

सत्यमेव जयते

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR URBAN & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, LUCKNOW

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

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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.

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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

List of Online Training Programmes	
Date	No. of Participants
13-14 August, 2020	36
03-04 September, 2020	92
23-24 September, 2020	33

Uttar Pradesh) organized three two day Online Training on Onsite and Offsite Management of Sewage for Citywide Sanitation. The training was aimed at supporting Uttar Pradesh State and Cities in their journey beyond ODF and preparing for ODF++ / Water+ and Swachh Survekshan 2020.

OBJECTIVE

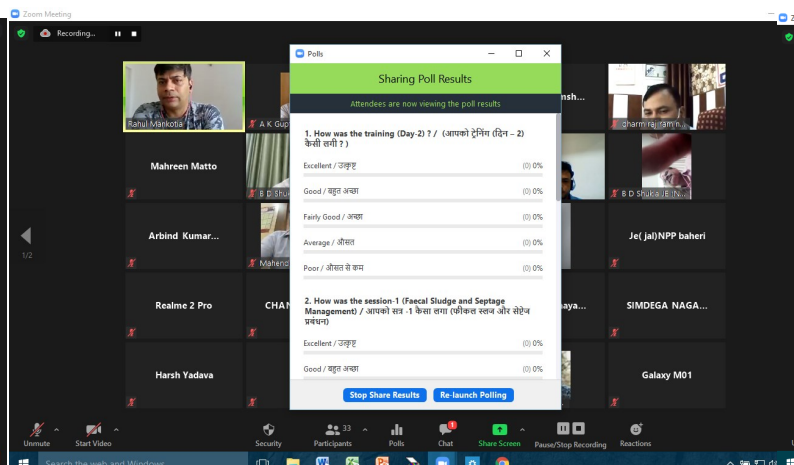
The objective of the training was:

- 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 161 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.

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.

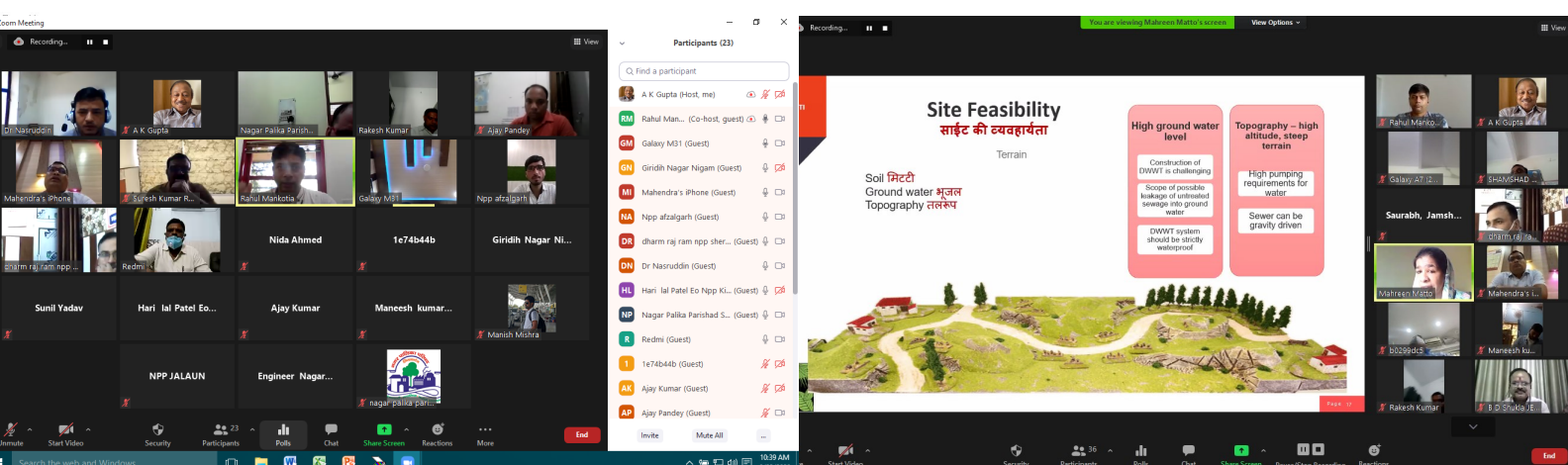
Sessions included Shit Flow Diagram tool along with

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 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

List of Online Training Programmes

Date	No. of Participants
16 September, 2020	35
26 September, 2020	64
30 September, 2020	20

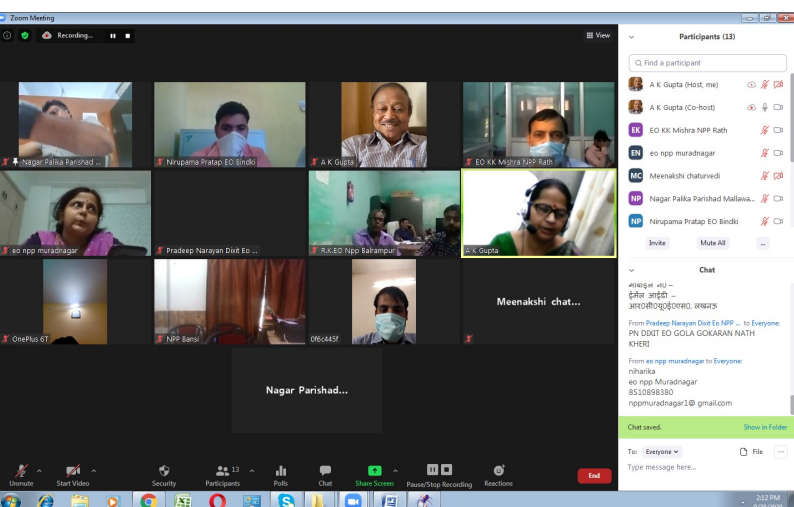
three online training programmes to discuss and deliberate upon the provisions and procedures of the scheme so that it may be effectively implemented in urban centres.

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 119 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



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.

Scheme;

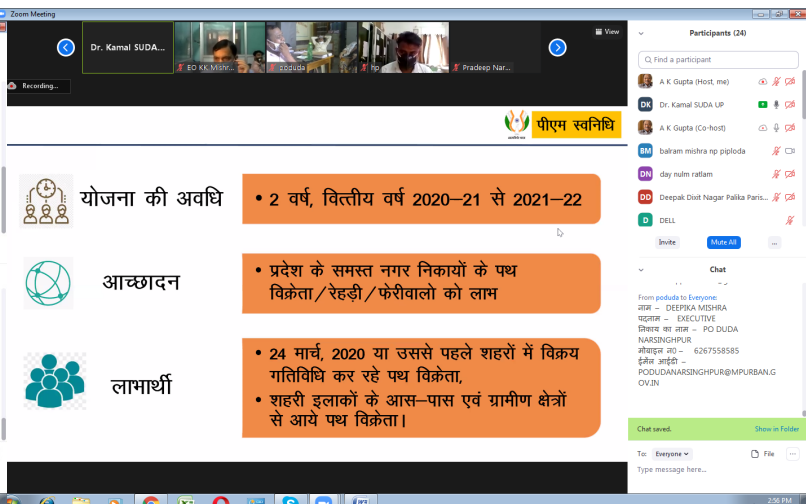
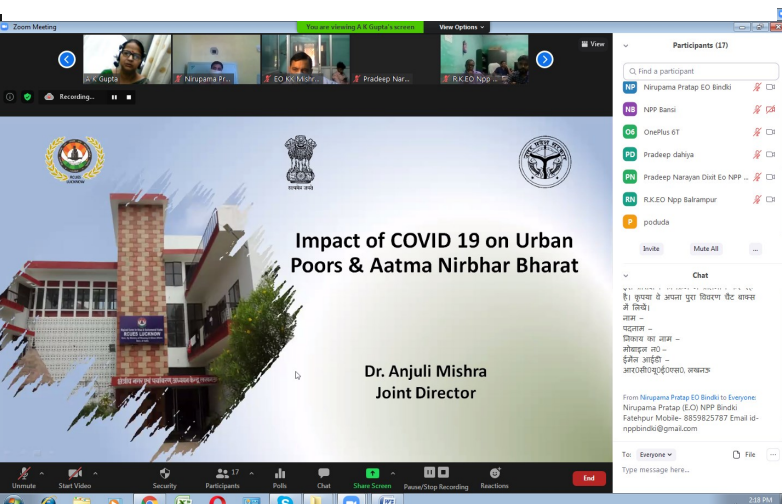
- To highlight the problems and challenges in implementation of Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme and suggesting measures for its effective implementation.

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,



ONLINE TRAINING ON MANAGEMENT OF URBAN FLOODING

BACKGROUND

Growing urbanization is posing serious environmental concerns in India in terms of changing land use pattern, increasing carbon emissions, solid waste generation and disposal, air and water pollution and poor sanitation amenities. A large segment of urban population in India resides in slums, squatters and informal settlement. These settlements are often located in low laying areas prone to direct and indirect risks due to environmental degradation including changes in the climate and lack of basic urban services. Urban flooding has been experienced over decades in India however; adequate efforts to deal with it were not made by urban local governments. In the past, approaches and strategies on flood disaster management largely focused on riverine floods affecting large extents of rural areas. Urban flooding is significantly different from rural flooding as urbanization leads to developed catchments and in the event of heavy/ high intensity of rainfall; there is higher runoff which increases the magnitude of flood. Urban areas are centres of economic activities with vital infrastructure which needs to be protected. In most of the cities, damage to vital infrastructure has wider implications on urban local governments in terms of sustainability of civic services and municipal resources management. The cities are also densely populated and people living in slums and high vulnerable areas, suffer due to flooding/ water logging. It has sometimes resulted in loss of life, damage to property and disruptions in transport and power while it may result in possible epidemics and exposure to communicable diseases, loss of livelihood, human suffering, and, in extreme cases, loss of life. Therefore, management of urban flooding has to be accorded top priority.

List of Online Training Programmes

Date	No. of Participants
09 September, 2020	13
22 September, 2020	21

Against this backdrop, RCUES, Lucknow organised two Online training programmes on Management of Urban Flooding to deliberate upon the pertinent issues and dimensions of prevention and mitigation of urban flooding and its effective management.

PARTICIPANTS

The training was aimed for participants like Additional/ Deputy /Assistant Municipal Commissioners Executive Officers/Engineers, Urban Planners, Specialists of Environment, Sanitation and Pollution Control, Chief Sanitary Inspectors and Zonal Officers. Overall 34 participants attended the training programmes.

OBJECTIVES:

- To discuss the national and state scenario of disasters and its management ;
- To highlight the policy perspective and theoretical framework of prevention and mitigation of urban flooding ;
- To examine the causes and factors responsible for urban flooding;
- To assess the impact of urban flooding and its implication on urban local governments ;
- To highlight the initiatives and best practices in prevention , response and mitigating the impact of

URBAN FLOODING IN INDIA: CAUSES AND MITIGATION MEASURES



Dr. Abhishek Awasthi
Associate Professor
Department of Environment Science
Maharaja Agrasen University, Solan (H.P.)

urban flooding ;

- To highlight the importance of urban resilience in the context of climate change , disasters, and environmental sustainability ;

SESSION

The sessions of the training included:

Challenges of Disaster Management

Management of Urban Flooding

COURSE COORDINATORS

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

Ward level action plan Pre-Monsoon

- Complete the work of reinstatement of potholes and trenches taken by department and by various utility services. Cleaning of storm water entrances, desilting storm water drainage / nallahs and other water bodies in the wards.
- Engineer in-charge of wards must ensure that contractors/ owners should lift the debris, unused material (sand, paver blocks, stores etc.) immediately after completion construction/ repair works.
- To provide adequate generator sets in each ward and to ensure the same are in operational condition.
- Identify land for temporary shelters/ rehabilitation in case of emergencies.
- Identify schools for temporary shelters in coordination with education department and review the facilities available needed to

Lakes and ponds work as an excellent water storage tool to control floods

Once the city of Gorakhpur had more than 100 lakes but today two-third of them are dead today. But the conservation effort led by citizens that protected one vast Ranghar tal of Gorakhpur. The conservation of Ranghar tal was possible with community participation and administration's help. Protecting such water bodies helps to build cushion and storage capacity to accommodate the floods.



Participants (28)

Chat

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From Alanksha Singh to Everyone

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From Ekta Verma to Everyone

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Participants (19)

Chat

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From vvo 1915 to Everyone

Saurabh Prakash Singh (J.E) Nagar palika

chunar Mirzapur 6394002288

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON SERVICE LEVEL BENCHMARK

BACKGROUND

Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) have played a significant role in the urban development process in India. Since its announcement in 2008, the SLBs have been recognized by the 13th and the 14th Finance Commission in India. Publication of SLBs for water supply, sewerage, solid waste and storm water drainage is one of the conditions for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to claim 14th FC performance grant. As a result, Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) for water and sanitation have been published for most of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India. Service level monitoring and improvement are also the envisaged outcomes of Government of India's various urban programs like SBM, AMRUT and SMART cities. Many states have also institutionalized the process of collection of information for SLBs. Public agencies at national, state and local levels have used SLBs for various policy interventions, program monitoring, impact assessment and service improvement actions. Regulators, multilateral financing institutions, researchers, consultants etc. have also used SLBs for different purposes.

Service Level Benchmarking has been developed and released by the MOHUA, GOI, which seeks to (i) identify a minimum set of standard performance parameters for the water and sanitation sector that are commonly understood and used by all stakeholders across the country; (ii) define a common minimum framework for monitoring and reporting on these indicators and (iii) set out guidelines on how to operationalize this framework in a phased manner.

The principle of accountability for service levels is now gaining broad based acceptance at all levels. The ULBs are at the forefront of this shift, based on the

List of Online Training Programmes

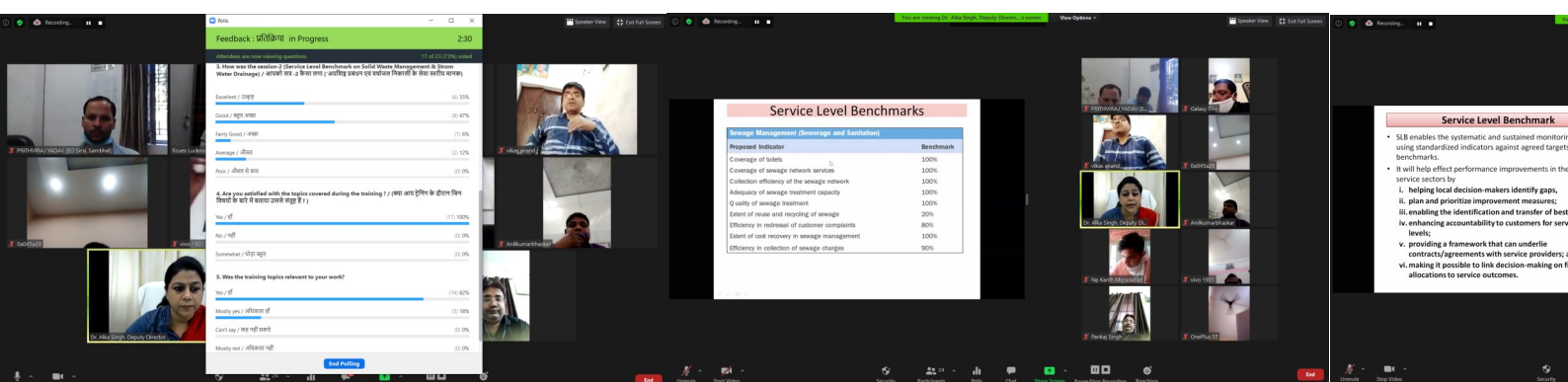
Date	No. of Participants
22 September, 2020	59
28 September, 2020	43
29 September, 2020	27

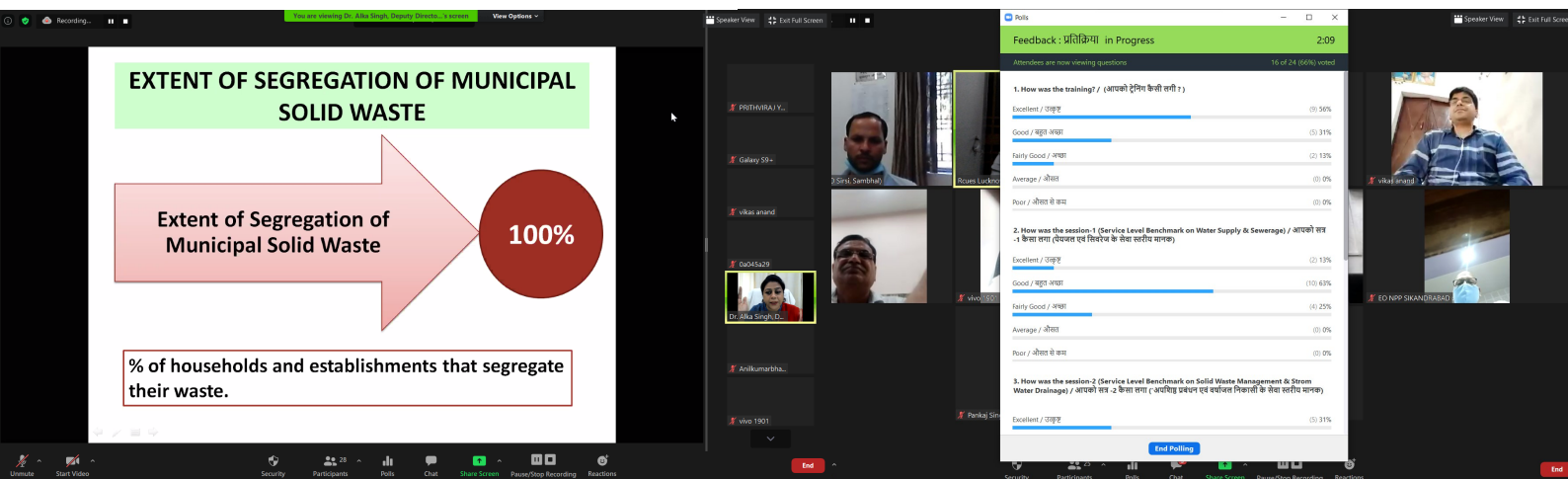
decentralization agenda articulated under the 74th Constitutional Amendment with focus on—Tracking performance over time, Compare performance with peers, Identify areas for improvement, Set targets for performance (for own dept., or public/ private service providers), Report/Disclose performance to stakeholders (e.g. councillors, citizens). Government of India is incorporating this principle in all its programs and initiatives like AMRUT and Swachh Bharat Mission. AMURT Mission focuses on Service Improvement Plans which will be a road map for improving service levels based on the minimum set of standard performance parameters.

In this context, RCUES Lucknow had organized three online training programmes.

OBJECTIVES

- To aware the municipal functionaries about Performance benchmarks
- To aware the functionaries on preparing Service Level improvement plans
- To train the functionaries on identify their service levels based on standard performance parameters for the water and sanitation.
- To train the functionaries identifying gaps and areas





for improvement

- To train the functionaries to use the performance benchmarks for monitoring and reporting

PARTICIPANTS

Online Training on Performance benchmarks and Service Level improvement planning was designed for all municipal functionaries including senior officials, Executive officers, commissioners, engineers, sanitary inspectors, health officers, planners, other technical staff of the urban local bodies. Overall 155 participants attended the trainings.

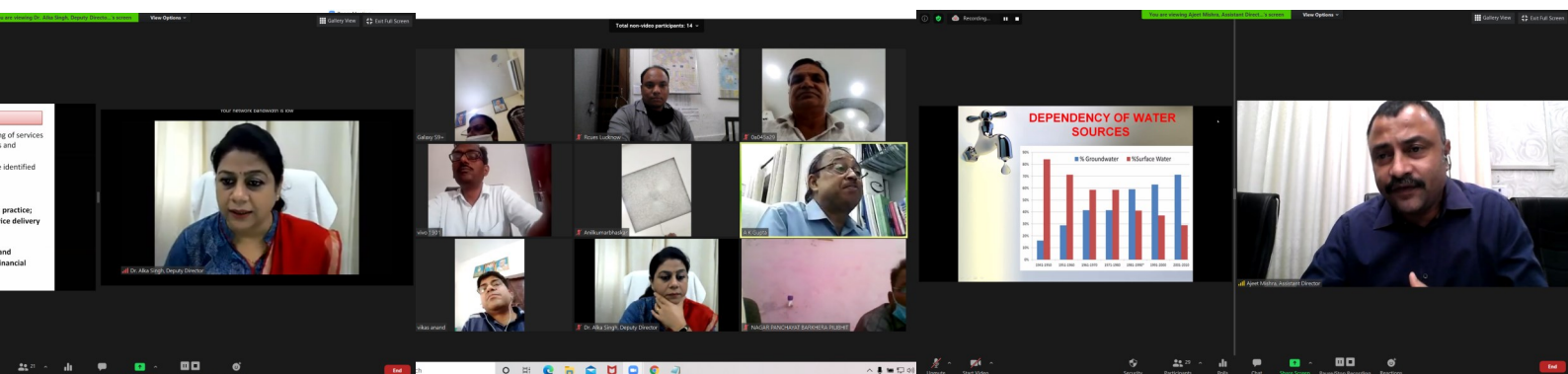
SESSIONS

- Overview of Service benchmarks
- Services level Benchmarks of water Supply, Sewerage & Septage
- Service Level Benchmark for Solid Waste Management and Storm water Drainage
- Performance Improvement Planning

- Identification of Gaps and preparation of Service level Improvement Plan

COURSE COORDINATOR

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



ONLINE TRAINING ON FECAL SLUDGE AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT IN COLLABORATION WITH NIUA

BACKGROUND

According to Census 2011, India's urban population is 377 million or 31% of the total population, which is expected to increase to 600 million by 2031. The Census 2011 also showed that in 4,041 statutory towns, 7.90 million households (HHs) do not have access to toilets and defecate in the open. As per Global level data only 5% of fecal sludge is properly treated. Nearly 500 million people in India, using non sewerred systems, do not have access to any treatment of fecal sludge. Untreated faecal sludge and septage management from towns and cities is one of the major causes of surface and ground water pollution in India. The Increase in access to sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission brought about an evident need to address the emerging liquid waste management challenges. In India, a majority of the household depend on onsite sanitation facilities wherein, safe management of human waste, which includes its safe containment, transport, treatment and disposal is of utmost importance to make our cities healthy and liveable. Most on-site sanitation systems (OSS) are emptied manually in absence of suitable facilities. Ideally a septic tank system should be desludged every 2-5 years.

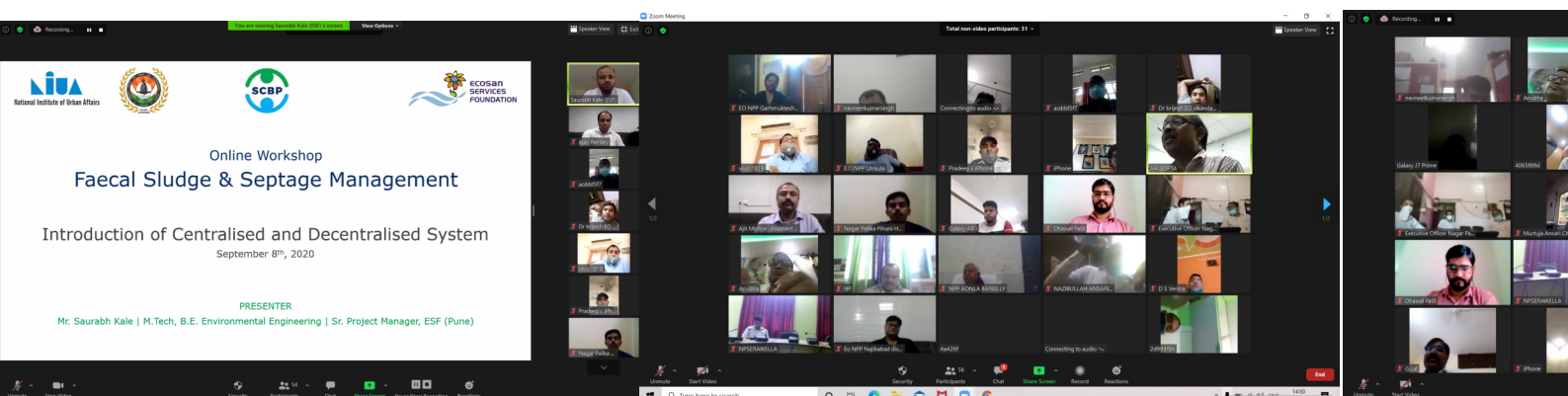
The program covered engineering and technology aspects of Septage and Liquid Waste Management. Examples and experiences of various projects in the form of case studies to help participants engage with the technical/practical aspects of the plan, implementation and monitoring of elements of full range of Urban Sanitation. In this context RCUES Lucknow in collaboration with NIUA New Delhi organized an Online Training Programme on Fecal Sludge and Septage Management on 08th September 2020.

OBJECTIVES

- To create awareness on the policies/guidelines and practices about Septage and Liquid Waste Management.
- To develop an understanding of different technological options (along the value chain, but focusing on treatment)
- To understand the decision making criteria for technological selection.

PARTICIPANTS

Training Program on Septage and Liquid Waste Management was organized for Engineers working in the Office of ULB, Jal Nigam, Parastatal Agencies responsible for execution and implementation of projects. 47 participants attended the online programme.

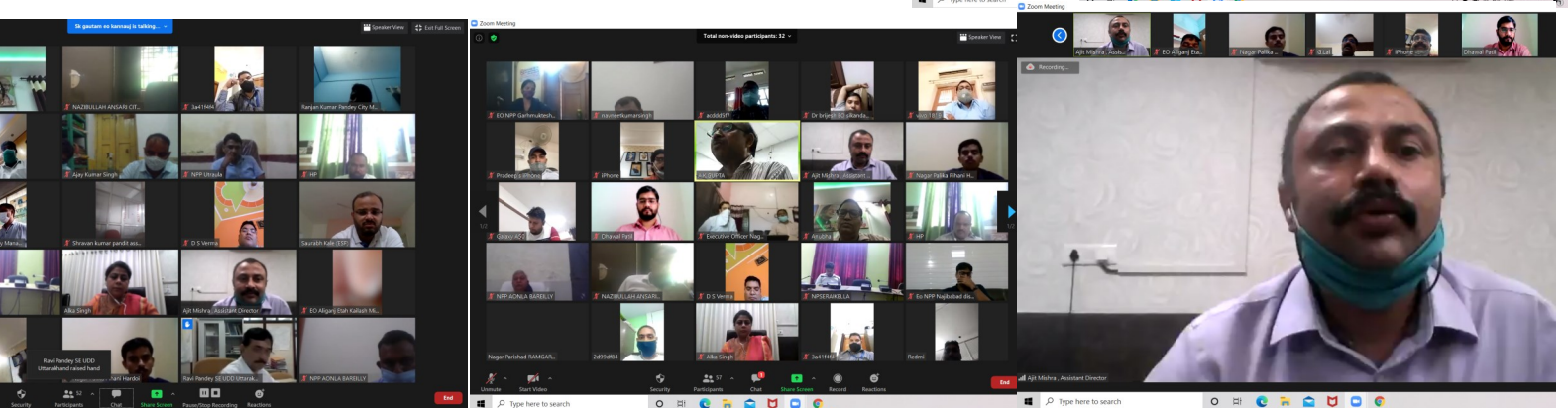
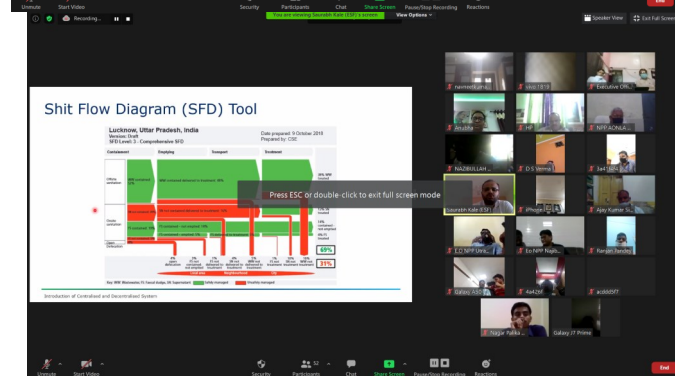
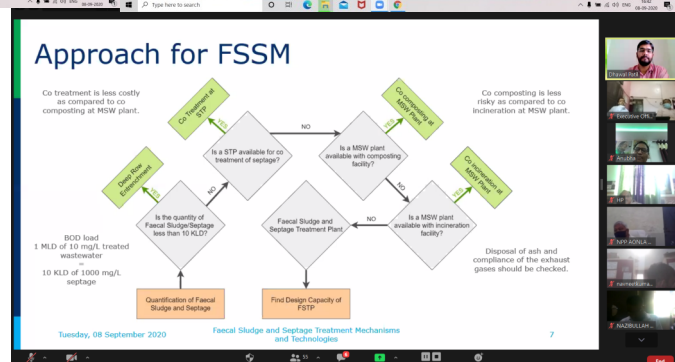


SESSIONS

The participants of the training programme were given a brief introduction about Fecal Sludge and Septage Management. Participants were apprised about the Integrated Waste Water and Septage Management and Approaches for Waste Water Management. Approaches for Faecal Sludge and Septage Management

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Mr Ajit Mishra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON INTEGRATED WASTE WATER AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT IN COLLABORATION WITH NIUA

BACKGROUND

According to Census 2011, India's urban population is 377 million or 31% of the total population, which is expected to increase to 600 million by 2031. The Census 2011 also showed that in 4,041 statutory towns, 7.90 million households (HHs) do not have access to toilets and defecate in the open. As per Global level data only 5% of fecal sludge is properly treated. Nearly 500 million people in India, using non sewerage systems, do not have access to any treatment of fecal sludge. Untreated faecal sludge and septage management from towns and cities is one of the major causes of surface and ground water pollution in India. The Increase in access to sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission brought about an evident need to address the emerging liquid waste management challenges. In India, a majority of the household depend on onsite sanitation facilities wherein, safe management of human waste, which includes its safe containment, transport, treatment and disposal is of utmost importance to make our cities healthy and liveable. Most on-site sanitation systems (OSS) are emptied manually in absence of suitable facilities. Ideally a septic tank system should be desludged every 2-5 years.

The program covered engineering and technology aspects of Septage and Liquid

Waste Management. Examples and experiences of various projects in the form of case studies to help participants engage with the technical/practical aspects of the plan, implementation and monitoring of elements of full range of Urban Sanitation. In this context RCUES Lucknow in collaboration with NIUA New Delhi organized an Online Training Programme Online Training Programme on Integrated Waste Water and Septage Management on 30th September 2020.

OBJECTIVES

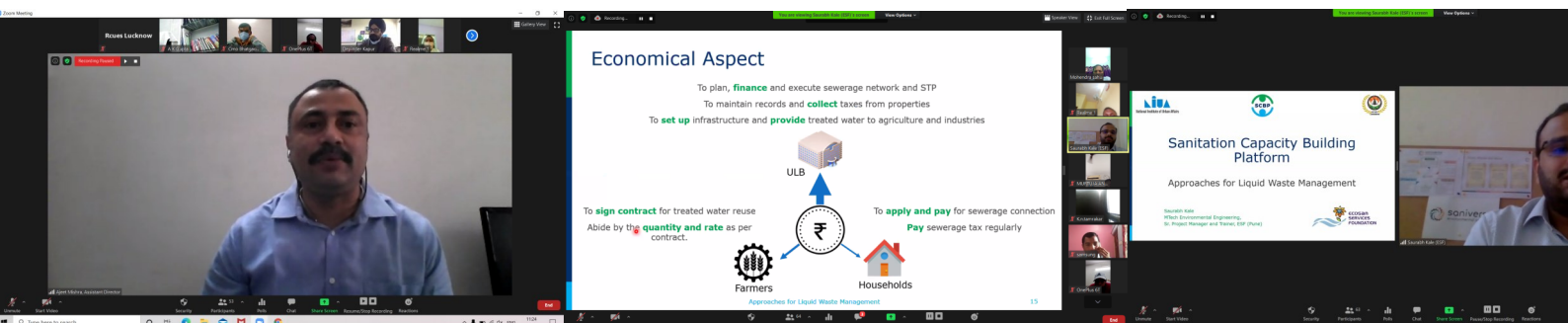
- To create awareness on the policies/guidelines and practices about Septage and Liquid Waste Management.
- To develop an understanding of different technological options (along the value chain, but focusing on treatment)
- To understand the decision making criteria for technological selection.

PARTICIPANTS

Training Program on Septage and Liquid Waste Management was organized for Engineers working in the Office of ULB, Jal Nigam, Parastatal Agencies responsible for execution and implementation of projects. 51 participants attended the online programme.

SESSIONS

The participants of the training programme were given a brief introduction about Fecal

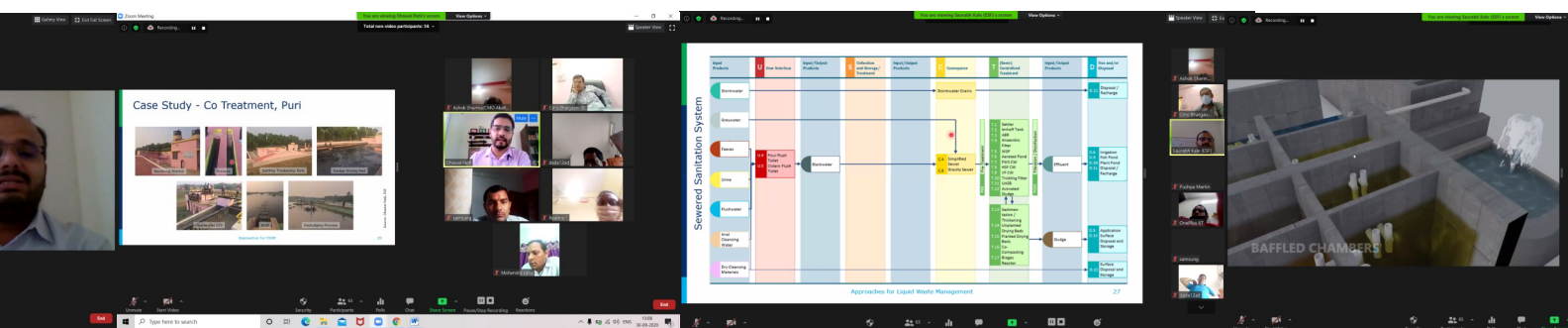




Sludge and Septage Management. Participants were apprised about the Integrated Waste Water and Septage Management and Approaches for Waste Water Management. Approaches for Faecal Sludge and Septage Management

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Mr Ajit Mishra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING ON PROPERTY TAX REFORMS THROUGH GIS

BACKGROUND

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a framework for gathering, Managing & Analyzing Data. Rooted in the Science of Geography, GIS integrates many types of data. It analyses spatial location and organizes layers of information into visualization using maps and 3D Scenes. With this unique capability, GIS reveals deeper insights into data, such as patterns, relationships and situations- Helping users make smarter decisions.

The use of Geo-spatial tools & Technologies such as Geographic Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS), GPS (Global Positioning System), Crowd Sourcing etc. are giving capabilities to provide “Decision Support Scenarios” which would be vital to monitor health of various sector.

The GIS has opened up immense possibilities of their application in Urban Sector. One of our Project with Title “GIS base map, survey of properties (ward wise & category wise), Numbering of properties through Assigning Unit Identification Number to each property and Developing Property Information System Cities/Town in Uttar Pradesh” in which GIS is used for the enhancement of Base Map and finally bringing all the thematic layers namely Zone boundary, Ward Boundary, Mohalla/Colony Boundary, Parcels, Building Footprints, Property Points, Road network, Railway Network, Green Cover and Major landmarks into the web based Property Tax Management System.

In this context RCUES Lucknow organized an Online Training Programme on Property Tax Reforms through GIS on 26th September 2020.

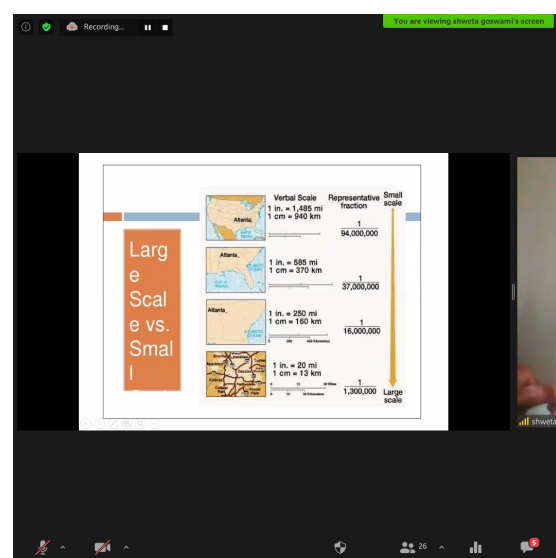
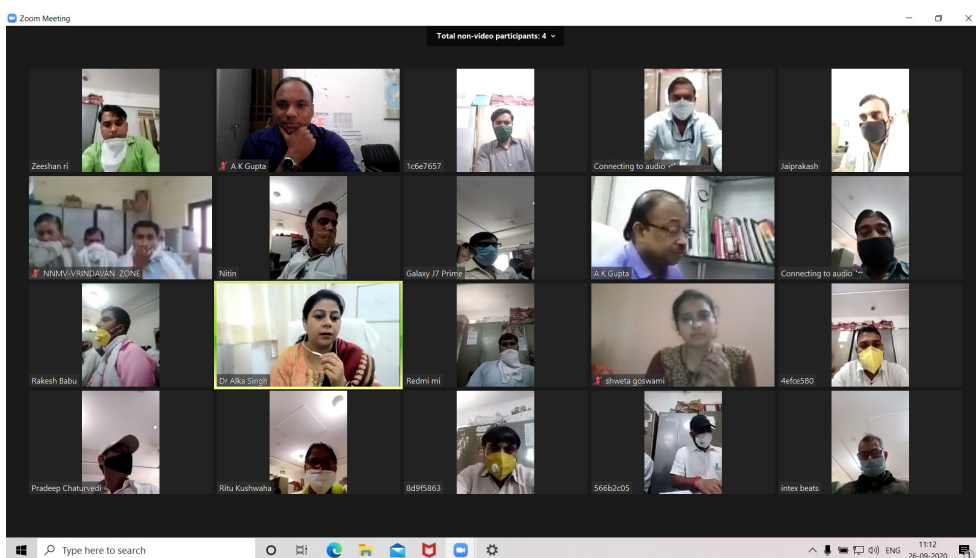
OBJECTIVES

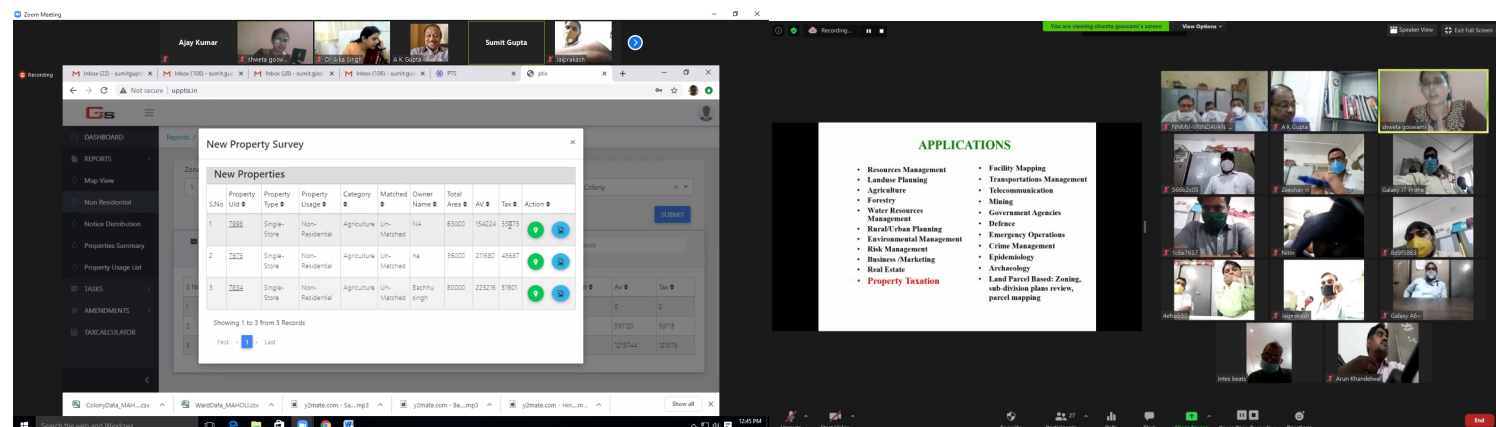
Taxation is the main source of income to a municipality and property tax is a primary key to this. Municipalities play an important role in property tax assessment. The importance of bringing IT into the municipal infrastructure is paramount, especially the need to store, retrieve and update large amounts of data. Today, with the use of large storage servers and reliable database management systems, IT empowers the authorities to do all that and much more. There is transparency and efficiency in the way all the data is managed and administered with the IT infrastructure. The GIS-based Property Tax Information System (PTIS) makes tax assessment simpler and prioritize areas on the basis of tax revenues collected or due. It helps in the decision-making process and streamlining the workflow of property tax assessment. The training aims at imparting information about the process, procedure and legal aspects of Property Tax Information System to ULB officials and to familiarize them with computerized methods of delivery of their services to citizens.

PARTICIPANTS

In total 30 participants attended the workshop.

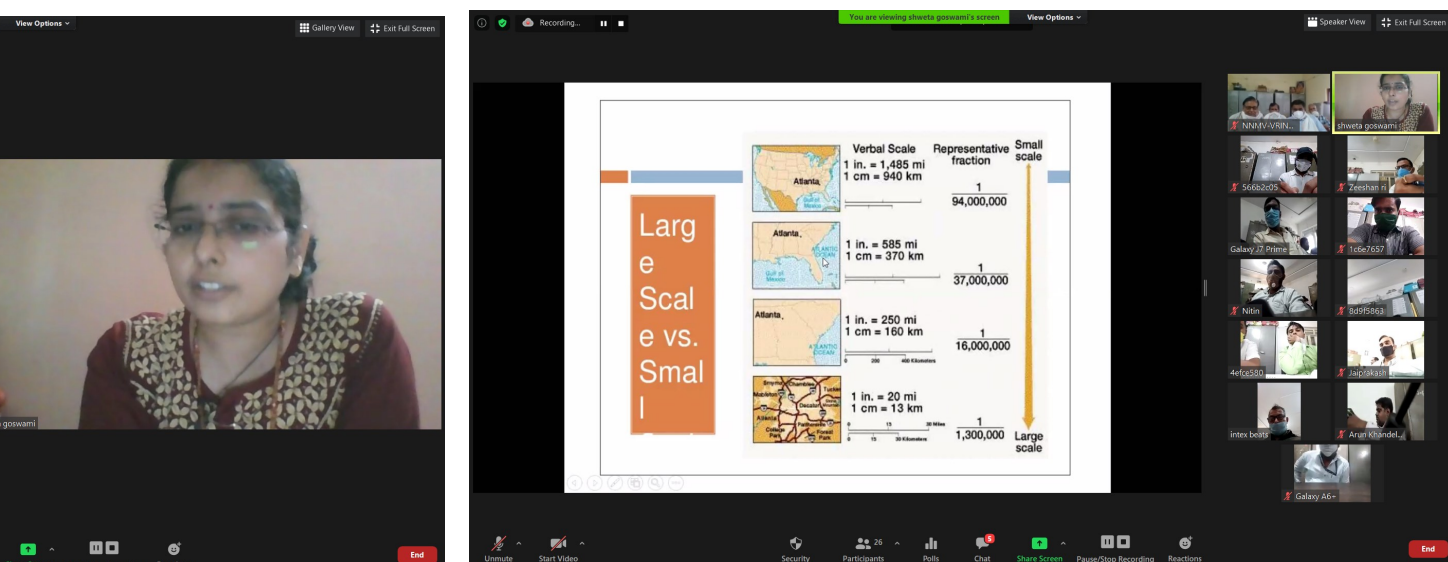
SESSIONS





COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Alka Singh, Deputy Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING-ON SWACHH SURVEKSHAN 2021

BACKGROUND

As a prelude to encouraging cities to improve urban sanitation, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) had conducted 'Swachh Survekshan-2016' survey for the rating of 73 cities with million plus population in January 2016 followed by Swachh Survekshan-2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 respectively. In a bid to scale up the coverage of the ranking exercise and encourage towns and cities to actively implement mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner, MoHUA now proposes to conduct the sixth edition i.e Swachh Survekshan 2021 to rank all cities under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U). The objective of the survey is to encourage large scale citizen participation, ensure sustainability of initiatives taken towards garbage free and open defecation free cities, provide credible outcomes which would be validated by third party certification, institutionalize existing systems through online processes and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities more habitable and sustainable.

In this context, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES) Lucknow organized three Online Training Programmes on SWACHH SURVEKSHAN 2021.

OBJECTIVES

The major objective of the online trainings was to acquaint the participants with the survey toolkit of Swachh Survekshan 2021

List of Training Programmes

Date	No of Participants
28 September, 2020	23
29 September, 2020	25
30 September, 2020	19

PARTICIPANTS

The online training was aimed at Municipal Commissioners, Deputy Municipal Commissioners, Assistant Municipal Commissioners EOs, Engineers, Sanitary & Food Inspectors and other officials of Uttar Pradesh. Overall 67 participants attended the online training programmes.

SESSIONS

Capacity Augmentation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is one of the key objectives of the Mission. Successful implementation and long term sustainability of the Swachh Bharat Mission goals is dependent upon the ULBs' capacity to lead and sustain the initiative. The session mainly focused on

the objectives of the Swachh Sarvekshan 2021 and the need to for trained ULB officials to ensure long term sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) mandate and effective Solid Waste Management (SWM), beyond the Mission period. The training also highlighted that to successfully clean Urban India large scale participation from citizens is also required. Hence, building citizens' awareness, knowledge and capabilities on managing the waste generated by them is also crucial.

COURSE COORDINATOR

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

The collage consists of four screenshots from a Zoom meeting. The top-left screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "2.13 Capacity Building of - 1. Sanitation workers managing solid and liquid waste (including Informal Waste Pickers) 2. ULB staff (Above Sanitary Inspector and Below Municipal Commissioner/EO)". It includes a table with columns for "Training given in the operational area of Sanitation Workers' duties viz. source segregation, composting etc. through workshops in each quarter", "Scheme of Ranking", and "Marks". The top-right screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Citizen Engagement" with "Total Indicators - 9" and "450 / 1,800 Marks". The bottom-left screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "1.5 No solid waste to be disposed around - 1. Storm Water Drains (Nallahs) 2. Water bodies (not limited to ponds, lakes, tanks, rivers etc.) and". It includes a table with columns for "Scheme of Ranking", "Marks", and "Scheme of Ranking". The bottom-right screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "PRERAK DAUR SAMMAN" and "SS-2021 Ranking - Population categories".

ONLINE WORKSHOP ON URBAN PLANNING FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND

India has been experiencing a steady rate of urbanization, albeit not at the pace and levels of some other developed and developing countries. The process of urbanization is primarily geared up towards concentration of economic activities in the cities and the creation of livelihoods therein. Migration of population, an important phenomenon associated with urbanization, is not only confined to skilled but also unskilled or semiskilled population. Planning processes tend to do not become inclusive in their approach in terms of planning for housing and built spaces for such population. It becomes therefore imperative to make an effort to meet with the living space requirements of this population. This approach is also sometimes called as 'inclusive development' or 'inclusive

planning' so that the people who's built space requirements are hitherto not taken into account would find some reflectance through such effort.

Against this view point, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow organized a one day Online Workshop on Urban Planning for Inclusive Development on 28th September 2020.

OBJECTIVES

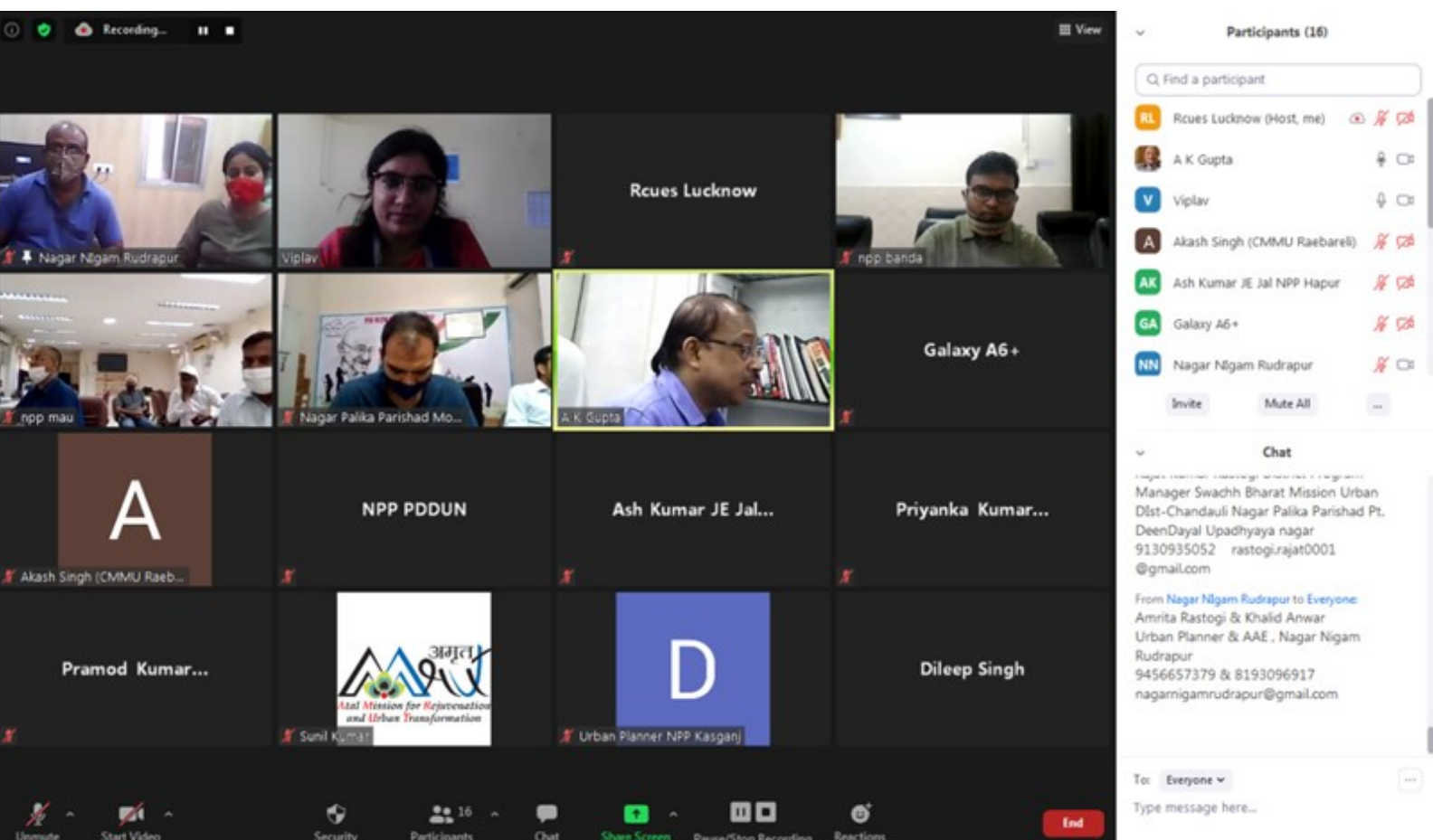
- To develop an understanding on aspects of Urban Planning.
- To suggest suitable policy measures for urban planning and sustainable Inclusive development.

PARTICIPANTS

The workshop was aimed for Municipal

The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a video gallery shows participants: Rcues Lucknow, Viplav, Galaxy A6+, Nagar Nigam Rudrapur, and npp mau. Below the gallery is a PowerPoint presentation titled 'INCLUSIVE PLANNING'. The slide features a diagram with three circles: 'Inclusion' (a large circle with many small colored dots), 'Exclusion' (a large circle with many small colored dots, but the dots are outside the circle), and 'Segregation' (a large circle with many small colored dots, but the dots are outside the circle). The diagram is labeled 'Integration' at the bottom. Below the diagram, text reads: 'Quoting the UN declaration on the Right to Development, Sen Gupta (2001) argues that "one of the benefits of using human rights approach to development is that it focuses attention on those who lag behind others in enjoying their rights, and requires that positive action be taken on their behalf".'

On the right side of the interface, there is a 'Participants (14)' list and a 'Chat' window. The chat window shows a message from npp mau to Everyone: 'Sanjay Kumar Mishra, EO Nagar Palika Parishad Mau Mob No. 9415638974 Email-nppmau@gmail.com'.



Officials, Town Planners, Urban Planner and Urban Infrastructure Expert of Urban Local Bodies/Development Authorities. In total 14 participants attended the workshop.

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Ar Priyanka Kumar, Urban Planner and Mr Viplav Sahu, Urban Planner, RCUES, Lucknow.

ONLINE TRAINING-FECAL SLUDGE AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT IN COLLABORATION WITH IDC

BACKGROUND

Faecal sludge and septage management (FSSM) refers to the management of all stages of the sanitation value chain such as collection, emptying, transport, treatment, disposal and reuse of faecal sludge from pit latrines, septic tanks or other onsite sanitation systems. Sanitation Workers are important frontline workers who are vulnerable during this COVID-19 crisis. Sanitation workers would include staff engaged in municipal solid waste management, faecal sludge and septage management, street sweeping, operating solid waste management facilities or wastewater treatment facilities or faecal sludge treatment plants. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Government of India) recommends cities to develop standard operating procedure for health and safety of sanitation workers during COVID-19. There is a requirement of mandatory orientation of all sanitation workers on information and good practices related to prevention from COVID-19. There is a need for proper training of all sanitation workers on such aspects.

Against this view point, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow in collaboration with Indian Development Centre (IDC) is organized an online workshop on **“Faecal Sludge and Septage Management in times of COVID 19”** on 28th August 2020.

OBJECTIVES

- To acquaint the participants with the importance of FSSM during Pandemics: COVID19 and its relation to the FSSM VALUE CHAIN.
- To educate the participants about FSSM and its applicability beyond ODF
- To apprise the participants with the various provisions of the UP Septage Policy 2019 and its relevance in the times of a pandemic.
- To educate the participants about the role & responsibility of the ULBs in creating an aware base of sanitation workers who are the frontline workers.

PARTICIPANTS

Online Workshop on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management for the Municipal Officials involved in SWM of Urban Local Bodies of Uttar Pradesh. In total 48 Participants attended the training.

SESSIONS

The following sessions were taken during the online training:

- Introduction to FSSM in times of COVID19
- Importance of FSSM during pandemics: COVID 19 and its relation to the FSSM value chain
- Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM): Beyond ODF
- FSSM value chain: Through the lens of UP State Septage Policy

COURSE COORDINATOR

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

INITIATIVES

- RCUES Lucknow has been appointed as Resource Centre by the Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. As a Resource Centre RCUES Lucknow has been assigned the task of preparing the Rural Solid Waste Management Policy, for Raj Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

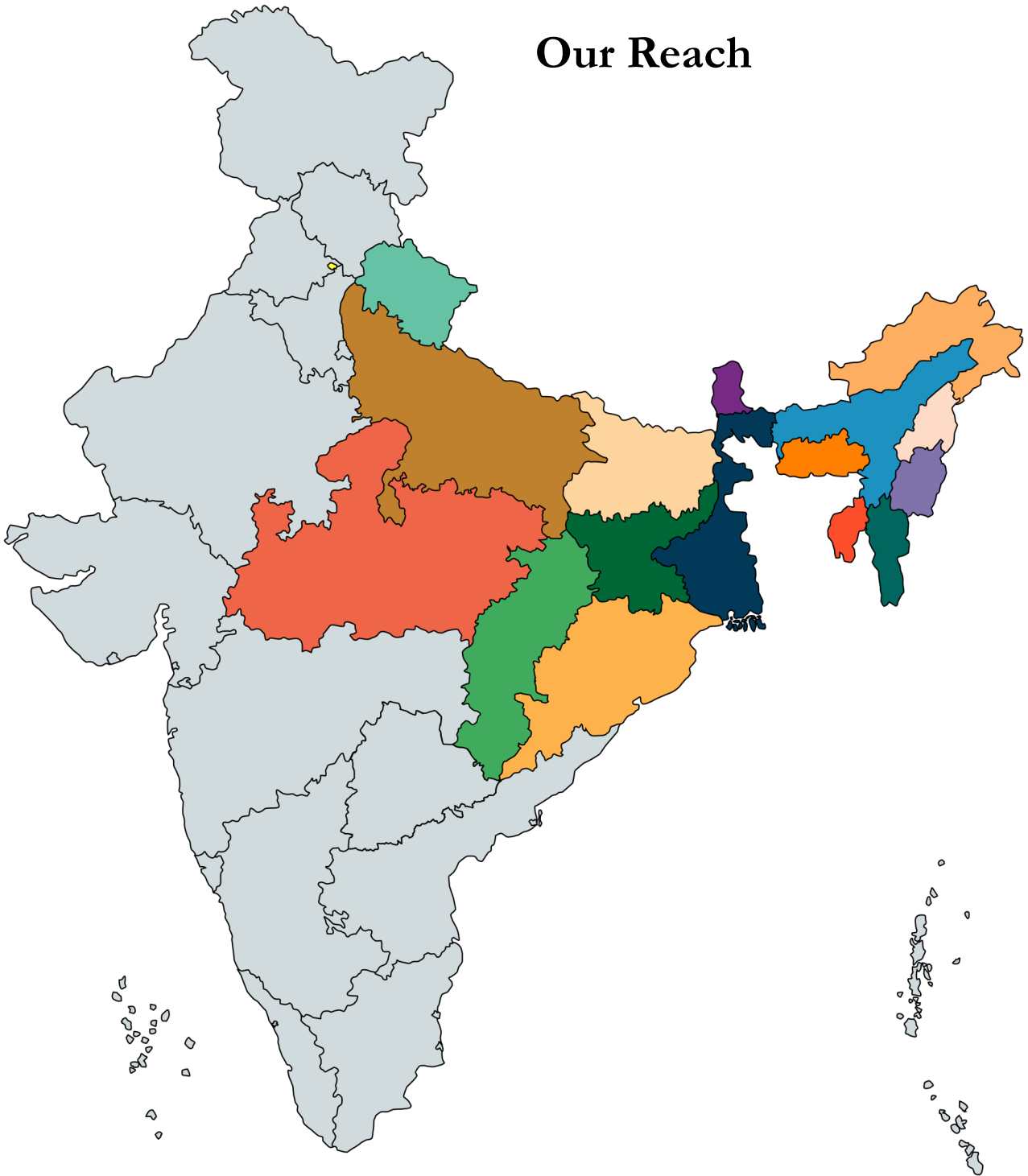
STAFF NEWS

- Dr Rajeev Narayan, Deputy Director successfully completed online Training Programme on Design of Treatment Systems for Fecal Sludge & Septage Management organized by, NIUA, New Delhi from 17th June to 30th June 2020.
- Dr A K Singh, Assistant Director, Chaired Technical Session – XII on Border Issues and Rural Development on August 28, 2020 in Online International Seminar on Rural Development in Asia-Pacific Region: Special Reference to North- East India and its Bordering Countries, organised on August 24-28, 2020 jointly organised by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, NER Centre, Guwahati, Assam with Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla, Bangladesh in collaboration with Centre for Studies on Bangladesh and Myanmar, Dibrugarh University, India; College of Natural Resource, Royal University Bhutan; Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh and Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh, India.
- Dr A K Singh, Assistant Director, Delivered session on Issues and Challenges of Labour Migration in the One-Day International e-Symposium on “Covid-19 Disaster: Rejuvenation of Socio-Economic and Educational Spheres”, organized by A.J. Institute of Management (AJIM), Mangaluru, Karnataka on Friday, September 04, 2020.

Upcoming Campus of RCUES at Indira Nagar, Lucknow



Our Reach



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