Photo: AJC Bose Road, Full Bagan-Tanti Bagan, Kolkata

Impact of COVID19 on Lives and Livelihoods
Rapid Study of Slum Dwellers in Indian Cities

Prof. (Dr.) Debolina Kundu
May 28 | 6.30 PM IST | Webinar

Findings

National Institute of Urban Affairs

World Vision
INDIA

GCRF
Global Challenges Research Fund

SHLC
Centre for Sustainable, Healthy and Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Context:Evidence of Disruption in Urban Rural Linkages

Location: Bimaguri, Guwahati

Location: Thideer Nagar, Chennai

Team Members

NIUA

Core Team

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Sanjay A Mall, Lucknow

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Samson Bantu, Nihar Ranjan Das, Josiah, Jaipur

Gamliel Sherio, Mercy Nimal, Mumbai

Chonchon Luithui, Huirem Zeena, Guwahati

Benny KJ, Bangalore

Deepak Kumar Nayak, Hyderabad

Joachim Campoo, Kolkatta

Tina Fernandez, Justish Anandan, Job Reddy, Chennai

Y Sarala, John Pradeep, Chennai

John Martin, Arokiaraj Jude, Kancheepurum

Captain Mall, Sri Perumbudur

Preety Ekka, Kolkatta
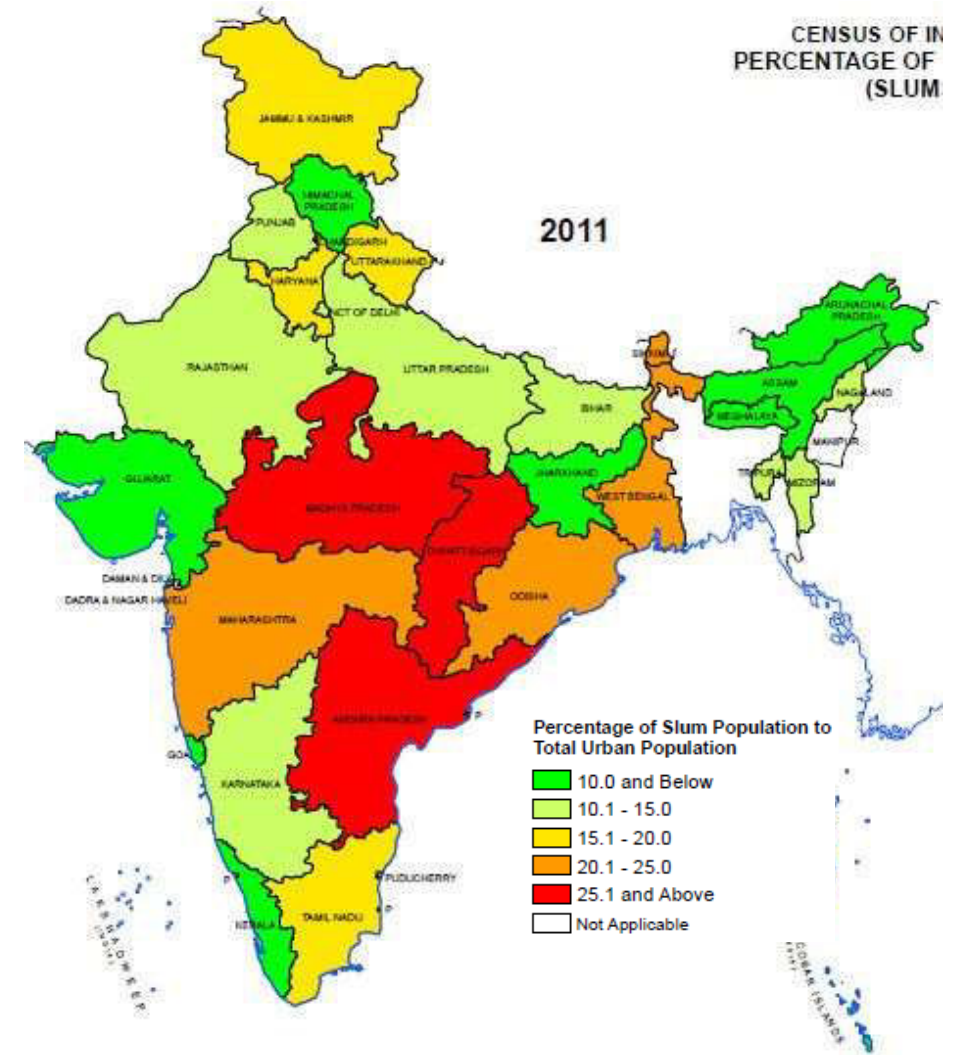
Mercy Jishing

Seulee Sharon Marendi

Background

- Cities are hotspots of COVID19

- Pandemic has aggravated existing inequality

- Around 17 per cent country's population live in slums

- Also, with lockdown measures to contain the virus spread, supply chains broke disrupting the Urban Rural Linkages

- The most vulnerable section started to move back to their native villages under utter distress

- Urgent need: Understand the impact of COVID19 epidemic and lockdown on lives and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people living in dense neighbouhoods

- This initiative: Evidence building through a rapid survey in 10 cities and 2 periurban areas and one rural area (Phase 1, two subsequent rounds to follow)

Slums – A Snapshot

Percentage Distribution of Slum Population

- 17% of the population lives in slums in India
  - Slum Population – 65.49 million
  - Slum Households – 13.7 million
- 65% of cities/towns have slums
- 39% of the slum population is concentrated in cities with 1 million plus population
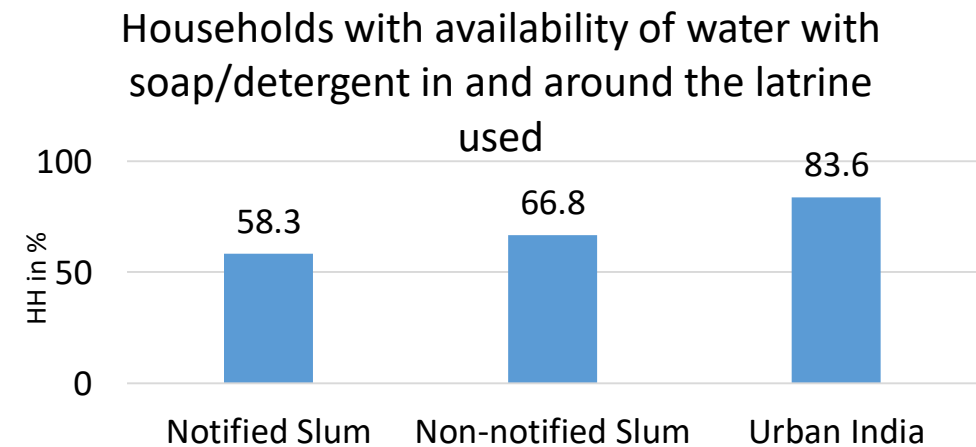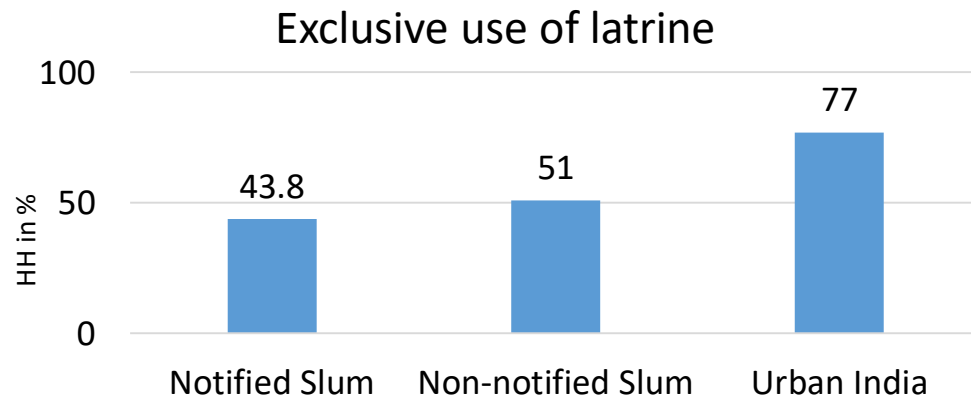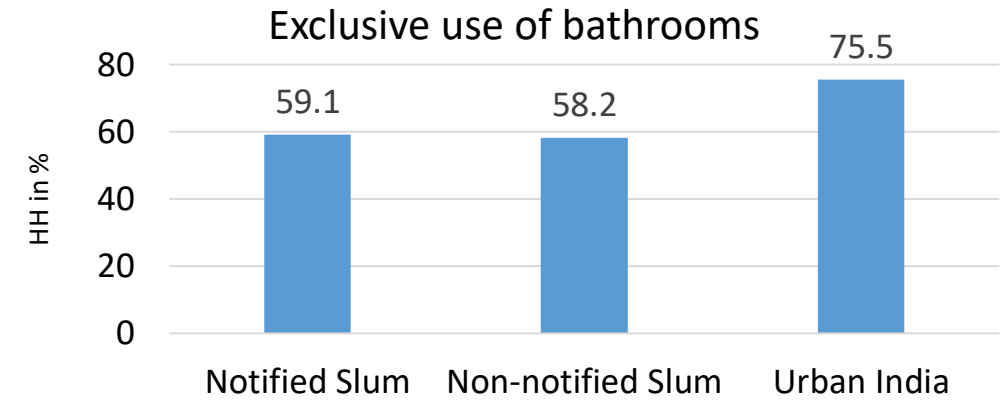- Highest number of slum population is in Mumbai followed by Hyderabad and Delhi

CENSUS OF IN
PERCENTAGE OF
(SLUM

2011

Percentage of Slum Population to
Total Urban Population

- 10.0 and Below
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 and Above
- Not Applicable

Access to Amenities

| Indicators	India	Rural	Urban	Slums
Access to tap water	43.5	30.8	70.6	74.0
Access to water within premises (all sources)	46.6	35	71.2	56.7
Access to toilet within premises	47.0	30.7	81.4	66.0
Open Defecation	49.8	67.3	12.6	18.9
Access to bathroom	58.4	45.0	87.0	81.0
Access to drainage	51.14	36.7	81.77	81.2
Access to closed drainage	18.1	5.7	44.5	36.9
Permanent Housing Structure	NA	NA	84.3	77.7
Owned Structure	86.6	94.7	69.2	70.2

Source : Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets in Slums

Characteristics of slums in India

Exclusive access to drinking water

	Notified Slum	Non-notified Slum	Urban India
HH in %	46.2	34.2	58.3

Exclusive use of bathrooms

	Notified Slum	Non-notified Slum	Urban India
HH in %	59.1	58.2	75.5

Exclusive use of latrine

	Notified Slum	Non-notified Slum	Urban India
HH in %	43.8	51	77

Households with availability of water with soap/detergent in and around the latrine used

	Notified Slum	Non-notified Slum	Urban India
HH in %	58.3	66.8	83.6

Source: Unit level NSS 76th round on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition

Major Themes

Process
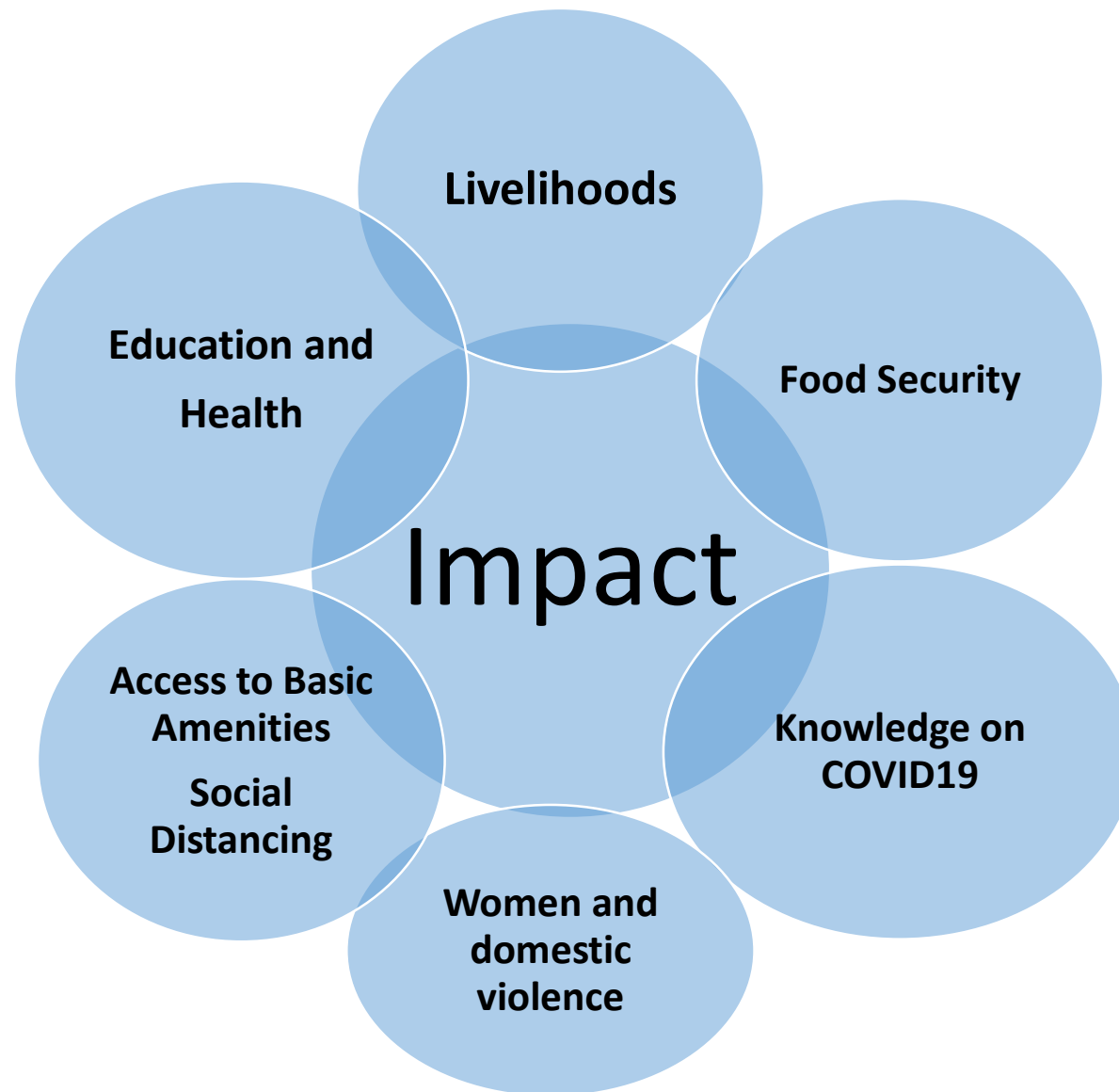
1. Selection of Cities (10 cities and 2 periurban locations)
Selection of Sample Locations

2. Questionnaire Design
Pilot testing (Delhi and Srinagar)
Random Selection of Sample Households

3. Telephone Survey during April 24-May 7, 2020

15-20 mins interview with household members with their recorded consent
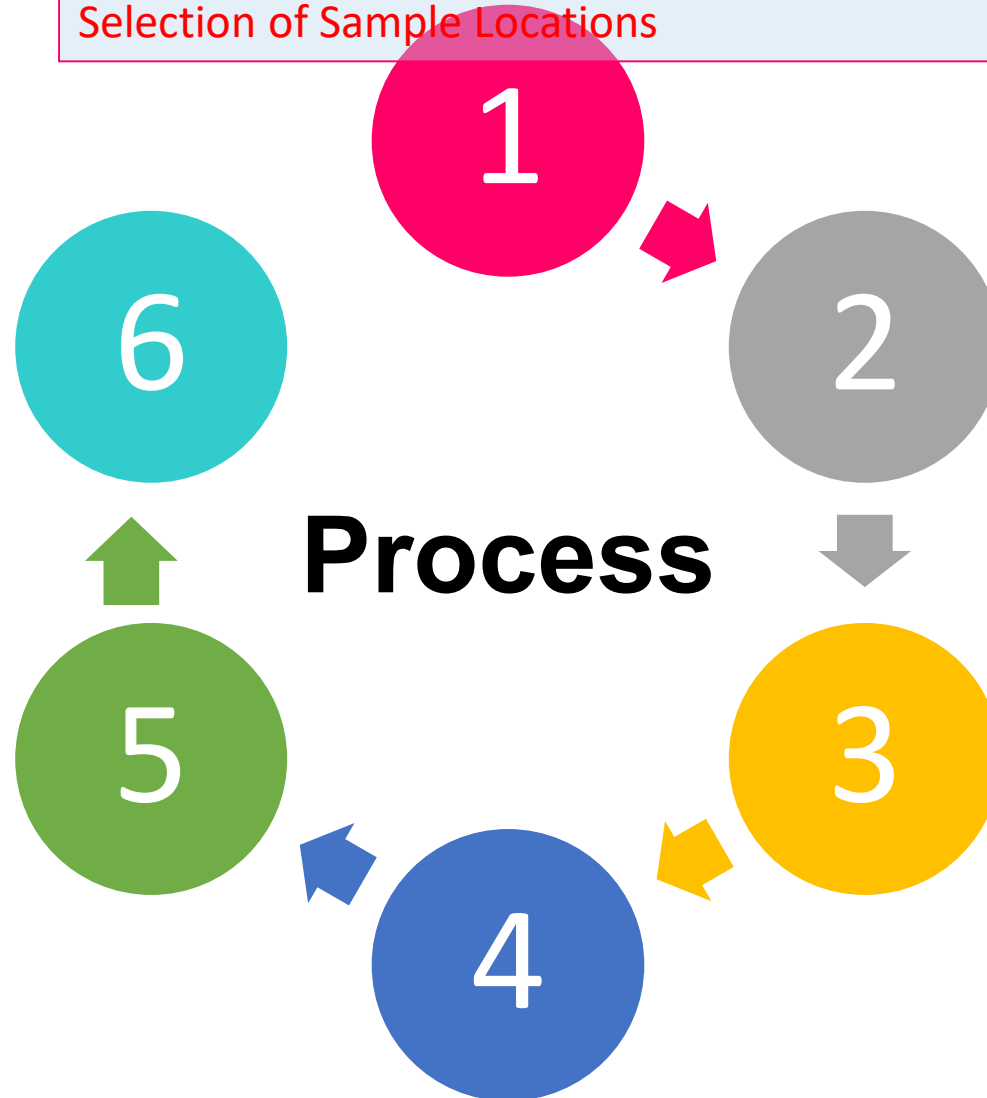
4. Focus Group Discussion with WVteam at location to understand the details

5. Sample of 1,157 households with 5,815 members

Sample includes 21 **houseless households** with 111 members

6. Data Entry, Cleaning, Tabulation, Analysis

All **photographs** used in this study have been collected from surveyed location

Locations

Cities

1. Anantnag (periurban/rural)
2. Bengaluru
3. Chennai
4. Delhi
5. Guwahati
6. Hyderabad
7. Indore
8. Jaipur
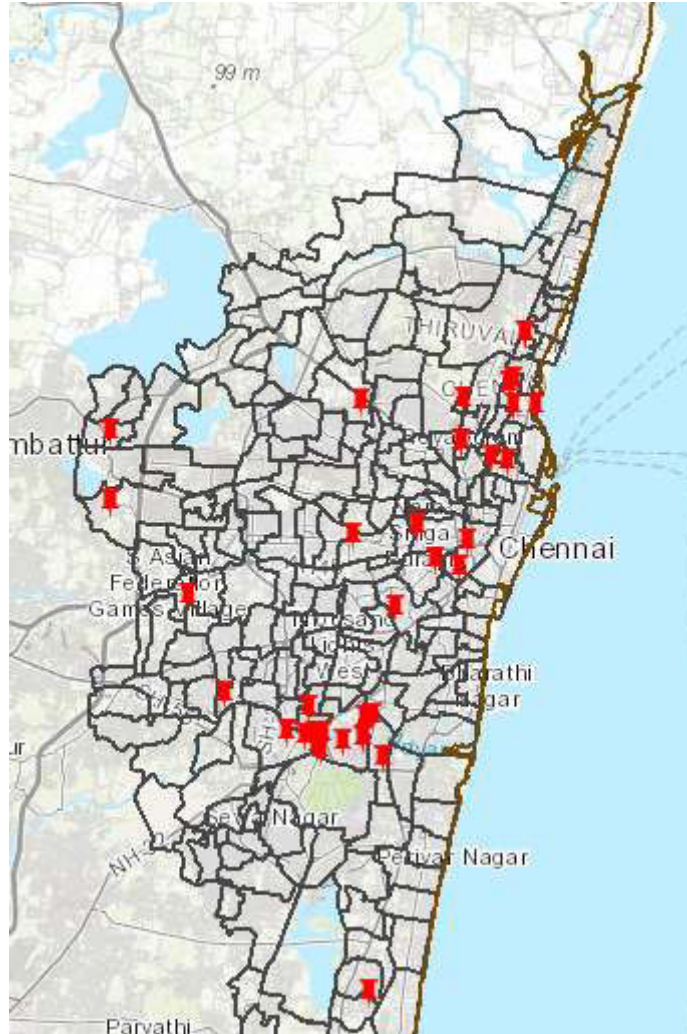9. Kancheepuram (periurban)
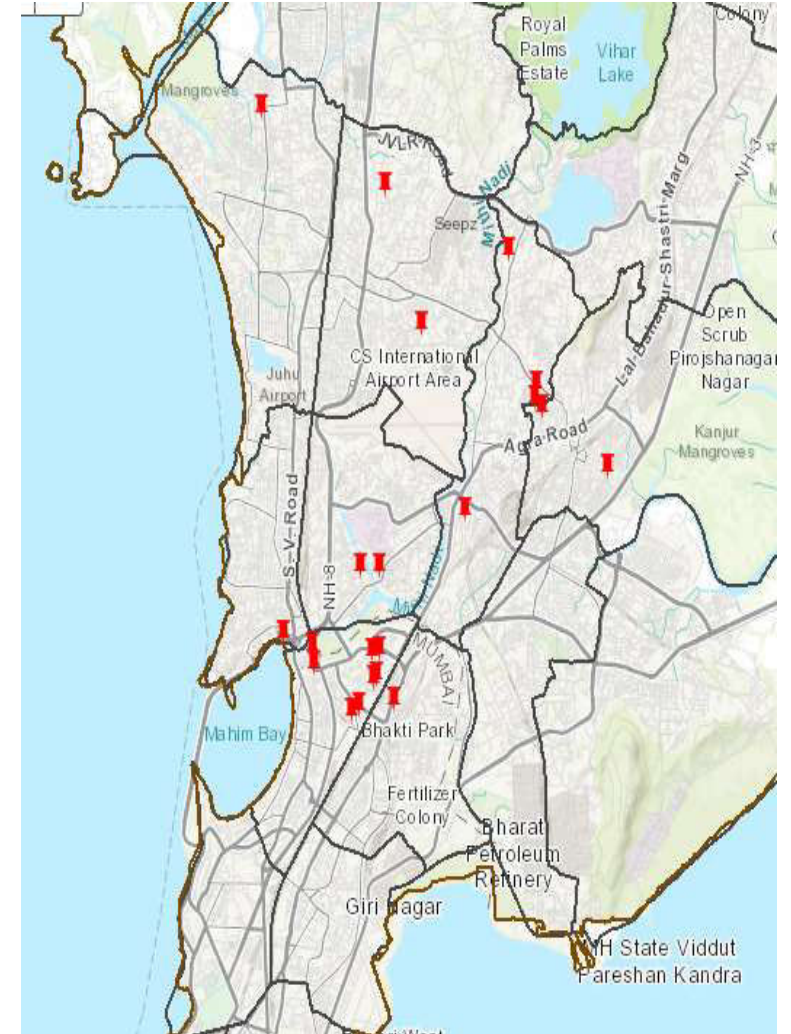10. Kolkata
11. Mumbai
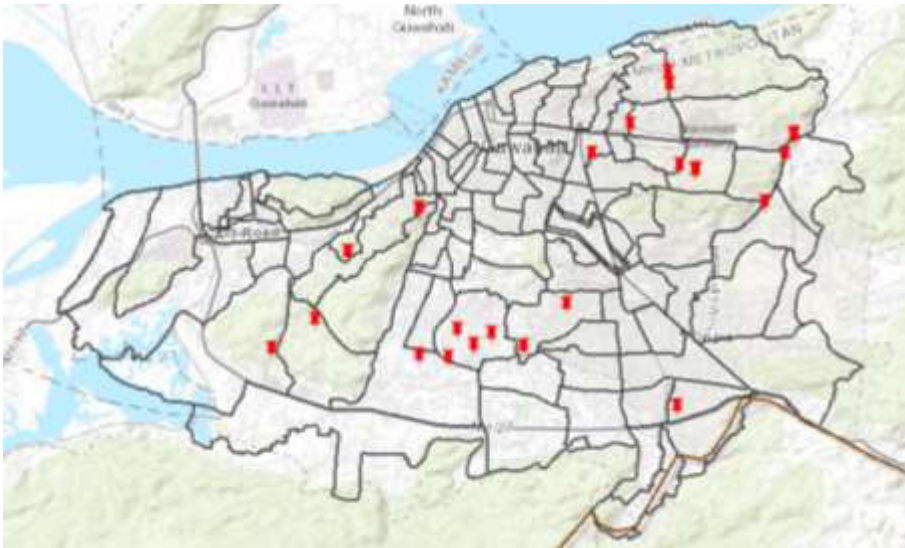12. Srinagar

Survey Locations in Slums

Sample Locations of Slums

Household Characteristics

All major religious and social groups represented

Location: Ader, Srinagar

HHS BY TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS

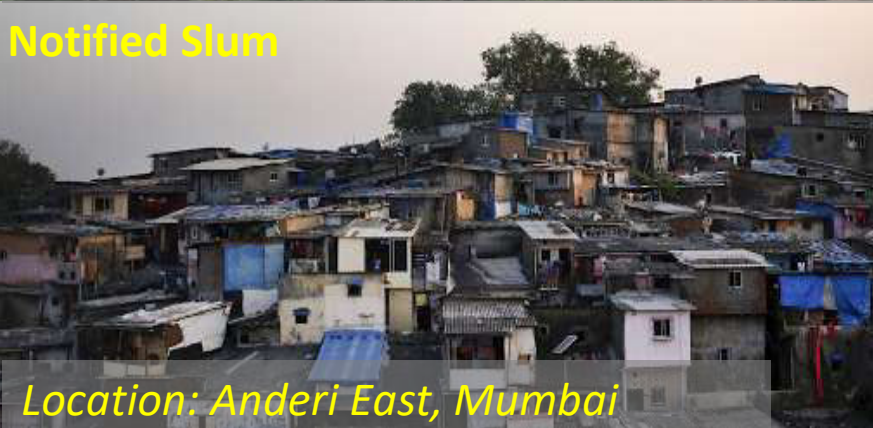|	Notified Slum	Non-notified Slum	Urban Village	Peri-urban Village	Others
HHS	32 %	16 %	20 %	19 %	13 %

Peri-urban Village

Location: Bimaguri, Guwahati

Notified Slum

Location: Bibi Bagan, Tangra, Kolkata

Non-notified Slum

Notified Slum

Location: Anderi East, Mumbai

Non-notified Slum

Location: Bangaluru

Others

Location: Ezhil Nagar, Chennai

Location: Chitra Nagar, Chennai

Migrants

Distribution of migrant households (in %) by duration of stay

Defined as a migrant household if the household head was a migrant

MIGRATION STATUS

■ Migrant ■ Non-migrant

HHS	32 % 68 %

N=1157

N=376

No duration mentioned — 12.8

>30 years — 30.9

20-30 years — 27.4

10-20 years — 22.6

<10 years — 6.4

% of migrant households

0   10   20   30   40
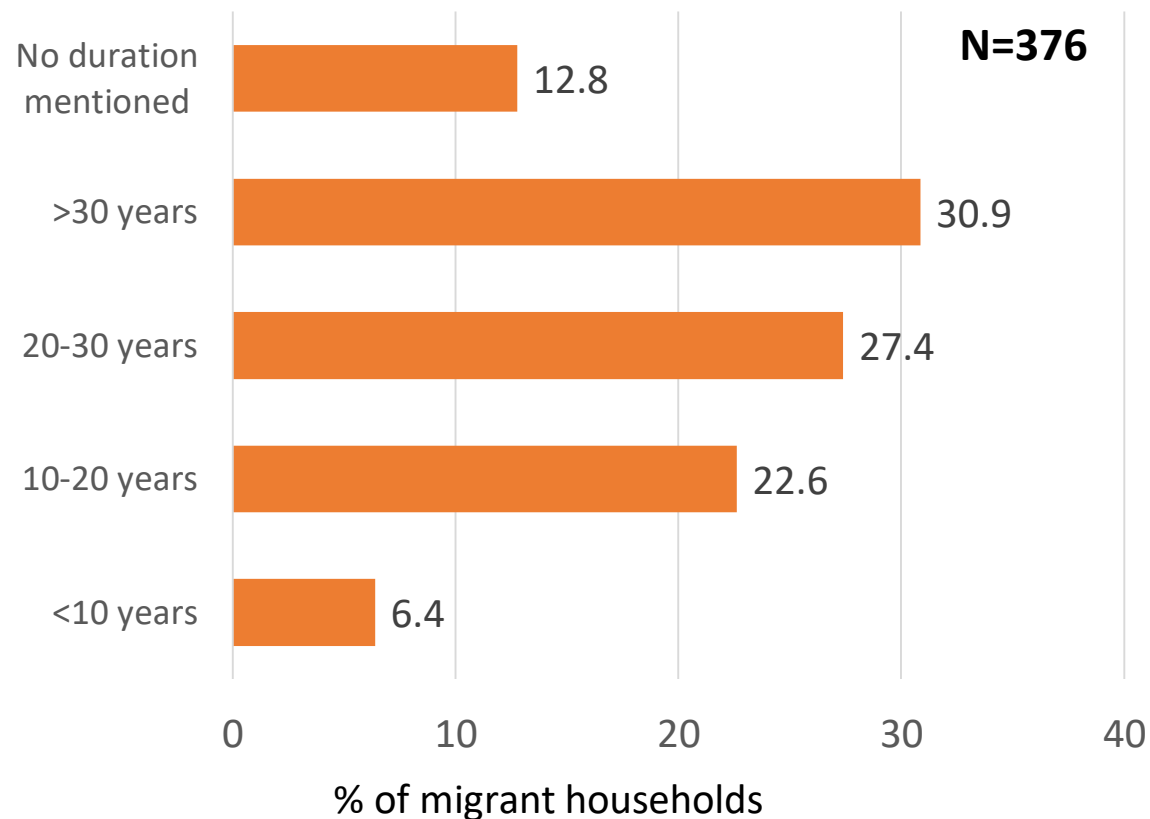
Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Classification by economic status

- **Usual monthly per-capita consumption expenditure (UMPCE)** during pre-COVID19 period (February, 2020) has been used to classify households as per three economic classes:

  Below Poverty Line (BPL), Moderate Poor (MP) or New Poor, Non-poor (NP)

- The poverty line value (state-specific for rural and urban separately) as calculated by erstwhile Planning Commission (2011), Government of India has been adjusted to the inflation for the month of February, 2020

Categories for economic status

- **Below Poverty Line (BPL):** UMPCE below inflation adjusted poverty line

- **Moderate Poor (MP):** UMPCE is above poverty line but below cut-off worked out as poverty line value added with half of poverty line value. **For example,** if poverty line value for a particular city is Rs.1200, then the lower limit for this class would be Rs 1200 and upper limit would be Rs. (1200 + (1200/2)) which is exactly Rs. 1800
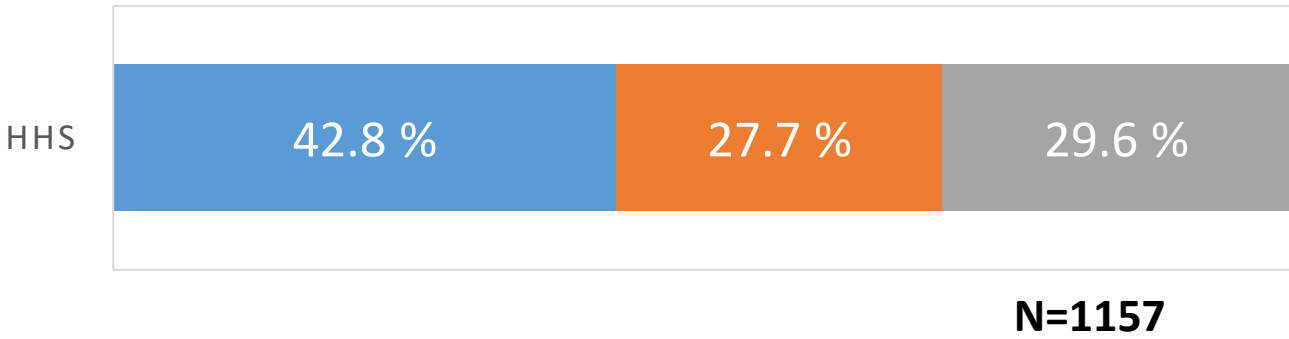
Non-poor (NP): UMPCE is above the cut-off worked out as poverty line value added with half of poverty line value. **Using example** for Moderate Poor class, non-poor would be when UMPCE for February, 2020 is above Rs 1800.

Economic status: Emerging Vulnerable Class: The New Poor

Distribution of HHs by economic status across types

ECONOMIC STATUS

- Below poverty line
- Moderate poor
- Non-poor

HHS: 42.8 % | 27.7 % | 29.6 %

N=1157

BPL | Moderate poor | Non-poor

Others: 30.8 | 25.6 | 43.6
Casual labours: 50.5 | 24.9 | 24.7
Regular wage/salary earning: 38.0 | 24.3 | 37.7
Self-employed: 35.0 | 37.6 | 27.4

0   50   100

% households
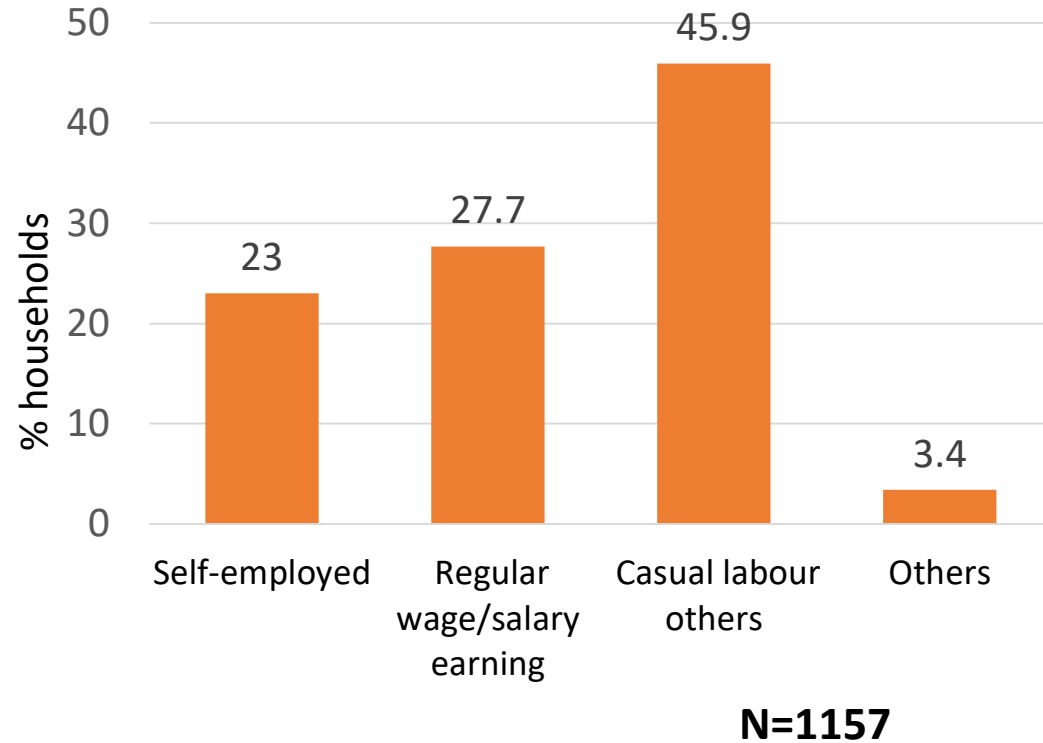
Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Principal source of income

Households (in %) by employment types

Households (in %) by the sector of employment of principal earner

N=1157

Max in CL followed by RS and SE

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020
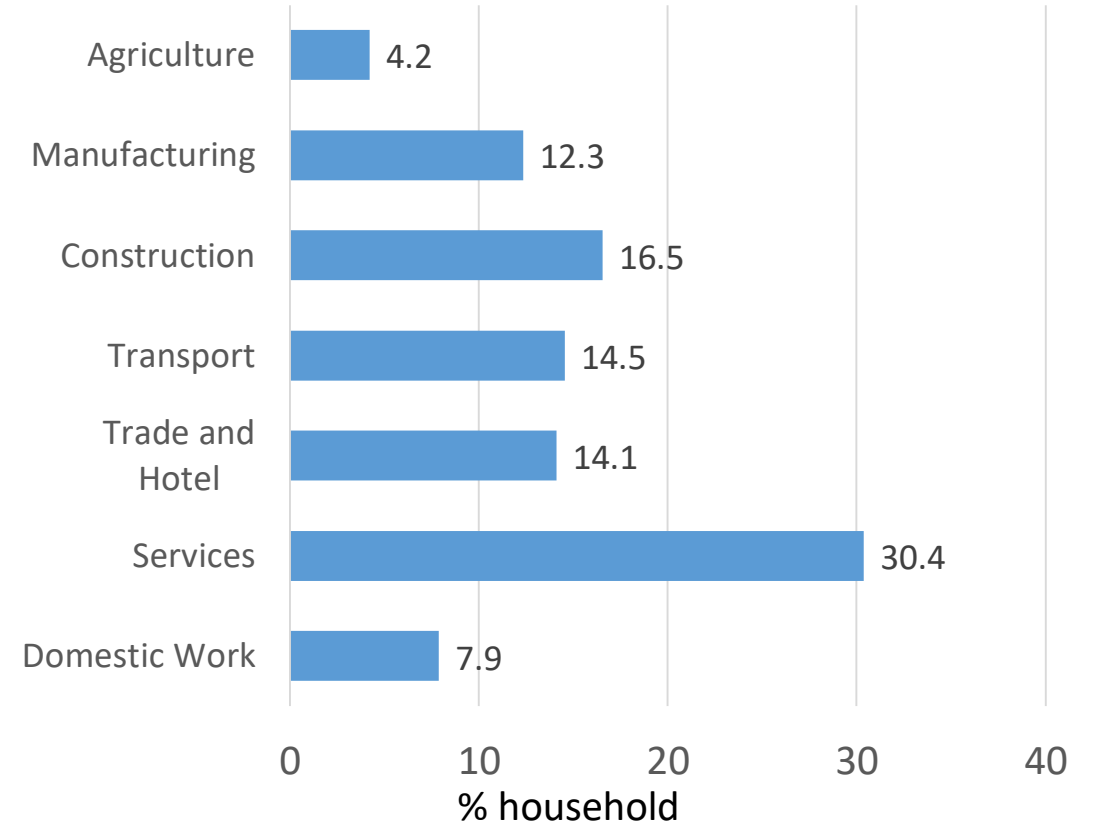
Max in Serv followed by Const, Trans, Trade&hotel and M
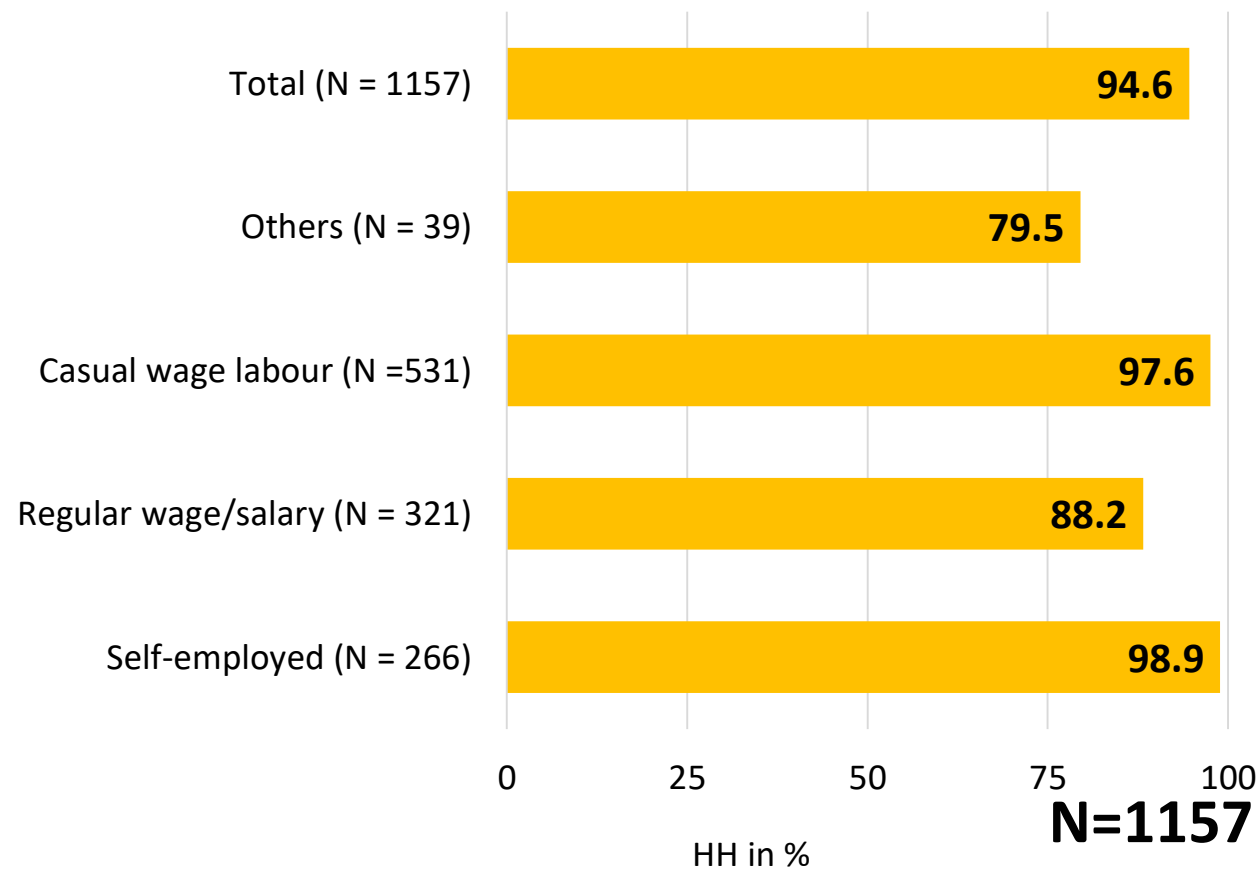
Impact on Employment and Income

Location: Ezhil Nagar, Chennai

Household type and impact on main source of income

Households (in %) whose principal source of income has been affected across household types

Total (N = 1157) — 94.6
Others (N = 39) — 79.5
Casual wage labour (N =531) — 97.6
Regular wage/salary (N = 321) — 88.2
Self-employed (N = 266) — 98.9

HH in %

N=1157

97.6% of casual wage labour households reported income source has been affected
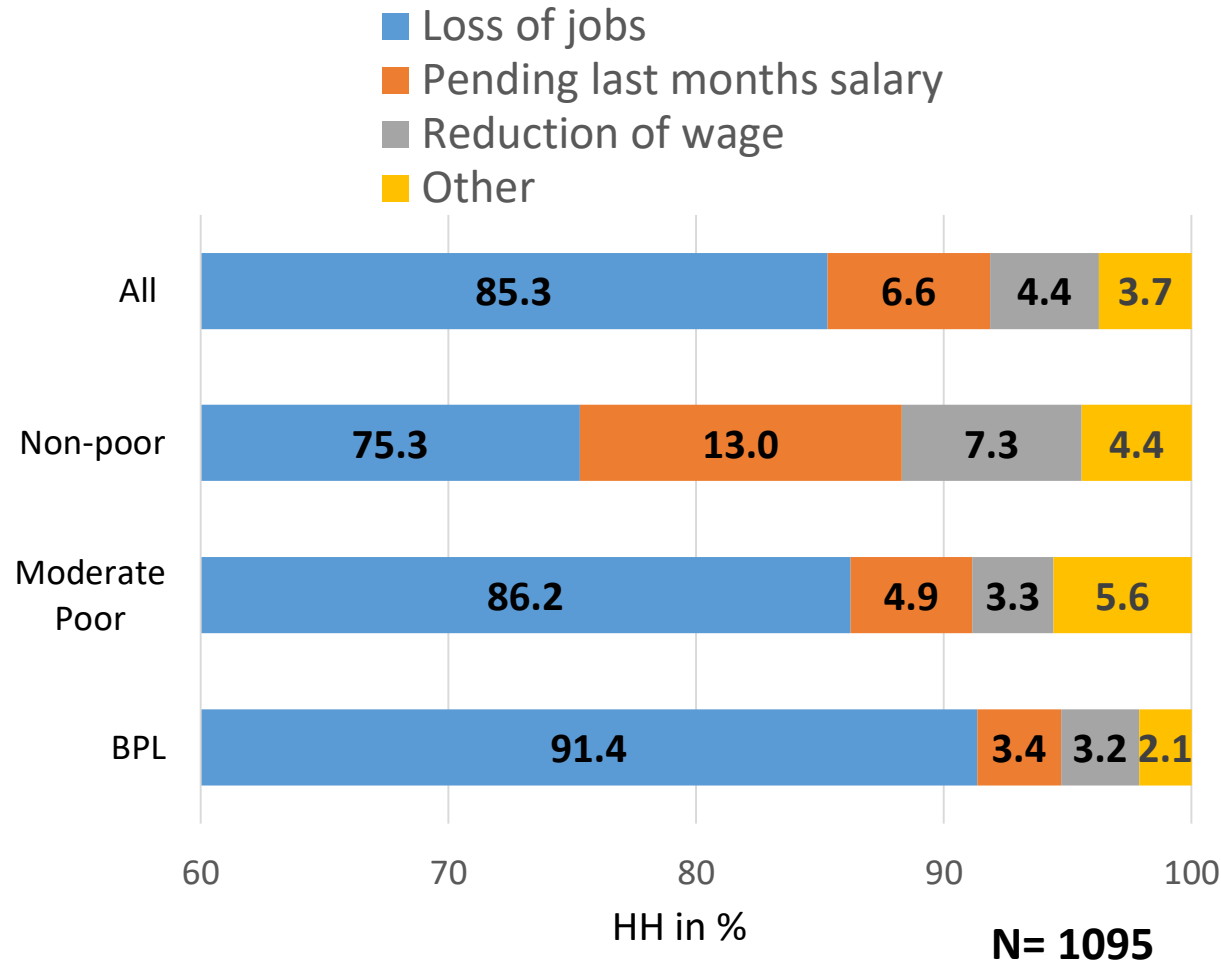
98.9% of self-employed households reported that their main source of income has been affected

Most hard hit: SE and CL

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Nature of impact on employment

Distribution of households by nature of impact on principal source of income

Legend:
- Loss of jobs
- Pending last months salary
- Reduction of wage
- Other

Category	Loss of jobs	Pending last months salary	Reduction of wage	Other
All	85.3	6.6	4.4	3.7
Non-poor	75.3	13.0	7.3	4.4
Moderate Poor	86.2	4.9	3.3	5.6
BPL	91.4	3.4	3.2	2.1

HH in %

N= 1095

85.3% of the total respondent households reported loss of employment

91.4% of the BPL households reported loss of employment

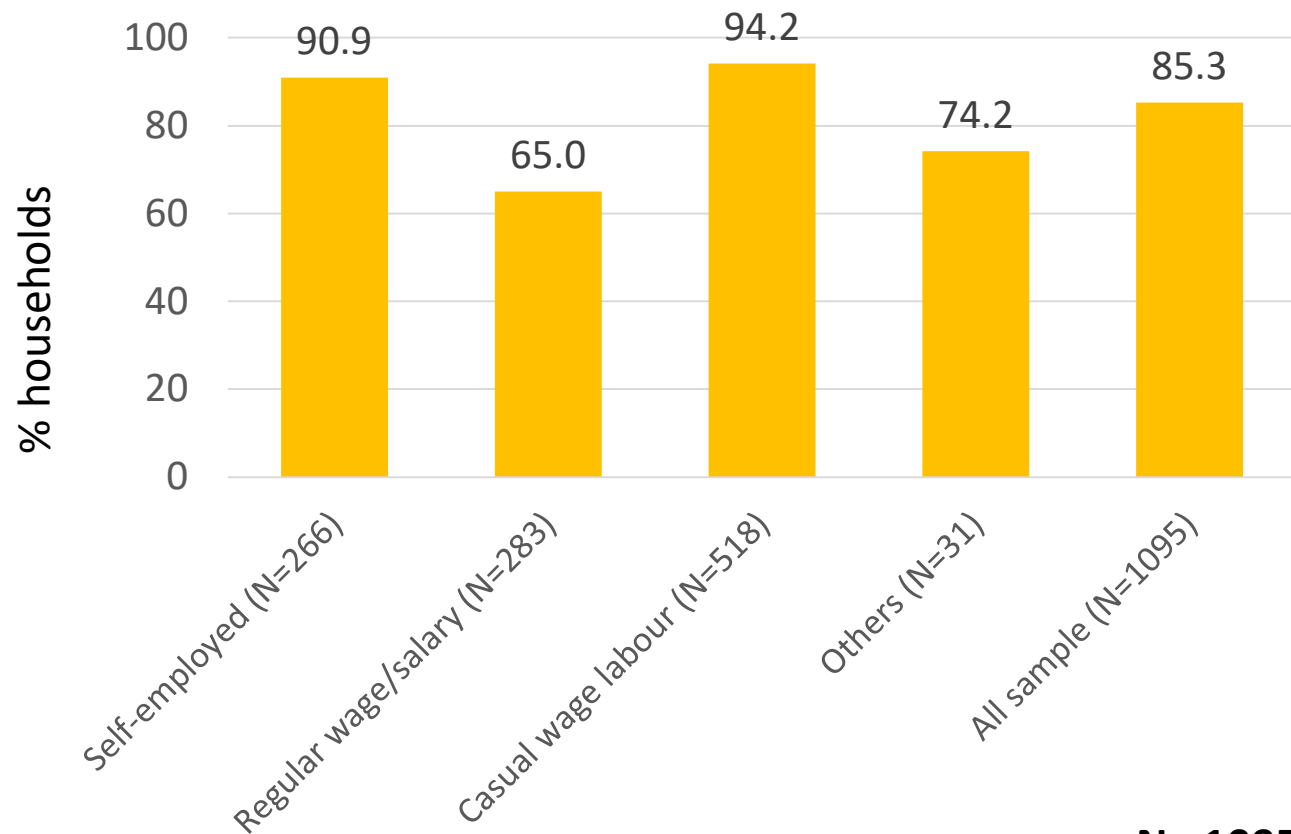**86.2%** of the New Poor households reported loss of employment

75.3% of the non-poor households reported loss of employment

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Loss of employment by economic activity

Households (in %) who has lost employment, by economic activity

94.2% of the casual wage labourer households lost employment

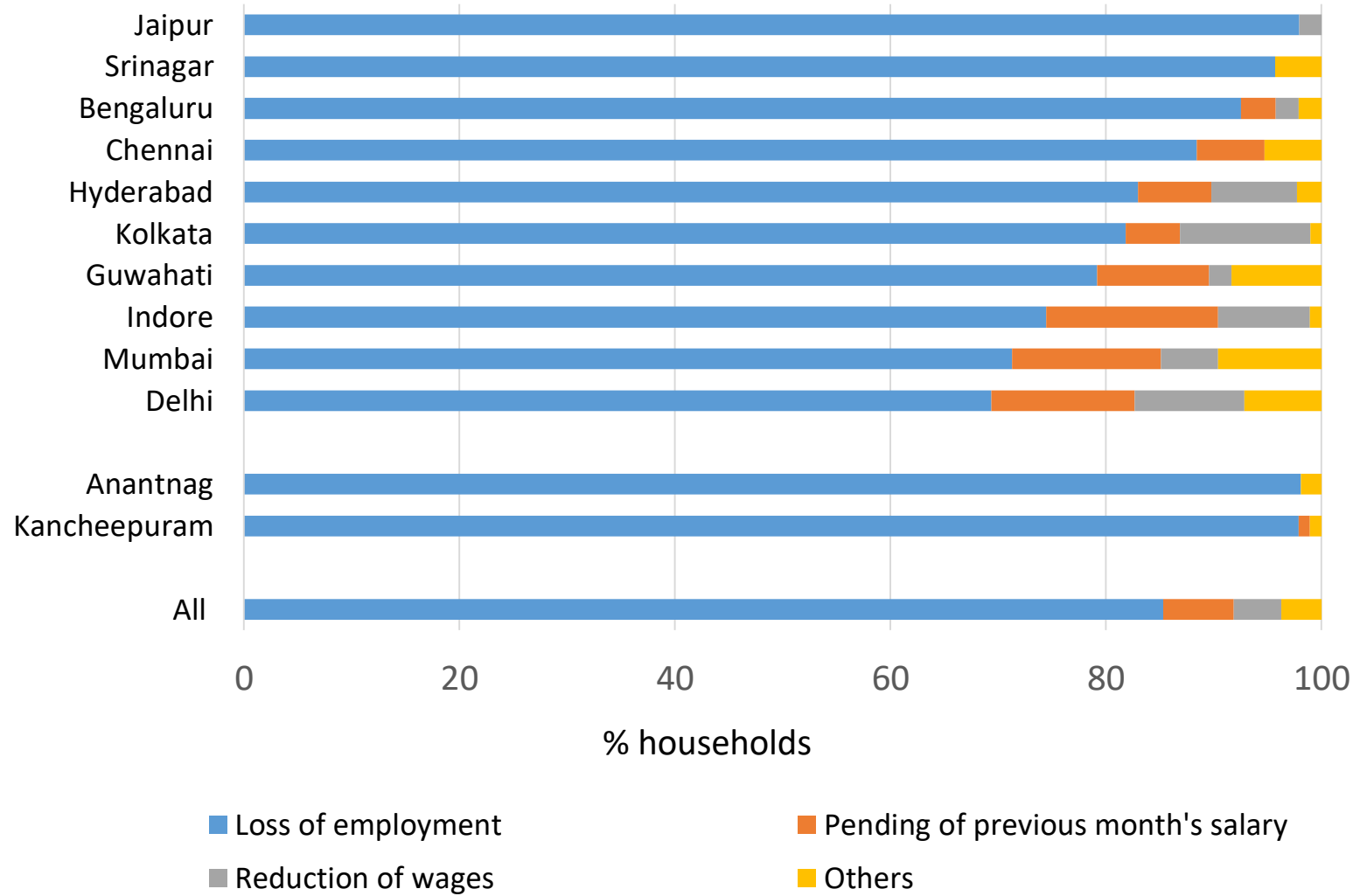90.9% of the self-employed households lost their main source of income

65% of regular salaried households lost employment

N= 1095

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Households (in %) by the nature of impact on principal source of income

Big Cities: (Delhi, Mumbai)
Lower share of job loss but salaries are pending

Peri-urban and Rural: (Anantnag, Jaipur, Kancheepuram, Srinagar)
High share of households reported loss of employment

Legend:
- Loss of employment
- Pending of previous month's salary
- Reduction of wages
- Others

Note: Only those households who have reported that their major source of livelihood has been affected
Source: Primary Survey, 2020

Coping Strategy

Principal coping strategy to manage decline of income

Households by principal coping strategies

Circle	Description
29.6%	Households borrowed from neighbours and relatives
27.3%	Hhs spending from their meagre saving, most of them have exhausted their savings
19.2%	HHs depends on help from others

Bar chart values:
- Own savings: 29.6
- Money lending from friends/relatives...: 29.6
- Money lending with interests: 10.6
- Borrowing goods from local shops: 11
- Others: 19.2

HH in %
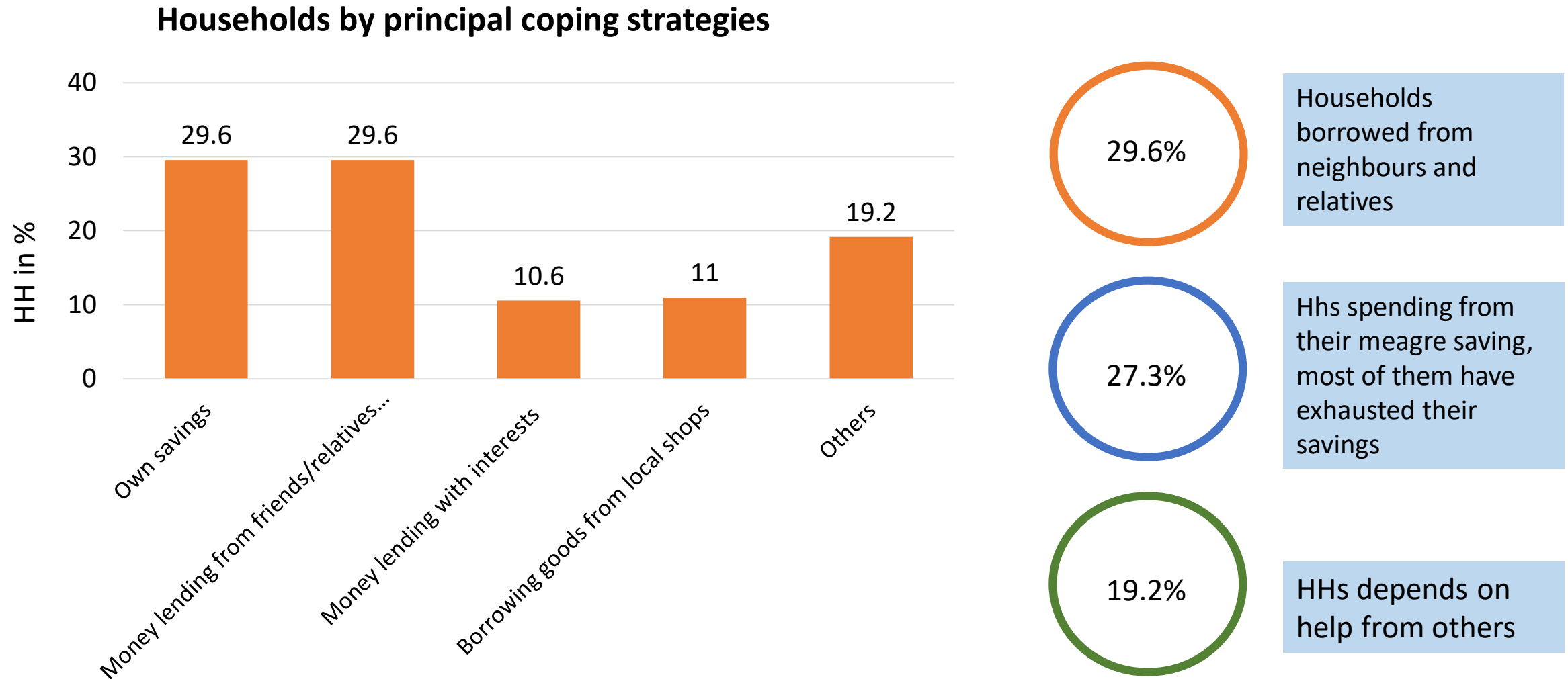
Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Principal coping strategies across cities
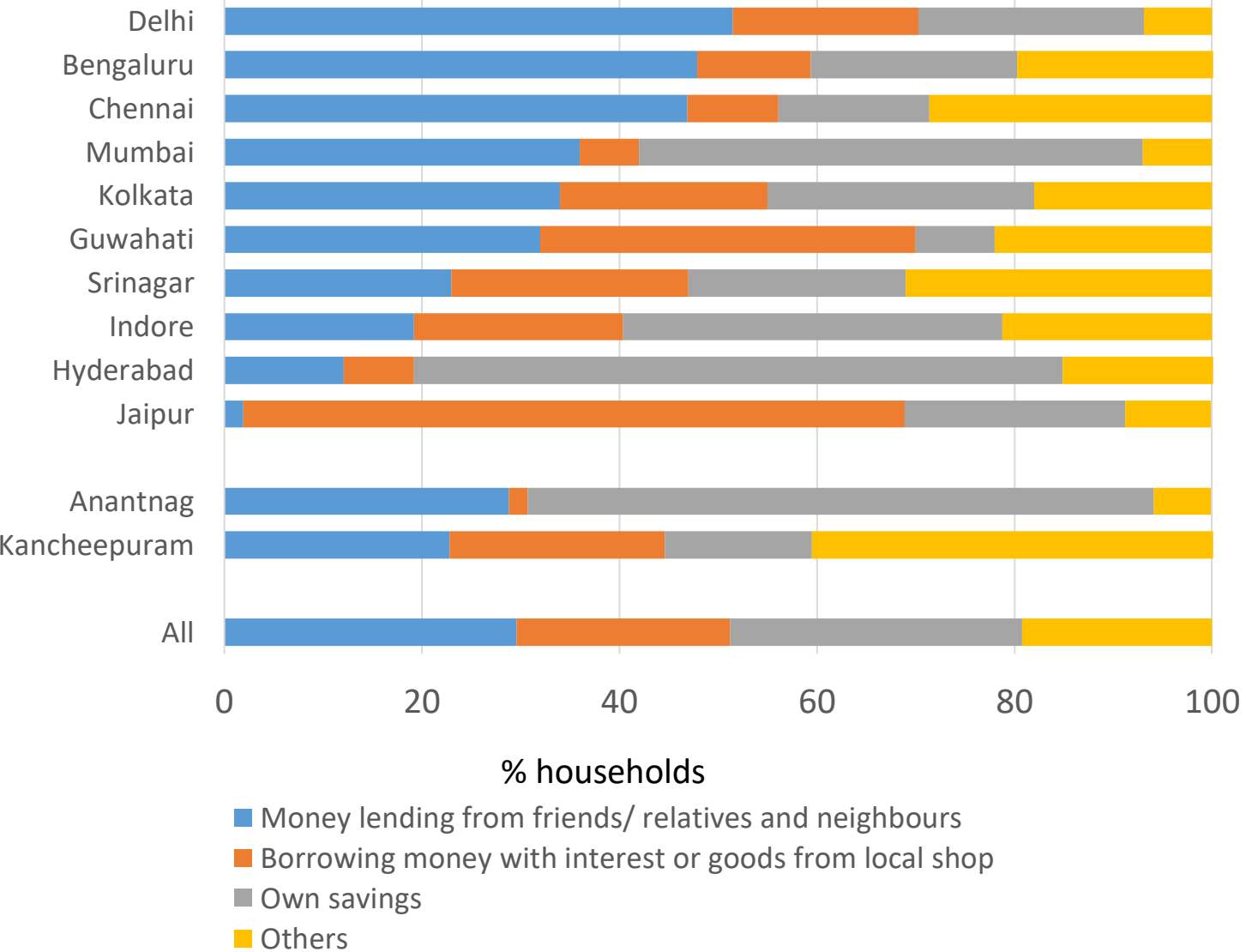
Slum households in big cities like Delhi, Bengaluru, and Chennai are more dependent on neighbors and relatives

Slum households of Jaipur is heavily dependent on borrowing from money lender or local shops

Households in Kancheepuram and Srinagar heavily dependent on external aids

Legend:
- Money lending from friends/ relatives and neighbours
- Borrowing money with interest or goods from local shop
- Own savings
- Others

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020
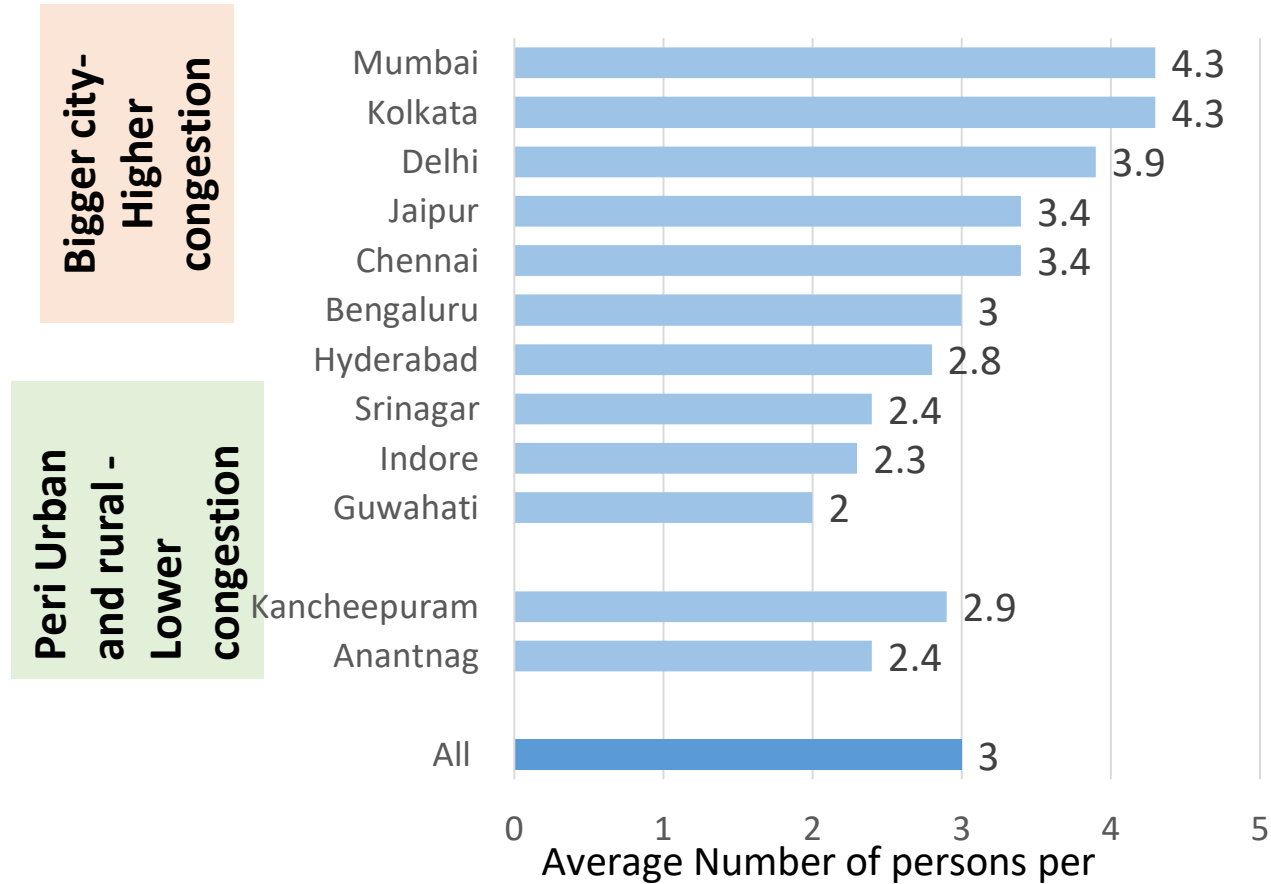
Social Distancing

Location: Indore

Shortage of rooms

Houseless: 21 HHs with 111 members, Single room for everything in most HHs

Average number of persons living in a room

Bigger city- Higher congestion

City	Persons
Mumbai	4.3
Kolkata	4.3
Delhi	3.9
Jaipur	3.4
Chennai	3.4
Bengaluru	3
Hyderabad	2.8
Srinagar	2.4
Indore	2.3
Guwahati	2

Peri Urban and rural - Lower congestion

City	Persons
Kancheepuram	2.9
Anantnag	2.4
All	3

Average Number of persons per

N=1157

Single room for everything

Location: Ader, Anantnag

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Dependency on shared source for drinking water

Households (in %) depend on public water taps for drinking water
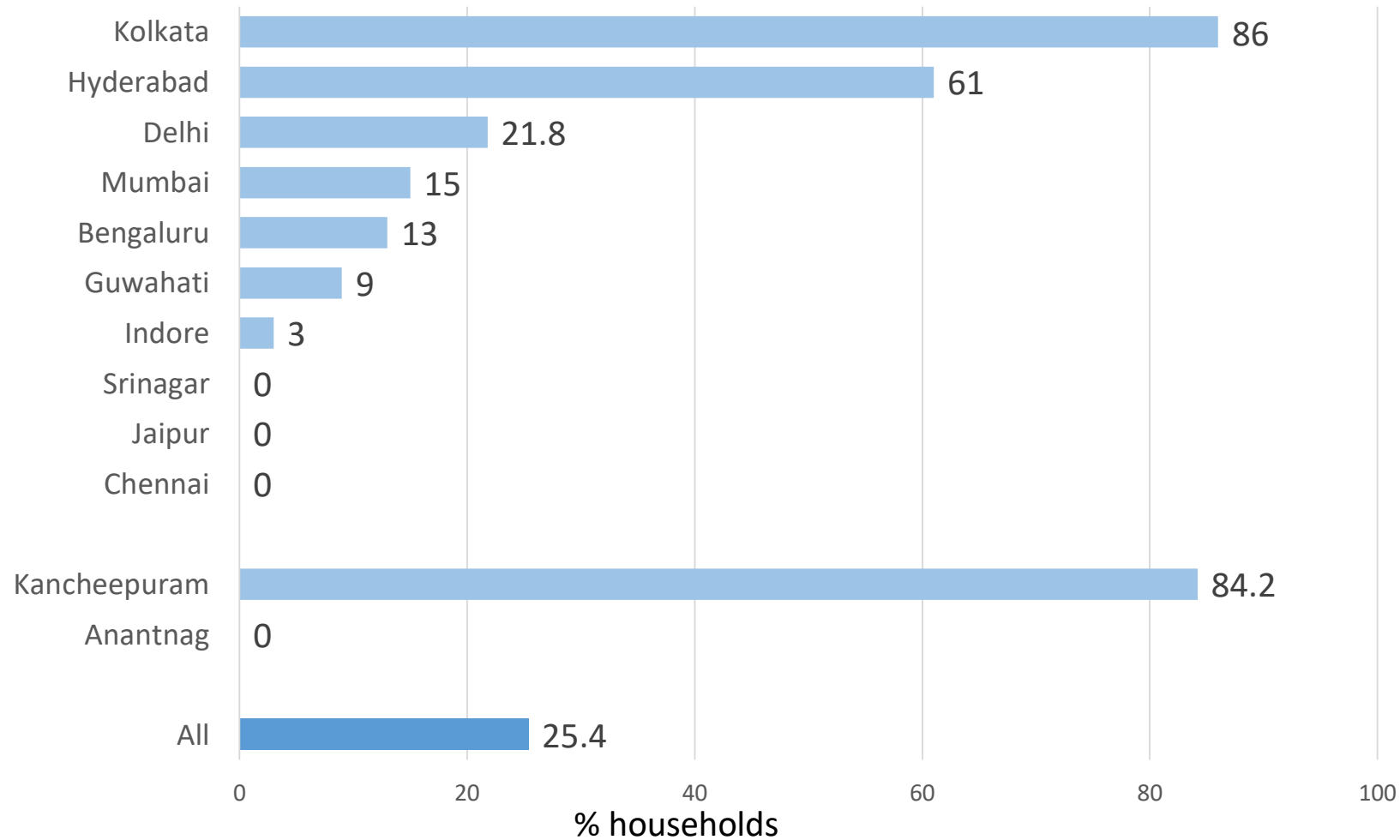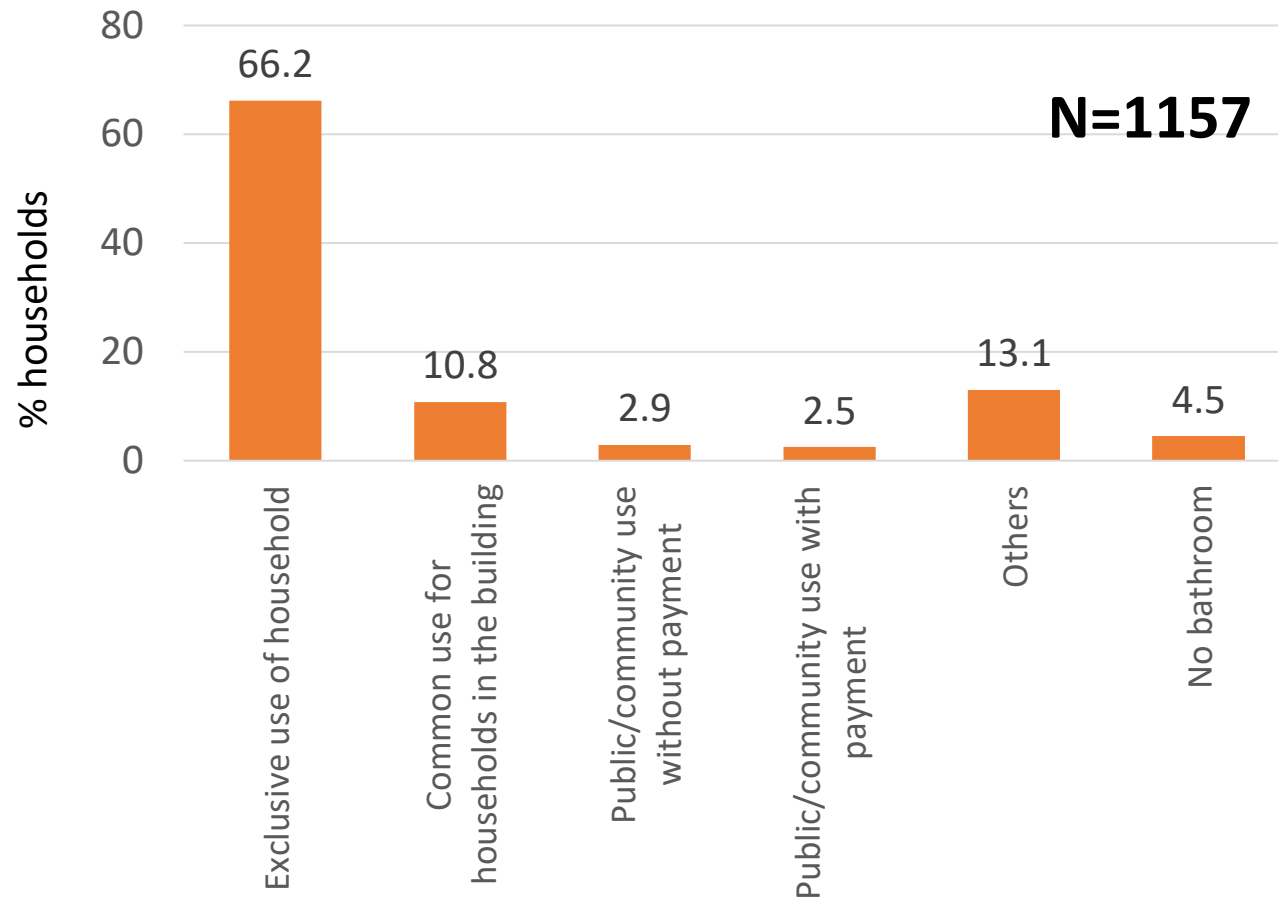

Coping strategy to tackle water scarcity

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

N=1157

Location: Bishop Lane, North Chennai

Access to bathrooms

Distribution of household by access to bathroom

N=1157

Category	% households
Exclusive use of household	66.2
Common use for households in the building	10.8
Public/community use without payment	2.9
Public/community use with payment	2.5
Others	13.1
No bathroom	4.5

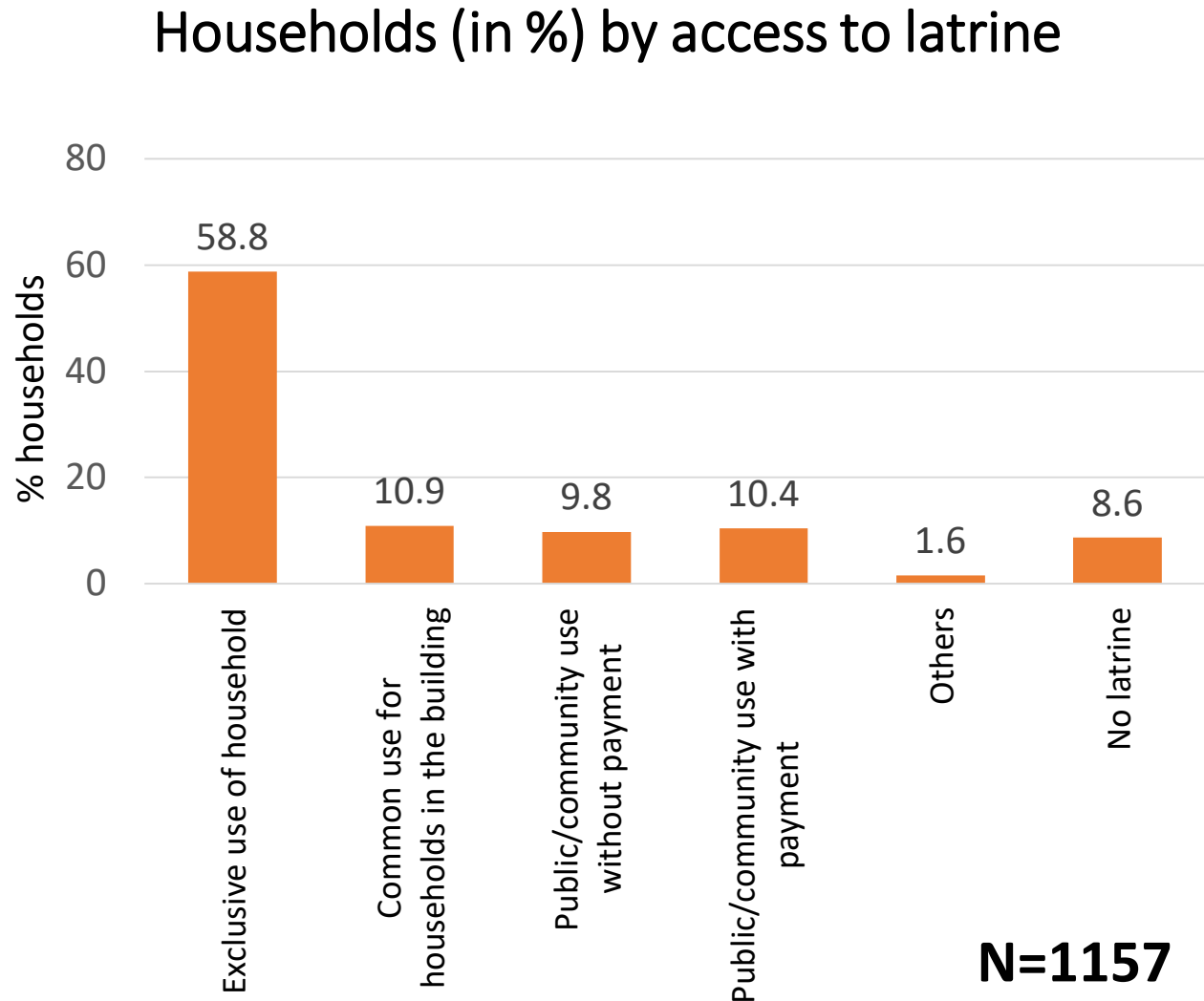**66.2%** HHs with exclusive access to bathroom.

29.3% HHs dependent on shared bathroom facilities

4.5% HHs have no access to bathroom

Many slum households have makeshift arrangements within dwelling

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Access to latrine

Households (in %) by access to latrine

N=1157

Category	%
Exclusive use of household	58.8
Common use for households in the building	10.9
Public/community use without payment	9.8
Public/community use with payment	10.4
Others	1.6
No latrine	8.6

58.8% Households have access to exclusive latrine

32.6% Households are dependent on shared latrine facilities

8.6% Households have no access to latrine

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Exclusive access to bathing place and toilet

Households (in %) having exclusive access to bathroom and latrine

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020
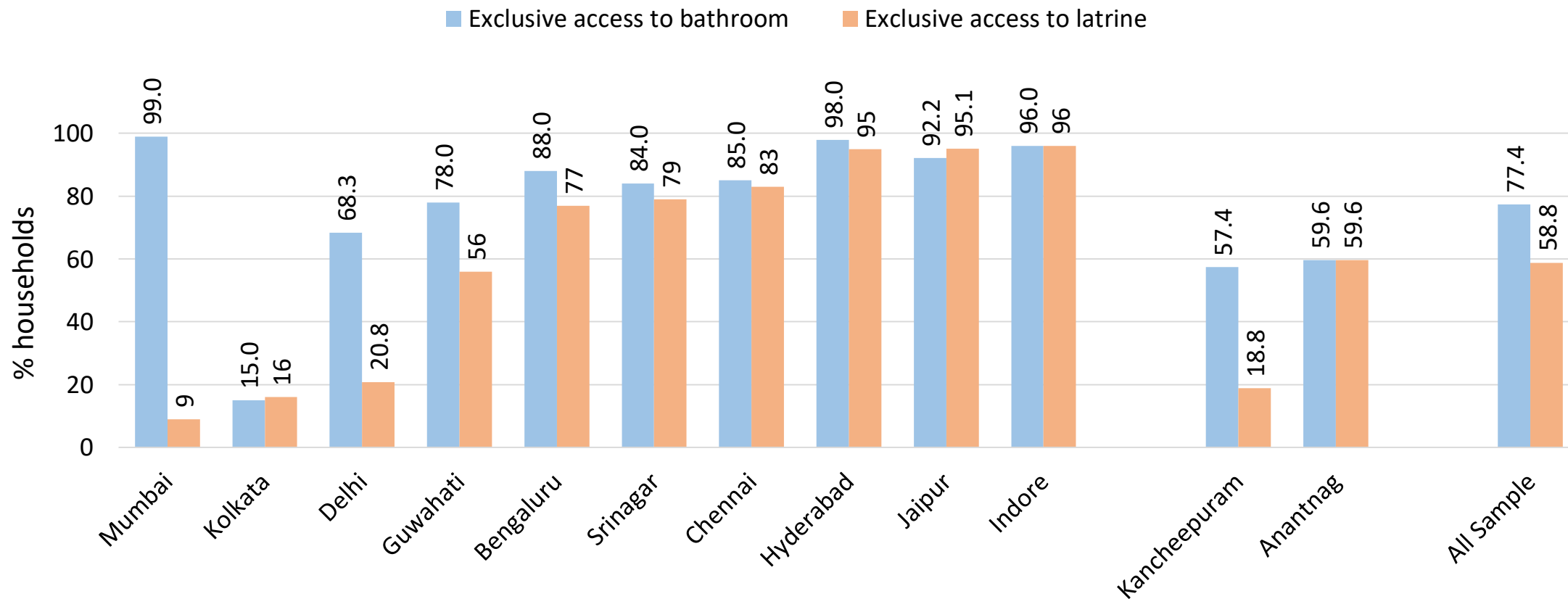
Migrants are walking from Suncity, *Photo credit: PTI, The Wire*

Migrants waiting for trains Photo: PTI, India Today

Migrant workers travel to their native places. Photo: PTI, The Wire

Migrants from Maharashtra at Prayagraj railway station Photo: PTI, The Print

Impact on migrant households

Housing and access to basic amenities

	Average person per room	Access to exclusive bathroom (%)	Access to exclusive latrines (%)	
Migrant households	3.2	75	52.4	Migrant households have more difficulty in maintaining social distancing
Non-migrant households	3	79	61.8	

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Vulnerable migrants and rural-urban linkage: circular migrants

In 2011, total short-term or circular migrants were estimated to be

200 million

Rural to Urban Stream

65.7%

Circular migration dominated by single men

73.3%

Mostly hired by contractors

52%

Source: Based on IHDS estimation, 2011-12, Nayyar and Kim, 2018

Exodus of migrants from cities back to rural areas

40 million

Internal migrants are at distress during post-COVID-19 lockdown (*World Bank, 2020*)

120-140 million

Migrants estimated to be walking back or stranded in relief camp, (*Dandekar and Ghai,2020*)

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar accounts for 25% and 14% of inter-state migrants. It is estimated that 4-6 million people will return to Uttar Pradesh, 1.8-2.8 will return to Bihar, 1 million will return to Rajasthan (*The Indian Express, April 29, 2020*)

It is estimated that 29% of the residents in the big cities are daily wagers, who will be affected by the lockdown *(Azim Premji University, The Indian Express, April 29, 2020)*

Reverse Migration

Reverse migration pushes up infection count in states

3 min read . Updated: 27 May 2020, 01:48 AM IST

Neetu Chandra Sharma

- Union health secretary holds r...
seeing a surge i...

Business News >> India News

Reverse Migration may fuel housing property demand in Tier-2, Tier-3 cities post-COVID-19 pandemic

Coronavirus Impact: Indian real estate is bracing itself for a very new post-COVID... trend may be reverse migration spurring housing demand in Tier...

BUSINESS > ECONOMY

INTERVIEW | SANTOSH MEHROTRA ECONOMY

Reverse migration to villages has set economy back by 15 years, says JNU professor

Home > Cities > Delhi

'Want to go back home', say jobless migrants in Delhi amid COVID-19 lockdown

Home > States > Andhra Pradesh

Reverse migration leads to spurt in turnout for NREGA works in Andhra Pradesh

The turnout for work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has increased by nearly two times in the State within a span of three weeks.

a better ...rhs followin...

o the city wi... ...tranded job...

Census migration data released on time could have helped policymakers during migrant crisis

In order to combat India's Covid mobility crisis, the latest Census migration data must be released to reduce the information gap in internal migration networks.

KERALA

Spurt in reverse migration of NoRKs expected after June 13

News / DIU / As migrants return, Covid-19 cases spike in home states, shows study

As migrants return, Covid-19 cases spike in home states, shows study

Opinion

How is Covid-19 playing out in rural India?

Deepening Crack in the Urban-Rural Linkages:
The returnees are expected not to come back

'Will live on salt' — UP, Bihar migrants refuse to return to cities, say were disowned by them

(The Print, May 6, 2020)

Mass exodus will lead to shortage of manpower in the cities:

Days after the government eased restrictions to allow migrants to be ferried to their home states, Telangana and Karnataka issued appeals to the migrants to stay back.*(Financial Express, May 6, 2020)*

Mass exodus have impacted industries in bigger cities like Mumbai. The real impact of shortage of manpower will be visible since October *(NDTV, May 14, 2020)*

Supports

Schemes for financial assistance

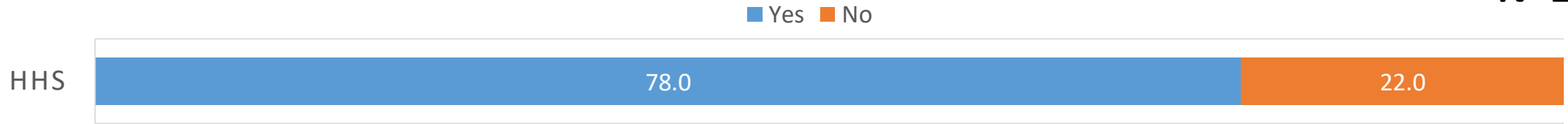| Cities	PMGKY by Govt. of India	Financial assistance by cash transfer during lockdown, 2020	
		Cash transfer by respective state governments	Targets for cash transfer by state governments
Delhi	Yes	Rs. 5000	Drivers of vehicles of auto- rickshaw and taxi
		Rs. 5000	8.5 lakh beneficiaries under widow, differently abled and elderly pension schemes
Kolkata	Yes	Rs. 1000	Migrants stranded in other states
Mumbai	Yes	No	
Guwahati	Yes	Rs. 1000	Families without ration card
		Rs. 1000	Unorganised sector workers registered in Building and other Const Workers
		Rs. 25000	610 people undergoing treatment in other states for cancer, kidney and heart ailments
Hyderabad	Yes	Rs. 1500	All ration card holders
Bengaluru	Yes	Rs. 5000	7.7 L auto and taxi drivers, 2.3 L dhobis and 60k barbers
		Rs. 2000 (Rs. 3000 proposed)	15.8 L registered migrant workers
		Rs. 2000 annual assistance	54000 weavers
Jaipur	Yes	Rs. 1000	All the BPL households and unorganised sector workers without any social security coverage
Chennai	Yes	Rs. 1000	All ration card holders
Kancheepuram		Rs. 1000 additional assistance	Different unorganised sector workers
Anantnag	Yes	No	-
Srinagar			
Indore	Yes	No	-

Assistance under Public Distribution System (PDS)

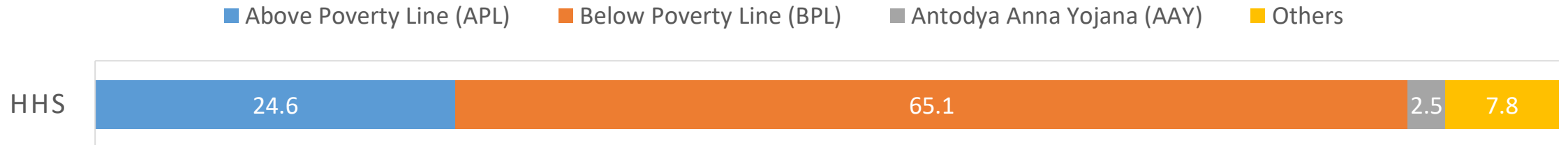| Cities	Additional ration	Quantity of additional ration	Beneficiaries for additional ration
		Assistance under Public Distribution System (PDS) during lockdown, 2020	
Delhi	Yes	50% more quantity	Above Poverty Line (APL)
		7.5 kg per person	Below Poverty Line (BPL)
		5 kg person	Families without ration card (needs to apply for temporary card)
Kolkata	Yes	5 kg per person per month	BPL and Antyodaya
Mumbai	Yes	Free ration for one month	All ration card holder
Guwahati	Yes	Free rice	All ration card holder
		5 kg rice per person	Families without ration card
Hyderabad	Yes	12 kg rice	All card holders
Bengaluru	Yes	35 kg rice	Antyodaya Scheme
		5 kg rice per person and 2 kg wheat and 1 kg pulses per family	BPL
Jaipur	Yes	10 kg wheat per person	All card holders
Chennai Kancheepuram	Yes	15 kg rice, 1 kilo lentil and 1 kg cooking oil	Unorganised sector workers, migrant workers
Anantnag	Not specified	2 kg rice and 3 kg flour per member at a price Rs. 3/ kg rice and Rs. 2/kg flour	BPL
Srinagar		1 kg rice at Rs. 15 per kg and 4 kg flour at Rs. 14 per kg per person per month	APL

Public Distribution System (PDS)

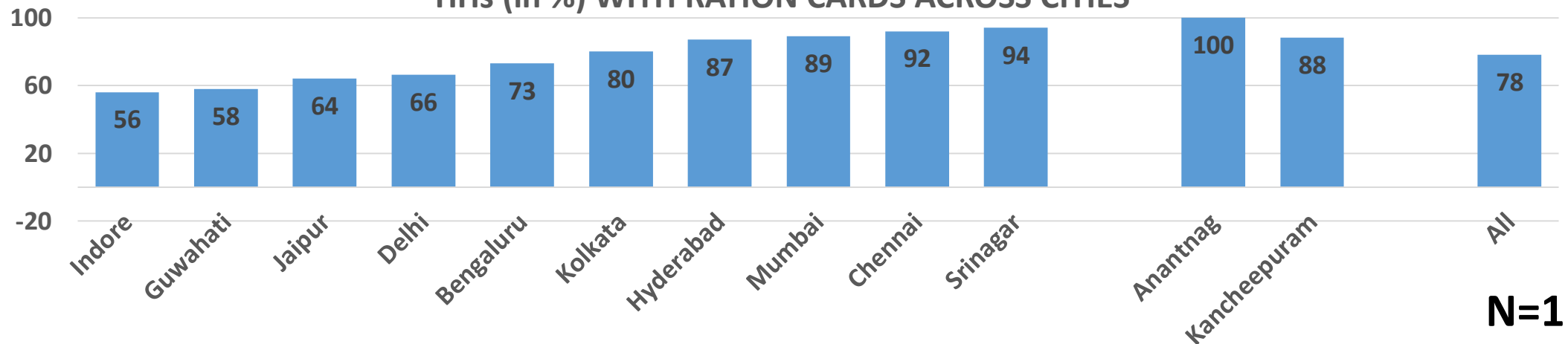## HHS (IN %) HAVING PDS (RATION) CARD

N=1157

Yes ■ No ■

| HHS | 78.0 | 22.0 |

HHS (IN %) HAVING DIFFERENT TYPES OF PDS (RATION) CARDS

N=903

■ Above Poverty Line (APL) ■ Below Poverty Line (BPL) ■ Antodya Anna Yojana (AAY) ■ Others

| HHS | 24.6 | 65.1 | 2.5 | 7.8 |

HHs (in %) WITH RATION CARDS ACROSS CITIES

City	Value
Indore	56
Guwahati	58
Jaipur	64
Delhi	66
Bengaluru	73
Kolkata	80
Hyderabad	87
Mumbai	89
Chennai	92
Srinagar	94
Anantnag	100
Kancheepuram	88
All	78

N=1157

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

* HHs where more half of members have PDS card

Social security benefits

HHs (in %) availed various social security benefits during lockdown

N=1157

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020
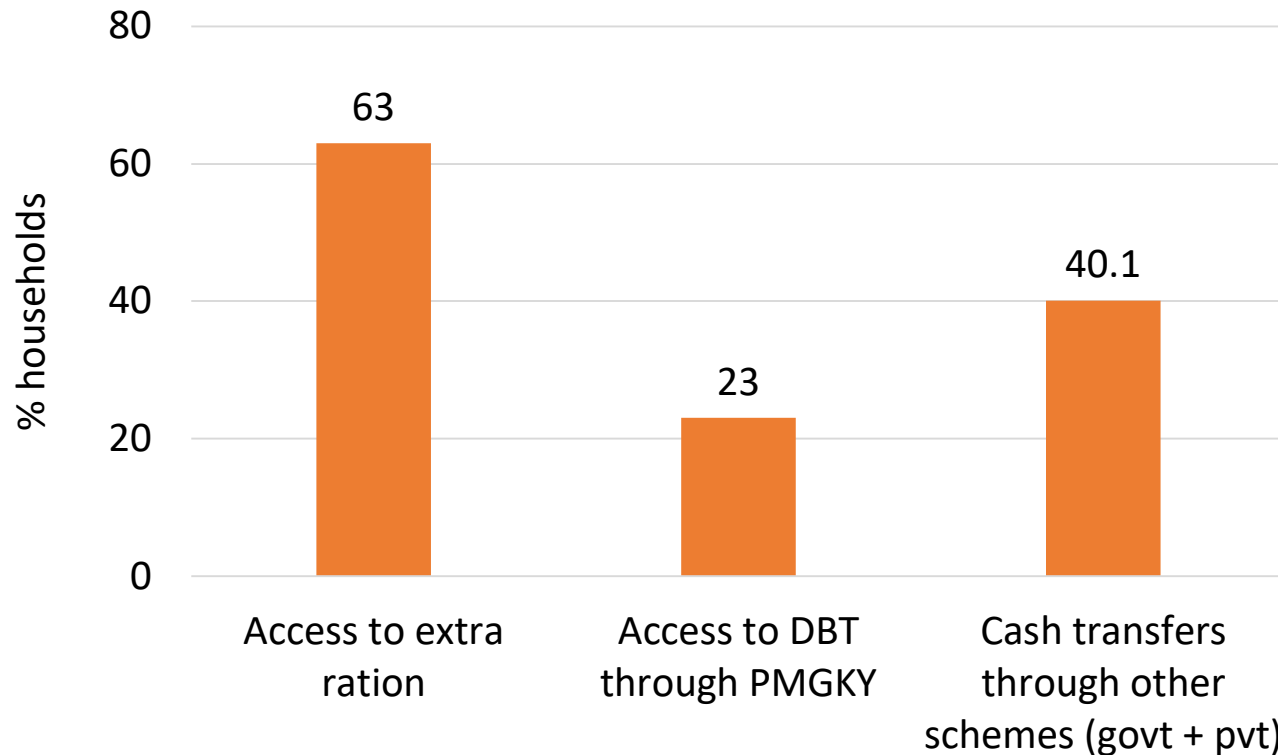
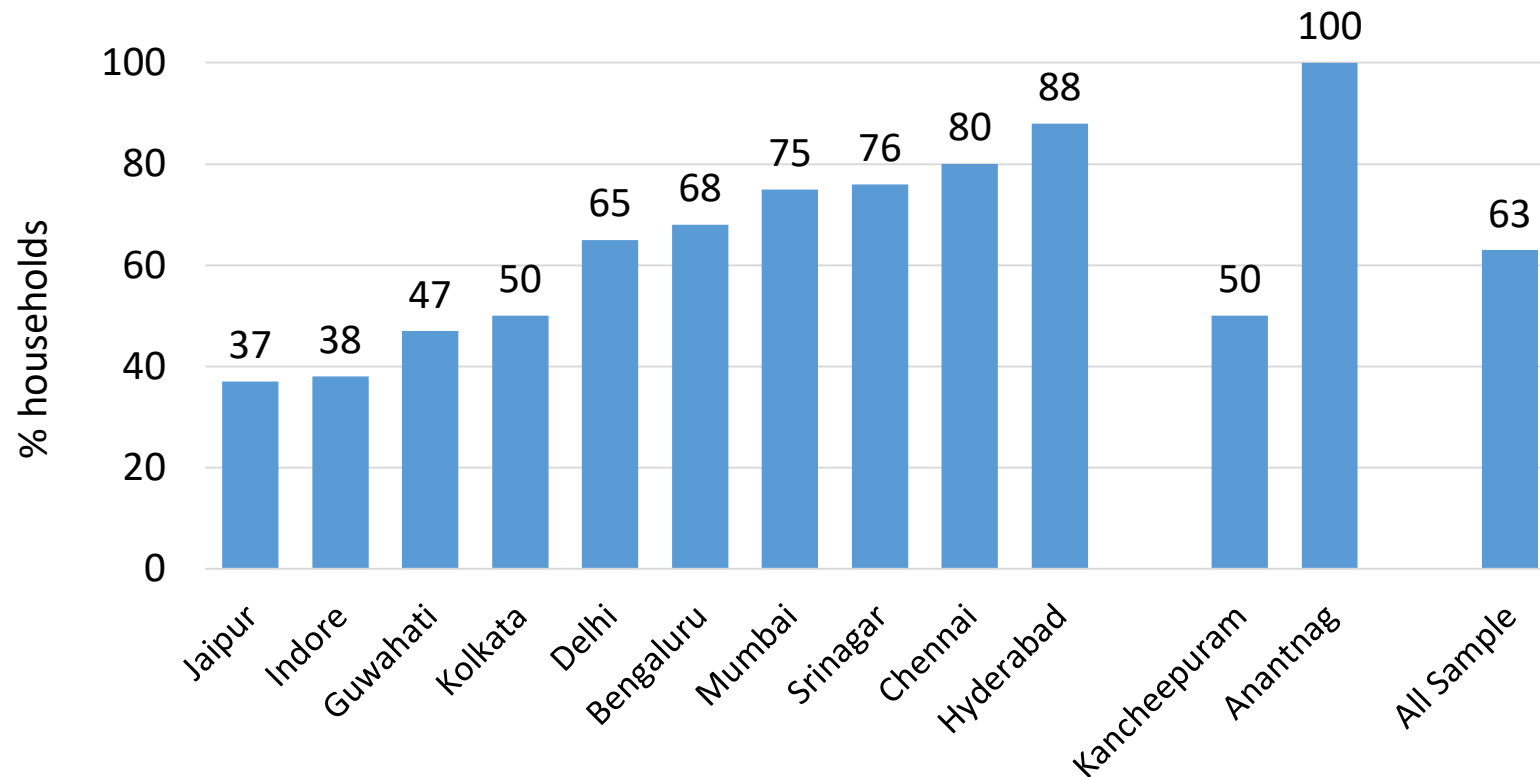**63%** Households received extra ration from PDS

40.1% Households received cash transfer through various state govt. and other schemes

Free-of-cost ration which used to be on payment basis has been treated as extra ration

Access to extra ration through PDS
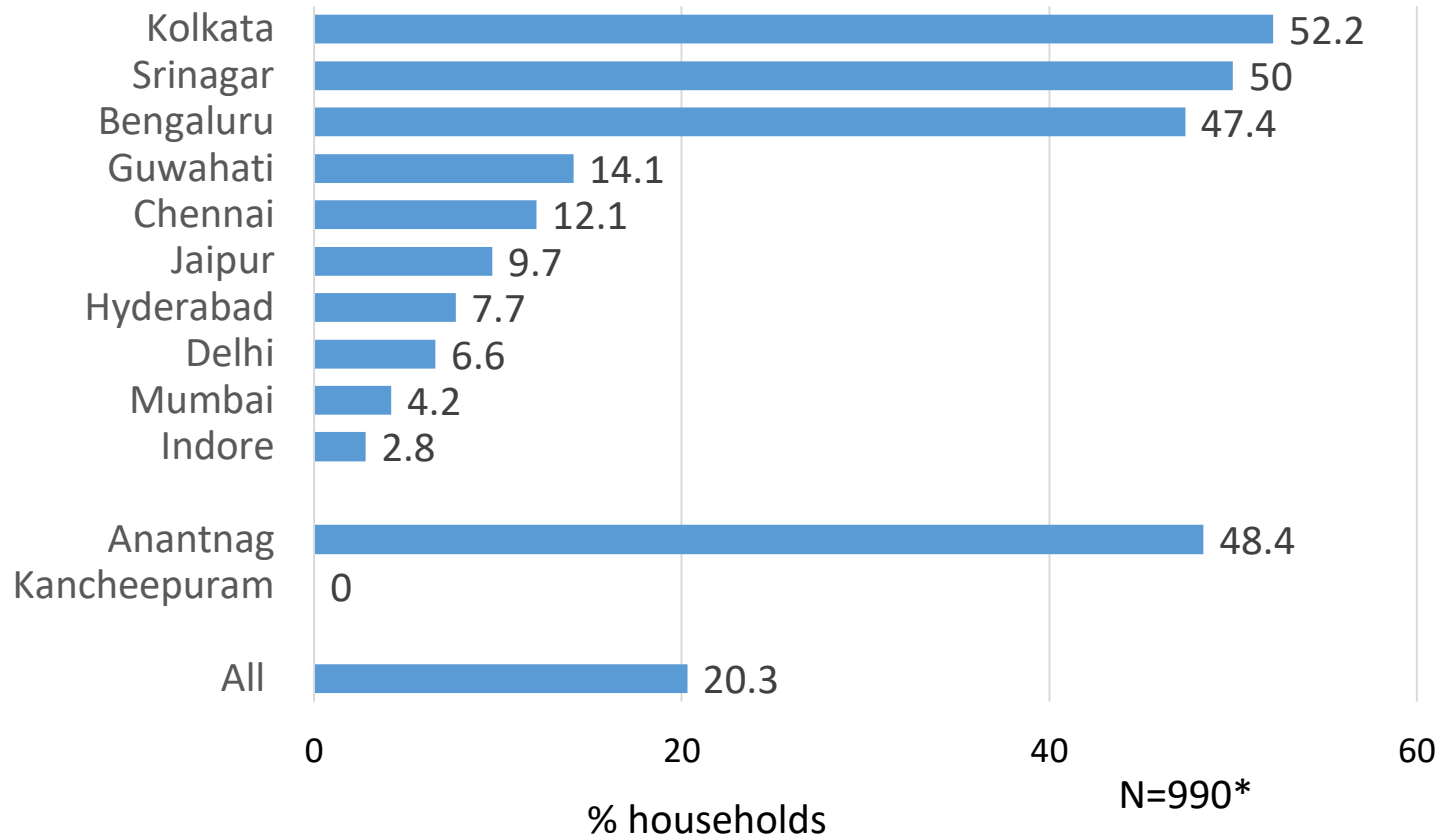
HHs (in %) availed extra ration through PDS across cities

Better access to extra ration: Anantnag, Hyderabad, Chennai, Srinagar and Mumbai	
Poorer access to extra ration: Jaipur, Indore, Guwahati	

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Access to Mid-Day Meal

Share of households with school-going children receiving mid-day meal

City	% households
Kolkata	52.2
Srinagar	50
Bengaluru	47.4
Guwahati	14.1
Chennai	12.1
Jaipur	9.7
Hyderabad	7.7
Delhi	6.6
Mumbai	4.2
Indore	2.8
Anantnag	48.4
Kancheepuram	0
All	20.3

% households

N=990*

20.3% — Hhs with school-going children reported to receive mid-day meal from school

Good Performing Cities — Kolkata, Srinagar, Anantnag, Bengaluru

Poor Performing Cities — Kancheepuram, Indore, Mumbai, Delhi

Note: * only those households who have reported to have children studying in elementary level

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Impact of Lockdown on Children and Women

Impact on Children

Children (in %) with unusual behavioural changes during lockdown

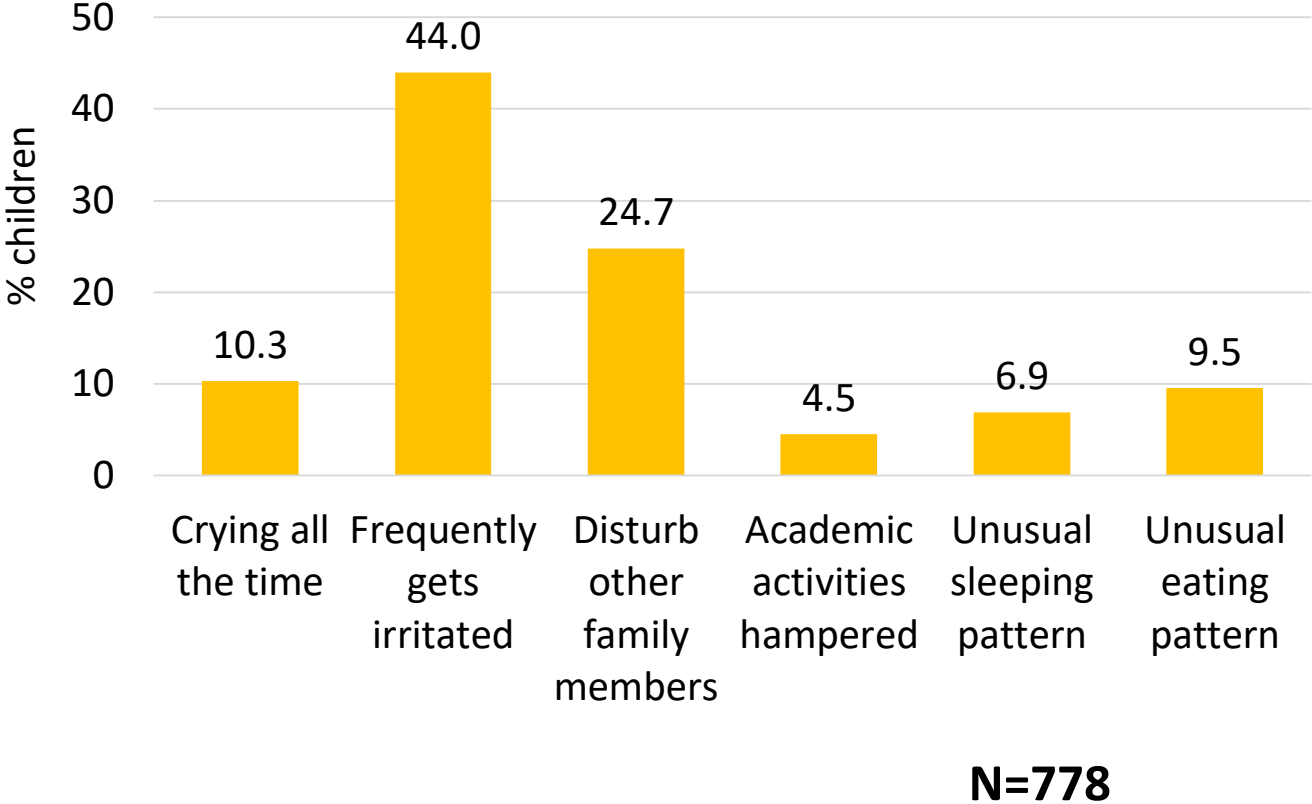% households with children

N = 1 069
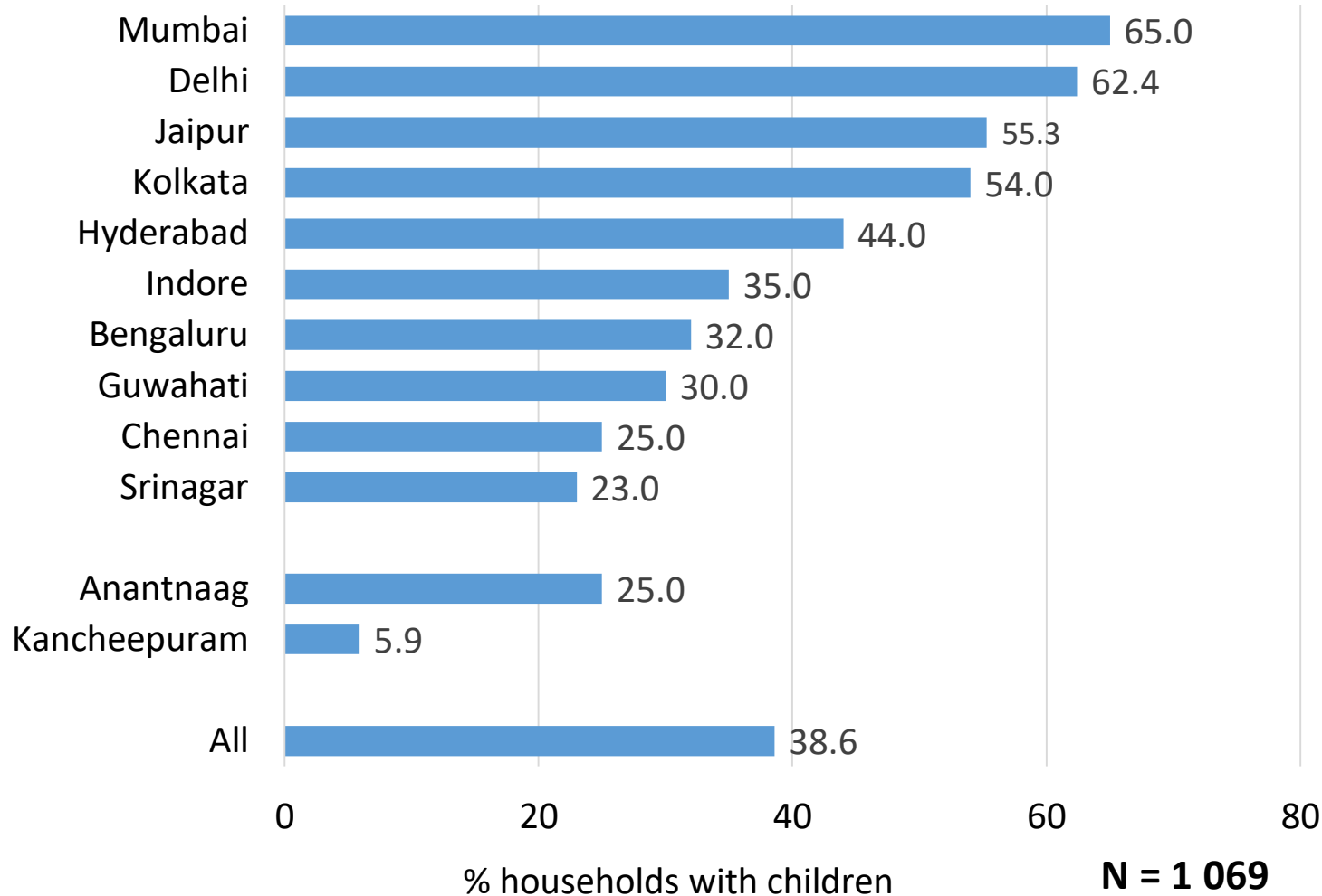
38.6% of the children from the surveyed households reported unusual behaviour

Big cities like **Mumbai, Delhi, Jaipur** and **Kolkata** reported higher share of children reporting unusual behaviour

Per-urban settlements like **Kancheepuram** and **Anantnag** reported lower share of children reporting unusual behaviour

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Nature of unusual behavior pattern

Children with unusual behavioural changes during lockdown in selected cities (principal behavior change)

% children

Category	Value
Crying all the time	10.3
Frequently gets irritated	44.0
Disturb other family members	24.7
Academic activities hampered	4.5
Unusual sleeping pattern	6.9
Unusual eating pattern	9.5

N=778

44.0% — Children reported increased irritated behavior as they can not go outside to play

24.7% — Children disturb their parents and fights with their siblings

9.5% — Children reported unusual eating pattern. Mostly due to change in the diets after lockdown

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Access to digital media and change in the behavior among children

■ Reported unusual behaviour   ■ Did not report any unusual behaviour

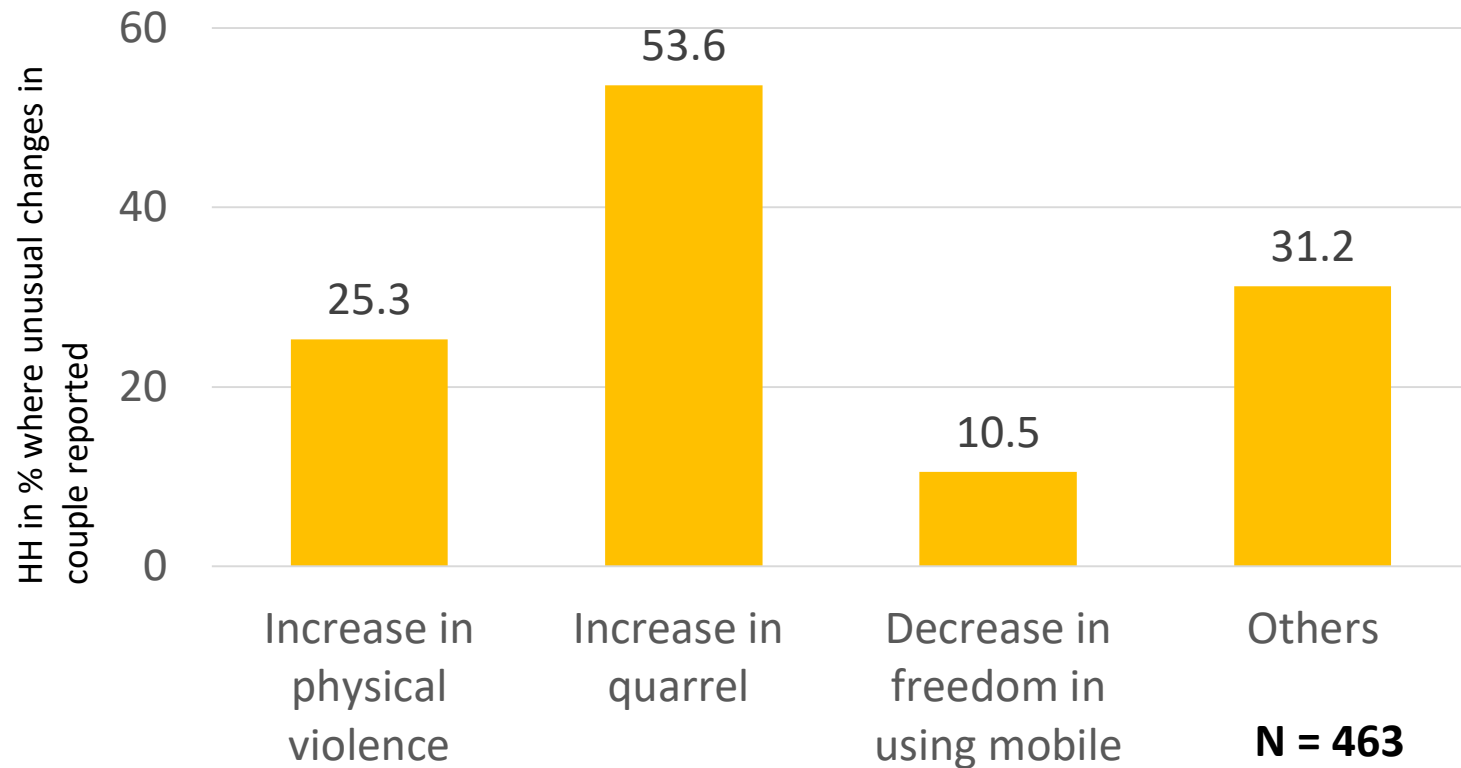|	% households
NO ACCESS TO ONLINE PLATFORM	41.0 — 59.0
ACCESS TO ONLINE PLATFORM	47.8 — 52.2

% households
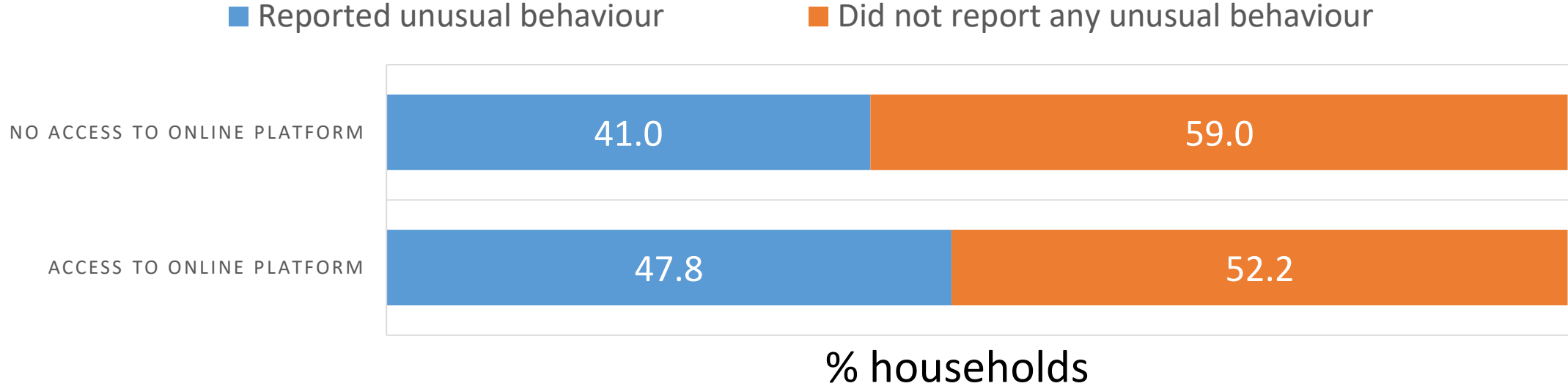
Higher percentage of children having access to digital media reported unusual behavior during lockdown

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Domestic Violence: Impact on women

Type of Domestic Violence faced by women (multiple response)

40%

of the households reported increased domestic violence since lockdown

Decrease in family income is the main reason behind increased domestic violence

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Impact on Health

Nature of problem in availing regular health facilities

Households who faced difficulties in regular treatment, by nature of problem (multiple response)
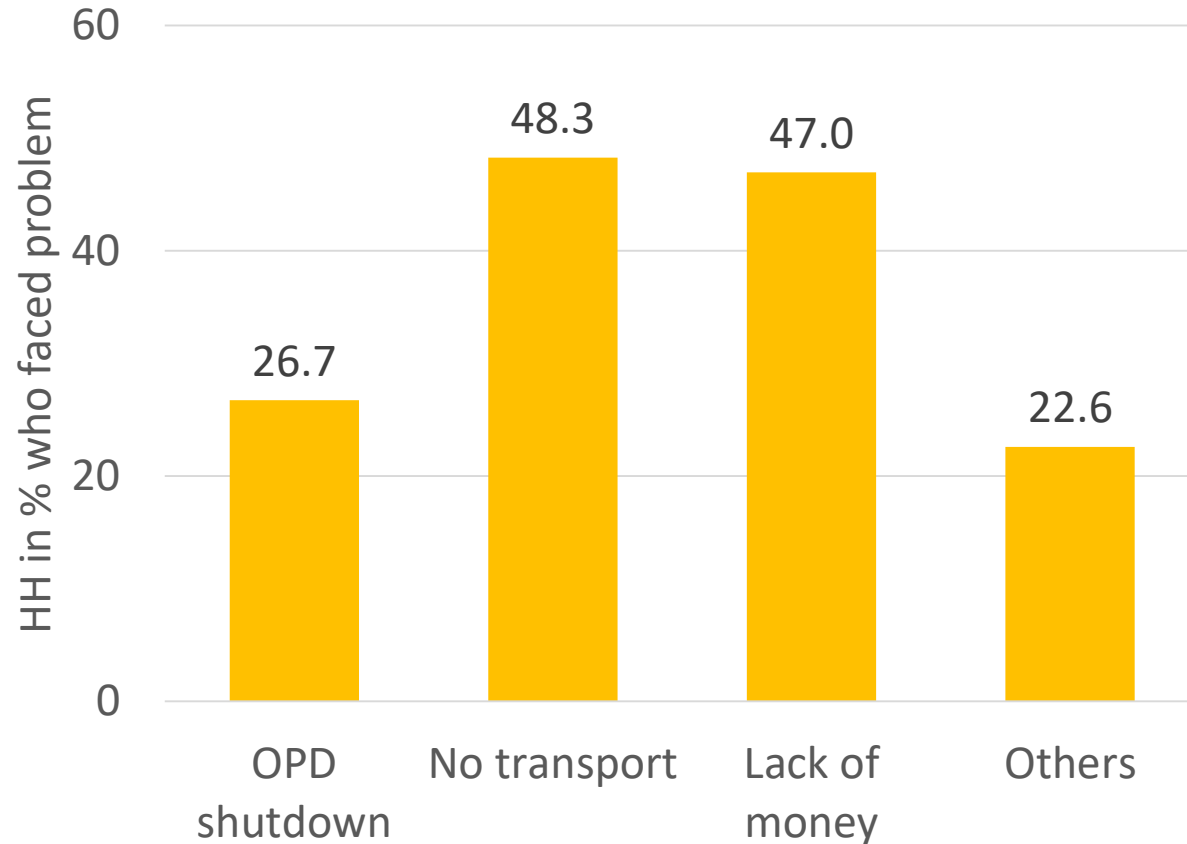
48.3% of households mentioned transport is the biggest issue

47% of households mentioned lack of money is the main factor

N = 460

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Knowledge about COVID-19

COVID-19 response measures at neighbourhood level

Role of the Front Line Workers	• Along with the health professionals various civil society organizations are working
Information to the community	• It is seen 98.5% respondent are aware of COVID-19 • Frontline workers and NGOs are working to generate awareness
Community Surveillance	• Continuous police patrolling to maintain social distancing
Distribution of cooked food and door-to-door services	• In cities like Mumbai and Delhi the municipal corporation and the state authority is distributing cooked food and ration at doorstep
Containment Zones (RED)	• The infected areas turned to containment zones in order to contain the virus spread

Strategies adopted to maintain social distancing

Strategies adopted by the households (multiple response)
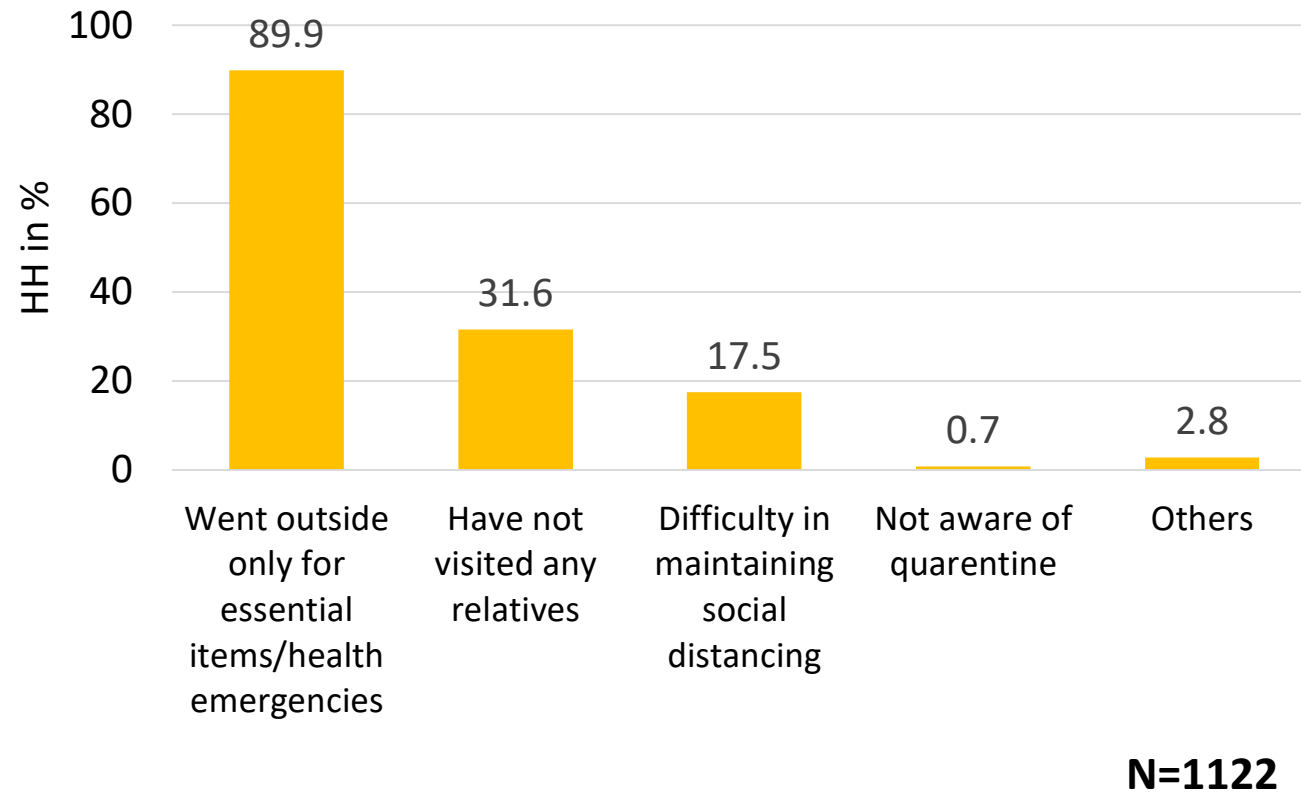
Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Opinion on Lockdown

Opinion on lockdown

Distribution of HHs (in %) by opinion on lockdown

N = 1157
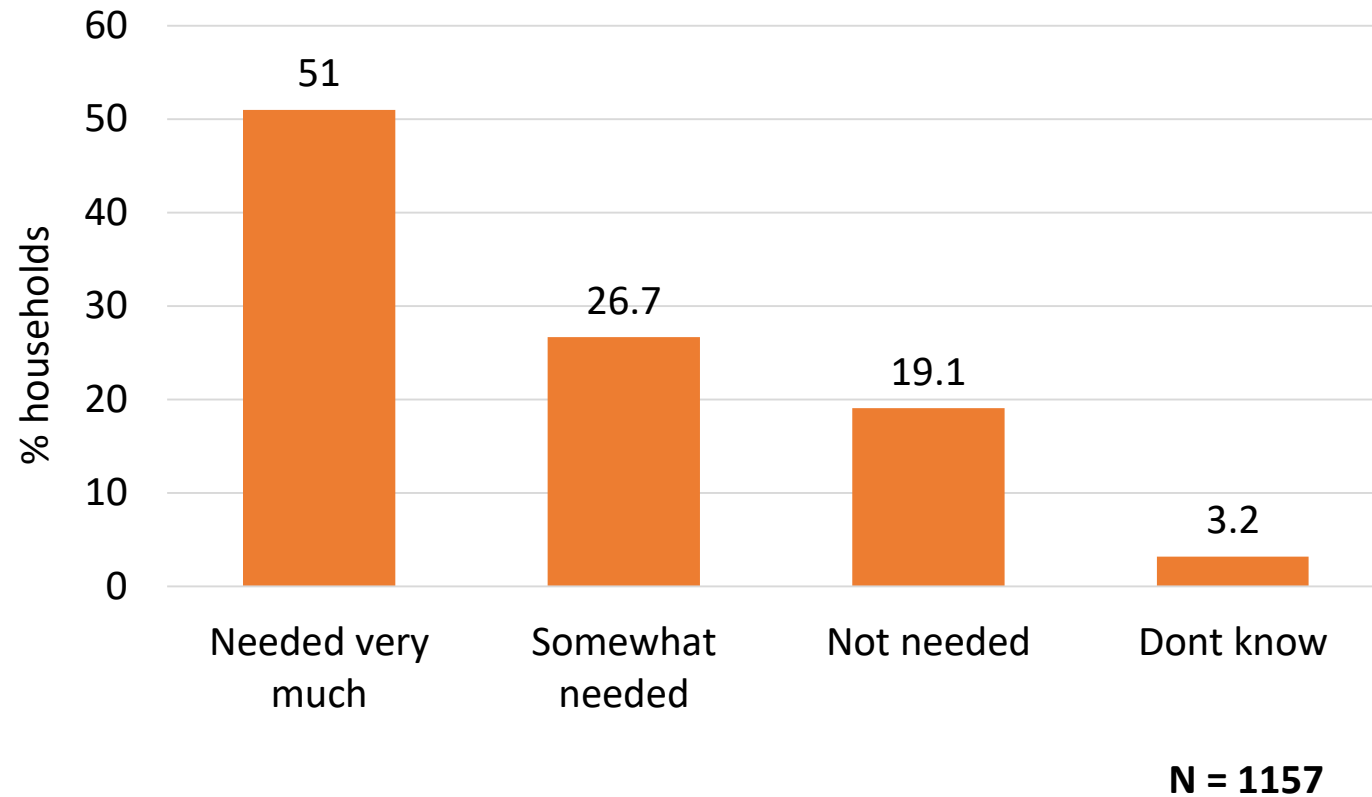
51%

of surveyed households supported lockdown

Majority households have reported that if the lockdown is not withdrawn soon, they will die of hunger.

Source: NIUA-WVI Primary Survey, April 24 – May 7, 2020

Policy Implications

Policy Implications: Focus on Inclusion

- A new class of 'new poor' is emerging very rapidly

- Concerns of this vulnerable class needs to be addressed urgently

- Urgent need to address food insecurity

- Need for both food and cash support

- Real time tracking of health and livelihood condition of the poor

- More focus on health, housing and basic amenities needs of the poor with inbuilt subsidy

- Poverty and job-loss needs to be tackled immediately

- Both lives and livelihoods demand equal and urgent attention

Policy Implications: Strengthen UR Linkages

- Urban-Rural Binary must diffuse and there should be efforts for integrated development with effective urban-rural linkages
- Cities need to be more inclusive and mainstream the migrant workers
- Intermediate towns need to be promoted to develop a seamless UR continuum
- Governance mechanisms need to be strengthened for integrated response
- Capacities need to be developed
- Data systems need to be improved to facilitate data driven and evidence based governance

Thank you
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Location: Topsia Majdoor Para, Kolkata