

सत्यमेव जयते

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR URBAN & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, LUCKNOW

(MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

NEWSLETTER

(Quarterly Publication)

January—March 2021



**Adjacent Registrar's Office, Lucknow University Campus, Lucknow, Uttar
Pradesh- 226007. Phone: 0522-2740108, 2740165**

E-mail: rcueslucknow@gmail.com Website: www.rcueslucknow.org



Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) Lucknow is one of the four centers in the country established by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India at Lucknow in the year 1968. The Regional Centre provides expertise, advisory services & consultancy services to urban local bodies and Parastatals. The Centre has completed its 50 glorious years and continues to perform its activity as Centre of Excellence.

Sri Durga Shankar Mishra, IAS,

Secretary,

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India and Chairman National Review & Monitoring Committee, RCUES Lucknow

Shri Rajnieesh, IAS

Principal Secretary,

Urban Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Chairman of the Governing Council, RCUES Lucknow

Chief Editor:

Dr. Nishith Rai,

Director

Publication Officer:

Ms. Rachna Rishi

ONLINE TRAINING- ON OFFSITE AND ONSITE MANAGEMENT OF SEWAGE FOR CITYWIDE SANITATION

INTRODUCTION

Government of India as well State Governments, hitherto had been encouraging cities to prepare conventional sewage management plans comprising of sewer networks and sewage treatment plants, on whole city basis. This process although tested and robust but is cost and time intensive. Further, sanitation sector has become a priority, in Government funding, from last few years only. As a result, only about 40 percent of the urban population could be covered with sewerage system. While the current approach remains to provide sewerage system in cities in the long run, of late, States have been encouraging ULBs to cover the hitherto unsewered population with Faecal Sludge and Septage(FSSM) facilities expeditiously. The faecal sludge and septage thus collected is being treated at newly constructed standalone faecal sludge & septage treatment plants (FSTPs) or co-treated at existing STPs in the vicinity. The contribution of this FSSM in on-site pollution load reduction is hardly 1% of total influent sewage pollution, although it helps in improving biological functions within the septic tanks. Hence, wholesome on-site sewage/septage management becomes essential to cover entire population with safe sanitation. A sanitation system in which excreta and wastewater are collected and conveyed away from the plot where they are generated. An off-site sanitation system relies on a sewer technology (e.g. simplified sewer, solids free sewer or conventional sewer) for conveyance. Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES) Lucknow in collaboration with CSE Programme Support Unit to Department of Urban Development (Government

Uttar Pradesh) organized an Online Training on Onsite and Offsite Management of Sewage for Citywide Sanitation on 13-14 January 2021. The training was aimed at supporting Uttar Pradesh State and Cities in their journey beyond ODF and preparing for ODF++ / Water+ and Swachh Survekshan 2021.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the training was:

- To sensitize Municipal Functionaries on the SBM Urban Advisory for Onsite and Offsite Sewage Management Practices
- Introduce the participants to City Sanitation Planning, Shit Flow Diagram tool, effective Faecal Sludge and Septage Management and Decentralized Waste Water Treatment Plants.

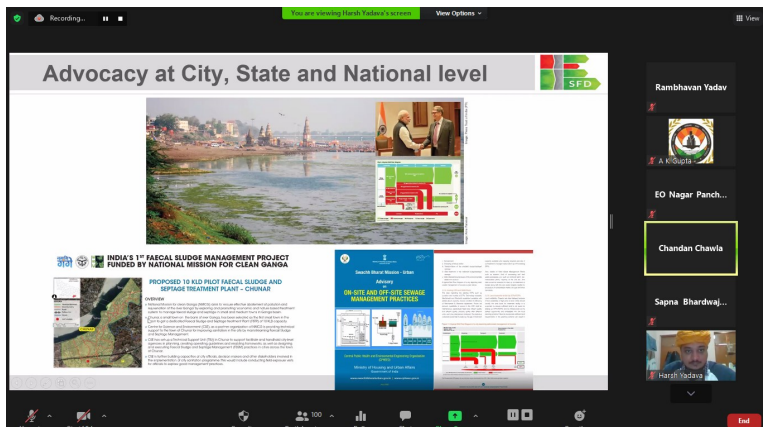
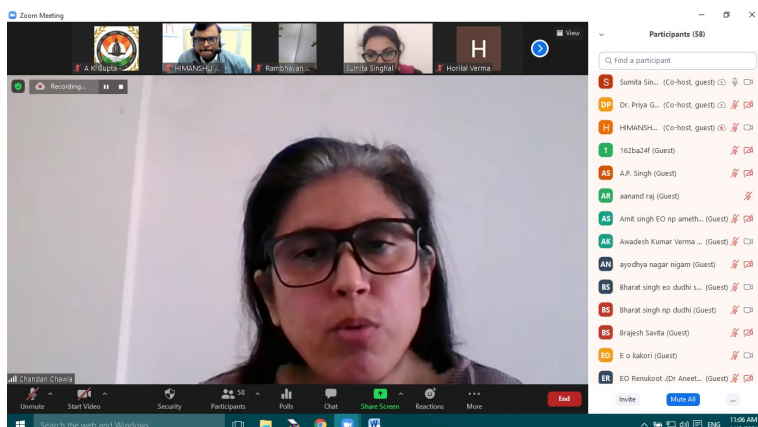
PARTICIPANTS

The participants of the training included municipal functionaries including decision makers like Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officers, engineers working onground in implementing citywide Sanitation. Overall 82 participants attended the online training sessions.

SESSIONS

The training was inaugurated by Shri A K Gupta, Additional Director, RCUES and Dr Suresh Kumar Rohilla, Senior Director CSE.

The training focused on a brief over-view and recommendations by the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) advisory.



Onsite Sanitation Vs Offsite Sanitation ऑनसाइट और ऑफसाइट सैनिटेशन

- **Offsite sanitation system (ऑफसाइट सैनिटेशन)** : Toilets connected to drain networks like a sewerage system which conveys the excreta away from the site. एक सीवरज सिस्टम की तरह ड्रेनेज नेटवर्क से जुड़े शौचालय
- **Onsite sanitation system (ऑनसाइट सैनिटेशन)**: Toilets connected to a septic pit, which stores the excreta within the site. एक टैंक या एक गड्ढे से जुड़ा शौचालय



SANIKIT: Web-based tool for CSP preparation



SANi-KiT
PREPARING A CITY SANITATION PLAN

The status quo (वर्तमान स्थिति)

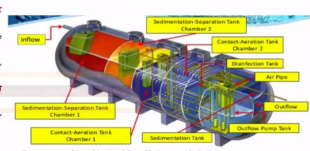
- **Strong focus on sewerage** by IFIs and governments, but (सिरेज सरकार का केंद्र बिंदु है)
- **Most urban dwellers with sanitation access use on-site systems:** <30% of urban India has sewer access (शहरी में मुझा रूप से ऑनसाइट सैनिटेशन सिस्टम है)
- **On-site systems** are often seen as a temporary solution and therefore neglected by city authorities and poorly managed (ऑनसाइट सैनिटेशन सिस्टम को अस्थायी समाधान माना जाता है)
- **Data on sanitation not collected city-wide** so problems not properly identified and prioritized (उसे शहर का सैनिटेशन डाटा कलेक्ट नहीं किया जाता है, जिससे समस्या का पता नहीं चलता)
- **Failure to manage the whole sanitation service chain** (सैनिटेशन सर्विस चेन का असावधान प्रबंध)

* A Review of Faecal Sludge Management in 12 Cities. Unpublished report, 2013 World Bank - WSP
** The Missing Link in Sanitation Service Delivery, 2014 World Bank - WSP

On-site Management of Excreta मल का ऑनसाइट प्रबंधन

Johkasou System

- An on-site compact sewage treatment plant. मलमूत्र का ऑनसाइट पर कॉम्पैक्ट सैनेटाइज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट
- Useful for households/ group of households not connected with sewerage system. सैनेटाइज सिस्टम से जोड़ी हुई परिवारों के लिए उपयोगी है
- Installed in Alipuri, Mirzapur and few places around Chennai. यह आज़मगढ़, मिर्ज़ापुर और चेन्नई के आसपास कुछ गांवों पर स्थापित है
- Usually installed underground as a single compact tank. यह अक्सर गहरे पर एकल कॉम्पैक्ट टैंक के रूप में स्थापित किया जाता है
- There are five functional chambers namely, sedimentation, anaerobic, aeration, storage and disinfection in a tank.
- Various types, sizes and scale of Johkasou units are available जोहकासो इकाइयों के विभिन्न प्रकार, आकार और पैमाने उपलब्ध हैं



Advantages: लाभ

- Short installation time. कम स्थापना का समय
- Johkasou-treated water and sludge are easy to Reuse. पुनः उपयोग करना आसान

Limitations: मुकसान

- High Initial Investment Cost उच्च प्रारंभिक निवेश लागत
- Uninterrupted Power Supply required निरंतर बिजली की आवश्यकता
- Periodic Operation and Maintenance आवश्यक संचालन और रखरखाव

The advisory stresses on the development of City Sanitation Plans in lines with the National Urban Sanitation Policy 2008, using Shit Flow Diagram tool to assess the existing sanitation scenario of a city, using an appropriate mix of Onsite and Offsite solution to achieve Citywide Sanitation.

It emphasises on the implementation of effective Faecal Sludge and Septage Management to ensure effective functioning of the Onsite Sanitation Systems. The documents also stresses on offsite solutions at different scales i.e. Decentralized and Community-Level to complement centralized sewerage schemes and Onsite / FSSM solutions.

Sessions included Shit Flow Diagram tool along with sensitizing the participants on how SFD tool can be used for advocacy, planning and monitoring of sanitation interventions. The session also briefly introduced the participants on how to generate an SFD using online graphic generator.

The training explored the issues and challenges of effective Faecal Sludge and Septage Management and

briefly discussed on the solutions cities can implement. Focus on Decentralized Wastewater Treatment sensitized the participants on how to plan and implement a Decentralized Wastewater Treatment in the cities.

COORDINATOR

The training programme was jointly coordinated by Dr Rajeev Narayan, Deputy Director, RCUES, Lucknow and Dr Nasruddin, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow

ONLINE TRAINING ON PM STREET VENDOR'S ATMA NIRBHAR NIDHI (PM SVANIDHI)

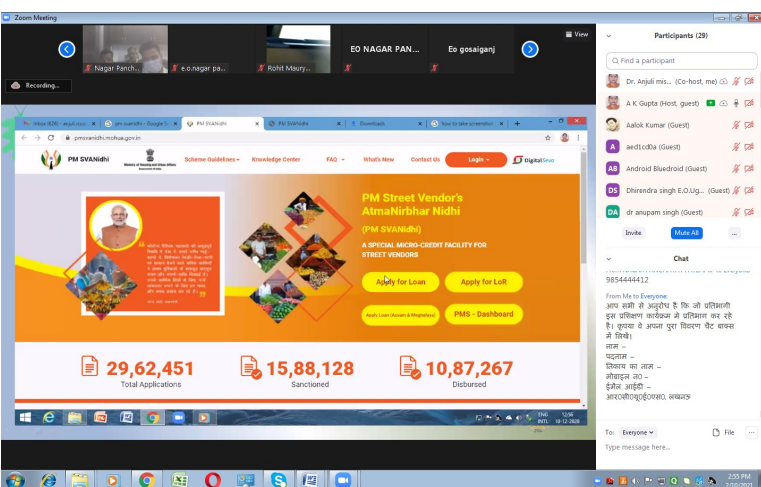
BACKGROUND

The outbreak of global pandemic COVID- 19 has led to massive devastation in India. In view of the global crises, Government of India declared a complete lock down in the country which has left a deep impact on the Street Vendors, labourers, migrant workers and all those marginalized communities who struggle hard for their survival. Government of India has declared a huge package of Rs. 20, 00,000 crores for reviving Indian economy and providing relief to affected persons. The package of Self Reliance include governance reforms, credit support to urban street vendors, MSMEs, start up business, SHGs, relief to migrant workers, poor, and homeless etc. The role of urban local governments has massively increased in post lockdown situation in prevention, spread of pandemic disease, response, and protection of frontline workers and rehabilitation of urban poor. Street vendors play a significant role in ensuring availability of the goods and services at affordable rate at the door-step of the city dwellers. The COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns have adversely impacted the livelihoods of street vendors. They

List of Online Training Programmes	
Date	No. of Participants
02 January, 2021	26
07 January, 2021	26
14 January, 2021	21
21 January, 2021	22
28 January, 2021	24
10 February, 2021	33

usually work with a small capital and their earnings are grossly inadequate to survive their families for long period and thus the savings along with capital are consumed. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide credit for working capital to street vendors to resume their business. Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme has been launched by government of India to support the urban street vendors in reviving their business and livelihood.

Against this backdrop, RCUES Lucknow organized six online training programmes to discuss and deliberate upon the provisions and procedures of the scheme so that it may be effectively implemented in urban centres.



PARTICIPANTS

The participants of the training programme included Municipal Commissioners /Additional Municipal Commissioners /Deputy Municipal Commissioners / Assistant Municipal Commissioners. Executive Officers/ Chief Municipal Officers, State Mission Managers, City Mission Managers under DAY-NULM . Overall 152 participants attended the training programmes.

OBJECTIVES:

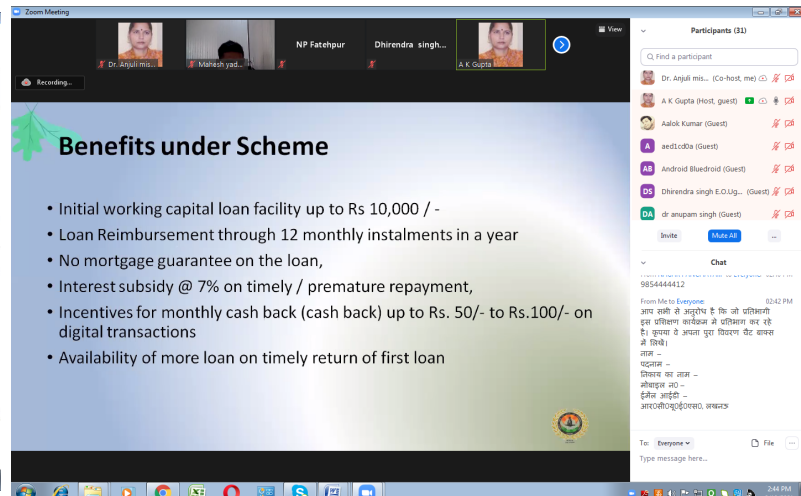
- To highlight the status of urban poverty and approaches for its alleviation;
- To highlight the imperatives of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat and emerging opportunities for urban poverty alleviation;
- To discuss and deliberate upon the various provisions and procedures of the Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme;
- To highlight the problems and challenges in implementation of Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme and suggesting measures for its effective implementation.

SESSION

The sessions of the training included:

Approaches and Strategies of Urban Poverty Alleviation in View of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat

- Status of Urban Poverty Alleviation
- Policy Initiatives
- Changing Approaches and Strategies for Poverty Alleviation



- New Approaches in View of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat
- Support to Urban Street Vendors, Migrants, Homeless and Poor

Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme

- Objectives and Criteria of Selection of beneficiaries
- Credit
- Procedures
- Implementation
- Problems and Prospects

COURSE COORDINATORS

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Anjali Mishra, Joint Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

ONLINE TRAINING-ON E-GOVERNANCE-ROLE IN MUNICIPAL SERVICE DELIVERY

BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Information and Technology states that e-governance goes far beyond mere computerization of standalone back office operations. It implies fundamental changes in government operations; and new set of responsibilities for the legislature, executive, judiciary and citizens. So in essence, e-Governance is the application of ICT in government functioning to bring in SMART governance implying: simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent governance.

- Improving the internal organizational processes of governments;
- Providing better information and service delivery;
- Increasing government transparency in order to reduce corruption;
- Reinforcing political credibility and accountability; and
- Promoting democratic practices through public participation and consultation.
- Ease of Doing Business(EoDP)

In this context, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES) Lucknow organized four Online Training Programme E-Governance-Role in Municipal Service Delivery.

OBJECTIVES

The major objective of the online training were:

- To familiarize the participants with the concept of E-Governance;

List of Training Programmes

Date	No of Participants
17 February, 2021	24
20 February, 2021	26
24 February, 2021	41
25 February, 2021	27

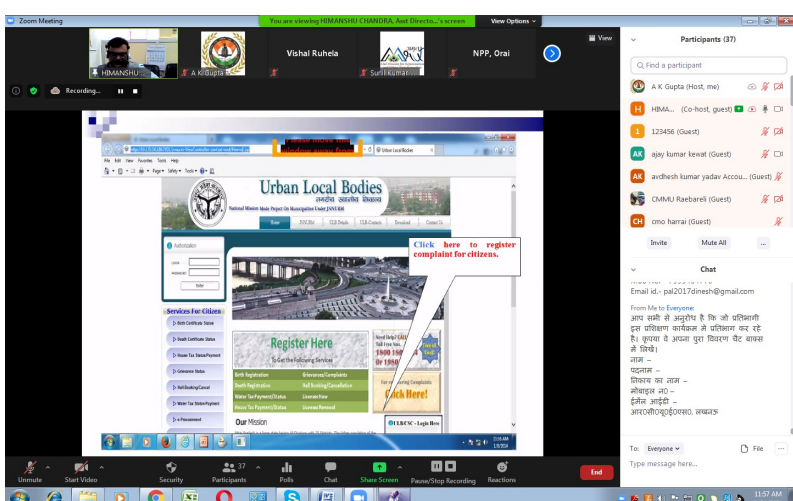
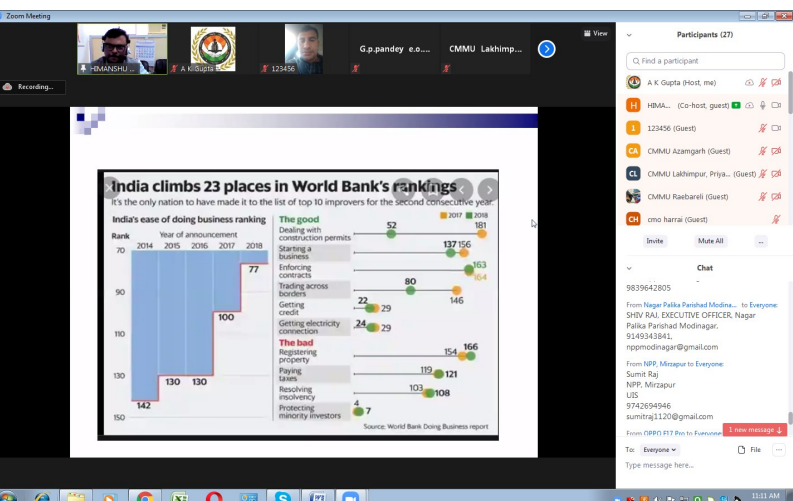
- To discuss the initiatives being taken by the central & state government;
- To highlight the need and importance of MIS in E-Governance.
- To discuss the E-Governance options and best practices;

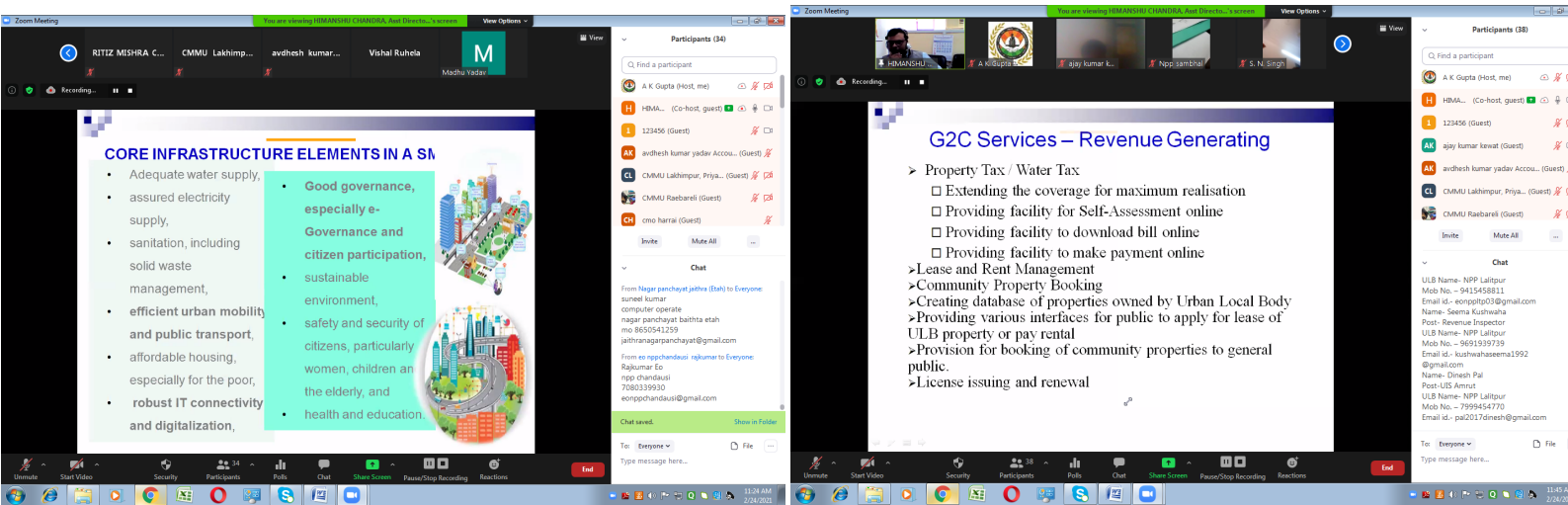
PARTICIPANTS

The online training was aimed at Municipal officials of Uttar Pradesh. Overall 118 participants attended the online training programmes.

SESSIONS

This training focused specifically on municipal eGovernance and looked at the needs of municipalities and their citizens towards improving city governance and the use of ICT to deliver public services. The sessions included the importance and relevance of e-Governance for transparent and effective service delivery in a convenient and cost effective manner, especially in the state of affairs where administrative procedures are facilitated by Information Technology (IT) to significantly promote government-citizens interaction, and citizens desire to perform their

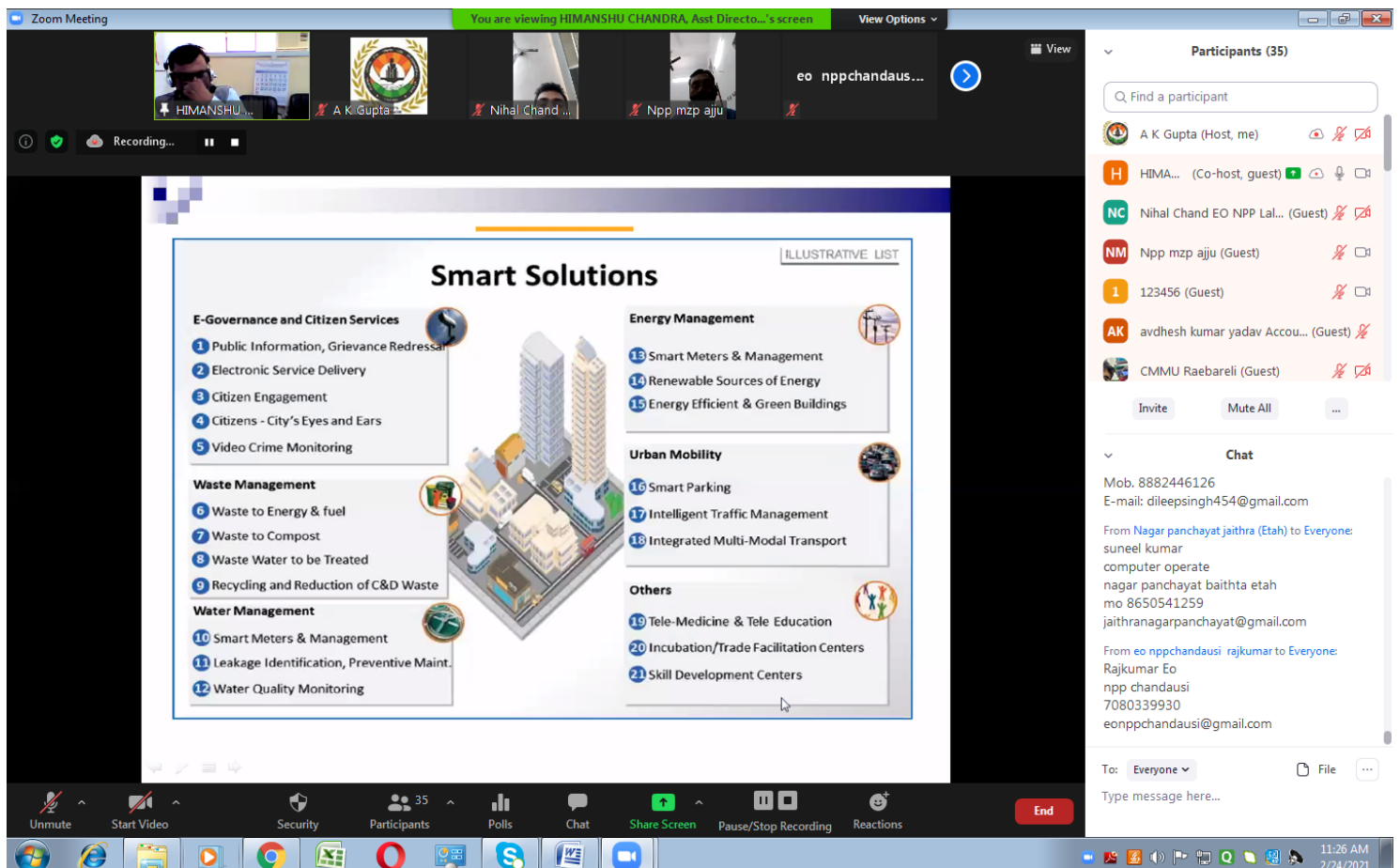




responsibilities in a 24x7 mode without physically visiting government offices.

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Nasruddin, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON PRIME MINISTER AWAS YOJNA (URBAN)

BACKGROUND

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), a flagship Mission of Government of India implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), was launched on 25th June 2015. The Mission addresses urban housing shortage among the EWS/LIG and MIG categories including the slum dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022, when nation completes 75 years of its Independence. PMAY (U) adopts a demand driven approach wherein the Housing shortage is decided based on demand assessment by States/UTs. All houses under PMAY(U) have basic amenities like toilet, water supply, electricity and kitchen. The Mission promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in name of female member or in joint name.

Preference is also given to differently abled persons, senior citizens, SCs, STs, OBCs, Minority, single women, transgender and other weaker & venerable sections of the society. A PMAY(U) house ensures dignified living along with sense of security and pride of ownership to the beneficiaries.

COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in reverse migration of urban migrants/ poor in the country. Urban migrants stay in slums/ informal settlements/ unauthorised colonies/ periurban areas to save cost on housing. They need decent rental housing at affordable rate at their work sites. In order to address this need, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has initiated Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs), a sub-scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U).

List of Training Programmes

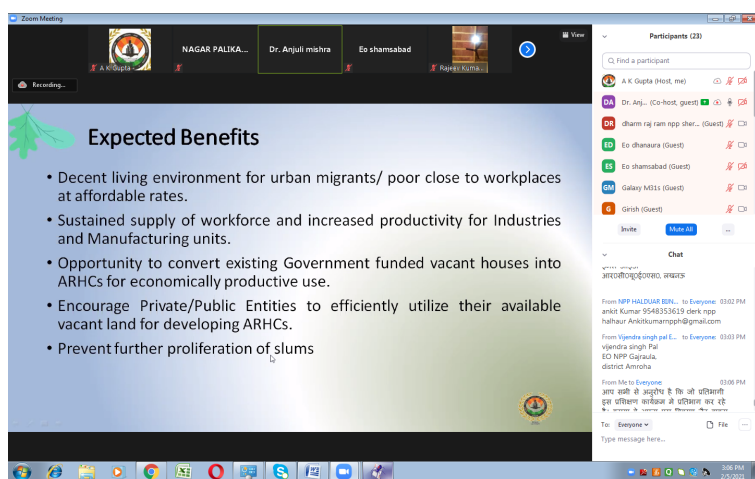
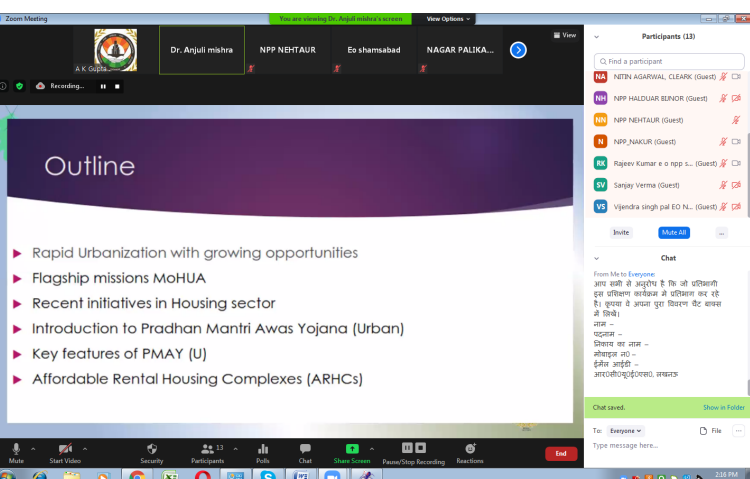
Date	No of Participants
05 February, 2021	19
09 February, 2021	24
22 February, 2021	15

This will provide ease of living to urban migrants/ poor in Industrial Sector as well as in non formal urban economy to get access to dignified affordable rental housing close to their workplace.

In this context 3 Online Training programmes on PM Awas Yojana (Urban) were conducted during the quarter.

OBJECTIVES

- To highlight the status of urban poverty and approaches for its alleviation;
- To discuss and deliberate upon the various provisions and procedures of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana;
- To highlight the problems and challenges in implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and suggesting measures for its effective implementation.
- To highlight the main features and provisions under Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs), a sub-scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.



Component- 3 Affordable Housing in Partnership

- States can plan affordable housing projects through their agencies or with the private sector, including industries.
- Central assistance at the rate of Rs 1.5 lakh per EWS house.
- States will decide on the sale price of EWS houses.
- States and cities can extend other concessions such as state subsidies, land at cheaper prices, stamp duty exemption, etc.
- The project has at least 350 homes in the EWS category and at least 250 homes in a project.

Features of ARHCs

- To be exclusively used for rental housing for a minimum period of 25 years.
- ARHCs will be a mix of single bedroom unit of up to 30 sqm/ double bedroom unit of up to 60 sqm with living area, kitchen, toilet and bathroom; and dormitory bed of up to 10 sqm carpet areas each, including all common facilities.
- A maximum of one-third (33%) of total houses in the project is permissible as ARHCs.
- 2.95 lakhs beneficiaries will be benefited by ARHCs, initially.
- Project details & project wise occupancy status may be viewed at ARHC Website www.arhc.mohua.gov.in

PARTICIPANTS

The online training was aimed at Municipal Commissioners /Additional Municipal Commissioners /Deputy Municipal Commissioners / Assistant Municipal Commissioners, Executive Officers/ Chief Municipal Officers, Concerned Officials of City Level Technical Cell Under PMAY(U). n total 58

participants attended the training.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Anjali Mishra, Joint Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

Rapid Urbanization with growing opportunities

India's Urban Population (Millions)

Year	Urban Population (Millions)	% Increase
1981	180	-
1991	220	22%
2001	290	31%
2011	380	31%
2030	815	450%

Source: UN report on World Urbanisation Prospects (2014 revision)

- Till recently, India one of the largest and fastest growing economies in the world. It is witnessing massive public investment, robust private consumption, and structural reforms leading to rapid growth.
- Construction in India is emerging as the third largest sector globally; it may reach US \$750 billion in value by 2022.
- Cities, which will contribute over 80% to GDP by 2050, need to be Responsive, Innovative and Productive to foster sustainable growth and ensure better quality of living.
- Hence, a comprehensive strategy of 3-S Mantra has been adopted: **Skill, Scale and Speed.**

Housing Shortage – Uttar Pradesh

- Total urban population of Uttar Pradesh is 44.5 million, which is 20.13% of the total population of State.
- Uttar Pradesh has the highest housing shortage of over 30 lakhs homes followed by Maharashtra (19.7 lakhs), West Bengal (13.3 lakhs), Andhra Pradesh (12.7 lakhs) and Tamil Nadu (12.5 lakhs)
- Uttar Pradesh being biggest state population-wise, the focus should be more on modification and up-gradation of existing houses, rather than the construction of the new ones.

Category	Yearly Family Income	Loan Amount	Interest Subsidy	Carpet Area	Eligible for Vertical
EWS	Upto 3 Lakh	6 lakh	6.5 %	30 Sq Meter	AHP, BLC, CLSS, ARHC & ISSR
LIG	3-6 Lakh	6 lakh	6.5 %	60 Sq Meter	CLSS
MIG I	6-12 Lakh	9 lakh	4 %	90 Sq Meter	CLSS
MIG II	12-18 Lakh	12 lakh	3 %	110 Sq Meter	CLSS

Component - 4 Beneficiary –Led Construction

- To help individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories either build new houses or enhance existing houses on their own
- Central assistance Rs 1.5 lakh per house.
- Slum houses not taken up for redevelopment may cover raw houses
- ULBs responsible for ascertaining the ownership, economic status and eligibility etc. of the beneficiary's land
- Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data will be used to verify the applicant's current housing status and resulting eligibility.
- Responsible for preparing the ULB Integrated Individual Housing Project

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON GENDER BUDGETING AND INCLUSIVE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND:

Gender budgeting has been internationally recognized as a key tool for empowering women by incorporating gender perspective and concerns at all levels and stages of development planning, policy, programmes and delivery mechanism. Government of India has adopted budgeting for gender equity as a mission statement and is widely disseminating tools and strategies across ministries and departments. The importance of gender budgeting has been stressed time and again in different forums. Gender Budgeting refers to a method of looking at the budget formulation process, budgetary policies and budget outlays from the gender lens. Urban development has been gender blind and gender neutral, though development of inclusive cities was conceptualized during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The functions and working of ULBs affect both man and woman, however, women have very minimal role as they are under-represented in decision making and planning for infrastructure development and delivery of municipal services. Hence, engendering urban planning and gender inclusive municipal budgeting is called for.

Against this backdrop, RCUES, Lucknow organized six online training programmes on “Gender Budgeting and inclusive Urban Development”.

OBJECTIVES

- To review the rationale of the gender budgeting as a tool for women's empowerment,
- To examine the policy initiatives, programmes, schemes and projects for gender mainstreaming

List of Training Programmes	
Date	No of Participants
08 January, 2021	20
22 January, 2021	33
29 January, 2021	20
16 February, 2021	26
18 February, 2021	31
23 February, 2021	29

and gender inclusive urban development in India,

- To examine the scope of gender budgeting in different sectors of economy, particularly in departments and ministries of centre and state governments.

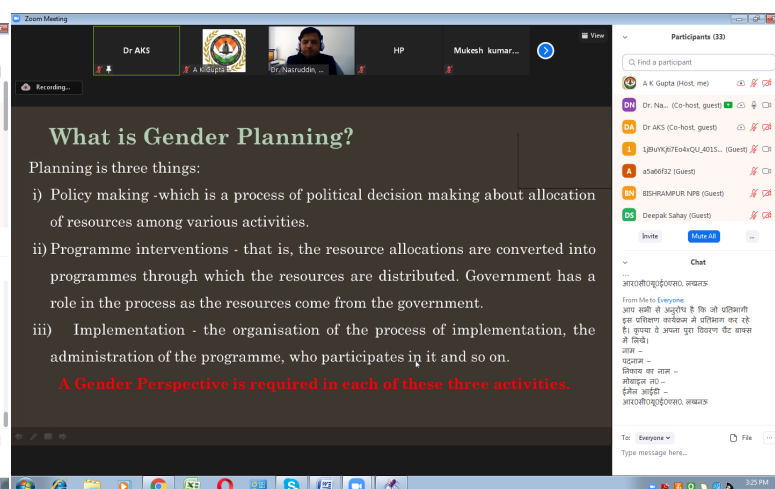
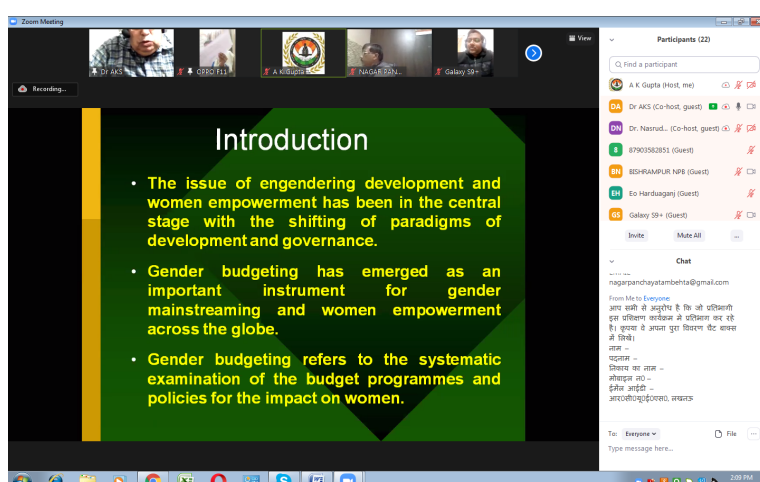
SESSIONS

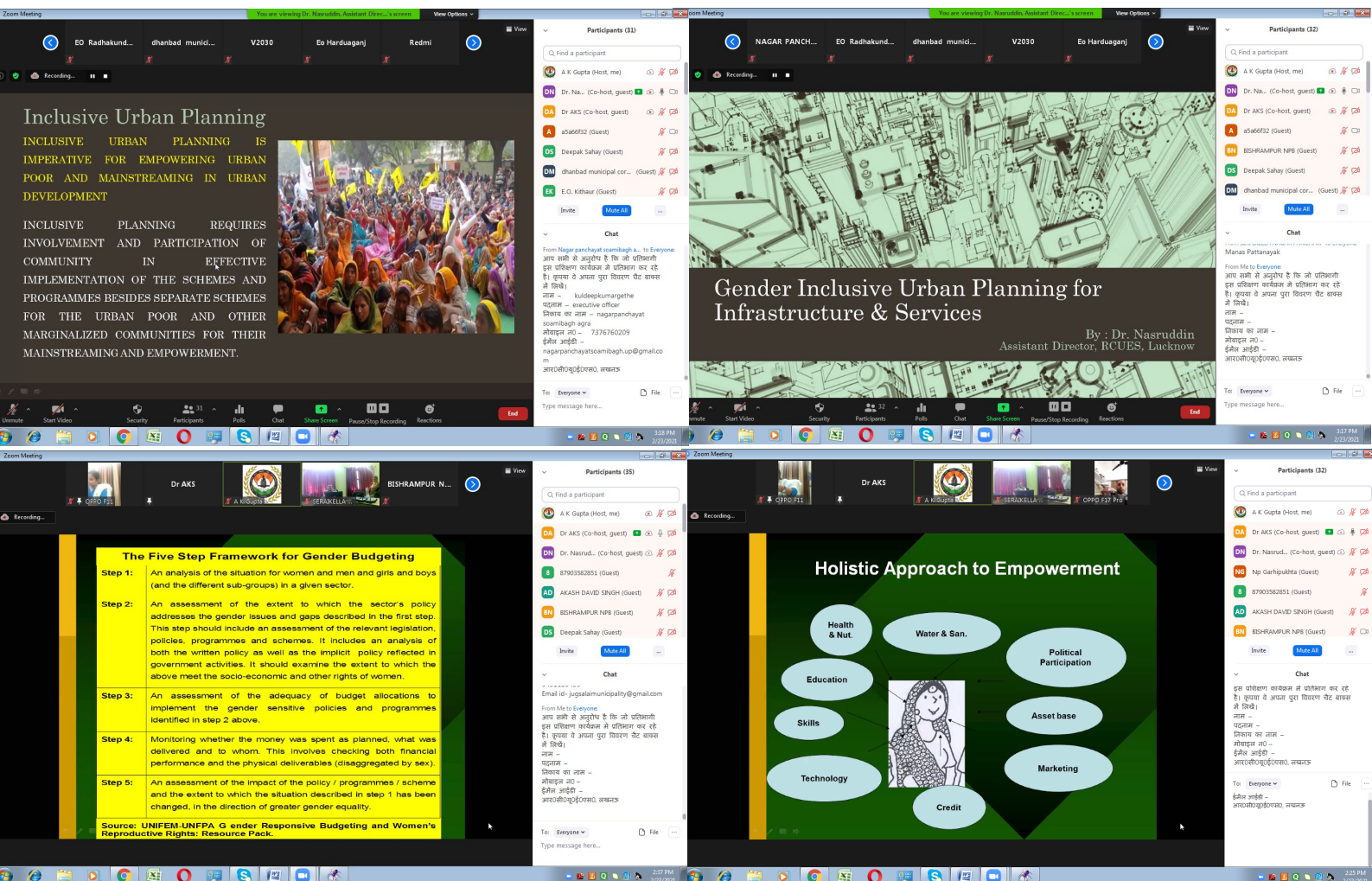
The sessions included:

- Gender Budgeting and Women Empowerment in Urban Governance
- Gender Inclusive Urban Planning for Infrastructure and Services Delivery

PARTICIPANTS

The online training was aimed at Additional/ Deputy / Assistant Municipal Commissioners, Executive Officers, Engineers, Urban Planners, Specialists of





Environment, Sanitation and Pollution Control, Chief Sanitary Inspectors and Zonal Officers. In total 159 participants attended the training.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Dr A K Singh and Dr Nasruddin, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

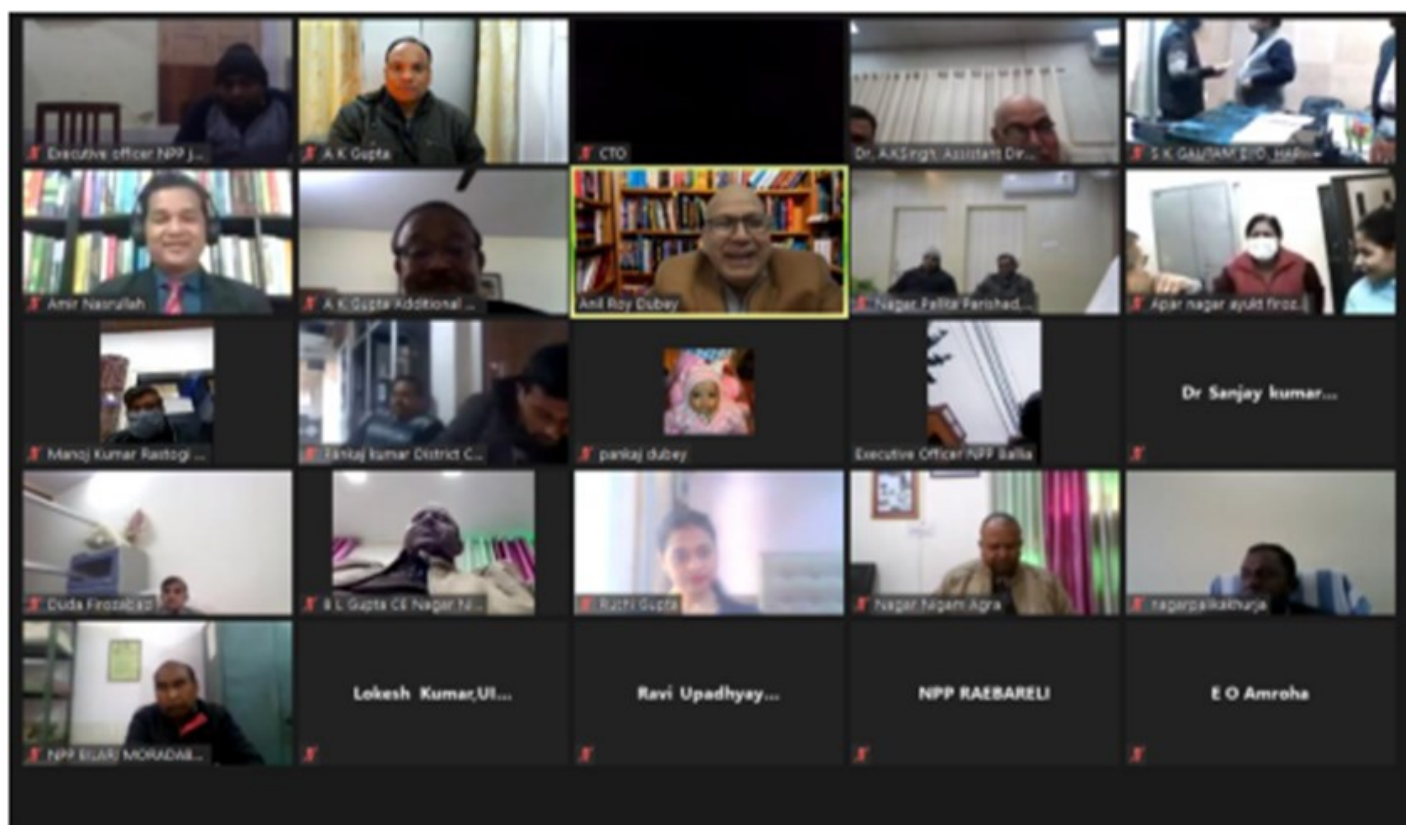
NATIONAL SEMINAR ON MIGRANT WOMEN WORKERS: EMERGING ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

BACKGROUND:

Migration and urbanization are an integral part of economic development and societal transformation, and historical experience has shown that it cannot be stopped. People migrate on account of economic, social, political, marital, educational and religious reasons. The migrants come from the most marginalized and impoverished sections of society including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. Substantial flows of labor migrants relocate from Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Haryana, Gujarat, and other states across northern and central India. A significant proportion of the migrants are employed in the unorganized sector like construction industry, brick kilns or as rickshaw pullers, etc due to the lack of education and skills. Seasonal migrants dominate the low-paying, hazardous and informal market jobs in key sectors in urban destinations, such as construction, hotel, textile, manufacturing, transportation, services, domestic work etc. They have poor access to health services, which results in very poor occupational health. Since they cannot afford private hospitals, they often go back to their villages once they fall sick. This affects their employment opportunities, as well as the loss of

wages. A large number of migrants find work as unskilled laborers since they enter the job market at a very early age, experience no upward mobility and remain stuck in the most unskilled, poorly paid and hazardous jobs for their whole work-life span. Women have always been contributing to the economy to achieve remarkable progress. But it is the gender prejudice that still prevails at every social division, although in the most educated and developed society. Women laborers in urban centers are mainly employed in unorganized sector such as construction work brick clines, sanitation work, domestic help, street vending, hawking, and other petty business and economic activities. The women migrant workers face problems manifold and are being deprived of many rights and entitlement as many laws and Acts are not implemented effectively in unorganized sector of economy.

Against this backdrop, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Lucknow under the auspices of National Commission for Women, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India organized National Seminar on Migrant Women Workers: Emerging Issues, Challenges and Way Forward on January 30, 2021 to discuss and deliberate upon the pertinent issues, dimensions and



aspects of women migrant workers in India and suggesting policy measures for their empowerment.

OBJECTIVES:

- To discuss the policy and legal perspective on migration, protection and welfare of migrant workers, social security, and human rights;
- To highlight the socio- economic status of migrant women workers, causes of migration, job environment and their working conditions;
- To highlight the problems of migrant women workers in the context of COVID-19, lockdown, travel from stranded places, relief and re-settlement;
- To analyze the outreach and accessibility of social security and social welfare schemes to women migrant workers;
- To review the policy reforms and government initiatives for protection and welfare of migrant women workers and creating job opportunities for them;
- To suggest policy measures for empowerment of migrant women workers and effective implementation of government schemes and legal measures for migrant workers.
- To identify problems, constraints and challenges in the way of entrepreneurship and skill mapping. extending credit support, job creation and livelihood development for migrant women workers;
- To suggest road map for empowerment of migrant women workers and implementation of policy reforms.

INAUGURAL SESSION:

The programme was inaugurated by Prof. A. R. Dubey, Vice Chancellor, Lingya University, Faridabad, Haryana . In his address to participants, he lamented upon the pathetic conditions of migrants during the COVID -19 pandemic. He highlighted the historical perspective of migration in India and emerging trends in global migration. He stressed upon the need of mapping of social and health infrastructure in India besides enhancing the coverage of social security and welfare schemes for workers engaged in informal sector of economy. Prof. Pushendra Kumar

Singh, Chairperson of the Centre for Development Practice and Research, (Centre of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences), Patna delivered key note address. He talked about the emerging trends and patterns of migration in India. He also highlighted the status, job environment, working conditions and problems of migrant women workers. He raised the issue of non-availability of data on migrants in gender perspective, land rights of migrant workers, rental housing, social security coverage, skill training and development of one district one product. He also highlighted the imperative need of social and policy convergence in urban local governments in order to empower migrant workers. Prior to, Er. A. K. Gupta, Additional Director, RCUES Lucknow welcomed the Chief Guest, dignitaries and participants of the programme. He also highlighted the importance of the theme of webinar and outlined the academic activities of the Centre.

The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. O. P. Shukla, Principal, National Defense Academy, Kharagwasla, Pune, Maharashtra. In his address, he highlighted the migration is universal phenomenon. The COVID -19 pandemic has devastated the whole economy, social fabric and the life of poor, migrants and marginalized workers. In view of the global crises, many countries declared a complete lockdown which has left a deep impact upon the labourers, migrant workers and all those marginalized communities who struggle hard for their survival. With the lockdown and sealing of borders, withdrawal of transport services and closure of all economic and business activities, the panic situation emerged among migrants and poor. This proved to be a nightmare for large number of migrant workers, who lost their livelihoods overnight and became homeless. The immediate challenges faced by these migrant workers were related to food, shelter, loss of wages, fear of getting infected and anxiety. Though the migrant workers have returned to their native place, it is daunting task to provide them suitable job as a large chunk of labors and migrant workers are unskilled.

PROGRAMME:

In view of the objectives of the workshop, programme schedule was prepared. The programme was divided into different technical sessions including COVID -19 Pandemic and Exodus of Migrant Workers and Rtheir

Problems ; Status of Women Migrant Workers, Job Environment And Working Conditions; Welfare of Migrant Workers and Government Policy Initiatives; and Challenges, Problems and Way Forward. Besides inauguration and valedictory sessions were held.

PARTICIPANTS:

Overall 131 participants from 15 states attended the national seminar (Online Mode). The representation of participants was made from Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Haryana. Besides one Resource Person delivered session from Chittagong University, Chittagong, Bangladesh and another Resource Person represented her organisation situated in Bangkok, Thailand. The participants included municipal officials of urban local governments of Uttar Pradesh, government officials, academicians, representatives from Corporate Houses, NGOs, civil society organisations, research scholars etc.

RESOURCE PERSONS:

- Dr. Amir. M. Nasrullah, Professor & Head, Department of Public Administration, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh;
- Mrs. Seema Singh, Project Manager (Operations), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, Bangkok Thailand;
- Dr. Pushpendra Kumar Singh, Professor and Chairperson of the Centre for Development Practice and Research, a centre of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Patna;
- Dr. Jayanta Choudhury, Associate Professor, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj N.E. Regional Centre Khanapara, Guwahati, Assam;
- Prof. Navneetha Rath, Professor, Department of Sociology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India;
- Prof. Sanjay Bhatt, Department of Social Work, Delhi University, New Delhi;
- Dr. Atul Pratap Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, University of Delhi;

- Dr. S. P. Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Environment and Development Economics, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, M. P.;
- Dr. A. K. Singh, Professor, Head of Department, Entrepreneurship, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh;
- Shri H. N. Pandey, CEO, Bhartiya Institute of Research and Development, New Delhi;
- Mr. Sudhir Katiyar, Secretary, Center for Labour Research and Action, Ahmedabad, Gujarat;
- Mr. Shahzad Akhtar Khan, Team Leader, Project Concern International, Migrant Support Cell, Department of Rural Development Govt. of Uttar Pradesh;
- Mr. Salil Srivastava, Programme Manager (Migration), Tata Trusts, Regional Office, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh;
- Mr. Naveen Singh, Team Leader, E&Y & Advisor to Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh in implementation of Project on Migration funded by Bill Melinda Foundation;
- Dr. Anjuli Mishra, Joint Director, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies Lucknow.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Dr A K Singh and Dr Nasruddin, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

ONE DAY WORKSHOP FOR THE DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN AND CHILD FRIENDLY COMMUNITY TOILETS.

BACKGROUND

The Regional Centre has been nominated as Resource Centre by Directorate of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for conducting third party verification of the community toilets (Women and child friendly) being constructed in every Gram Panchayats of Uttar Pradesh. In this context, 28 One Day Workshops for the District Level officials engaged in implementation of construction of women and child friendly Community Toilets have been organized in different districts of Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with Indian Development Centre (IDC).

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the programme were:

- To acquaint the participants with the need and importance of women and child friendly Community Toilets.
- To acquaint and aware the participants with the check list for third party verification.
- To discuss the short comings in the construction of women and child friendly Community Toilets, and to suggest remedial measures.
- To aware the participants with the need and importance of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste Management.

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Dr. Rajeev Narayan, Deputy Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

Date	Venue	No. of Participants
17-02-2021	Bulandshahr	42
18-02-2021	Aligarh	46
19-02-2021	Kasganj	36
20-02-2021	Hathras	43
22-02-2021	Mathura	39
24-02-2021	Meerut	32
24-02-2021	Firozabad	36
25-02-2021	Bagpat	39
25-02-2021	Etawah	31
27-02-2021	Saharanpur	47
27-02-2021	Etah	35
01-03-2021	Farrukhabad	32
05-03-2021	Muzaffarnagar	37
05-03-2021	Kannauj	30
06-03-2021	Bijnor	43
06-03-2021	Auraiya	33
08-03-2021	Kanpur (Nagar)	33
10-03-2021	Sambhal	32
10-03-2021	Jalaun	37
13-03-2021	Rampur	37
15-03-2021	Shahjahanpur	47
17-03-2021	Agra	34
18-03-2021	Ghaziabad	25
19-03-2021	Gautam Buddha Nagar	54
20-03-2021	Hapur	30
24-03-2021	Bareilly	46
26-03-2021	Budaun	33
27-03-2021	Moradabad	27

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND

Over the last decade rapid increase in urbanization has led to increase in activities of the urban local bodies.

Urban Local Bodies are increasingly constrained in mobilizing the required financial and technical resources to cope with the rising demand of basic services. Urban local bodies are facing immense pressure from their citizens to provide accessible and affordable infrastructure and basic services in their limited financial resources.

Waste management and disposal is a growing environmental concern in almost all cities in India. Proper disposal of the urban wastes is essential for reducing its adverse human health and environmental impacts. Solid waste management has become a matter of prime concern. Directives of the Supreme Court and the consequent enactment of Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2016 have added urgency to the issue. Management of waste involves purposeful and systematic control of the generation, storage, collection, transport, processing and disposal. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has notified its SWM policy with the vision of *A healthy, prosperous and resource-efficient society, in which wastes are prevented, reduced, reused and recycled wherever feasible and beneficial, and disposed-off in environmentally safe manner.*

Keeping in mind the importance of the above subject and limited capacity of the Urban Local Bodies to effectively manage solid waste, RCUES Lucknow is organized seven Online training programme on “Solid Waste Management” for the Municipal Officials involved in SWM of Urban Local Bodies of Uttar Pradesh.

List of Training Programmes

Date	No of Participants
12 January, 2021	22
18 January, 2021	33
19 January, 2021	51
23 January, 2021	17
28 January, 2021	31
09 February, 2021	68
11 February, 2021	10

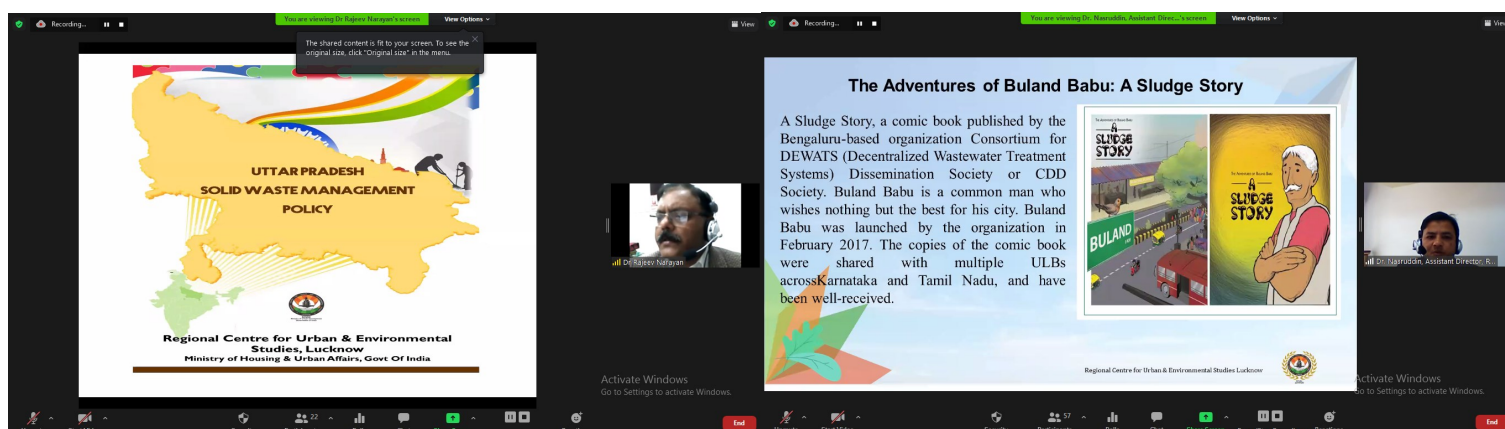
OBJECTIVES:

- To acquaint the participants with the UP Solid Waste Management Policy.
- To educate the participants about various techniques & methods of IEC for creating awareness among the citizens about their roles & responsibilities.

SESSIONS

The session included the following topics:

- Introduction to Solid Waste Management: waste quantity and quality, generation of waste per capita and region; composition of waste; small scale industry waste, organic agricultural waste (some specific cases as examples);
- Waste Collection & Transport: collection of mixed waste or of source separated waste, collection





logistics, transfer stations; machine park planning; Sub-contractors;

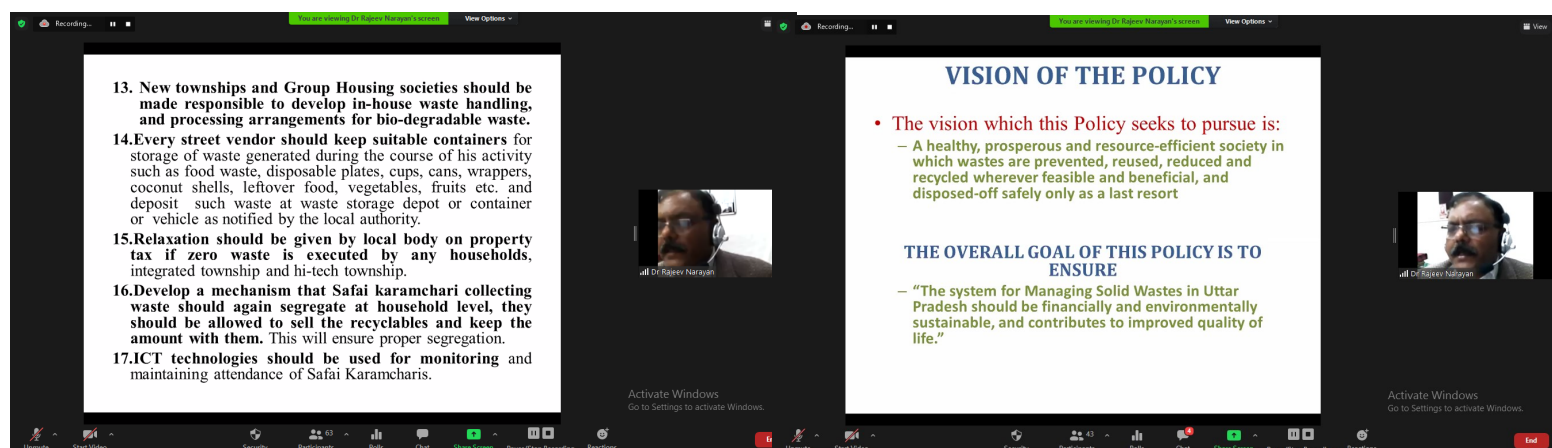
- Treatment/disposal Technologies: dumping, sanitary landfills, mechanical-biological treatment, incineration, anaerobic digestion, composting; recycling of plastics, batteries, e-waste, Green House Gas emission and emission modeling, CDM, energy recovery;
- Financial, Social and Institutional aspects: costs of collection, separation, management; equipment costs; social costs, stake holders, scavengers, public health issues, policy and legislation.

PARTICIPANTS:

The Online Workshop on Solid Waste Management was aimed at Municipal Officials involved in SWM of Urban Local Bodies. In total 232 participants attended the training programme.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Rajeev Narayan, Deputy Director and Dr Nasruddin, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON URBAN TRANSPORT: (NON MOTORIZED TRANSPORT)

BACKGROUND

NMT i.e. walk, bicycle and cycle rickshaw modes are green modes of transport that are low carbon (or mostly zero-carbon) emitting, do not consume energy or cause pollution and in addition provide social equity and employment. Facilities for walk and bicycle should be citywide to assure the commuter that he can complete his journey all the way by walk or bicycle if he so chooses. Cycle rickshaw is a public mode of transport and best suited to provide the last mile connectivity as a part of an integrated citywide multimodal public transport network. NMT should get first priority in infrastructure development and funding. Funds allocation for major transport infrastructure should be linked to achieving targets for creating facilities for NMT. Use of NMT has also declined, especially that of cycling and cycle-rickshaws. Road congestion, increase in trip length due to urban sprawl, increase in purchase power of people and totally inadequate facilities for cycling have all contributed to reducing cycling to less than 11% of the mode share. Pedestrians continue to be neglected.

Against this view point, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), organized five Online workshop on Urban Transport: Non-Motorized Transport for the Municipal Officials, Urban Planner and Traffic Engineers of Urban Local Governments.

OBJECTIVES:

List of Training Programmes	
Date	No of Participants
05 January, 2021	27
13 January, 2021	23
19 January, 2021	28
27 January, 2021	37
30 January, 2021	31

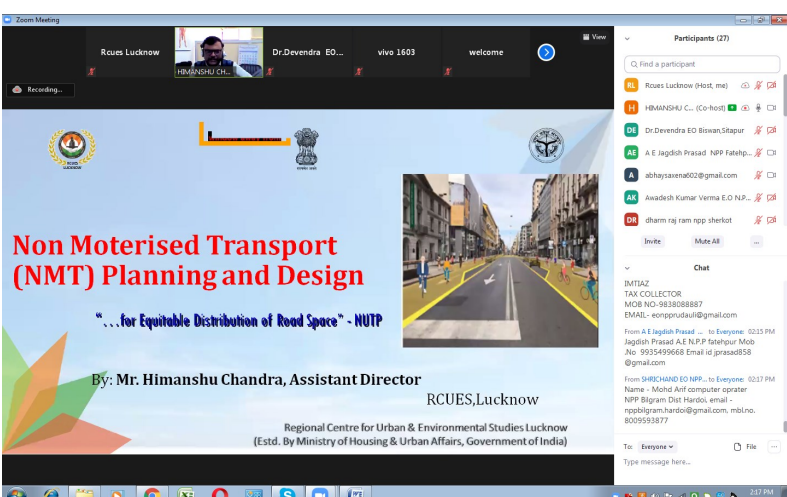
- To develop an understanding on aspects of NON Motorized Transport.
- To understand the design aspects of Non Motorized Transport
- To suggest suitable policy measures for urban transport (NMT)

PARTICIPANTS:

The Training was aimed at Municipal Officials, Urban Planner and Traffic Engineers of Urban Local Governments. In total 146 participants attended the training programme.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Mr Himanshu Chandra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



Sections

- Use simple sketches to document the present use of the Right of Way (RoW) width occupied by street activities.
- Use labels such as -
 - P** - On Street Parking
 - F** - Footpath
 - V** - Vending
 - S** - Street elements such as medians, pedestrian and cyclist crossings, bus stops

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Lucknow

1 Safe and inclusive infrastructure: Ensuring parking — On-street & off-street

Source: WRI India

01A Clear Walking Zone

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Lucknow

Pedestrian Design Guidelines – 2009 BY DDA/UTTIPEC

- Create "eyes on the street" – by removing setbacks and boundary walls this will discourage misbehaviour, shady corners, peeing, etc.
- Require commercial facades to have minimum 30% transparency.
- Provide adequate Street Lighting for pedestrians and bicycles.
- Create commercial/ hawking zones at regular intervals (10 minute walk from every home in the city) to encourage walkability, increase street activity and provide safety. (e.g. Mumbai, Delhi).
- Trees are an essential component for all streets – to provide shade to pedestrians and reduce solar gain.
- Provide Dustbins, postboxes, signage and other public amenities at street corners for high usability.
- Provide Accessible Public Toilets at every 500-800 M distance.
- Follow universal accessibility design standards for making streets friendly for persons with disability.

ONLINE ORIENTATION TRAINING PROGRAMME ON FAECAL SLUDGE & SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND:

Since the roll out of SBM, many programs and policies have been put in place mandating the importance and uptake of Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) Many ULBs with the support of State Governments and civil society organisations have initiated planning for FSSM. This support comes with standard set of guidelines or codified knowledge for implementing FSSM in various locations. It is now the role of the ULB to use their knowledge of local context and select the solutions most suitable for their region. For doing this, it is very vital that the key decision makers at the ULB have knowledge of such solutions, tools to contextualise them and awareness of the various dimensions of decision required to implement FSSM.

As opposed, to basic knowledge of FSSM, these decision makers at ULB require specialised, in-depth and practical knowledge to operate and supervise the solutions best suited for them. The advanced course is designed for participants that have successfully completed the 'Orientation course' and are prepared to plan or implement FSSM in their respective towns and cities.

In view of the above RCUES Lucknow in collaboration with WASH Institute organized 3 days Online orientation training programme on Fecal Sludge and Septage Management on 15, 17 and 19 February 2021.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME:

- To orient the participants to understand and assess FSM situation in their city
- To trained the participants on estimation of Fecal Sludge demand
- To orient the participants on Planning for emptying and transportation of FSM
- To aware participants on Planning treatment systems
- To acquaint the participants on Planning regulatory measures and IEC activities
- To familiarize the participants about Planning operations model of FSM

PARTICIPANTS:

All key stakeholders involved in FSSM decision making process to participated in the training program. Total 48 Participants of urban local bodies of Uttar Pradesh were trained

COURSE DELIVERY PLATFORM:

The course offered blended format, i.e. mix of virtual trainings and self-paced learning. The training facilitated interaction between participants. In addition to the live sessions the participants were required to complete certain set of assignments in order to complete the course. Participants who attended all the online session and completed the course work (videos, essential reading, games, quiz

and other evaluations) were provided certificate of completion.

AGENDA FOR THE TRAINING

Day	Session
Day 1	Introduction to the course and FSM
Day 2	Planning for FSSM , Onsite sanitation systems, Emptying and Transportation, Treatment of Fecal Sludge
Day 3	Regulations for FSM, Operation model, wrap up

COORDINATION:

The training programme was jointly coordinated by Dr. Alka Singh, Deputy Director and Mr. Ajit Mishra, Assistant Director, RCUES Lucknow

ONLINE PROGRAMMES FOR PROJECT INTERNS/APM UNDER THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTED / UNDER CONSTRUCTION CSC & WSC COMMUNITY TOILETS UNDER SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

The Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies, Lucknow organised the following Online Programs for Project Interns and for DPROs of various Districts:

Name of the Programme	Date	No. of Participants
Introduction, Different phases, Objectives and Uttar Pradesh initiatives Subject: For Construction of CSC	07 January, 2021	23
Introduction and importance of the checklist and Stages of Verification introduction & salient features of third-party verification	12 January, 2021	27
Discussion with DPROs of Agra, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Barabanki, Bareilly Badaun, Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, Khushinagar, Maharajganj, Mathura and Meerut	13 January, 2021	34
Discussion with DPROs of Etah, Bareilly, Hathras, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Gautambudhnagar, Khushinagar, Siddharthnagar, Lucknow, Varanasi, Maharajganj, Barabanki, Azamgarh, Meerut and Aligarh	16 January, 2021	27
Discussion with DPROs of Hathras, Gautambudhanagar, Khusinagar, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj and Varanasi	19 January, 2021	22
Progress Meeting	27 January, 2021	25
Presentation on New format for third party inspection	09 Feb, 2021	20
Presentation on Structural Stability – {{Ensure quality of CSC/ WSC and Visual Cleanliness – Ensure Proper Upkeep and Maintenance (both preventive & corrective)}}}	19 Feb, 2021	19
Progress Meeting.	03 March, 2021	21
Presentation on Format for Community sanitary complex and women & Toddlers' sanitary complex	09 March, 2021	18
Presentation of 5 completed Districts- Agra, Aligarh, Badaun, Chitrakoot, and Firozabad	19 March, 2021	19
Presentation of next 5 completed Districts- Ghaziabad, Hathras, Maharaj Ganj, Siddharthnagar and Varanasi	27 March, 2021	21

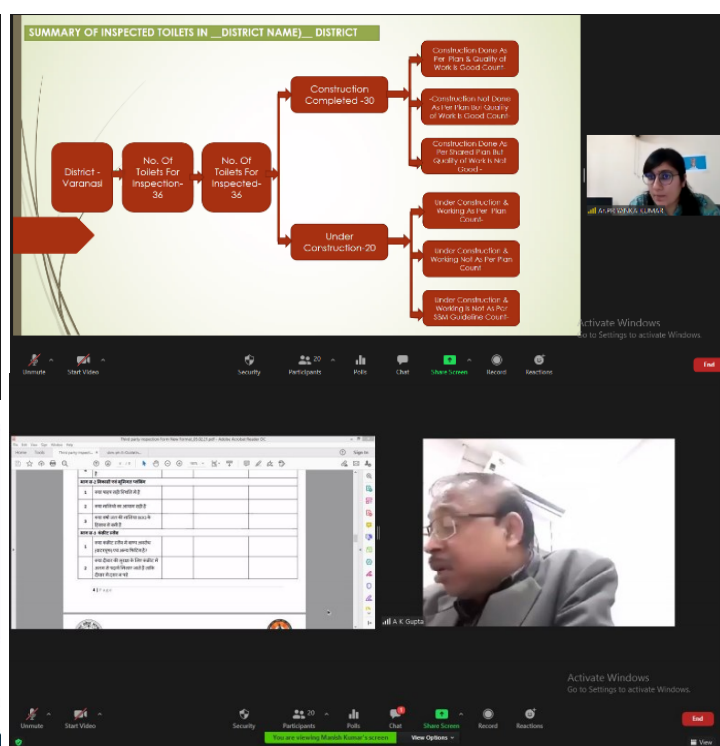
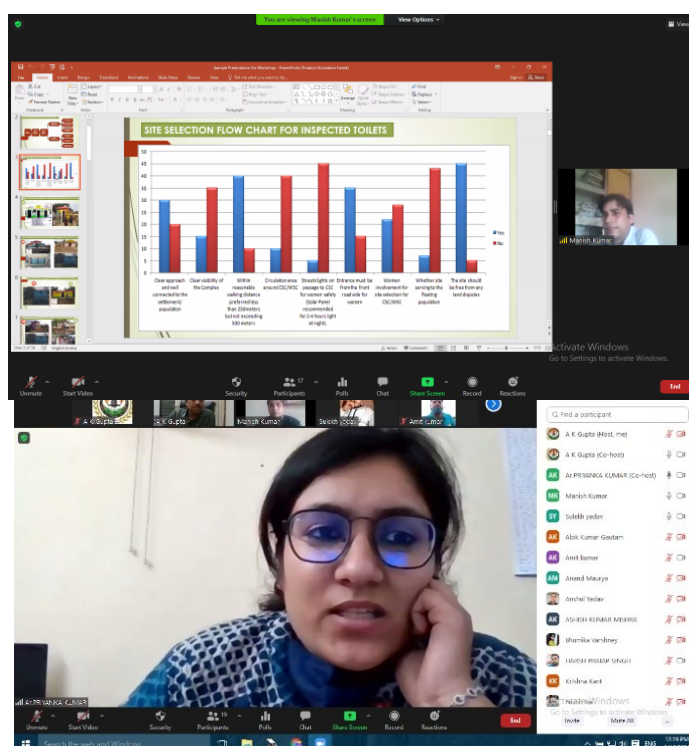
The main objectives of the above-mentioned Programs:

- To discuss design of Community sanitary complex and women & Toddlers' sanitary complex.
- To discuss Status of CSCs/ WSCs in the Gram Panchayats of the all Districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- To elaborate the introduction and importance of the checklist, Stages of Verification introduction & salient features of third-party verification, role of stakeholder's community sanitary complex (csc) and Women & toddlers' sanitary complex (wsc)
- To examine the following on the CSC/WSC:

- ⇒ Check Structural Stability - Ensure quality of CSC/WSC
- ⇒ Check Visual Cleanliness – Ensure Proper Upkeep and Maintenance (both preventive & corrective)
- ⇒ Check CSC/WSC from being dysfunctional
- ⇒ Check change in Use - for other purposes like commercial, storage, etc.
- ⇒ Check Safety – Prevent cases of abuse and nuisance with users
- ⇒ Check regular and periodic payment to SHG Safai Karmi for O&M

COORDINATOR:

The programmes were coordinated by Ar Priyanka Kumar, urban Planner, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE PROGRAMMES FOR PROJECT INTERNS/APM UNDER DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL VILLAGES UNDER PERFORMANCE GRANT OF 14TH FINANCE COMMISSION

The Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies, Lucknow organised the following Online Programs for “Project Interns and for DPROs of various Districts”:

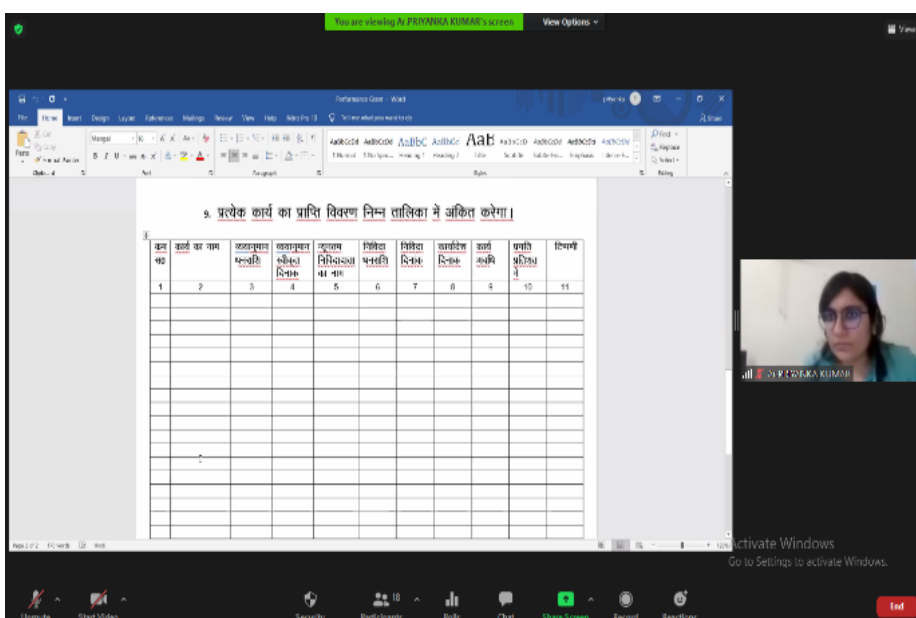
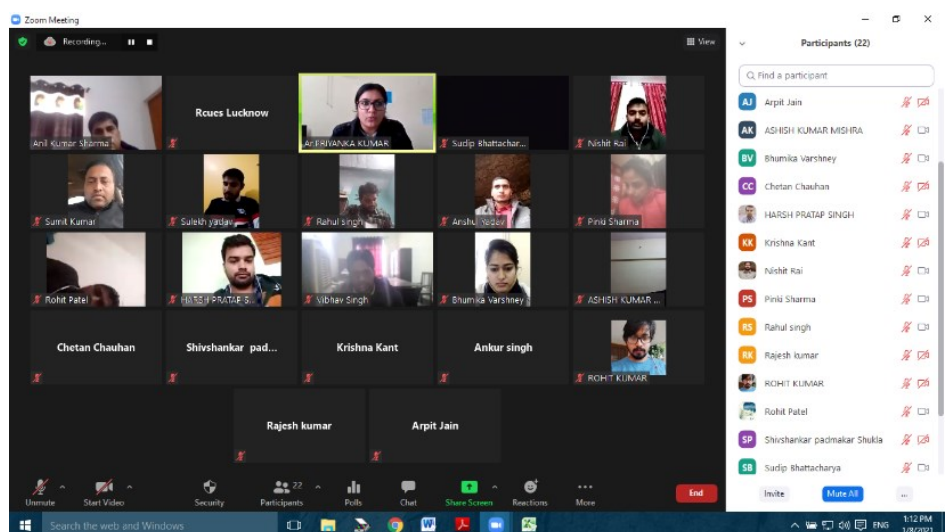
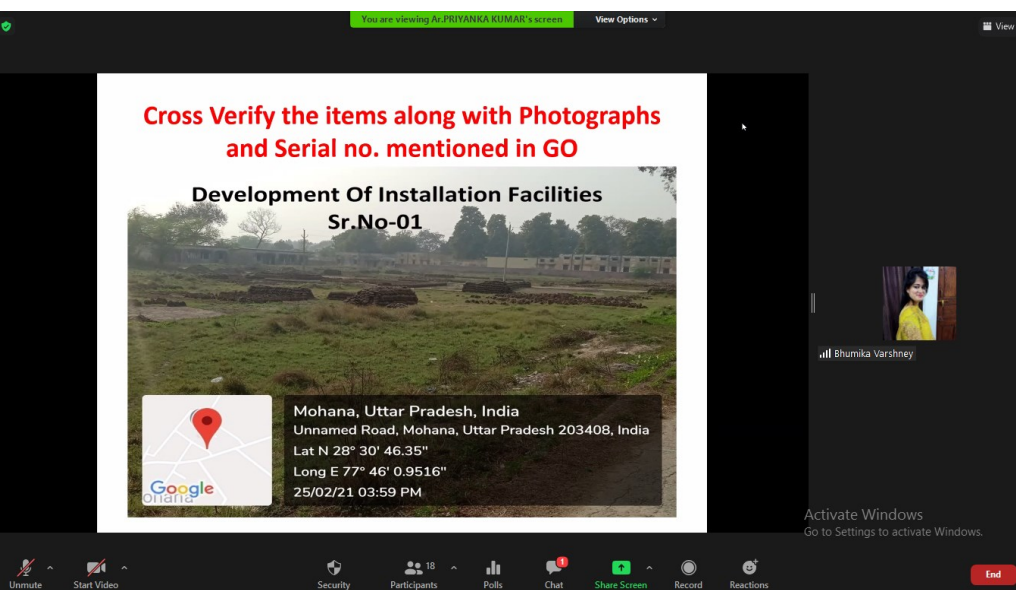
Name of the Programme	Date	No. of Participants
Presentation on Detailed Project Reports with Detailed Estimates of 73 Gram Panchayats of 12 Districts	08 January, 2021	24
Interaction of Project Interns with DPROs	25 January, 2021	12
Discussion on DPRS and GOs and provision of Checklist	01 February, 2021	19
Presentation of Work by Project Interns	16 February, 2021	24
Presentation of Work by Project Interns	06 March, 2021	18
Presentation of Work by Project Interns	15 March, 2021	19

The main objectives of the above-mentioned Programs:

- To discuss Detailed Project Reports with Detailed Estimates of 73 Gram Panchayats of 12 Districts
- To describe their roles and duties in the Various Gram Panchayats
- To elaborate the introduction and importance of the following in the Various Gram Panchayats:
 - ⇒ Road Connectivity, Internal roads of villages/ roads/lanes with drains.
 - ⇒ LED Street Light
 - ⇒ Solid Waste Management: (Collection, transportation, Processing and Disposal)
 - ⇒ Drinking Water
 - ⇒ Grey Water Management, Liquid Waste Management, Septage Management
 - ⇒ Water Bodies Rejuvenation/ River Rejuvenation
 - ⇒ Landscaping, Development of Parks
 - ⇒ Playground/open gym
 - ⇒ Beautification of Schools/Smart Classes
 - ⇒ Basis and Required Services for smooth working of Model villages.

COORDINATOR:

The programmes were coordinated by Ar Priyanka Kumar, urban Planner, RCUES, Lucknow.



INITIATIVES & ACHIEVEMENTS

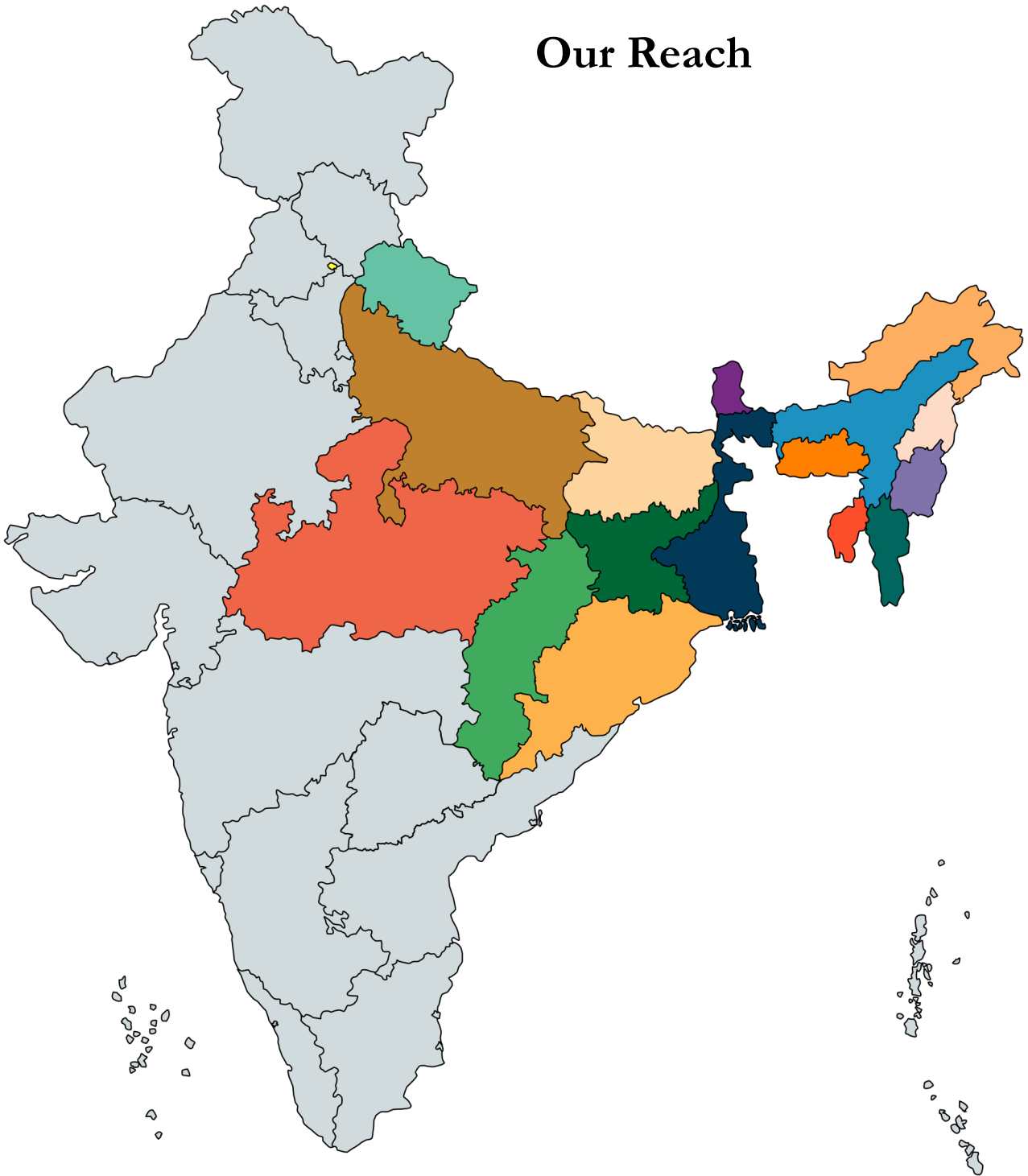
- RCUES Lucknow has been awarded a research project entitled “**Gaps Identification on Education of Scheduled Tribes Girls in Uttar Pradesh**” by Scheduled Caste & Schedule Tribe Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Government of Uttar Pradesh. The research team comprises of Principal Investigator, Dr Nasruddin and API Dr A K Singh, Assistant Directors, RCUES Lucknow.



Upcoming Campus of RCUES at Indira Nagar, Lucknow



Our Reach



For further details contact:

**Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental
Studies, Lucknow**

Adjacent Registrar's Office, Lucknow University
Campus, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh- 226007

Ph: 0522-2740-165, 2740-382,

Fax: 0522-2740-165

Email: rcueslucknow@gmail.com

www.rcueslucknow.org

क्षेत्रीय नगर एवं पर्यावरण अध्ययन केन्द्र, लखनऊ

(आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय परिसर, कुलसचिव कार्यालय के
समीप, लखनऊ 226007

फोन: 0522-2740-165 (टेलीफैक्स), 2740-382

rcueslucknow@gmail.com

www.rcueslucknow.org