

Status of Civic Issues in Mumbai June 2021

Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM)'s efforts to tackle COVID-19



Technology & Data



With the help of MCGM COVID Dashboard and 1916 COVID-19 call center

COVID-19 War Rooms

Decentralised control rooms to tackle the COVID positive cases.

	WAR ROOM KUMEER		WAR ROOM NUNBER		NUNDER NUMBER		MER SAW
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South	6657/62803	(Set	022-26647033	RCantral	(32-289(196)	T	122-25664300 6591335622

Collaboration

Collaborated through various **public & private partnership** to provide aid during COVID 19



Mumbai's total Water Supply is not equitably Distributed



Inequity in Water Supply in Mumbai





Overall Average Water Supplied 188 lpcd Slum households have to depend on water tankers and other sources for the additional 90lpcd costing ₹500-550 per month. If they were given 135lpcd, they would only pay ₹14.54 per month.

> 24X7 Supply Project Launched in 2014



5.39 Hours (2020) Average Timing of Water Supply

lpcd - litres per person (capita) per day

Swachh Survekshan Results 2019 (SS2019)



Sweeping of Public Commercial and Residential Areas



Status: FAIL

MCGM received **11,595 SWM complaints** in 2020 and average time taken **to resolve them were 43 days.**

Average Toilet Rating for Mumbai



Status: CLEAN

- SS2019 inspected **0.3% of all toilets.**
- But, MCGM received 255(2019) & 227(2020) complaints for unhygienic toilets conditions.

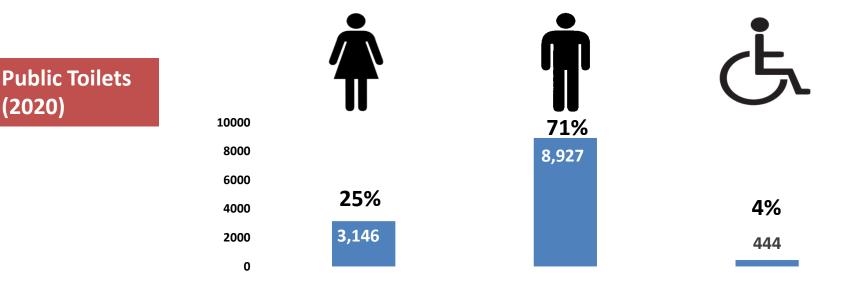
Why Solid Waste Management needs to be decentralised?



Criteria	Implementation Status						
Door-to-Door	100% according to MCGM in 2019-20.						
Collection	In 2020, of 11,595 SWM complaints, 34% were related to garbage not being collected.						
Segregation	82% segregation (includes waste not segregated at source)						
Scientific Disposal of Waste	Given the new Kanjur waste processing facility, waste scientifically disposed increased from 32% in 2016-17 to 75% in 2019-20						
Waste Recovery	35% of waste recovered upto 2019-20.						
Timely Solving of Complaints	It took 44 days on an average to solve complaints of 'garbage lifting ', 45 days for 'collection point not attended' and 57 days for 'garbage vehicle not arrived' in 2020.						

Only 1 in 4 Public Toilets were for Females in 2020





Based on the census 2011 data, currently only 1 public toilet seat per 752 males and 1,820 females, while the SBM prescribes 1 toilet for 100-400 males and 100-200 females respectively.

Community Toilets	70,000	49%	50%	
(2019)	60,000 50,000	64,202	64,399	
Note: 2020 RTI received had total number of community toilets but no	40,000 30,000 20,000			1%
gender wise data.	10,000 0			1,311

Based on the census slum population figures, there is currently 1 community toilet seat per 45 males and 36 females, while the SBM prescribes 1 toilet for 35 males and 25 females respectively.



- 58% toilets had no electricity which is a major safety and security concern.
- 72% of the toilets were not connected to a sewerage line
- MCGM needs to conduct a similar surveys on the available facilities in sanitation services **on a regular basis, at least annually.**

Centralised Complaint Registration System (CCRS) In Mumbai



Complaints	Closed	Average No. of days taken to resolve a complaint	Average number of days as per Citizens' Charter	Complaints in which Councillor code not given (in %)	
²⁰¹⁸ 1,16,658	83%	46	3	76%	
2019 1,28,145	96%	30	3	78%	
²⁰²⁰ 93,774	82%	39	3	74%	

- Although MCGM's COVID-19 activities had to be prioritised, unfortunately it may have increased the time taken to address basic civic complaints.
- Even so as complaints decreased in 2020, days to resolve them have increased.
- 74% of complaints did not use the Councillor Code, which is a method to increase accountability in elected representatives.

Average Days Taken to Resolve a Complaint has Increased in 2020



		% Change from 2019 to 2020		% of Closed Complaints		Average days to resolve a complaint		
Issues	2019	↑ ↓	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	
Roads	15,239	↓ -55%	6,908	95%	67%	31	52	
Buildings	20,317	↓ -28%	14,712	89%	56%	55	54	
Drainage	24,267	↓ -36%	15,508	98%	83%	22	36	
Water Supply	15,507	-24%	11,855	99%	95%	24	29	
Solid Waste Management (SWM)	17,116		11,595	99%	90%	19	43	
License	14,473	↓ -30%	10,148	96%	87%	28	41	
Pest control	7,501	46%	10,971	99%	96%	17	26	
Gardens	3,367	1 34%	4,522	99%	97%	23	22	
Colony Officer	1,196	-13%	1,045	90%	52%	52	65	
Storm Water Drainage	2,155	-35%	1,409	97%	70%	34	62	
Shops and Establishments	778	† 27%	986	96%	95%	26	40	
Medical Officer Health (MOH)	1,472	↓ -40%	889	96%	61%	39	63	
MCGM Related	1,103	↓ -31%	760	92%	57%	45	61	
Estate	623	4%	645	91%	67%	57	67	
Sanitation/Toilets	627	↓ -1%	618	98%	85%	28	50	
Pollution	269	-18%	220	87%	54%	54	64	
Education/Schools	78	↓ -60%	31	81%	48%	68	70	
Nuisance due to vagrants on municipal roads, footpaths, gardens	2,057	↓ -54%	952	90%	62%	52	70	
Mumbai	1,28,145	-27%	93,774	96%	82%	30	39	

The key civic service complaints like Sanitation took an average of 50 days to resolve, followed by

SWM – 43 days, Drainage – 36 days and Water supply – 29 days.

Department-Wise Budget Utilisation



Department		Water	Sewerage	SWM	Toilet	Roads, & Traffic Department	Storm Water Drainage
	2018	12,647	573	14,494	494	4,164	1,548
Citizens' Complaints	2019	15,507	657	17,116	627	13,019	2,155
	2020	11,855	447	11,595	618	3,914	1,409
	2018	42	56	36	44	40	62
Average days to resolve a complaint	2019	24	36	19	28	31	34
	2020	29	52	43	50	52	62
	2017-18	109%		99%		101%	121%
Budget Utilisation (%)	2018-19	101%		100%		79%	113%
	2019-20	75	5%	849	%	104%	110%

- The utilisation of Water & Sewerage budget fell by 34% and SWM & Sanitation budget fell by 15% since 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- A minimum of 29 days and a maximum of 62 days was the time taken to resolve a complaint for all the above civic issues in 2020.

Over-estimated Capital Budget



Capital Expenditure							
Year	B.E	R.E	Reduction (in %)	Actuals	Unutilised (%)		
2017-18	8,127.08	6,111.07	-25%	4,978.48	19%		
2018-19	9,527.80	7,797.56	-18%	5,432.24	30%		
2019-20	11,480.42	10,785.08	-6%	7,568.70	30%		
2020-21	14,637.76	10903.58	-26%	5744.70*	47%		
2021-22	18,750.99	-	-	-	-		

*Actual of 2020-21 do not include the last financial quarter. 2017-18 to 2019-2020 actuals includes all quarters.

- The revised estimates are consistently lower than the budget estimates from 2017-18 to 2020-21 by an average of 19%.
- The percentage of unutilised budget has increased from 19% in 2017-18 to 30% in 2019-20

Ward Committees' Meeting and Deliberative Duties



Year		Pre Covid-19)	Early stages of Covid-19	Post Covid-19	
Teal	Mar'17 to Dec'17	Jan'18 to Dec'18	Jan'19 to Dec'19	Jan'20 to Mar'20	Oct'20 to Dec'20	
Total Meeting	240	279	280	53	83	
Total Questions	856	1,046	952	240	272	
Average Meeting	20	23	23	18	28	
Average Questions	71	87	79	80	91	

- In 2020, ward committee meetings were held from January to March and no meetings held from April to September*. Meetings were held virtually from October onwards.
- As meetings began virtually, it allowed an increased average to 28 meetings from October–December, 2020 (As compared to 22 meetings on average per month in the period of 2017-2019).

Recommendations for improved Civic Services



- Water & Sewage: 100% metering is needed for equitable water supply. Social audits of water supply distribution, cost and quality should be done. Sewage generated needs to be treated effectively
- SWM & Sanitation: Improved *decentralised* SWM methods like 100% door-to-door collection & segregation of waste at source and composting methods can eradicate the usage and creation of dumping grounds. All *sanitation facilities needs to be improved* to ensure better functioning in infrastructure for more *cleanliness, hygiene and safety*.
- Budget Making Process: There is a need to simplify the budget-process so that citizens are able to comprehend various nuances of the budget. An outcome-based budget should be incorporated to ensure a targeted development within the city. An audit report of the local government by the elected wing can ensure better transparency in this process.
- Deliberation: Increase in ward committee meetings can allow for *more effective and inclusive decision making at the local level* which will help reduce citizens' complaints through progressive learnings and *utilising technology for virtual meetings* can allow Elected Representatives and citizens to participate.

Recommendations for effective Governance at local level



During MCGM's COVID-19 management, three key areas of successes came to light, that can be carried forward in post-pandemic rebuilding, to further improve services at the ward level.

- **1. Decentralisation** of various functions at local level for inclusive decision making and better quality of services.
- 2. This can be achieved through a **more extensive use of technology**, like when technology was used for virtual ward committees the average number of monthly meetings were much higher than meetings held in 2017-19.
- 3. MCGM should **collaborate with various stakeholders** in both public and private sector to find innovative solutions for the city's growth.

This will not only help MCGM in providing effective basic day to day services but also ensure better management to become a future-ready city.



THANK YOU



Praja Foundation appreciates the support given by our supporters and donors, namely Friedrich Naumann Foundation, A.T.E Chandra Foundation, Lal Family Foundation, Madhu Mehta Foundation and numerous other individual supporters. Their support has made it possible for us to conduct our study & publish this white paper. We would also like to thank our group of Advisors & Trustees and lastly but not the least, we would like to acknowledge the contributions of all members of Praja's team as well as Interns, who worked to make this white paper a reality.