



INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY

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**COVID-19: PREPAREDNESS AND
RESPONSIVENESS OF PRIs IN DEALING
WITH REVERSE MIGRATION**

WEBINAR

Organized by PRIA International Academy

14TH APRIL, 2020

India, on April 14 2020, entered the second phase of the nationwide lockdown. The lockdown has been extended till May 3, 2020, to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic in the country. As the lockdown destroys economies and causes a lack of jobs, homes, and food, migrant workers are all set to return to their native regions. 37% or 45.36 crore Indians are migrants. Approximately 3 crores of them migrate for employment or work (Census, 2011). The majority of them are employed in the informal sector in the cities. ‘India on the move and churning’ – a chapter in the Economic Survey 2016-17 revealed that an average of nine million people migrate between states every year for either education or work. However, no one has ever thought that this ‘moving and churning’ will become a nightmare.

Amidst lockdown due to COVID-19, it has become clear that reverse migration of millions of people back to villages would be an unprecedented phenomenon. Most of these migrants originate from poor and backward districts of the country and belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. A majority of them do not own land or any productive asset, depend on daily/weekly wages to support their families, and live in densely populated informal settlements and colonies in the cities. The sudden ‘lockdown’ to halt the spread of the COVID-19 virus has created panic of infection and deaths triggering this reverse migration. By all accounts, this situation is likely to continue because of the uncertainty of the lockdown period and might have severe consequences in the long run. There are reported incidences where the returning people are facing harassment and restrictions on movement when they reach their villages. Misinformation, prejudices, and lack of awareness are significant bottlenecks as returnees are being treated as carriers of the virus and are not welcomed by the local villagers. The biggest challenge they are likely to confront is the lack of opportunities for employment and livelihood – the most compelling reason for which they migrated in the first place.

The central and state governments have announced several interim relief packages. However, to make these accessible, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a major role in being the proximate institutions. The Panchayats can play a critical role in this situation, promoting hygienic practices, creating local quarantine facilities and assuring food for families. Many panchayats have already taken several steps in this regard and have demonstrated their relevance and effectiveness. Panchayats can be supported to do even more, provided they are facilitated to understand:

- Preventive health measures under COVID-19
- Entitlements announced by the state and central governments
- Right to livelihood and social security to migrants
- Synergising the efforts by government and civil society
- Developing an information system at the Gram Panchayat level about the migrants

PRIA International Academy (PIA) organised a webinar **“COVID-19: Preparedness and Responsiveness of PRIs in Dealing with Reverse Migration”** on **April 14, 2020**. Ms. Rita Sarin (Vice President and Country Director, The Hunger Project), Mr. Jagadananda (Mentor and Co-founder, CYSD), Dr. Joy Elamon (Director, Kerala Institute of Local Administration), Dr. Yogesh Kumar (Executive Director, Samarthan), Dr. W R Reddy (Director General, NIRDPR), and Dr. Rajesh Tandon (Founder-President, PRIA), were the panellists. Dr. Anshuman Karol (Sr. Program

Manager, PRIA) moderated the session, and 278 participants attended the webinar. It focused on the following questions:

- What are some of the immediate responses panchayats are making to address vulnerabilities arising out of the reverse migration?
- What roles can PRIs play to deal with pandemic and its impacts in the medium-term?
- How can PRIs be supported to play such roles effectively and sensitively?

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

Dr. Rajesh Tandon

(Founder- President, PRIA)

In the current situation, it is essential to encapsulate the responses on the webinar in a meaningful manner. Dr. Tandon discussed the crucial messages of the webinar at the end of the session.

Immediate Action

As the vital challenge during the lockdown is to avert the spread of infection of coronavirus, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) can play a key role in mobilizing measures to arrest the current situation:

- To ensuring food and shelter, the state government is making available financial resources to the people in Odisha, Rajasthan, etc. through labour found, etc. However, this will take time to reach the public. Many people in the villages are dependent on economic activity which has stopped. This is where the local Palli Sabhas, Ward Panchayats, and Gram Panchayat (GP) leadership must ensure food and shelter for all in the coming period. GPs have to make use of whatever is available locally.
- In the absence of authentic information and with various myths, rumours, and fears being propagated, Panchayat leaders can play a role in sharing information from multiple sources along including the health department.
- This is the harvesting time of many agricultural products, and non-timber forest produces. There is a need to consider ways to save these products from being destroyed. Panchayats have to come up with innovative, thoughtful ideas and connecting with the block panchayats is essential because this cannot be done at the level of GPs.

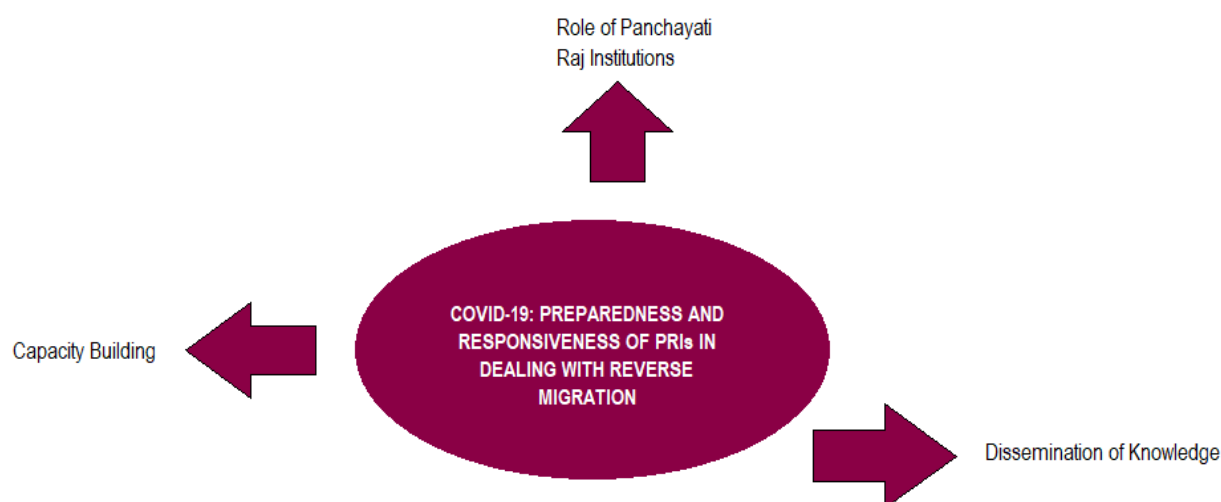
Medium-Term Action

One must understand and appreciate that the migrants, returning to their native places, want to reconnect with their family in the uncertainty of the pandemic. A crucial task once the migrants start to return to their native place after lockdown would be the preparation of families and villages to host migrants to reduce the stigma and prejudices. They also need to be prepared for certain degrees of self-isolation and quarantine that will need to be practised.

- Kerala has exemplified how other state governments can work on this issue. The preparation of Panchayats level plans is very significant at this stage. NIRD can encourage all State

Institute of Rural Development (SIRDs) and all state governments to prepare grassroots level disaster management plans like Kerala. At the moment, other than Kerala and Odisha, no other panchayats in the country have made any plans.

- Panchayats need to be at the centre of future social and economic development planning. This can only be effective when the Panchayats take responsibility for activities other than just rural development.
- The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) need to work together. The MoPR must hold the Ministry of Health accountable to the empowerment and strengthening of Panchayats at the local level.
- The pandemic is teaching a larger lesson which is that PRIs need to be strengthened and enabled to take action even after the pandemic. The economic emergency will continue as there has been a loss of livelihood for a large number of people.
- NIRD should support all SIRDs and states governments to think differently about panchayats. Panchayats should not be waiting for instructions from the higher-ups to deploy their surplus or local resources.
- CSOs need to work in many parts of the country for capacity, motivation and confidence building at the Panchayat level to enable them to use the financial resources provided by the state and central governments to face this pandemic.
- Social capital at the local level needs to be nurtured, and at this time there is a need to look at options that are locally rooted, locally workable, and locally feasible in the economic health and social field.



PANEL DISCUSSION:

Opening comments by Dr. Anshuman Karol

(Senior Program Manager, PRIA)

With the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, there is an urgent need to discuss reverse migration. Reverse migration is occurring not only from the metro cities but also from the smaller and medium towns towards villages, especially in the states of Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, MP, etc. These migrant workers are often employed in the informal sectors such as in construction sites, as rickshaw pullers, etc. They are finding it difficult to sustain life in the city due to the lockdown, and hence they are no longer able to earn their livelihood. The webinar explored the answer to questions such as how panchayats can support and provide help to migrant workers dealing with these difficult times.

Some key things to take into account include the need to understand preventive health measures that should be taken due to COVID-19, entitlements announced by the state and central government, right to livelihood and social security for migrants, synergizing the efforts of the government, and CSOs and developing a system at the gram panchayat level for the migrants.

Dr. Joy Elamon

(Director, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA))

Dr. Joy Elamon highlighted how local bodies in Kerala are dealing with reverse migration. Kerala has faced several disasters in the past few years with the latest being the COVID-19 pandemic. Throughout all of this, the gram panchayats have been taking prominent roles at the frontlines. Their knowledge of grassroots level realities and their ways of communicating within the community have proved extremely useful in dealing with such situations.

December 2019 onward, PRIs in Kerala had started developing a local level disaster management plan, and about 700 PRIs had already prepared their plans which have proven useful in managing this pandemic. Besides awareness generation, panchayats also started the 'Break the Chain' campaign wherein social distancing and regular handwashing were focussed on. PRIs also identified vulnerable populations like the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, informal settlement dwellers, and migrant workers etc. to help provide social security for them.

Kerala has the largest number of migrants who work outside the state and country. When the migrants first started returning, the health department started screening right at the airports. However, this needed following up with isolation, and in some instances, quarantining after they returned to the villages. A ward level committee was organized under the leadership of an elected member of the Panchayat. It included health workers, ASHA workers, Kudumbasree, SHGs, and Panchayat staff. Altogether, they started the ward level surveillance of the people who were quarantined or placed in home isolation. But as numbers grew, community quarantine or isolation centres needed to be set up. These were instituted by the Panchayats who identified appropriate locations and set up the centres. While these activities followed protocol set up by the district disaster management authorities, the panchayats undertook all the ground-work.

One of the significant issues anticipated by the PRIs was that of food arrangements. For this, panchayats organised community kitchens that deliver food packages to the homes of people to avoid people congregating at one spot to eat. This issue of keeping strict surveillance on those quarantined in their homes was also handled effectively by the PRIs. Every day, the number of people in quarantine, in isolation, and so forth are reported to the district and state health authorities. These tasks have only been possible due to the active volunteers associated with the Panchayats. As for the migrant workers, the Panchayats undertook a massive exercise of counting them, understanding their situations, and providing for their essential requirements.

A more significant wave of migration is expected once the lockdown is lifted. Hence, the PRIs are using the lockdown time to prepare for the next phase of the fight against COVID19. Finding a place for isolation is an important challenge faced by local bodies. Panchayats are preparing for every anticipated issue regarding reverse migration. They are already planning and identifying buildings (hostels, schools, hotels, etc.) to use as isolation centres to be ready for returning of migrants post-lockdown.

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) supports the state government in preparing all protocols and in training by providing resources, including short videos on relevant issues. They have also been translated into English and Hindi so that other states can adopt similar measures. KILA provides a mechanism for district facilitators and district coordinators to have direct contact with the panchayats.

At the moment, panchayats need to utilise resources locally available. They can also use the funds collected through taxes, Panchayat funds and disaster relief funds for aiding the migrant labour and informal workers. Panchayats play a major role as the first responders, and their capacities need to be nurtured for this.

Shri. Jagadananda

(Mentor and Co-founder of CYSD)

Shri Jagadananda drew the attention towards the class bias that has become even more evident due to the pandemic. Students studying abroad and employees working overseas have been airlifted and brought back to India. Still, migrants and poor people are not being provided with any transport to get back to their home districts.

There are approximately 200,000 migrants who are waiting to come back to Odisha. They are stranded in various relief camps across the country. The second set of migrant workers who are likely to return are the DDK-GKY trainees, who receive 2-3 months of skill-based training from various states like, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, etc. Odisha sends, on average, 50,000 skilled labours every year under the program. These migrants stranded in other states will likely return to Odisha as the lockdown is lifted and the PRIs will face the brunt of the situation. The government of Odisha has given them financial resources amounting to Rs. 500,000 for dealing with this issue. The money provided can be used for various issues:

- Running quarantine centres
- Food distribution programs

- Rs. 1000 to be allotted to each cardholder in the vulnerable sections of the villages under the Public Distribution System (PDS)
- The most vulnerable people will come under the Antyodaya scheme and will receive a special package for surviving in the absence of alternative livelihood.
- House to house health surveillance conducted by the panchayats with the help of health workers, paramedical professionals, etc. in the area. The health department coordinates this effort department.

Shri Jagadananda also gave some suggestions for measures that can be implemented to make the functioning of PRIs more efficient in such situations and how CSOs can support them:

- Setting up a system of maintaining records of all the migrant workers in each district, mapping the months in which migrants come and go, seasons which see a high number of migrants, etc. This will help PRIs prepare for such situations.
- Setting up a workers database for construction workers and other kinds of informal workers. The construction workers board is distributing 1500 rupees for relief from the State Disaster Relief Fund money. This money is supposed to be distributed in the panchayat area. However, due to lack of data, this does not reach all the workers. Maintaining a database can ensure that all dues reach informal workers promptly.
- Continuing with MGNREGA is crucial in this time. The state had decided to continue with the MGNREGA before the lockdown, and the latest guidelines accounting for the lockdown have made provisions for household work, and household repair work to qualify under MGNREGA.
- Considering that this is the season for harvesting non-timber forest produce, there is a need to provide urgent support to forest dwellers. The government needs to ensure a minimum support price for these products to support the people.
- Support is required in health surveillance and in running the quarantine centres.
- Entitlement monitoring also needs to be carried out in potential areas, This cannot be done by the Panchayats alone, and CSOs can provide handholding support to the Panchayats in this process. This can be done in various ways, including:
 - offering help and relief to the most vulnerable people affected by the pandemic
 - mediating and facilitating effective implementation of policies and measures aimed at countering the social and economic fallout of COVID-19.
 - providing real-time feedback on working of policies and state intervention on the ground
 - identifying and creating an outline of immediate policy tweaks, legal remedies and other state action that is necessary to bridge the gaps being reported
 - designing a longer-term social and economic blueprint for a post-COVID Odisha
 - being a credible voice for the people, communities and social groups in highlighting the challenges they face and the deprivation they fight
 - facilitating participation and inclusion of all stakeholders in making of policy decisions and their implementation

Shri Jagadananda also elaborated on the work being done by Centre for Youth and Social Development, in Odisha, in supporting rag-pickers and their families by providing survival kits. They are also collaborating with the Bhubaneswar municipal corporation in a pilot project to use drones for spraying sodium hydrochloride solutions in the containment zones.

Ms. Rita Sarin

(Vice-President and Country Director, The Hunger Project)

Ms. Rita Sarin added the perspective of elected women representatives in Panchayats to the conversation elaborating on how the women galvanise themselves in times like these. The women, perhaps because their connection with disease, poverty, pain, and hunger is so deep-rooted, instantly became bare-foot soldiers in this fight against COVID-19

Very early on, when the lockdown was first announced, a task force was set up by The Hunger Project to connect with all colleagues, partners, and beneficiaries to check on their well-being. WhatsApp messages were created explaining what COVID19 was, what precautions need to be taken, etc. and the WhatsApp message reached every elected woman leader. Considering it is harvest season, WhatsApp messages on the issue of harvesting time for the farmers and how to maintain social distancing were created. The messages reached every household through women leaders standing in the community and reading them out and explaining what needs to be done.

Ms. Sarin explained that the women leaders are also keeping a close track of the reverse migration occurring in their villages. They are tracking who is coming back to the village, if the person is sick, if they need medical attention, and escalating the information as necessary to higher authorities. Lastly, Ms. Sarin spoke about how the violence levels are increasing in the lockdown phase, especially in terms of domestic violence. Women leaders are also stepping up to address and prevent this. The women in the panchayats are the ones ensuring delivery to the last mile and exemplifying good governance.

Dr. Yogesh Kumar

(Executive Director, Samarthan)

Dr. Yogesh Kumar shared his experiences from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh on local governance and CSOs engaging in the COVID-19 crisis. He framed this pandemic as an opportunity for the local governments to establish themselves as the people's government. They have a comparative advantage over the state and central government as they are closest to the people. Hence, this is the best time for them to establish their relevance, efficiency and effectiveness.

Dr. Kumar elaborated on two areas which have medium and long-term scope for panchayats:

- In the medium term, the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan needs to be strengthened. Many villagers are trying to find livelihood opportunities and finding diverse capacities at the gram panchayat, and block panchayat level will be helpful.
- In the long term, a plan addressing climate change issues needs to be developed. Issues such as that of water are going to become more significant in the time to come. More disasters may also occur, and hence people need to prepare for dealing with these.

In the short term, Panchayats have been successful in their efforts to identify vulnerable families and provide them ration. They are able to do social distancing messaging and behaviour change communication at public places such as hand pumps. Listing of returning migrants along with identifying people who could be potential carriers of the virus has also been done by the

Panchayats. Further, they have also carried out efforts to sanitise roads, drains, made provisions for masks, sanitisers and soaps.

One shortcoming of the panchayats has been to keep migrants in quarantine either in their homes or in isolation centres as the returning migrants are convinced that they are not carriers of the virus. This has led to conflicts that panchayats have not been able to deal with. Another issue that has come up is that of health and nutrition services coming to a halt as Anganwadi workers are not sure what to do and ANMs are busy dealing with COVID19 cases. There is a need to restore these services for pregnant women, lactating women, children who need nutrition, etc. Other issues faced by Panchayats during this time include difficulty in providing support for the transit migrants, difficulty in providing and delivering essential items to all, harvesting crops during the lockdown, providing social security benefits for the vulnerable populations, and difficulty in building local resource pools such as grain bank, labour bank, cash bank, etc.

Some of the reasons local governments face challenges include:

- High dependence on government instructions
- A centralized fund transfer mechanism
- Weak engagement of block/Zilla panchayat for block-wide planning
- Unable to visualize role in developing the local management system

Dr. Kumar also elaborated on the role of CSOs. CSOs can provide support by trusting local government and community-based organisations and helping build their capacities. There is a need also to strengthen existing institutional mechanism including PDS, health services, etc. and CSOs can be instrumental in this. They can also provide direct support to the marginalised and those in distress. Further, a collaborative model of working needs to be created, and CSOs also need to consider long term sustainable ways of engagement.

Dr. Dilip Kumar Pal

(Senior Project Led Consultant, NIRDPR)

Mr. Dilip Kumar Pal elaborated on the roles and responsibilities of the panchayats in curbing the spread of COVID19. He spoke of how the use of video materials has been effective in reaching out to panchayats and to citizens to make them aware of the basic rules to follow regarding social distancing, hygiene practices, etc. with a focus on what panchayats can do to ensure these are followed. The videos can be disseminated to all the Gram panchayats through the use of WhatsApp groups and can be shared through social media. Online training on pertinent issues can also be carried out using technology such as Zoom app or Aadhaar messaging app.

Mr. Pal also emphasised on the need for people to stay where they are at the moment and for Gram Panchayats to encourage people in the villages to ask their family members not to come back at the moment. Those who have already travelled back need to follow quarantine measures and be isolated in school buildings, community centres, etc. which have been converted into isolation wards. People who have come back to the villages have been treated in a very cruel manner and sometimes not been allowed back into the village. There is a need to sensitise the citizens to deal with this issue empathetically. As per national policy on disaster management, Gram Panchayats must develop a

disaster plan depending on their local wisdom and make people aware of the regulations according to that. This will be immensely useful in dealing with such crises in the future.

Currently, NIRD is also preparing Modules on how to tackle the economic situation that is imminent. One needs to think through how employment opportunities can be ensured for those who have returned to the villages and do not plan to go back to the cities. Usage of various grants such as MGNREGS and 15th FC grant etc. needs to be planned effectively to reduce the suffering of the people.

Many ideas, practices, and queries were shared during the webinar. Further discussions on this theme may be useful as Panchayats deal with the COVID-19 crisis.

ANNEXURE

List of Participants

S No	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Job Title
1	Ruchika	Shiva	IRC	Country Coordinator
2	Salma	Pathan	IBM Human development reaserch center	Facilitetor
3	Imam	Ansari	LOK JAGRITI KENDRA, LOHARDAGA	Secretary of the Organization
4	Akhilesh	Roy	TISS, Mumbai	Researcher
5	Denis	Ronald	DanChurchAid	MEAL Officer
6	Reshma	Parveen	Freelance Consultant	Consultant
7	Mohua	Tripathy	Teach for India	Volunteer
8	Dimpal	Kumari	Foundation for Ecological Security	Rural Development work on Natural Resource Governance
9	Shravani	Ladkat	Eco Circular India	Team Head
10	Fazal	Pathan	Population first	Project manager, rural development project
11	Pooja	Nagdev	Population First	Programme Officer
12	Rakhi	Anil	APU	Student
13	Shiny	Saha	IRCWASH	Consulatnt
14	Pravina	Chavda	HDRC	Facilitator
15	Hima Sailaja	Machetti	RGNIYD	STUDENT
16	Ishrath	Nisar	Samvada, Baduku Community college	Faculty
17	Mahalaya	Chatterjee	UNIVERSITY of CALCUTTA	Professor
18	Dr Jitendra K	Verma	Vivek College of Education	Head, Department of Social Work
19	parkhi	saxena	university	student
20	Garima	Singh	Udayan Care	Sr. Manager, Training, Development & placement
21	rajan	jb	kila	associate professor
22	venkat	raj	FES	Capacity Building
23	Clement	Songate	World Vision India	National Coordinator-Knowledge Management
24	Prabhakar	PK	Foundation For Ecological Security	Advisor

25	Janardhana	Kesaragadde	Samvada	Youth Worker
26	Anita	Sinha	Child in Need Institute	Thematic Lead
27	Jivika	Mangwani	Dasra	Analyst
28	Aradhana	Srivastava	UN World Food Programme	Gender and Inclusion Officer
29	Vandana	Mohhindra	Freelance	Consultant
30	Poornima	Kumar	Samvada	Program Associate
31	Manas	Bhattacharyya	Association for Stimulating Know how (ASK)	Senior Manager
32	Amit Raj	Deep	Tdh Foundation	M&E Officer
33	Diwakar Kumar	Poddar	IITA	Assistant
34	Swathi	Chaganty	Population First	Junior Programme Manager
35	sayli	sarfare	Magic Bus India Foundation	Asst. Training Manager
36	Sandhya	Sitoula	ILO	NPC
37	Yash	Budhwar	Indian School of Public Policy	Student
38	Anjaney	Kumar	ISPP	Scholar
39	Leena	Uppal	MAMTA health institute for mother and child	Assistant director programmes and innovations
40	Amar Nidhi	Aggarwal	NCCDC	Senior Manager
41	manjula	vadher	HDRC	fecilitator
42	swapni	shah	UNNATI	Cheif Operating Officer
43	Rhea	John	Swasti	Learning Catalyst
44	Preeti	Singh	Independent Researcher	Project coordinator
45	kiran	khavdu	hdrc	FACILITATOR
46	Clipsy	Banji	Sneha	Consultant
47	Tanushree	Bhushan	niiti consulting	Independent Consultant
48	vaibhao	ambhore	PATH	Sr program Officer
49	Shraban Kumar	Nayak	World Vision Inida	Project Coodinator
50	divya		Wateraid	PME Coordinator
51	Shiny	Varghese	Population first	Programme Manager
52	Priyambada	Seal	Restless Development	Advocacy and Partnerships
53	Ashvin	Jambucha	HDRC	Facilitator
54	SOPHIA	JOSEPH	habitat for humanity india	associate director
55	Bharti	Birla	ILO	Chief Technical Advisor
56	Astha	Kanjhlia	University of Delhi	Assistant Professor
57	Subhomoy	Bhaduri	Magic Bus	Head- Training

58	Subhomoy	Bhaduri		
59	Ramesh	Cheemachanahalli	Samvada Baduku	Faculty member
60	Pooja	Mundhava	Hdrc	Cluster Co ordinator
61	Aishwarya	Panicker	Research Triangle Institute	Senior Associate-Health
62	Ramakrishnan	Muthiah	Central University of Jharkhand	Assistant Professor
63	Preeta	Lall	Login Asia	Executive Director
64	ARJUN	KATE	Magic Bus India Foundation	Regional Training manager
65	Iliyas	Tunvar	HDRC	Facilitator
66	Sugandha	Parmar	VCF (by Tata Trusts)	Senior Associate
67	Bhaves	Rathod	Human Development and Research Centre	Cluster Co ordinator
68	Nandita	Bhatt	Martha Farrell Foundation	Director
69	Dhruvi	Bhanderi	Human Development and Research center	Facilitator
70	ranjit	mohanty	Foundation for Ecological Security	Senior Programme Manager
71	Aashiq	Rizvi	Magic Bus	Head - Curriculum Development
72	Malathi	Kembhavi	Population First	Project coordinator
73	Narender	Paul	CORD	Chief Operating Officer
74	Chetan	Wagh RSCD	RSCD	Program Coordinator
75	Ananya	Saha	American India Foundation	AIF Alumni
76	Surabhi	Malhotra	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	Student
77	Lenovo	Tab M10	centre for catalyzing change	Senior Program Officer
78	Mohit	Varyani	Development Solutions	Senior Project Coordinator
79	Seema	Kumar	Smile Foundation	GM Programme
80	Kathiresan	C	National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR)	Associate Professor and Head Centre for Panchayati Raj
81	Nayan	Chudasma	HDRC	STEM for Girl
82	pierre-olivier	sire baumann	cives mundi	west africa projects coordinator
83	Naveen	Das	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives	General Manager-Programmes
84	Tanvi	Sharma	nirma university	Student
85	Dr Shivaputra	Baburao	KReis	CAO

86	Dr. Atul Pratap	Singh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College, University of Delhi	Social Work Educator
87	Savitha	Babu	Samvada Baduku community college	Faculty
88	Lomabhai	bhava	HDRC	clastar coordinator
89	Narendra	Bollepalli	ILO	Technical Officer (M&E)
90	Rajesh	Bhat	Swapath Trust	Managing Trustee
91	Biranchi	Paikaray	FES	Programme Manager
92	Hrushikesh		FES	Programme Manager
93	SHIPRA	SINGH	Miranda House	Assistant Professor
94	Redmi		RPG Foundation	CSR Lead

List of Resources Shared by NIRD

Awareness Videos for PRIs:

What Gram Panchayats can do to prevent Corona virus and manage the migrant workers?

What precautions should be taken in villages while buying vegetables and grocery items?

Ayurvedic and Home remedies for preventing Coronavirus infection

How to make hand sanitizer in a Gram Panchayats for bulk use?

How to make cloth based masks by SHGs ?

Coronavirus prevention best practices

How to make mask in home?

Online course on Role of PRIs in managing Corona virus pandemic