



**URBAN PLANNING RESPONSE  
IN MUMBAI DURING THE  
COVID-19 LOCKDOWN  
A CITIZEN'S CHARTER**



**HOMELESS  
COLLECTIVE**

**HRLN**



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## **PREAMBLE**

As the first phase (21 days) of the COVID-19 lockdown ends and an additional fortnight is imposed, the State of Maharashtra and the Union of India need to revisit their current policies and responses. Over the last two weeks information coming from surveys from low income neighbourhoods in Mumbai indicate the lack of planning and management that ought to have been in place by now. This document provides an action plan for the city of Mumbai that can help the government respond in more equitable and effective manner over the next few weeks in the effort to overcome the pandemic.

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## 1.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) There need to be special mechanisms for people to voice their grievances – the civic administration is now unreachable since the ward offices are operating on a skeletal basis.
- 2) The PDS must be universalized, and rations for at least 3 months should be made available for free to anyone who approaches a ration shop till the economic shock of the lockdown subsides.
- 3) The MCGM must urgently open up many more cooked food distribution centres, and spread them out based on population density (more centres in electoral wards with higher densities). Each of the distribution centres must also limit the provision (to say 200-300 packets per shift) to ensure that too many people do not gather in them.
- 4) The MCGM must set up a mobile fleet of food delivery vans that can reach different places on call.
- 5) A moratorium must be declared on all evictions by state authorities, or by landlords due to rent defaults. The government must devise a program to protect informal rental tenants from evictions.
- 6) The government must immediately set up an emergency shelter program through which government buildings, institutions, and un-allotted (but acceptable) rehabilitation units are all prepared for accommodation in conformity with physical distancing norms.
- 7) The government may also consider renting rooms from hotels / guest houses for the duration of the lockdown for people who need safe and adequate housing.
- 8) Vacant rehabilitation housing (that meets public health and safety standards) needs to be opened up as self-quarantine homes for infected persons or persons with symptoms in areas where infection rates are high.
- 9) Migrant workers who are keen to return to their villages must be allowed to leave in safe and dignified manner. The government must therefore make all the arrangements, after testing people for COVID infection, and provide a free and safe passage for the uninfected to leave.
- 10) Sanitation equipment (masks, sanitizers, disinfectants, etc) and training must be provided to community based organisations to take necessary precautions and for sanitizing their own neighbourhoods. This equipment may be supplied by the city's public bus system (BEST) that continues to operate buses during the lockdown.
- 11) All available public toilet infrastructure (privately built public toilets, toilets at railway stations, in public spaces, etc) be opened up without charge during the lockdown. The MCGM must set up mobile toilets in areas lacking sanitation facilities.
- 12) The MCGM must ensure that water supply in all slum settlements by installing stand-post connections on an urgent basis in areas where a municipal supply network exists, or by installing large capacity water tanks with multiple taps. Where both these options are unfeasible, tanker supply must be arranged on a regular basis (at least twice daily).
- 13) COVID testing must be made free of cost at both public and private labs, to advance the detection of cases in the city. Testing is the most important measure in being able to combat the pandemic, and any barriers to proactive testing must be removed.
- 14) Frequent check-ups and tests of all of the frontline workers must be undertaken every few days. Proper gear and safety equipment must be made available at regular intervals as considered appropriate by health experts.
- 15) Government must take over private/charitable hospitals for testing and treatment if necessary, and treatment for COVID-19 should be free of cost in the public as well as private facilities.
- 16) The MCGM must declare a financial policy for Covid 19, setting aside spending on all non-essential infrastructure projects (such as the coastal road) to ensure it has adequate resources.



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The government's role is not simply to declare a lockdown and enforce it. Rather, it is to set up mechanisms and services such that people do not have to move out of their homes out of fear, want or desperation. The government's response needs to *encourage* physical distancing, not to coerce it. Apart from taking appropriate economic measures and preventing supply chain breakdowns at the national and state levels, the public planning response needs to address the challenges in dense urban settlements at the ward and neighbourhood levels - challenges that are compounded by the staggering socio-economic inequities that are a result of decades of disastrous 'market-oriented' planning and development policy. It has been the pre-pandemic "normal" that has imposed severe limits on a systematic government response during the pandemic.

From an urban planning perspective, the goal of physical distancing requires that (1) people do not converge one place - especially in an enclosed environment - to risk spread; (2) we minimize the need for people to have to move out of their homes; (3) we carry out proactive testing and provide enhanced access to healthcare: checkups, testing, treatment - to be able to detect cases quickly; isolating, caring for and treating those infected; and preventing others from getting infected.

In Mumbai, the current approach has been to force people to stay home (by punishing those who venture out), and imposing strict quarantines in areas where cases have been detected. The MCGM has taken some steps with regard to testing centres, mapping cases and quarantines. Nevertheless, a rapid opinion survey conducted by speaking to 50 respondents in low income neighbourhoods reveals that 68% of respondents find the food problem "very difficult" or "a crisis." About 77% of the respondents report that they are not receiving food as promised, and 23% find that while they are receiving food supplies, these are insufficient. A full daily summary of the survey (Annex 1) and an area wise list of urgent issues (Annex 2) shows difficulties faced by people in terms of food, sanitation, water supply as well as healthcare.

The MCGM must declare a financial policy for COVID-19. Despite these very serious and urgent challenges that require prioritizing public health, food security, basic services and shelter, the MCGM continues work on non-essential infrastructure projects like the Rs. 13,000 Coastal Road project – instead of diverting these resources on tackling the pandemic.

In what follows, we provide some suggestions to help the municipal authorities address some of these difficulties.

## 3.0 FOOD

### 3.1 Distribution Network:

Ensuring food provision is an enormous challenge as, apart from the PDS system, feeding almost half the city's population is not a normal function of the government. The rationing system covers a little less than half the population of the city. Further, the MCGM has set up 350 cooked food distribution centres in the city. This is a good start. However, there are still large gaps in the coverage. The aim should be to ensure no one is denied food. This can be ensured through a distribution network that relies on four methods:

#### 3.1.1 Existing PDS shops

The survey mentioned above shows that since the lockdown, more than 95% of respondents have reported that they have not received any wages from their employers. This is a dire situation for all daily wage and contractual workers, who have no income whatsoever during the crisis.

There are at the moment an estimated 2800 PDS shops in Mumbai, with about 5.4 million beneficiaries. The PDS is a vital institution in attaining food security. Ensuring that the PDS shops are well stocked and accessible to all is the most important step. Universalizing the PDS is the best way to ensure that food and essential commodities (edible oil, cooking fuel, sugar, etc) are available to all citizens without exclusion. The PDS network could also be used to deliver relief materials. Furthermore, rations for at least 3 months (subject to further extension after review) should be made available for free to anyone who approaches a ration shop and provides a mobile number, photo ID and a signed affidavit - this is being done in Kerala - until the economic shock of the lockdown subsides.

#### 3.1.2 Distribution Centers

While a universal PDS will provide food grain and essential commodities for people who can cook at home, there are many who will not be able to prepare their own meals. Currently, the MCGM has set up 350

odd cooked food distribution centres in the city. However, these are far from adequate. To ensure that overcrowding in these centres does not occur and that these are close to home, the MCGM must urgently open up many more such centres, and spread them out based on population density (more centres in electoral wards with higher densities). Each of the distribution centres must also limit the provision (to say 200-300 packets per shift) to ensure that too many people do not gather in them (Dharavi has witnessed enormous queues of people outside distribution centres).

Even if we assume that approximately 1 million people (8% of Mumbai's population) will not be able to prepare their own food by getting essentials from private stores or PDS shops, the MCGM will need to set up at least 3,330 distribution centres (1 million / 300) around the city, mainly concentrated near poorer neighbourhoods. This is about ten times what the MCGM has achieved at the moment.

It is important that the quality of meals is acceptable and monitored, and that these meals are given away free of charge, without any demand for identification documents.

#### 3.1.3 Eating centres

For homeless people and for people who cannot for some reason prepare food in their homes or carry food packets, eating centres have been set up by the MCGM. Eating centres are not advisable as physical distancing cannot be guaranteed in them. Therefore these centres must be carefully located only where they are needed, and properly regulated in terms of use of safety gear and seating arrangement. These areas must be preferably large semi-covered areas rather than enclosed areas. The government may solicit assistance of local civil society groups (but not by simply outsourcing it to them) in operating these centres. The city's anganwadi network may be used to reach food supplies to people's homes.



The Census 2011 estimates 57,416 homeless people in Mumbai (which is a significant under-count according to some independent assessments). If we assume there are 150,000 people who cannot cook at home or take food packets, and eating centres serve a maximum of 300 persons per centre, we will need 500 eating centres in Mumbai.

It is important that the quality of meals is acceptable and monitored, and that these meals are given away free of charge, without any demand for identification documents.

### **3.1.4 Mobile feeding units**

Despite these measures, there are likely to be households and neighbourhoods that may not be able to access the PDS shops, distribution centres, or eating centres. There may also be gaps in supplies or short-falls in some areas. To address these unanticipated problems, the MCGM must set up a mobile fleet of food delivery vans that can reach different places on call. A simple SMS alert number can be provided that can then be called back by the help desk to ascertain the location and demand.

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## **4.0 HOUSING**

### **4.1 No evictions**

"Staying at home" during a lockdown presupposes secure and adequate shelter which is far from the norm in our cities. Therefore any threat of eviction, or eviction, directly contradicts the aim of physical distancing and risk of spread. As the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing has pointed out, "housing is the front line defence against the COVID-19 outbreak" and that governments must take "urgent steps to prevent anyone falling into homelessness and ensure access to adequate housing for those without."

The first step is to declare a moratorium on evictions of slum dwellers by state authorities, or by landlords

If it is necessary to employ additional persons to carry out the above tasks (transporting, cooking, distributing), MCGM should do so.

### **3.2 Implementation of safeguards and communication**

#### **3.2.1 Transporting food**

Transporting food needs to be done with proper regard to the safety and health of the workers. Protective gear and training must be provided to all workers, and frequent medical checkups and tests must be carried out.

#### **3.2.2 Locations of distribution points**

The location of all of these facilities, and various helpline numbers must be clearly listed down in all languages and circulated on the MCGM's website, ward offices, whatsapp, and at all the 5,130 anganwadis in the city. Access to this information is crucial to prevent people from venturing out of their homes and neighbourhoods in search of information or basic needs.

due to rent defaults. Since the ability of informal sector workers to pay for housing will be severely inhibited for months after the lockdown - the government must device a program to protect informal rental tenants from evictions - this could be in the form of rent stabilization combined with a special government fund for housing security that can be availed by residents through their residential societies, worker associations or unions.

### **4.2 Housing for the houseless**

According to the 2011 Census, as mentioned above, there were 57,416 homeless people in Mumbai. As per the supreme court guidelines, the MCGM ought to have built and operated 125 shelter homes with a

capacity of 100 beds. The Supreme Court's monitoring committee report shows that not a single shelter has been built.

For the city's houseless population, and for those who find themselves dishoused due to the social and economic effects of the lockdown, the government must immediately set up an emergency shelter program through which government buildings, schools, public halls, stadiums, vacant homes, hotel rooms, un-allotted (but acceptable) slum rehabilitation units are all prepared for accommodation in conformity with physical distancing norms. These facilities must be made available during the period of the lockdown. With the relaxation of the lockdown in a phase-wise manner, closing down these emergency shelter facilities must be the very last phase.

### **4.3 Three kinds of shelter services may be setup under such a program:**

#### **4.3.1 Services for houseless and pavement dwellers**

Depending on the location and conditions of the community, the government must make arrangements to provide food, water, sanitation facilities and medical aid free of cost to homeless populations and pavement dwellers in areas they currently occupy. This will provide some degree of security to the communities who may otherwise be forced to move around or move out in search of necessities.

#### **4.3.2 Accommodation in emergency shelters / rooms for the houseless & dishoused**

Communities who are for some reason unable to stay in their homes and are forced to move around must be immediately allotted rooms in emergency shelters (listed above) to keep them safe from the virus. These shelters should be properly serviced and equipped, and medical and service staff must be present at the facility to address the needs of the sheltered families. It is of utmost importance that these facilities must have sufficient living space, open space and

amenities.

The government may also consider renting rooms from hotels / guest houses for the duration of the lockdown for people who need safe and adequate housing.

#### **4.3.3 Accommodation in specially constructed home quarantine facilities for slum dwellers with COVID-19 symptoms**

There have been many COVID-19 positive cases in informal settlements in Mumbai, and it is close to impossible for people to self-quarantine in the absence of sanitation, water within the home. It is therefore advisable to move people who have been stricken by the disease in specially provided home quarantine facilities.

Based on an RTI filed with MMRDA and SRA in 2018-19, on paper MMRDA has 4,008 unallocated R&R units, while SRA has 13,474 unallocated PAP units. If we assume that 10,000 units of these 17,482 are serviced and usable, these could be immediately opened up as self-quarantine homes for infected persons or persons with symptoms in areas where infection rates are high.

#### **4.4 Returning home**

Migrant workers who are keen to return to their homes outside the city have been forced to stay during the lockdown. The difficulty in accessing food, loss of work and income, and being confined in small overcrowded tenements (and not being able to pay rents), has led people to resort to desperate attempts to flee to villages where there might be some possibility of community support and subsistence. The government must therefore make all the arrangements for people wanting to go to back their homes, in a safe and dignified manner. This could be managed by the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), after testing people for COVID infection, and provide a free and safe passage for the uninfected to leave.

## 5.0 WATER & SANITATION

The crisis of water and sanitation are persistent crises for a large section of city dwellers in Mumbai - the pandemic has made an already grievous situation dire. The critical preventive measure of repeated hand-washing is thus difficult or even impossible for very large numbers of people. All surveyed neighborhoods report that water and sanitation services have remained as they were before the crisis or have gotten worse. There is no evidence of a qualitative improvement of services in poor neighborhoods since the lockdown began. It is therefore inevitable that conditions will become worse, endangering the health and well-being of the city's most vulnerable communities.

Approximately 60% - 75% of the respondents in the civil society survey point out that they are spending more on water during the lockdown, are managing with less water, or using any source of water they can find, even if it is unsafe for consumption. Therefore the following urgent steps need to be taken up:

### 5.1 Community based sanitation

Currently occasional fumigation is being carried out in settlements, but it is unclear whether the fumigation is effective in controlling the pandemic. Instead, it may be more productive to provide sanitation equipment (masks, sanitizers, disinfectants, etc) and training to community based organisations to take necessary precautions as well as for sanitizing their own neighbourhoods. This equipment may be supplied by the city's public bus system (BEST) that continues to operate buses during the lockdown. The food centres can also be supply points for such equipment.

### 5.2 Toilets

For many people who live in slums it is impossible to "stay home" during the lockdown without water and sanitation facilities within the home. It is crucial therefore that all available public toilet infrastructure (privately built public toilets, toilets at railway

stations, in public spaces, etc) be opened up without charge during the lockdown.

Additionally, the MCGM must set up soak pit toilets or mobile toilets in areas lacking sanitation facilities - and these must be installed with the aim of providing a convenient and safe option to people by locating them in proximity to settlements, as well as by providing mechanized installation and waste disposal systems. The MCGM must achieve the norm of 1 toilet seat for 15 persons.

The MCGM must if necessary hire additional workers for sanitation, in particular to ensure maintenance and proper functioning of public toilets.

### 5.3 Water connections

It has been almost 5 years since the High Court order directing MCGM to provide water in all slums. Had the order been implemented, today most residents would have access to drinking water close to their homes. The MCGM must ensure that water supply in all informal settlements is made available – this can be done by (1) installing stand-post connections on an urgent basis in areas where a municipal supply network exists, (2) installing large capacity water tanks with multiple taps that are recharged once or twice a day by water tankers; (3) and in areas where both (1) and (2) are not feasible, tanker supply must be arranged on a regular basis (at least twice daily). The first two options are recommended as a continuous supply will prevent crowding around tankers or taps during intermittent supply. Therefore, when tankers are used, the MCGM must ensure that these are numerous enough and that all necessary distancing precautions are taken when water is being dispensed through the them.

For the period of at least 3 months, the government must suspend charges on water supply (both tapped or portable) in informal settlements.

## 6.0 HEALTH

COVID testing must be made free of cost at both public and private labs, to advance the detection of cases in the city. Testing is the most important measure in being able to combat the pandemic, and any barriers to proactive testing must be removed. The MCGM itself has taken up initiatives in increasing testing centres ("drive through" and "photo booth") in the city. However, these are very limited in number and reach.

### 6.1 Health of frontline workers

The health of frontline workers (medical staff, municipal workers, essential service providers, police personnel, aid workers, etc) is of primary importance in overcoming the pandemic. Frequent check-ups and tests of all of the frontline workers must be undertaken every few days. Proper gear and safety equipment must be made available at regular intervals as considered appropriate by health experts. Groups such as the Jan Swasthya Abhiyaan (JSA) has issued an advisory that can be implemented and circulated among the workers.

### 6.2 Testing facilities

In addition to the existing testing facilities, the government needs to designate separate private,

charitable and public hospitals designated for covid-19 treatment. Government must take over private/charitable hospitals for this purpose if necessary, and treatment for COVID-19 should be free of cost in the public as well as private facilities. It is important to ensure that the facilities for Covid-19 treatment are properly cleaned, well-supplied, and observing relevant norms, and that this is well-publicised, failing which infected persons might avoid coming to them. The number of institutional quarantine facilities need to be augmented as well. A list of authorized testing and treatment facilities must be prepared and made available.

While the drive through testing centre is a good initiative, the MCGM can now institute "walk in" testing booths as well as "drive around" testing labs that can go to different neighbourhoods and carry out testing of people with flu like symptoms as well as random tests in areas that have recorded cases. Aggressive testing has been reported as the most important step in "flattening the curve" in other countries. We also urge the government to introduce a positive, enabling information, education and communication (IEC) strategy that addresses fear, stigma and discrimination.



## 7.1 ANNEXURE

Daily Responses From Low Income Settlements									
	April	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Number of Unique Areas Covered</b>		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
<b>Total Number of Responses</b>		52	49	54	48	64	59	63	49
Question	Responses								
How serious is the food problem in this lock-down according to you?	Little inconvenient	2	5	5	4	9	5	6	5
	Its difficult	14	15	15	15	19	18	14	12
	Its very difficult	19	20	18	17	24	27	32	22
	It's a crisis	17	9	16	11	12	9	11	10
Are you getting food supplies as promised by the Central Minister?	Yes	4	6	1	3	1	1	2	1
	Yes, but not enough	11	8	15	8	12	18	18	11
	No	37	35	38	37	51	40	42	36
How much has the prices of food grains increased?	A little bit	19	13	20	14	16	15	15	6
	Quite a bit	23	22	21	20	27	29	27	24
	Very high	10	12	13	13	17	10	15	14
Has there been a change in water supply since the lock-down?	Better than before	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
	Same as before	35	34	39	37	49	49	49	40
	Little worse	9	9	11	8	11	7	10	7
	Much worse	8	6	4	2	2	2	4	2
If there is a problem, how are people managing?	No problem	20	13	19	17	21	16	17	11
	Spending much on water	9	4	8	11	11	12	14	7
	Managing with less water	13	22	20	12	18	16	15	17
	Using water is available	10	8	7	8	14	14	14	9
Has the garbage collection started?	Better than before	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Same as before	37	33	41	41	51	43	45	35
	Little worse	9	13	10	6	12	15	14	14
	Much worse	6	3	3	1	1	1	4	0
Are the toilets being cleaned since the lock-down?	Better than before	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Same as before	35	34	39	32	48	36	38	33
	Little worse	10	11	13	13	14	21	20	16
	Much worse	7	4	2	2	1	2	5	0
How often have the government health staff visited your basti?	Often	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Few times	1	0	1	4	1	0	1	1
	Once	3	2	1	3	4	6	3	2
	Never	48	46	51	41	59	53	59	46
Has there been any Covid-19 cases reported in your area?	Yes	6	2	6	4	4	6	7	1
	No	46	47	48	43	60	53	56	48
If yes, how has been the response of the Government regarding the same?	Area was disinfected	6	5	10	9	8	11	10	4
	Check-ups and tests are being done	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Area has been quarantined	0	1	2	1	2	3	3	0
	People nearby have been relocated	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Are you getting your salary from your employer?	Yes	3	3	1	2	0	1	1	2
	Yes, but much less	4	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
	No, not at all	44	46	51	43	57	53	56	43
Has people received money from the government since the lock-down?	Yes	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Yes, but not enough	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
	No, not at all	51	48	54	45	64	59	60	49

**Note:** This table is a summary of responses from one or two respondents each from 50 different settlements across the city (the list of settlements is provided in Annex 7.2). These findings are not based on a comprehensive survey of the settlements.

## 7.2 ANNEXURE

Covid-19 : Slum-Wise Urgent Issues	
Name of Area	Urgent Issues
1 Ambujwadi Slum Malad West	Shortage of food supply, drainage issue, salary not received, government not providing adequate financial assistance, government staff has not visited the area
2 Babubhai Chawl, Mankur	Drainage and sanitation issue, shortage of water supply, government staff has not visited the area, salary not received
3 Behram Pada	Improve sanitaton, open pds shops nearby, supply better quality water, supply food grain
4 Beturkar Pad Slum Kalyan	Food shortage, salary not received
5 Bhabrekar Nagar, Kandivali West	Food shortage, salary not received, monetary help
6 Bhand Up Lake West	Food supply shortage, medical assistance and monetary help required
7 Bharat Nagar	Food and water supply shortage, sanitation and garbage issue
8 Bhimchaya, Kanamar Nagar	Ration and water supply required
9 Bhimnagar	Food and water supply shortage
10 Chandivali	Food and water supply shortage
11 Cheeta Camp	Food and monetary help required
12 Chembur Mahul	Food shortage, salary not received
13 Chunnabatti	Food shortage, salary not received, monetary help
14 Collector Line, Mankhurd	Shortage of food supply, drainage issue, salary not received, government not providing adequate financial assistance
15 Dharavi Slum	Improve sanitaton, supply food grain
16 Ekta Nagar Mankhurd Mandala	Food and monetary help required
17 Gawandi, Mankhurd , Shivaji Nagar , Ward - M Purv 135	Food and water shortage, awareness about the virus should be spread
18 Ghatkopar	Door to door delivery of ration, free of cost food supplies required
19 Mahul Mhada Colony, Ghatkopar	Food and water supply shortage
20 Goregaon Slums, Near Film City	Food and water supply shortage, sanitation and garbage issue
21 Hanuman Thekadi	Improve sanitaton, supply food grain
22 Jai Ambe Nagar	Food supply shortage and monetary help required
23 Jantanagar Slum	Decrease food prices, improve the quality of water and financial assistance required
24 Jeejamata Bhonsle , Mankhurd	Water and food supply, monetary help and toilet facilities
25 Karbala Chawl (Patra Chawl)	Ration and monetary help required
26 Kharodi	Food shortage, salary not received, water supply shortage, government should provide financial assistance
27 Lake Road	Food crisis and monetary help required
28 Link Road, Mankhurd	Food and water supply shortage, sanitation and garbage issue
29 Mahindra Quadi	Sanitation problem, shortage of water and food supply
30 Malad West	Urgent financial assistance, food and water supply required
31 Mandala Chawl	Supply of ration is urgently required
32 Mankhurd, Shivaji Nagar	Food and financial help required
33 Mankhur West Jankalyan Society	Shortage of food supply, drainage issue, salary not received, government not providing adequate financial assistance

**Note:** This list is prepared after speaking to one or two respondents from each of the communities, once a day between 2nd April to 10th April. These findings are not based on a comprehensive survey of each of the mentioned settlements.



### Covid-19 : Slum-Wise Urgent Issues

Name of Area	Urgent Issues
33 Mankhur West Jankalyan Society	Shortage of food supply, drainage issue, salary not received, government not providing adequate financial assistance
34 Marol Slum	Improve sanitation, supply food grain
35 Mankhurd, Maharashtra Nagar	Food and monetary help required, water prices should be reduced, masks and sanitizers should be distributed
36 Nehru Nagar	Door to door supply of ration for bpl people, monetary help from the government, sanitation issues
37 New Ambivadi, Jawahar Nagar, Khar East	Food supply shortage and monetary help required
38 Nilkhant Chawl	Food and monetary help required, water prices should be reduced, masks and sanitizers should be distributed
39 Panchsheel, Mankhurd	Food and water supply required
40 Parel Village Footpath Jhopadpatti	Urgent financial assistance, food and water supply required
41 Pratab Nagar	Food supply irregular and insufficient
42 Pratiksha Nagar, Sion	Food shortage, sanitation issue, financial assistance required
43 Ramcandra.Nagar No2 Vaattivadi Thane West	Food is not sufficient, delivered at irregular intervals, area not disinfected
44 Annabhau Sate Nagar	Food and financial help urgently required for the daily wage workers
45 Sai Leela Slums	Food and water supply shortage, sanitation and garbage issue
46 Santosh Nagar Slum	Food shortage, pds shops should provide door to door delivery
47 Sadanwadi	Shortage of food and water supply
48 Sai Vilas Footpath Slums	Food supply, water, sanitation issues, monetary help required
49 Sambaji Nagar	Food and water supply shortage, sanitation and garbage issue
50 Sanjay Gandhi Nagar , Jogeshwari Purb , Mumbai 60	Food supply shortage and monetary help required
51 Sant Dnyeshwar Nagar	Drainage and sanitation issue, shortage of water supply, government staff has not visited the area, salary not received
52 Siddharth Nagar, Andheri West	Water supply, sanitation and door to door ration
53 Sindis Camp	Water and food supply, monetary help and toilet facilities
54 Sion Pratiksha Nagar	Toilet cleaning, more pds shop in area, provide food and masks in the area
55 Shivaji Nagar, Mankhurd	Government should provide food and clean water supply
56 Slum Near Maika Mandir	Improve water quality and provide food
57 Subhash Nagar Slum	Food and water supply is urgently required, masks to be distributed in the area
58 Tajizkem	Water supply, sanitation issues
59 Tata Nagar	Door to door supply of ration, monetary help from the government, sanitation issues
60 Teen Bungalow Zoppad Patti Rahiwasi Sangh	Free food and water supply
61 Tennis Camp	Food supply shortage and monetary help required
62 Transit Camp, Mankhurd	Shortage of food and water supply
63 Vashi	Government should provide food and clean water supply
64 Vijaynagar, Bandrekarwadi	Food and water supply shortage, sanitation and garbage issue
65 Vikhroli Kanamwar Nagar	Shortage of food supply, monetary assistance required

**Note:** This list is prepared after speaking to one or two respondents from each of the communities, once a day between 2nd April to 10th April. These findings are not based on a comprehensive survey of each of the mentioned settlements.





### **A report by**

Collective for Spatial Alternatives (CSA)  
Ghar Bachao Ghar Banao Andolan (GBGBA)  
Homeless Collective  
Human Rights Law Network (HRLN)  
Paani Haq Samiti (PHS)

### **Co-signatories**

All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)  
Aamchi Mumbai Aamchi BEST (AMAB)  
Habitat and Livelihood Welfare Association (HALWA)  
Jan Swasthya Abhiyaan (JSA)  
Movement for Peace and Justice (MPJ)  
Photography Promotion Trust (PPT)  
People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), Maharashtra

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