate health care, to avoid going to public areas and to wear masks when they are around other people. He further explained that it is essential to follow hygiene practices like wearing a mask, hand washing, and other measures prescribed as precautions against COVID-19.



Dr. Vivek Pardeshi, Surveillance Medical Officer, NPSP, WHO, Mumbai addressing the participants.

He also stated that hand and respiratory hygiene measures that should be followed, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), GoI has published guidelines for hygiene measures to be undertaken to contain further spreading of the virus. He noted that the MoHFW, GoI's guidelines illustrates DO's and DON'T's for appropriate respiratory hygiene, appropriate use of mask and hand hygiene which are crucial to contain spreading of the virus. He emphasized that FLWs have to take additional precautions after reaching home. Since these FLWs are at high risk as working directly with COVID patients, these measures to be strictly followed to safeguard themselves and their families. He also explained the stigma attached to this earlier unknown pandemic situation. FLWs can play a significant role by helping them understand the severity of the virus. He concluded by mentioning the key agencies are working together at global, national and state/local levels for prevention and control of this pandemic.

The next session on 'Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – Precautions and Preventive Measures' was delivered by Dr. Ajit Salvi, Executive Engineer, Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project (MSDP), Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM), Mumbai. Initially, Dr. Salvi discussed on cleanliness of surfaces and precautions to be taken in community sanitation. While elaborating on precautionary measures at community level, he mentioned the precautions and interventions by community members as well as caretakers 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 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 disease.



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

He further explained community toilets may lead to spread of the disease due to lack of hygiene and poor maintenance. Dr. Salvi again emphasized that the caretakers of community toilets should ensure that soaps or hand sanitizers are available at the toilet premises and encourage its usage to the toilet users. Caretakers should also clean frequently with disinfectant. While doing all this caretakers must

strictly adhere to the use of safety gears. He then mentioned 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 continued saying that ULBs are advised to put Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to ensure 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 described WHO 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 corona viruses. He continued saying 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 shared some practices followed by ULBs to avoid transmission of virus in dense communities in the urban areas, which may be replicated suitably. He concluded by explaining about the safety gears and equipment to be used by sanitation workers while working on field.

The next session on 'Health and Sanitation Measures at Community Level - Experience Sharing of Dharavi, Mumbai' was delivered by Mr. Anand Jagtap, former Officer of Special Duty (OSD), MCGM and Sanitation Expert in UNICEF Project, Mumbai. He explained the condition of the slums in Mumbai, the Slum Sanitation Programme (SSP) and the sanitation challenges faced by Mumbai slum residents in the current pandemic crisis. He explained the most important challenges in slums during the COVID-19 epidemic have been that of maintaining social distancing, keeping the toilets clean and ensuring that users practice hand and personal hygiene in places where access to water and toilet facilities are limited. He further described that MCGM has installed incinerators and sanitary pad vending machines in the toilet blocks to address the menstrual hygiene needs of women and girls. Dharavi being one of the

highly dense slum, with support from Hindustan Unilever, has installed community laundry machines in some of the toilet blocks and the wastewater from the laundry can now be used to flush toilets and initiated 'Flush the virus' drive in Dharavi slum with support from UNICEF, Maharashtra.



Mr. Anand Jagtap, former Officer of Special Duty (OSD), MCGM & Sanitation Expert in UNICEF Project, Mumbai addressing the participants.

He also described the awareness campaign to be initiated in communities to tackle pandemic challenges with support from UNICEF, Maharashtra. He also added that UNICEF intends to provide technical support to develop Terms of Reference (ToR) and SOPs to be referred as a part in health and hygiene education awareness, sensitivity workshops to generate awareness of measures to be taken during the pandemic situation. He concluded by mentioning the urgent need to focus on awareness and educational activities in slums that needs to be increased to encourage community participation in tackling the post pandemic challenges.

On the second day, the session on 'Biomedical Waste Management (BMW)' was delivered by Mr. Pundalik Awate,

former Chief Engineer (SWM Projects), MCGM, Mumbai. He explained the types of waste generated and collected from the hospitals, health care centers, quarantined households, proper procedure to handle each category of waste and type of disposal based on BMW Rules, 2016 and guidelines issued by MoHUA, MoHFW, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Central Pollution Control Board, (CPCB) and Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB). He further explained the rules and responsibilities of authorities managing COVID-19 facilities in dealing with waste generated, safety precautions and standard operating procedures that are to be followed by healthcare workers, categories of waste generated from different facilities and their disposal methods.



Mr. Pundalik Awate, former Chief Engineer (SWM Projects), MCGM, Mumbai addressing the participants.

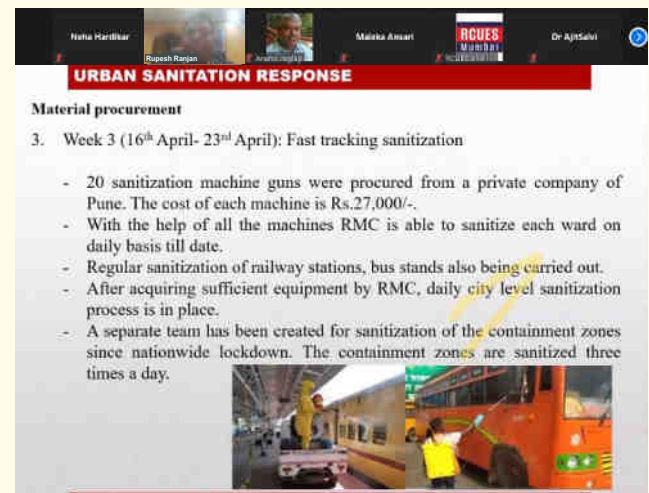
He further explained that COVID-19 waste has to be handled as per provisions of BMW Rules, 2016, amended and as per specific guidelines of CPCB. It is crucial that the rules are followed to the vital to avoid health hazards caused due to exposure to the waste. He added, ULBs have to ensure a facility is provided for treatment and disposal of BMW. While elaborating on SOPs for BMW management, he stated that for effective and safe handling of waste, handler must ensure use of recommended Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and follow the hand hygiene protocol. He continued

explaining that in addition to the use of PPE, it is essential to ensure disinfection and safe handling of all items to be used in the diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19 patients. Spills of chemicals and body fluids need to be managed following protocol. He then explained biomedical waste is to be segregated in four colour coded bags / containers as per the BMW Rules, 2016. Waste generated needs to be segregated, collected, transported and disposed as per the categories. Biomedical waste i.e. masks and hand gloves from these areas (both patients/non patients) must be collected in yellow bag as BMW and should be handed over to authorized BMW common treatment facility (CTF) collection vehicle. Records of the same should be maintained. Biomedical waste from a COVID-19 ward must be collected and treated following BMW norms and should be disposed through BMW CTF operators only. He concluded the session by saying COVID-19 waste generation and disposal must be reported on daily basis by all stakeholders, hospitals, ULBs, BMW CTFs and State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). CPCB has developed a mobile application for the same to upload the data on daily basis.

The last session was conducted to understand the efforts taken by the ULBs to tackle the pandemic. Representatives of Ranchi Municipal Corporation, Jharkhand and Navsari Municipality, Gujarat presented their city level efforts to tackle the unknown situation in cities.

The first ULB presentation on 'Initiatives towards Tackling COVID-19 at Ranchi, Jharkhand' was delivered by Mr. Rupesh Ranjan, City Manager, Health & Sanitation Department, Ranchi Municipal Corporation (RMC), Jharkhand. Initially, Mr. Ranjan gave an overview of Ranchi city and intermittent actions taken to tackle pandemic of COVID-19. He then continued stating that, as soon as the nationwide lockdown was declared and COVID-19 cases started rising, RMC started taking preventive measures of screening and sanitizing the entry- exit points of the city. Concurrently, RMC district has prepared a district level guideline on 'COVID-19 – Preparedness and Control', which was issued on 20th March, 2020 before recording a single case of COVID-19 in Ranchi district. This district level

rapid action helped in controlling further spread of virus. The initiatives undertaken to tackle the COVID-19 in Ranchi district were set up of control room, formation of control room, helpline, preparation of sanitation plan for hotspot areas, vehicle procurement plan, sanitary workforce deployment plan, encouraging stakeholders to provide health kits and food packages to migrants. He then mentioned the required periodic interventions undertaken by RMC to overcome the challenges and formulate new strategies for controlling the spread of COVID-19 in the most vulnerable areas where new COVID-19 cases were being detected. These strategic interventions comprised sealing 3 km area around the infected person's location and declaring it a containment zone after receiving the information on new cases from the health department of RMC, strict lockdown was imposed in the area, and door to door screening, sanitization practiced three times a day in the identified containment areas.



Material procurement

3. Week 3 (16th April- 23rd April): Fast tracking sanitization

- 20 sanitization machine guns were procured from a private company of Pune. The cost of each machine is Rs.27,000/-.
- With the help of all the machines RMC is able to sanitize each ward on daily basis till date.
- Regular sanitization of railway stations, bus stands also being carried out.
- After acquiring sufficient equipment by RMC, daily city level sanitization process is in place.
- A separate team has been created for sanitization of the containment zones since nationwide lockdown. The containment zones are sanitized three times a day.

Mr. Rupesh Ranjan, City Manager, Health & Sanitation Department, Ranchi Municipal Corporation, Jharkhand addressing the participants.

He also discussed cognizance strategies taken by RMC by conducting training for municipal officials of Health and Sanitation Department from Ranchi district to acquire a knowledge on SOPs, appropriate use of safety gears, DO's

and DON'Ts, measures to be taken at ULB level. These training were supported by WHO. He also talked about the significant role of elected representatives played while tackling during and post pandemic challenges in Ranchi district. Elected representatives have actively participated in carrying out door to door awareness in their respective municipal wards and educated the citizens about WASH safety guidelines and precautionary measures for COVID-19, importance of segregating waste especially masks and gloves, for health and hygiene. Hon'ble Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Ranchi released Rs.1 crore each from the RMC's Citizen Welfare Fund for escalating the battle against COVID-19. Besides, these district / ULB level efforts in tackling pandemic challenges, several private organizations took initiatives to tackle these crises through CSR funds.

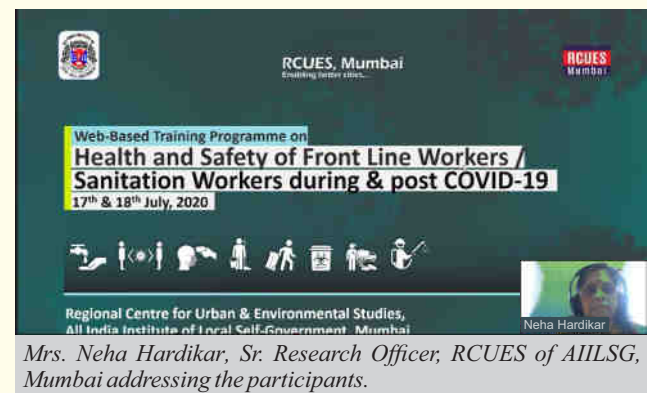


Mr. Rajubhai Gupta, Executive Engineer, Health & SWM Department, Navsari Municipality, Gujarat addressing the participants.

The second ULB presentation on 'Initiatives towards Tackling COVID-19 at Navsari, Gujarat' was delivered by Mr. Rajubhai Gupta, Executive Engineer, Health & SWM Department, Navsari Municipality, Gujarat. The first step taken by Navsari Municipality was an IEC campaign to generate awareness of symptoms of COVID-19 and measures to be taken at city level in tackling pandemic

challenges. The prominence was given to the safety of the FLWs and sanitation workers. Sanitation workers played a vital role in disinfecting public spaces, government offices and residential building premises at Navsari city. City administrators ensured good quality and adequate quantity of full PPE kit to be provided to both contractual and permanent sanitation workers including women sanitation workers. Sanitation workers and other stakeholders created awareness among people by door to door Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, explaining about DO's and DON'T's to control further spread of virus. Citizen participation and integrated efforts were the foremost attributes to tackle pandemic challenges in Navsari city.

In the question and answer session, Ms. Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai encouraged the participants to communicate with the trainers. The respective trainers addressed the queries raised by the participants through raised hand option or through chat box. After this session, feedback questions were launched, where participants recorded their answers. The feedback questions comprised of content of the sessions, its duration, recommendations to these programmes, etc.



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

Summing-up

The feedback was followed by the conclusion of the training programme. Ms. Maleka Ansari Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai, concluded the training programme by giving a vote of thanks to the trainers and the participants.

Regional Specialized Web-Based Training Programme on 'NULM - During & Post Pandemic Approach'

22nd - 23rd July, 2020

The key highlight of this web-based training programme was the participants learnt about the manifold livelihood opportunities developed successfully through several projects. Furthermore, information was shared about newly launched scheme PM SVANidhi by MoHUA, GoI for street vendors.

Background

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), now Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, (MoHUA), Government of India (GoI). The mission is focused on organizing urban poor in strong grassroots level institutions, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment. The Mission also aimed at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. The COVID-19 outbreak affected all the segments of the population and has been particularly detrimental to members of social groups in the most vulnerable situations. It continues to affect vulnerable communities including street vendors, homeless population. During post pandemic scenario, it is imperative to take a more holistic approach to build long-term livelihood sustainability of the urban poor, integrating objectives of employment generation and skill building along with hygiene and sanitation.

Considering this, 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 'NULM - During & Post Pandemic Approach' on 22 & 23 July, 2020 between 11.30 to 13.00 hrs. This training programme was supported by the MoHUA, GoI.

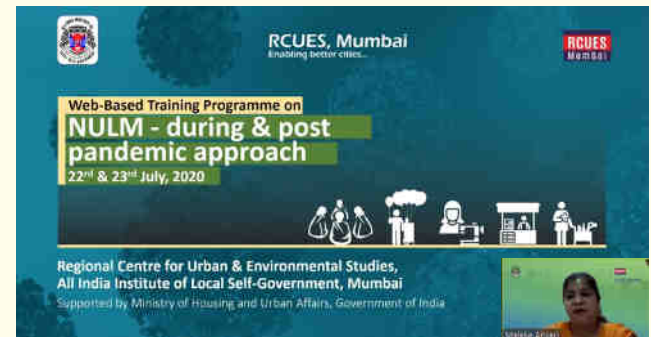
Key Objective

The key objective of the training programme was to discuss the impact of COVID-19 on NULM beneficiaries and approach of the mission for tackling the same.

Participation

155 participants comprising Chief Officers, Water Supply Engineers, District Managers, Executive Officers, Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SMID) Technical Experts, City Mission Managers, Assistant Project Officers, Community Organizers, NGO representatives from Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Assam attended this online training programme.

Introduction



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

Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai started the web-based training programme by welcoming the trainers and the participants. She discussed the objective of this training programme and introduced Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Director, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai to address the participants.

Ms. Kavadi welcomed the trainers and the participants. She briefly explained the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis and its impact on NULM beneficiaries in terms of loss of livelihood, inadequate health facilities, inadequate basic amenities etc. RCUES, Mumbai has created a platform to acquire knowledge on how to tackle during and post pandemic challenges in cities. This training was for concerned municipal officials of urban local bodies (ULBs) involved in facilitating NULM beneficiaries to confront this unprecedented crisis, who can further disseminate the knowledge to NULM beneficiaries. She concluded by encouraging the participants to make the utmost use of this online platform to gain thorough knowledge from the expert trainers.

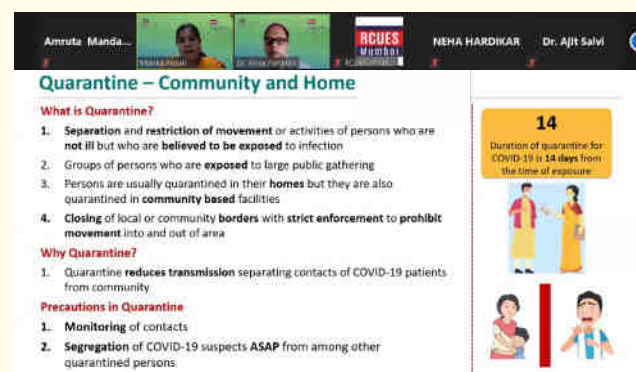


Ms. Utkarsha Kavadi, Director, RCUES of AIILSG, Mumbai addressing the participants.

Technical Sessions

The technical session on 'Public Health Aspects of COVID-19 with respect to NULM Functionaries and Beneficiaries' was delivered by Dr. Vivek Pardeshi, Surveillance Medical Officer, National Polio Surveillance Project (NPSP), World Health Organization (WHO), Mumbai. Dr. Pardeshi explained the common symptoms of COVID-19 pandemic and its pattern of progression. He stated that it is crucial to understand the modes of transmission of the virus to control the spread. He continued elaborating on transmission of virus

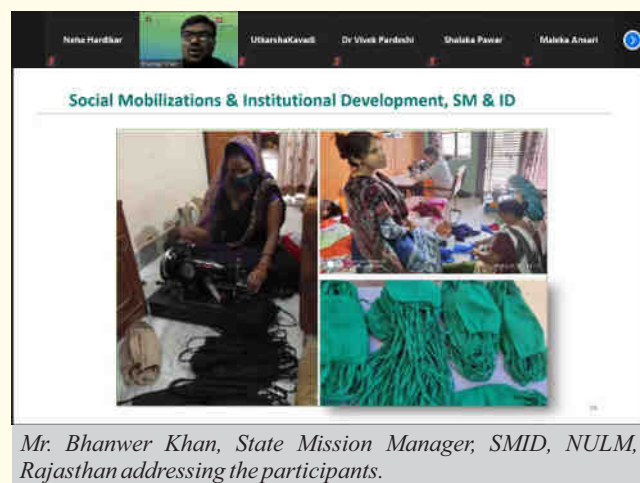
by stating that, the MoHUA, GoI has published infographics which depict the nine common means of spread of the virus. He then explained the measures to be taken to reduce transmission of COVID-19. The measures are: to keep physical distancing, quarantine for 14 days, to seek immediate health care, avoid going to public areas and to wear masks when they are around other people. He further explained that it is essential to follow hygiene practices like wearing a mask, hand washing, and other measures prescribed as precautions against COVID-19. He also stated that, hand and respiratory hygiene measures that should be followed, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), GoI has published guidelines for hygiene measures to be undertaken to contain further spreading of the virus. He noted that MoHFW, GoI's guidelines illustrates DO's and DON'T's for appropriate respiratory hygiene, appropriate use of mask and hand hygiene, which are crucial to contain spreading of the virus. He further discussed the challenges faced by urban poor who reside in slums. Due to dense population, it is difficult to maintain the social distancing, difficulty in making home quarantine due to lack of space keeping distance. Majority of the NULM beneficiaries were migrated for their livelihoods. As the impact of COVID-19 occurred, most of the NULM beneficiaries lost their current livelihoods resulted in facing a lot of challenges to be tackled. Largely, this vulnerable population did not receive immediate health and basic facilities like food and potable water, sanitation facilities etc. He concluded by mentioning that the state governments needs to cater to these facilities during the pandemic.



Dr. Vivek Pardeshi, Surveillance Medical Officer, NPSP, WHO, Mumbai addressing the participants.

The next session on 'Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities for SHGs and other NULM Beneficiaries' was delivered by

Mr. Bhanwer Khan, State Mission Manager, SMID, NULM, Rajasthan. He discussed crisis situation during lockdown across Rajasthan state and how urban poor lost their livelihoods and became more vulnerable. He further said, Self Help Groups (SHGs) of vulnerable women were formed under Social Mobilizations & Institutional Development (SM & ID) component of NULM mission. During this pandemic, mission officials with the help of City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) trained these women to stitch masks to generate livelihoods. These masks were purchased in bulk by Rajasthan Municipal Corporation (RMC) and distributed free of cost to street vendors, sanitation workers, SWM workers etc. Moreover, SHGs were encouraged groceries and other food items to be delivered at door to door basis. This activity also generated livelihood to urban vulnerable. His focused on generating livelihood through SHGs across Rajasthan state.



Mr. Bhanwer Khan, State Mission Manager, SMID, NULM, Rajasthan addressing the participants.

The session on 'Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities for SHGs and other NULM Beneficiaries' was delivered by Mr. Nitin Pareek, State Mission Manager (Financial Inclusion & Micro Enterprises), NULM, Government of Rajasthan. While discussing on NULM components, focused on Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), he showed pictures of shelter homes running with essential facilities across Rajasthan state. The monitoring of these shelter homes was being done under State Mission Management Unit (SMMU). He then said, NULM beneficiaries can avail the subsidized loan maximum of Rs. 2 lakh at 7% interest to set up the micro enterprises under Self Employment Programme (SEP) of NULM. In this, the interest subsidy claims are done

through PAISA portal. He concluded by explaining the process of availing subsidized loan to NULM beneficiaries.



Mr. Nitin Pareek, State Mission Manager (Financial Inclusion & Micro Enterprises), NULM, Government of Rajasthan addressing the participants.

The next session on 'Enhancing Sanitation and Waste Management Based on Livelihood Opportunities' was delivered by Dr. Ajit Salvi, Executive Engineer, Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project (MSDP), Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM), Mumbai. Initially, Dr. Salvi discussed on cleanliness of surfaces and precautions to be taken in community sanitation. While elaborating on precautionary measures at community level, he mentioned the precautions and interventions by community members as well as caretakers 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 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 disease. He further explained community toilets may lead to 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 usage to the toilet users. Caretakers should also clean frequently with disinfectant. While doing all this, caretakers must strictly adhere to the use of safety gears. He then mentioned 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 continued saying that, ULBs are advised to put in place Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure 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 described WHO 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 corona viruses. He continued saying 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 shared some practices followed by ULBs to avoid transmission of virus in dense communities in the urban areas, which may be replicated suitably.

Cleanliness of surfaces and community sanitation points

For CARETAKERS of community toilets

Use leak proof and easily removable bags in waste bins. Monitor waste bins and do not let them get more than three quarters full.

Empty waste bins daily. The collected bins must be closed tightly and disposed as per ULB.

After this, wash the gloves you were using disinfectant. Wash your hands with water and soap up to your elbows.

Source: Indian Institute of Human Settlements, Publications released by MoHUA, 2020, SDMP Portal - Response to COVID-19

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

At the end, he talked on livelihood opportunities can be deployed to NULM beneficiaries related to sanitation and waste management during pandemic of COVID-19 as ULBs needs additional unskilled, semi-skilled resources. ULBs can be encouraged SHGs in making masks, face shield by providing raw material to them to get them livelihood opportunities. Moreover, operation and maintenance of public toilets, community toilets, composting plants, dry waste collection centres can be done through unskilled NULM beneficiaries to cater livelihood opportunities to them.

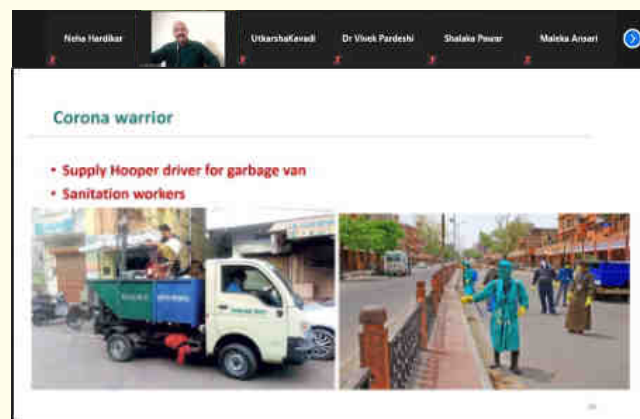
The next session on 'Post Pandemic Approach of NULM - Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities for SHGs and Other NULM Beneficiaries' was delivered by Dr. Gayatri Jariwala, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC), Gujarat. She discussed on SMC's efforts in creating new livelihood opportunities in the city. During lockdown, SMC encouraged SHGs formed under NULM to make masks after providing raw material by other stakeholders. SHGs made 4 lakh masks which were distributed in the local hospitals through SMC. Afterwards, Area Level Federation (ALF) took a lead and used their revolving fund amount to purchase the material. SMC ensured hygiene standard during production of mask through training of SHGs and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures such as compulsory gloves, use of sanitizer and social distancing. SMC also involved SHGs in roti making project with the help of NGOs during lockdown. SHG women were involved in making rotis and packaging them. Around 100 SHGs of Surat city were involved in roti making project to procure new livelihoods opportunity. She then said the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns have adversely impacted the livelihoods of street vendors. The MoHUA, GoI has launched PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi called PM SVANidhi. Under this scheme, Rs. 10000 credit was given as a working capital to street vendors to restart their livelihoods. She further added, SHGs were involved in quick survey to identify street vendors in various parts of Surat. SHGs were also involved in rakhi making and Ganpati idol making projects. She concluded by mentioning SMC has implemented several projects through SHGs and NGOs that developed new sources of livelihood to NULM beneficiaries during pandemic situation.

Cotton Mask Making

- As masks become a reality of the post-Covid-19 world, cotton masks are fast gaining provenance
- It become more famous because it can be made at home from scrap fabric, and can be reused multiple times
- A cotton mask is primarily useful for those not infected with coronavirus.
- Cotton masks are suitable to be wear over longer periods of time.
- During Covid means of livelihood of women of SHGs was affected
- SMC Engaged the SHGs to make homiemade Cotton

Dr. Gayatri Jariwala, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, SMC, Gujarat addressing the participants.

The next session on 'Good Practices under NULM Mission – New Livelihood Opportunities During & Post Pandemic' was delivered by Mr. Ajay Singh Gaur, Chief Executive Officer in Government of Rajasthan and State Coordinator, City Level Centre (CLC), Jaipur, Rajasthan. He described new livelihood opportunities during pandemic through CLCs. He discussed survival challenges for the migrant labours. He further continued that this challenge was unprecedented and varied from individual to individual. These challenges impacted both on mental health and physical health. He was proactively involved in converting shelter homes in to quarantine centres during lockdown. This was done through CLCs of Rajasthan state. Due to extended lockdown, most of the NULM beneficiaries lost their livelihoods. Government of India executed MoU with Amazon and Flipkart to scale up a market for the products developed by SHGs to regenerate their livelihoods. CLC played a vital role to encourage SHGs to new products. At the end, he discussed about several livelihood opportunities can be generated for the migrated workers in different industry, sanitation worker in hospitals.



Mr. Ajay Singh Gaur, Chief Executive Officer in RMR Group & State Coordinator, CLC, Jaipur, Rajasthan addressing the participants.

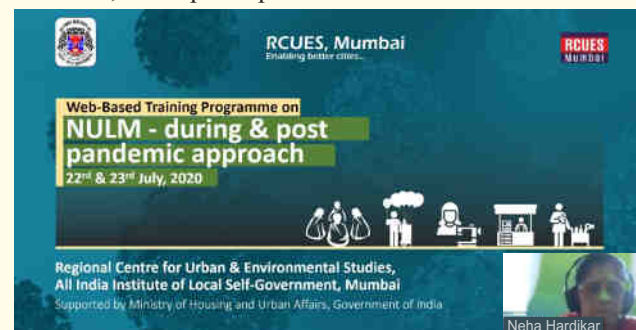
Mr. Prasad Raje Bhosale, State Mission Manager (SMM), Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA), Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai addressed the participants. He briefly discussed the pandemic scenario in Maharashtra. The beneficiaries such as street vendors, homeless population under NULM mission were motivated to live through the unprecedented situation by conducting community meetings for the awareness generation urban slums. Mission authorities with the support from other

stakeholders laid maximum efforts to create the awareness on COVID-19 and how to tackle the challenges in a pandemic situation. He concluded by stating that PM SVANidhi will be useful for street vendors to regenerate their livelihoods by availing loan under this scheme.



Mr. Prasad Raje Bhosale, State Mission Manager (SMM), DMA, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai addressing the participants.

In the question and answer session, Ms. Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai encouraged the participants to exchange their thoughts with the trainers. The respective trainers discussed the queries raised by the participants. After this session, the feedback questions were launched, where participants recorded their answers.



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

Summing-up

At the end, a vote of thanks was proposed by Ms. Maleka Ansari Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai after a feedback launched to the trainers and the participant.

Regional Specialized Web-Based Training Programme on 'COVID-19 & Vulnerable Urban Communities'

28th - 29th July, 2020

The key highlights of this web-based training programme were that the trainers presented the ground reality of urban vulnerable communities facing the challenges of the pandemic and shared recommendations to tackle these challenges.

Background

In January 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus as a Public Health Emergency of international concern. Since then WHO has declared it as a Pandemic affecting more than 115 countries around the globe. The COVID-19 outbreak affected all the segments of the population and was particularly detrimental to members of social groups in the most vulnerable situations. It continues to affect vulnerable communities including street vendors, homeless, slum dwellers, labours and migrants across the country. The frontline workers and landless agricultural labourers are also among these sections, who have insecure, temporary and vulnerable livelihood in cities. It is critical to address the issues of these vulnerable communities for bringing health and economy of Indian States, back to normalcy.

Considering this background, Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) of All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai had organised a Regional Specialised Web-Based Training Programme on 'COVID-19 & Vulnerable Urban Communities' on 28th & 29th July, 2020. This training programme was supported by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India (GoI).

Key Objective

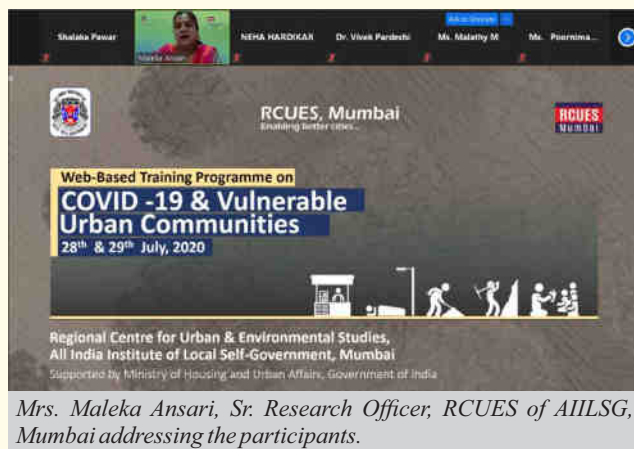
The key objective of the training programme was to discuss and address the issues related to impact of COVID-19 on urban vulnerable communities and discuss the areas of intervention during post COVID-19 scenario.

Participation

53 participants comprising Chief Officers, City Mission Manager (CMMs), Assistant Project Officer (APOs), Community Organizer (Cos) of urban local bodies (ULBs) of Maharashtra and Rajasthan attended this online training programme.

Introduction

Ms. Maleka Ansari, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai welcomed the trainers and the participants and explained the scenario of urban poor in COVID-19 situation. She introduced the faculty who are working at the grass-root level to share the status of the urban poor during the pandemic. She encouraged the participants to take this opportunity to recognize the pandemic situation in slums and suggest probable recommendations to address these challenges. She also noted that this platform would be open for the participants to raise their queries and get it addressed through expert trainers.



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

Technical Sessions

The technical session on 'Public Health Aspects of COVID-19 - with respect to Vulnerable Urban Communities' was delivered by Dr. Vivek Pardeshi, Surveillance Medical Officer, National Polio Surveillance Project (NPSP), WHO, Mumbai. Dr. Pardeshi initially explained the symptoms and development pattern of COVID-19. He further explained why it is pivotal to know the ways the virus spreads. He continued mentioning that, the MoHUA, GoI has published info-graphics which shows the nine ways the Coronavirus spreads. He then explained the actions such as keeping physical distance, 14 days quarantine, look for instant health care, avoid going to public spaces and wearing of mask necessary to be taken to lessen the spreading of COVID-19. He further described that hygiene practices are indispensable during pandemic of COVID-19. He then explained that the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) has issued the guidelines for hygiene methods to be adopted to contain the spread of the virus. The MoHFW, GoI's guidelines explains DO's and DON'T's for proper respiratory hygiene, right use of mask and hand hygiene, which are vital to contain spreading of the virus. He then explained severe impact of COVID-19 on urban vulnerable due to high density of population in communities. Most of the community dwellers depend on community toilets making it difficult to trace contacts. He also talked about impact of pandemic on migrants who depend on street food stalls. He further said that state government along with multiple stakeholders should make integrated efforts to cater speedy services like food and

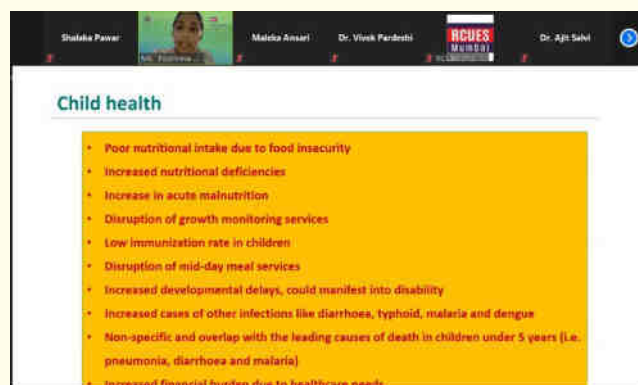
medical assistance, increase quarantine facilities, immediate sealing of the containment areas and deploy community health workers to protect urban vulnerable in pandemic situation. He concluded by highlighting on public private support to be given in providing services to urban vulnerable population, organising fever camps for them, conducting high risk population surveys, additional care for child, women and elderly population to safeguard their lives in pandemic situation.



Dr. Vivek Pardeshi, Surveillance Medical Officer, NPSP, WHO, Mumbai addressing the participants.

The next session on 'Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Health and Nutrition Needs of the Urban Slum Communities' was delivered by Ms. Poornima Nair, Director, Health & Disability, Apnalaya, Mumbai. She shared a snapshot of the scenario of the urban vulnerable in this pandemic. She talked about the stepwise priorities of slum communities and how they are affected due to impact of pandemic of COVID-19. The first priority being that of access to food and water, 42% of the households had to take loan for buying ration to fulfill their basic need. The second priority being health and that it is essential to cater cost-effective health facilities to the urban vulnerable. The pandemic has created an extreme burden on healthcare facilities. Later, she explained the health and nutrition challenges of the urban vulnerable. She further elaborated on food insecurity leading to poor food intake during pregnancies, unavailability of Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) and calcium supplements and increased financial burden as the families availing services at private practitioners. She further added that high risk pregnancies cases remain unidentified, essential immunizations during pregnancy are missing and disruption of Take Home Ration (THR) distribution through

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), increased home deliveries, increased risk of maternal and newborn deaths, increased risk of premature deliveries and low birth weight babies, increased risk to COVID-19 infection due to sharing infrastructure with quarantine centres and lack of post natal care were recurrently seen as health and nutrition challenges. She also talked on community related challenges such as lack of information about COVID-19 and treatment facilities, inadequate basic amenities like water and food facility, public toilets etc. After talking about the challenges posed on urban vulnerable, she spoke on the necessity to strengthen the healthcare facilities by focusing on capacity building of both facility and community based services, ensuring availability of water for appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices, ensuring sufficient public toilets, adequate ICDS infrastructure. She concluded by emphasizing on building a strong relationship of trust with the community and supports their healthcare facilities. Multi-sectoral convergence is required to strengthen these facilities.



Ms. Poornima Nair, Director, Health & Disability, Apnalaya, Mumbai addressing the participants.

The next session on 'Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Vulnerable Children' was delivered by Ms. Malathy Madathilezam, Director (Education & Livelihoods), Apnalaya, Mumbai. Initially she shared some figures to present the status of vulnerable children in pandemic of COVID-19. She mentioned that more than 15 crore children could go below the poverty line in next six months, 20% increase in drop-out rate of girls predicted, 9.2 crore children lost access to Mid-day meals due to the pandemic. (<https://www.chicagobooth.edu/research/rustandy/blog/2020/how-are-indian-households-coping-under-the-covid19-lockdown> & CMIE, April 2020). This critical scenario gravely

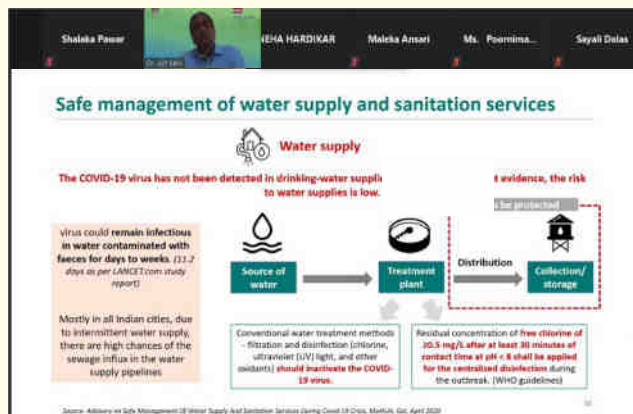
impacted the vulnerable children in terms of learning and education, growth and development, economic conditions, safety, security and mental health. She focused on the number of reasons for increase in dropout from schools. One of the major challenges of digital education is that, majority of the vulnerable children cannot afford the internet access required for digital education, they have difficulty in understanding new concepts. She later explained that the impact of COVID-19 on mental health of vulnerable children. Children from slums and low income households are at higher risk due to the stigma around mental health, accessibility and affordability of mental healthcare. She also explained that the pandemic may lead to rise in child labour, loss of household livelihoods, increase in the risk of child trafficking, child labour in hazardous jobs with less payment. She concluded by giving few recommendations to tackle this pandemic challenges. According to her, special focus should be given to children at risk like street children and orphans. She also recommended the convergence of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), ICDS, Health posts at with local stakeholders, NGOs for prevention and early identification of issues. The integrated efforts of NGOs, CBOs and other multiple stakeholders in building awareness and need assessment of vulnerable communities will certainly help in tackling pandemic challenges of urban vulnerable.



Ms. Malathy Madathilezam, Director (Education & Livelihoods), Apnalaya, Mumbai addressing the participants.

The next session on 'Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – Precautions & Preventive Measures' was delivered by Dr. Ajit Salvi, Executive Engineer, Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project (MSDP), Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM), Mumbai. Dr. Salvi commenced his

session on community sanitation where he explained how cleanliness precautions to be taken in communities. While discussing on precautionary actions to be implemented at community level, he explained that, the spread of virus can be controlled by suitable interventions implemented by the community members and the caretakers. He further explained that commonly used hand wash facilities like handles, knobs, are foremost cause the spread of virus in the community. It is recommended to use 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 then explained that, the community toilets are the major sources of spreading of virus as toilets are hygienically ill-maintained. Dr. Salvi again emphasized that the caretakers of community toilets should ensure the availability of soaps or hand sanitizers for toilet users and caretakers should clean the toilets recurrently with disinfectants by using the safety gears for self-protection.



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

He then mentioned 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 further added that, ULBs are guided to develop the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure health and safety of sanitation workers including lists of DO's and DON'T's to be practiced while performing their daily responsibilities on the field. 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. In conclusion, he explained the role and responsibilities of ULBs with respect to sanitation and waste management by listing as sanitizing of buildings and the streets, community and public toilets, sanitizing COVID and health centres and collection of municipal solid waste from quarantine homes during Pandemic.

The next session on 'Recovering from COVID-19: Housing, Labour and Governance' delivered by Ms. Roshni Nuggehalli, Executive Director, Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), Mumbai.

Ms. Roshni Nuggehalli, Executive Director, YUVA, Mumbai addressing the participants.

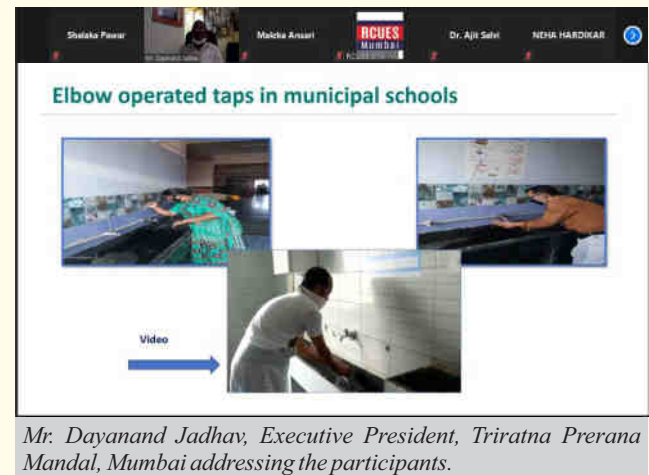
She explained the long term implications of pandemic on vulnerable communities. She added that once the need for social distancing subsides, it is essential to foresee a need for midterm and long term interventions to rehabilitate communities and build resilience to tackle any unseen crisis. The required intervention includes up-gradation of sanitation and hygiene facilities in communities such as low-income schools, Anganwadis, community spaces, hospitals, etc. She then explained the significance of health education in slums, screening and awareness generation on WASH. She further explained the impact of loss of livelihoods on daily wagers / migrants and restoring their livelihood so as to ensure their lives return to normalcy in this critical situation. She provided selected recommendations for slums. Most of the slums which are non-notified may be evicted at any point of time, which makes the slum population most vulnerable. It is a prerequisite to fast-track slum notification process and

provides them for basic services like water and sanitation especially in post COVID-19. She also suggested regulating rental housing under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) component and resettlement housing for vulnerable population and providing shelter homes to homeless population. Moreover, she suggested recommendation for migrant labour as they are one of the vulnerable. She explained legal provisions to protect the rights of vulnerable communities for their better survival. These legal provisions include Social Security Act, Maharashtra Domestic Workers Act, Building and Other Construction Workers Act and Street Vendors Act. She concluded by mentioning the necessity of urban planning and governance initiatives to be implemented to tackle the challenges of urban vulnerable with relevant state act.

The next session on 'Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Livelihoods of Urban Poor' was delivered by Ms. Malathy Madathilezam, Director (Education & Livelihoods), Apnalaya, Mumbai. She shared data to illustrate the status of urban vulnerable in pandemic of COVID-19. She mentioned more than 34% households reported their incapacity to survive independently without any support as they lost their livelihoods due to pandemic of COVID-19. Moreover, 84% of Indian households have lost income due to lockdown and unemployment rate was increased to 24% in May 2020. (<https://www.chicagobooth.edu/research/rustandy/blog/2020/how-are-indian-households-coping-under-the-covid19-lockdown> & CMIE, April 2020). She presented cases where severe impact occurred due to lockdown. It was observed from surveys that, 42% of the households had to borrow loan for buying ration from relatives and friends being a major source of taking a loan. As majority of vulnerable lost their livelihoods, around 12.5% vulnerable population such as construction workers, street vendors have migrated to their native places for their survival. She then explained the impact of COVID-19 on youth. She noted that they face challenges to work from home due to lack of access to required technology and non-conducive work environment (noise in slums). She mentioned that women are also severely impacted due to loss of livelihoods, decrease in their mobility due to lockdown which resulted in distressing mental health in vulnerable communities. She concluded by mentioning the possibility of convergence government schemes like NULM, PMAY to generate livelihoods opportunities for urban vulnerable during pandemic of COVID-19 to decrease their trauma.

The next session on 'Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic in Urban Communities – Dharavi Experience' was delivered by Mr. Dayanand Jadhav, Executive President, Triratna Prerana

Mandal, Mumbai. He explained 'Flush the Virus' initiative in Dharavi slum with support from UNICEF Maharashtra. He further continued, this initiative was implemented in few municipal wards of MCGM especially in G/North ward where Dharavi is located. This drive was extensively focused on 150 community toilets and 50 MCGM schools used as quarantine centers. They introduced non-touch pedal hand washing stations at community toilets, elbow operated taps in municipal schools, megaphone awareness campaign at communities, distribution of mask, face shield and toothpaste, ration etc. He has shared pictures and videos of the elbow operated taps and distribution of ration and masks in Dharavi community. He concluded by explaining that the most important challenges during the COVID-19 epidemic have been that of maintaining social distancing, keeping the toilets clean and ensuring that users practice hand and personal hygiene in places where access to water and toilet facilities are limited and need to be addressed on priority.



After the technical sessions, Ms. Neha Hardikar, Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai explained the knowledge test to the participants. The participants were encouraged to select choices to address the questions. Simultaneously feedback questions were also shared with the participants.

Summing-up

The feedback was followed by the conclusion of the training programme. Ms. Maleka Ansari Sr. Research Officer, RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai, concluded the training programme by giving a vote of thanks to the trainers and the participants.

Appreciation & Feedback

From: Ajit Salvi <ajitsalvi66@gmail.com>

Date: Fri, Jul 17, 2020 at 7:12 PM

Subject: Re: Regional Specialized Web-Based Training Programme on "Health and Safety of Front Line Workers / Sanitation Workers during & post COVID 19" on 17th & 18th July, 2020.

To: rcues training <rcuestraining@aailsg.org>

Dear Utkarsha mam,

Today's web based training programme organised by RCUES was really successful. Team of RCUES under your able leadership has done a marvelous job. I especially appreciate the efforts of Mrs Neha Hardikar & Mrs Maleka Ansari as they did it in professional manner in a very short time. Previously the team of RCUES was having expertise of organising classroom based training programme but in no time your team is settled in the modern way of organising Training Programme.

Fuhrer, I think today a limited number of Resource persons also played a role as each resource person got sufficient time to convey the main contents of Training.

Kindly convey my words of appreciation to all including backstage actors.

Regards,
Ajit Salvi

From: Vivek R. Pardeshi <Smomumbai1@npsuindia.org>

Date: Tue, 28 Jul 2020, 9:40 pm

Subject: Regional Specialized Web -Based Training Programme on "COVID - 19 and Vulnerable Urban Communities" on 28th & 29th July, 2020.

To: rcues training <rcuestraining@aailsg.org>

Cc: neha.hardikar@aailsg.org <neha.hardikar@aailsg.org>, maleka.ansari@aailsg.org <maleka.ansari@aailsg.org>, vlad aailsg <vlad@aailsg.org>

To,

Ms Utkarsha Kavadi,
Director, RCUES of AAILSG, Mumbai.

Dear madam,

Sincere thanks for providing me an opportunity to participate in the web based training series. I converted it into a learning opportunity! It is a most needed and result oriented programme. Continuous capacity building is one of the important weapons against Covid 19 pandemic and I appreciate the efforts taken by you and the team RCUES for organizing these webinars. I am sure the series will continue and we will be able to give our small but vital share in the war against Covid 19 and for welfare of urban population and the environment!

All the best wishes to the entire team!

With best regards,

Dr Vivek R Pardeshi,
Surveillance Medical Officer
NPSP, Haffkine Institute campus,
Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai

RCUES Mumbai @RCUESMumbai · 20 Jul

Online training by @RCUESMumbai, on 'Health & Safety of #frontlineworkers during & post #COVID19'. Sector experts trained over 175 State & municipal functionaries from Western & NE Regions who participated actively through QnA & Knowledge tests @Utkarsha_Kavadi @WHO @UNICEFIndia



Neha Hardikar and 5 others

RCUES Mumbai @RCUESMumbai · 24 Jul

Online training by @RCUESMumbai, on 'NULM: During & Post-pandemic Approach'. Over 155 CMMs, APOs & COs of NULM, Maharashtra, Gujarat & Rajasthan participated & interacted with Experts & SMMs about new initiatives and approaches. Encouraging #InterStateLearning @Utkarsha_Kavadi



Neha Hardikar and 5 others

RCUES Mumbai @RCUESMumbai · 01 Aug

Vulnerable communities losing livelihood, taking loans for even buying water! - grim reality and probable solutions discussed during e-training on "COVID-19 and Vulnerable Communities" by @RCUESMumbai, @who, @OfficialYUVA @apnalayaindia, @Utkarsha_Kavadi, @NehaHardikar1.



Maleka Ansari and 3 others

RCUES Advisory Committee

Mr. Mahesh D. Pathak, IAS

Ex-Officio Chairman

Principal Secretary,
Urban Development Department,
Government of Maharashtra,
Mantralaya, Mumbai.

Mr. Sanjay Kumar, IAS

Member

Joint Secretary (DAY-NULM),
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs,
Government of India, Nirman Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Mr. Mukesh Puri, IAS

Member

Addl. Chief Secretary,
Urban Development & Urban Housing
Department, Government of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Mr. Bhaskar A. Sawant, IAS

Member

Principal Secretary,
Urban Development & Housing Dept.,
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur,
Rajasthan.

Mr. Puneet Kumar Goel, IAS

Member

Principal Secretary,
Urban Development,
Government of Goa, Porvorim, Bardez,
Goa.

Mr. Niraj Verma, IAS

Member

Principal Secretary,
Urban Development Department,
Government of Assam, Dispur,
Guwahati.

Mr. Kirankumar D. Gitte, IAS

Member

Secretary,
Urban Development Department,
Government of Tripura,
Agartala, Tripura.

Mr. Surendra Nath Tripathi, IAS (Retd.)

Member

Director,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi.

Dr.(Ms.) Uttara Sahasrabuddhe

Member

Professor & Head,
Department of Civics & Politics,
University of Mumbai, Vidyanagari,
Mumbai.

Mr. Rajiv Agarwal, IAS (Retd.)

Member

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.

Since 1968 the RCUES, Mumbai is supported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India.

Printed by All India Institute of Local Self-Government, Mumbai.

Disclaimer

The views expressed in the articles, briefs and news in this publication are those of the respective authors and researchers. They do not depict, in any way, the views and policies of the RCUES, AIILSG, Mumbai and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India.



<https://twitter.com/in/RCUESMumbai>



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/rcues-mumbai-583598132>



<https://www.facebook.com/people/Rcues-Mumbai/100014211401064>

**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