COVID-19: India's Challenges and Responses

新型コロナウイルス：インドの課題と対応

Online Business Seminar by
UN-Habitat and Fukuoka Directive Council (FDC)
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India's Current State and Issues related to COVID-19
インドの現状と課題

➢ In India, as on 19 October 2020, there have been **7,550,273 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 with **114,610 deaths**
10月19日現在、感染者755万人、死者11万4千人

India

	CASES 感染者	RECOVERED 回復	DEATHS 死者	CFR (%) 致死率
	7,550,273	6,663,608	114,642	1.52

World

	CASES 感染者	RECOVERED 回復	DEATHS 死者	CFR (%) 致死率
	40,348,237	29,660,224	1,119,305	2.32

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COVID-19 Testing – As at 18 Oct 2020 - 95 million tests conducted
コロナ検査： 9500 万人に検査実施

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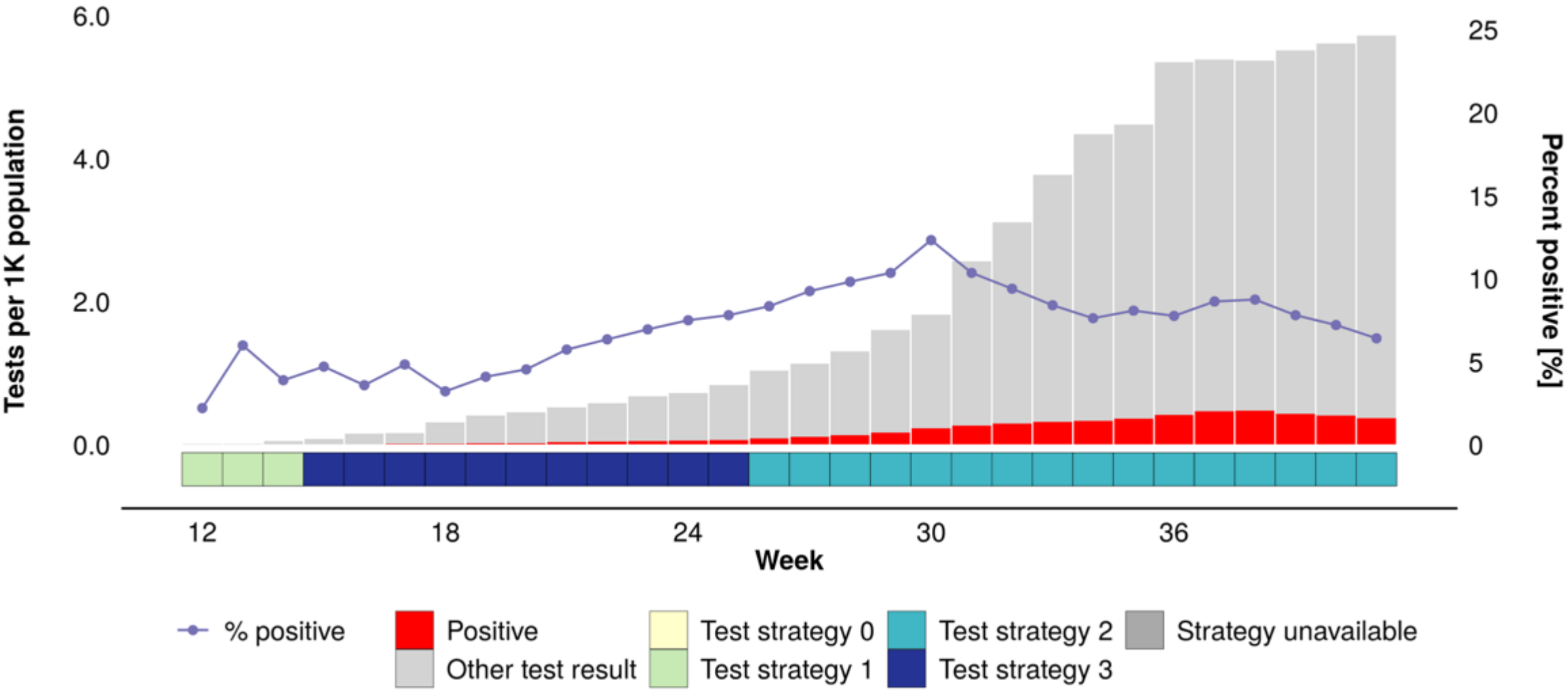
Mapping COVID-19 hotspots in India コロナ感染のホットスポット

Red zone districts
Orange zone districts
Green zone districts
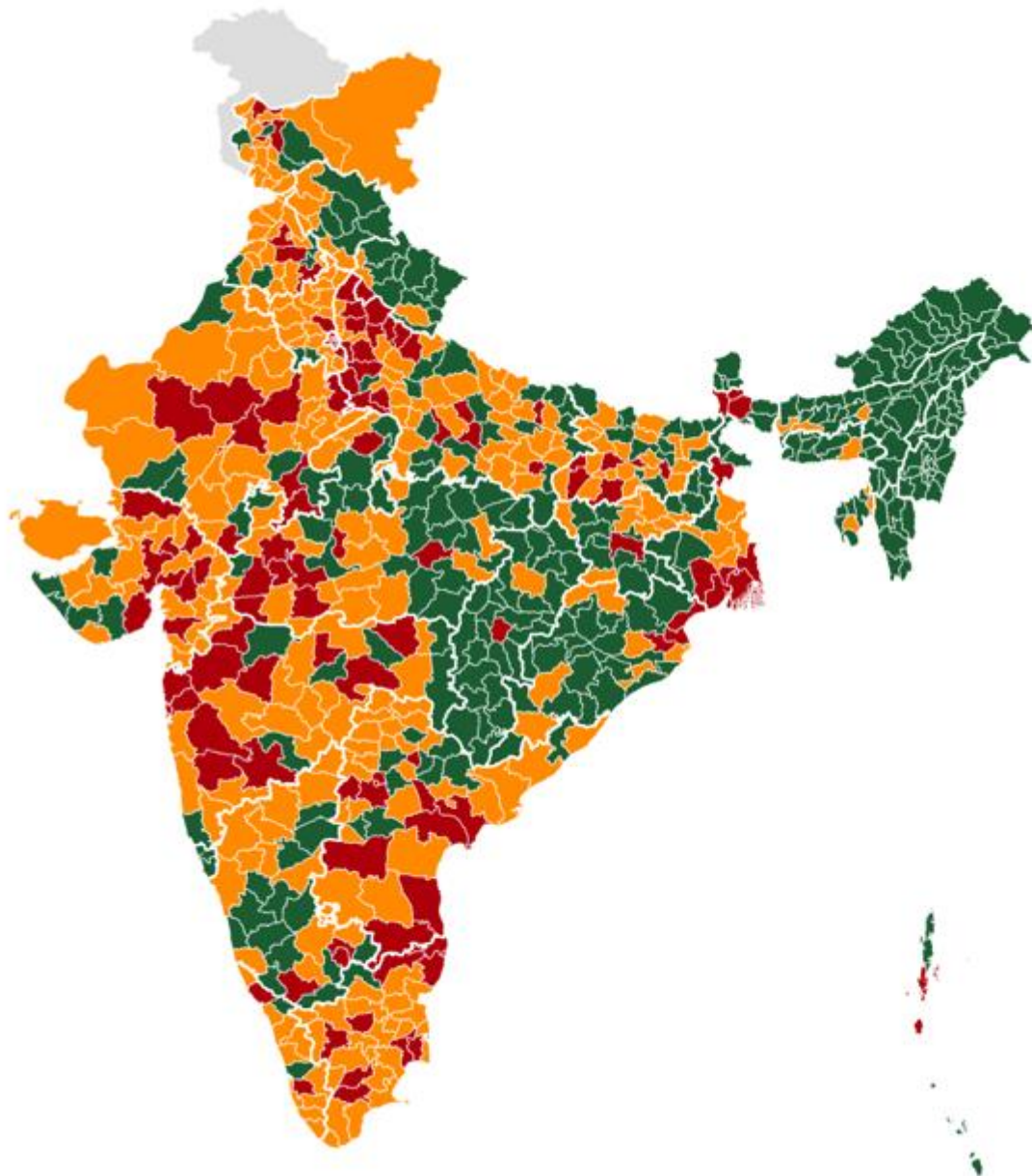
➢ Indian Ministry of Health & Family Welfare classifies **170** out of **720 districts** as coronavirus hotspots.

➢ **保健家族福祉省によると、720県中170がホットスポットに分類**

* Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. As on May 1, 2020. Districts marked grey are unassigned.

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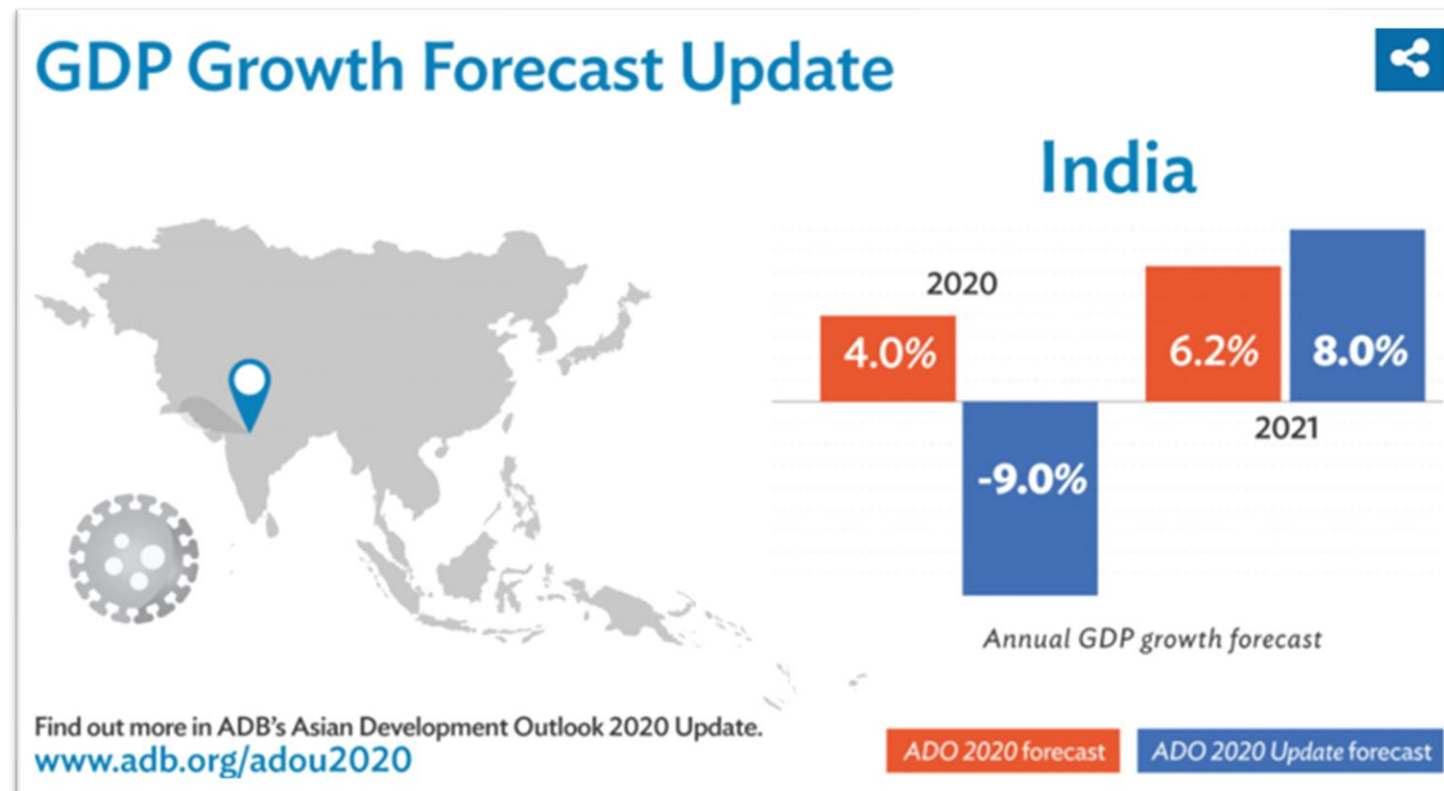FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Challenges
課題

India's GDP Decline and Forecast GDP減と見通し

➤ India's economy plunged to double-digit decline as COVID spikes
インド経済は２桁減

➤ IMF projects India's GDP to contract 10.3% in 2020

➤ The projection reflects
a severe-than-
anticipated contraction
in economic activities in
the first quarter as a
result of the nationwide
lockdown.
全国的なロックダウンの実施
により第1四半期の経済活
動が予想以上に悪化

GDP Growth Forecast Update

India

2020

4.0%

-9.0%

6.2%   8.0%

2021

Annual GDP growth forecast

Find out more in ADB's Asian Development Outlook 2020 Update.
www.adb.org/adou2020

ADO 2020 forecast   ADO 2020 Update forecast

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COVID19 & Migration コロナと国内移住（出稼ぎ・季節労働など）

- Internal migrants in India is 453.6 million or 37% of the country's population
  インドの国内移動者は4億5360万人、全人口の37%

- More than 40 million internal migrants have been affected due to COVID-19 and around 50,000–60,000 individuals migrated from urban to rural areas of origin in a period of few days. (WB)
  移動者の4000万人以上が影響を受け、数日間の間に5-6万人が都市から地方に移動したといわれる。

Legend

- - - → Flow of migrants

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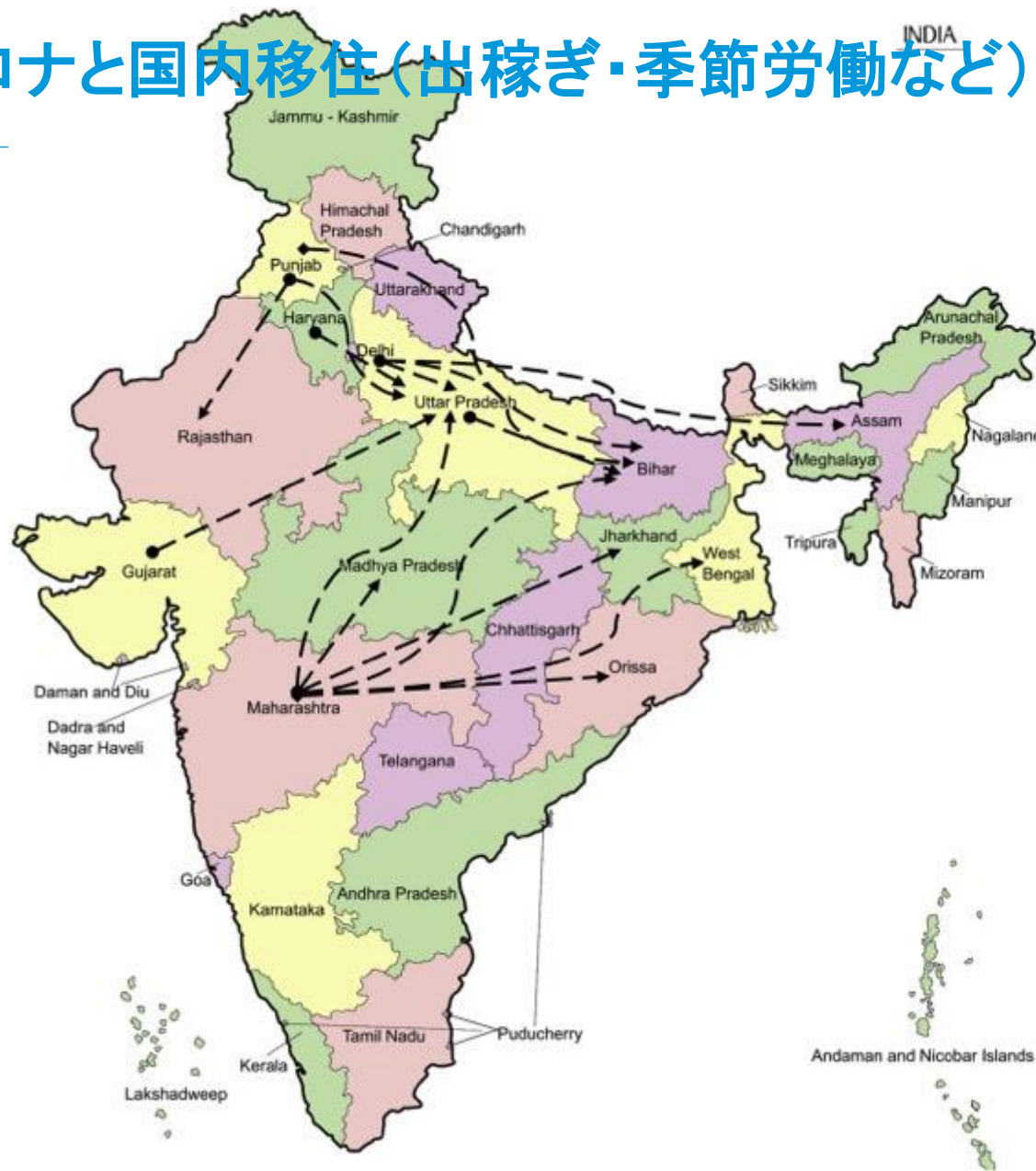
State of Cities amid COVID-19 都市の状況

- 3,894 Census Towns– 2nd largest urban system in the world
  3894のcensus townの存在：非公式だが世界で2番目に大きい都市システム

- Urban **housing shortage** of 12 million units mostly in Low Income Groups and Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) (Census 2011)
  全国で1200万軒分の住宅が不足

- **Overcrowding**: 32 percent of urban households lived in 1 room unit, and 30 percent of urban households lived in 2-room units
  都市生活者の32%が1間の住宅に居住、30%が2間の住宅に居住

- 1 in every 6 persons, lived in slums/informal settlements (2011).
  6人に1人がスラムまたはインフォーマルセトルメントに居住

- **Absence of basic WASH** facilities in 33,510 slums (2013)
  43.3% households did not have water inside their homes; **全世帯の43.3%が家の中に水がない**
  44% did not have toilets inside houses. **44%が家にトイレがない**

State of Cities amid COVID-19 都市の状況

➢ **Food insecurity** an existential crises for slum communities.
食糧の不足：ムンバイではスラム世帯の**60%**が著しい食糧不足に陥る

   ➢ In Mumbai, almost 60 percent of the slum households were found to be severely food insecure according to one study (2012).

➢ **Loss of livelihoods** in urban centers 都市部で失われた生活の糧

   ➢ More than 121 million people lost jobs in April '20 (national), pushing the unemployment rate to a record 23%
   4月時点で1億**2100**万人が職を失う：失業率はこれまで最悪の**23%**に

   ➢ Appx 19 million salaried, formal economy jobs lost (CMIE)
   1900万人の正規雇用も失職

   ➢ 4.1 million youth lost jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic while construction and farm sector workers account for the majority of job losses (ILO-ADB)
   建設・農業などを中心に若年層**410**万人が失職

Government Response
政府の対応

COVID-19 Response/ Interventions at Central level 政府の取り組み

➢ Union Health Ministry issued detailed guidelines for preparedness and response to COVID-19 in Urban areas on 17 May 2020;
5月17日に保健省が感染予防・対応に関するガイドラインを発行：

➢ Highlights surveillance, containment and clinical management measures among others for densely populated urban settlements;
人口密度の高い都市部での監視、封鎖、医療施設管理などをカバーしている

➢ Orientation on basic "Dos and Don'ts" with focus on hand and respiratory hygiene, environmental sanitation and use of face covers/ masks;
手洗いや基礎的な公衆衛生、マスクの着用の方法を説明

➢ Adoption of home care remedial measure - Recording temperature with infrared thermometer, oxygen saturation with pulse oximeter;
自宅での健康管理の方法をを説明

➢ Addresses stigma, health seeking behavior and other issues.
感染者に対する偏見の是正など

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COVID-19 Response/ Interventions at Local level
地方・都市レベルでの対応・取り組み

TRACKING & MONITORING

Many cities are utilizing their Smart Cities resources or deploying mobile apps and dashboards for rapid response.

追跡とモニタリング：多くの都市でモバイルアプリなどを開発

DIAGNOSTICS

From drive-through testing to telemedicine, cities are testing different platforms to lessen the burden on hospitals.

診断：ドライブスルーからテレ診断まで、病院の負荷を軽減する仕組みを開発

SANITIZATION

All cities are conducting regular sanitization drives across the city and also work to sanitize vehicles for public use.

消毒：すべての都市で定期的に消毒・公共の車両も体的に消毒を行う

COVID-19 Response/ Interventions at Local level
地方・都市レベルでの対応・取り組み

AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING
Social media, public address systems, mass media and apps are being used to convey facts along with capacity building modules for officials.

注意喚起：SNS・メディア・アプリを使って事実や正確な情報を伝える

CITIZEN SUPPORT
Websites, helplines and ingenious apps that connect the vulnerable with help are some of the many ways cities are supporting citizens.

市民サポート：ウエブサイト、電話のヘルプライン、簡単なアプリなどによって、脆弱な市民をサポート

COVID-19 Response – Examples　取り組み事例紹介

Home Delivery of Essentials

The Municipal Corporation Bareilly website displayed a list of vegetable and grocery vendors who offered home delivery during the lockdown. Citizens could locate vendors by ward and call to place their order.

バーレリー市のHPでは、ロックダウン中、ホームデリバリーをしてくれる市内の野菜・食品業者を紹介

Agra Lockdown Monitor App

The Agra Lockdown Monitoring App was made available to the administration and police personnel as required. The technology enabled video analytics that detected groups, crowds, and close proximity of people to raise an alert on field staff's mobile phones thus helping the police administration monitor the situation on ground.

アグラ市では行政・警察用にロックダウン・モニタリングアプリを開発。 ビデオ解析によって大人数の集団や密集を検知、現場警察官に知らせる。

Citizen Engagement: Keeping Spirits Up

The hashtag #MyCityBhubaneswar on Twitter has become a popular trend with citizens during the lockdown. Various online activities and games such as #PicturePuzzle, #GuessThePark, #SpotIs etc. has helped relieve lockdown stress and kept citizens engaged and entertained during trying times.

ブバネスワル市ではツイッター#でロックダウン中の市民を元気づけ、様々なオンラインゲームや遊びを紹介。ロックダウン中のストレスを軽減
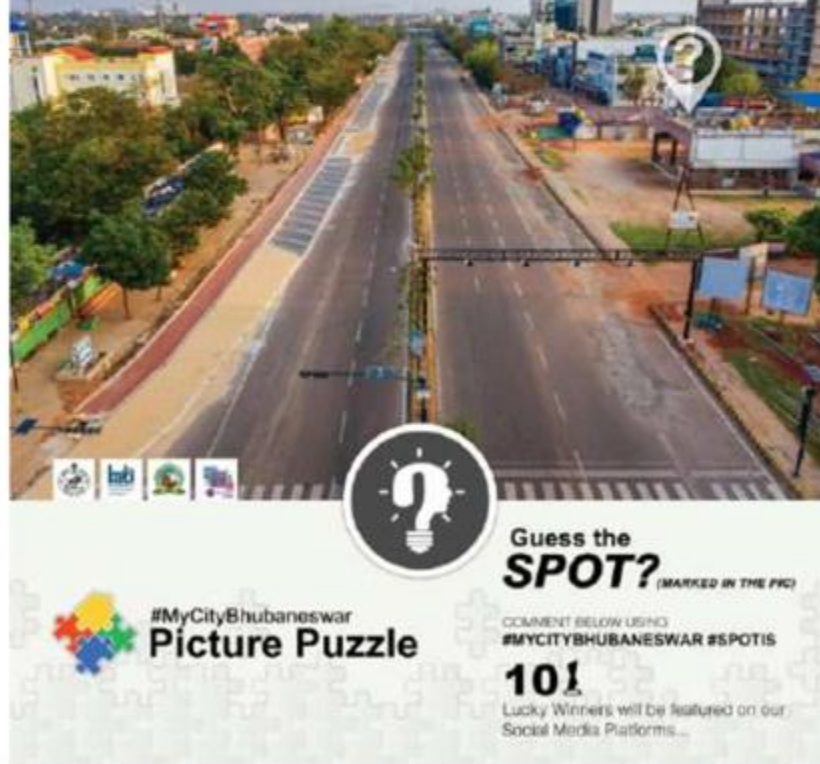
TickMe App: The Neighborhood Store Aggregator

TickMe is an innovative app promoted by BMC and BSCL to prevent crowding and ensure social distancing. Through this app, citizens can place online orders for groceries, medicines, and other essentials from stores in their neighborhood and choose a convenient pick-up time. Upon confirmation from the store, the citizen can go across for their order.

ブバネスワル市では混雑を回避しソーシャルディスタンスを保つための画期的なアプリを開発。市民はアプリを通じて食品や医療品を注文し、時間を指定して混雑を避けて購入ができる。

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COVID-19 Response – Examples　取り組み事例

シェルターやホームを隔離棟に転用

Urban shelter homes have been converted into COVID-19 isolation wards

Goods vehicles are regularly sanitized at containment zone exit points

配送車両は定期的に消毒

Hubballi – Dharwad Smart City Limited
COVID-19 Patient Monitoring System

3 AXES OF MANAGEMENT

01　02　03

MONITORING　MANAGING　REPORTING

フバリ＝ダルワド・スマートシティ公社によるコロナ患者モニタリングシステムの開発

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COVID-19 Response - Examples of Municipal interventions
市による対応事例

➢ Vijayawada Municipal Corporation appointed 32 Special Officers to monitor COVID situation and facilitate assistance in 64 wards, with 24/7 city level Command Control Center operating in 3 shifts;
ビジャヤワダ市はコロナ感染モニタリングに32名の専任職員を任命。**3交代24時間体制でコントロールセンターを運営。**

➢ Corporation has been spraying Sodium Hypochlorite Solution at all main roads and internal roads with Fire Engines, Drones using Taiwan Sprayers and pit pumps
市は次亜塩素酸ナトリウム溶液を市内すべての主要道・内道で消防車・ドローン、台湾製の噴射機・ポンプなどを使って消毒

➢ Town planning team identified 25 locations in the city for sale of essential and daily commodities with all precautionary measures and provisions of clean water, handwashing facilities, sanitizers and drinking water
市の都市計画部門が市内25か所を食品・生活用品の販売所に指定

➢ Setup 9 shelter homes, accommodates 940 homeless and 3 colleges converted into temporary shelter home with food supply and sanitation facilities **市内940人のホームレスを収容するシェルターを9か所と3つの大学に設置**

COVID-19 Response - Examples of NGO Interventions
NGOによる支援事例

➢ As per official records, there are more than 400 million people who work in the informal sector as daily wage earners, street vendors, farm labourers, etc. Majority of them were already living a hand-to-mouth existence and are now suffering even more without livelihoods.
インフォーマルセクターの日雇い・日払いの職に従事する人は推定4億人以上

➢ Government is operating community kitchens and giving free dry/ raw food to the poor and homeless, but out of reach to many. To complement the state and central governments' efforts, many countless NGOs along with volunteer groups are working tirelessly to provide food and other essentials to those in dire need.
政府も炊き出しなど行っているが支援は不足。多くのNGOやボランティア団体がそれを補完する活動を行う

➢ Few non-profits who are at the forefront of the on-going relief efforts and are aiming to:

➢ Provide face masks to health workers/ frontline warriors, essential food item and preventive kits to the construction workers stuck at construction sites in metro cities

➢ Provide hygiene kits to sanitary/ health workers, police personnel to keep them safe while they deliver their duties

医療従事者や生活維持に必要な最前線の現場で働く人々にマスクや防護服や食料を届けるNGOもある

UN-Habitat India Response
インドにおける国連ハビタットの対応

COVID-19 Response – UN-Habitat India 国連ハビタットの対応

➢ UN-Habitat India office has been providing advisory support to municipal corporations to strengthen institutional and procedural resilience in urban planning and management of five cities, Bhopal, Jaipur, Mysore, Vijayawada and Guntur under ongoing SCIAP project;
ボパール、ジャイプール、マイソール、ビジャヤワダ、グンタールなどの都市を対象に都市計画策定の支援

➢ In addition, we are spreading awareness and conducting various online, radio, and other advocacy activities: 注意を喚起するためのオンライン、ラジオなどでアドボカシー活動を実施

➢ UN-Habitat India hosted a ***Webinar on Landfill Remediation: Exploring Opportunities for adoption of Fukuoka Method in Indian Cities*** in coordination with ROAP Japan on 29th July, 2020, 94 participants from local governments, state urban departments and other bilateral and UN agencies participated and the method was explained by Dr. Matsufuji Yasushi, Professor Emeritus, Fukuoka University;
7月29日に福岡大学松藤先生を講師に公衆衛生への取り組みや感染ゴミ含む廃棄物管理の在り方を考えるオンライン・セミナーを開催、政府・地方都市関係者94名が参加

➢ A ***webinar on 'Integrating Health in Urban Planning' on 26 August 2020***, by MoHUA, NIUA, WHO and UN-Habitat - sourcebook, "Integrating Health in Urban and Territorial Planning" jointly published by WHO and UN-Habitat to highlight and address COVID challenges in cities;
8月26日に都市計画に健康の視点を取りいれるためのオンラインセミナーを住宅都市省、国立都市問題研究所と共催

COVID-19 Response – UN-Habitat India 国連ハビタットの対応

Articles and Publications: コロナの影響、コロナ後の都市ガバナンス、優良取り組みのケース事例紹介等の記事、論文、レポート等の発行

➢ A joint article by UN-Habitat India and NIUA was published on 'Can COVID-19 fill the void of City Governance for Urban Transformation?'

➢ Paper on 'Local Level Mobilisation: Actions and Interventions' by UN-Habitat India

➢ Article on 'COVID-19 Response: Priority Actions of National Flagship Missions of India'

➢ India's Urban Context: Impact of COVID-19 on Urban Poor and Migrants by UN-Habitat IND

➢ Documented 'Good Practice of State Level Mobilization for COVID-19: Case Study of Kerala'

Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERF)
コロナ後の社会経済復興計画の策定、保健システムの強化、経済緊急政策等のため国連機関および政府と連携

➢ UN-Habitat has been contributing towards development of a joint COVID-19 Socio-economic Response and Recovery Plan, in partnership with UN Agencies and the government; As UN's response, the health systems reform and urban dimensions of the COVID crisis are outlined in SERF;SERF focuses on five pillars: (1) Health systems strengthening, (2) Economic Sector Immediate Response, (3) Social Sector Immediate Response, (4) Environment and (5) Cross sectoral support

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Thanks for your attention!!!

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