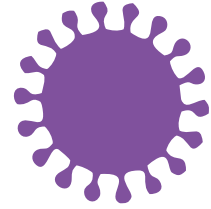
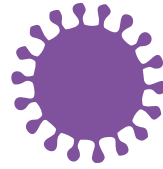
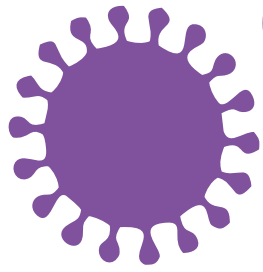


SHRAMIK SAMPARK SETU

A Rapid Assessment survey on Access to Information, Facilitation, Rehabilitation of Returnee Migrant Workers during COVID-19





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RAPID ASSESSMENT SURVEY SUMMARY

- Among the most affected age group in the returned migrant workers, the group between 20-35 years are higher in number, and perhaps the most productive age group.
- Women workers constituted 3% (18) in the rapid assessment survey, which means, men continue to be the majority of the workforce, who support the family as well.
- Majority of the returnee workers have work experience of 1-5 years, followed by 5-10 years. This means that States have added a migrant worker s population in a way that the workers did not receive adequate jobs, livelihood, or employment opportunities in their home states in the last 10 years, as part of sustainable policy and programme support.
- Majority of workers 26% (157) are labourers, followed by company workers, furniture workers, drivers and others.
- Majority of workers used to earn between INR 5000-10000 when they worked in cities, which is lower than the minimum wages in Delhi, Bangalore and other cities.
- A total of 72% of the workers connected are out of any savings in the third month after the first national lockdown.
- A total of 68% of the workers faced problems in accessing as well as getting accurate information about various announcements and benefits by the government.
- A total of 78% of the workers have not received any government benefits till the assessment survey was conducted in June, 2020.
- 42% of the workers do not wish to return to the cities / migrate back for work, and would prefer staying back and looking for alternatives.
- 42% of the workers do not wish to return to the cities / migrate back for work and would prefer staying back and looking for alternatives.
- Income (48%), Food (46%), Job (38%) and scheme entitlements (27%) are major priority areas of the returnee workers.
- A total of 20% (122) of the workers have received government ration once.
- Lack of information, identity documents, and local bank accounts are some key issues in while accessing government benefits.
- A total of 62% (372) workers are ready to take up MGNREGA jobs for the first time for income and livelihood.
- 53% (315) workers are willing and ready to take up new skills and training to gain employment locally.
- 71%, (421) of the workers do not have functional digital skills and knowledge, which also implies lack of device access including smartphones for a digitally inclusive and informed citizen.

1

INTRODUCTION

One of the most affected population groups due to the extended lockdown has been migrant workers, especially those in urban areas across the country, and those of them who returned home. According to an estimate, around 21.69 lakh workers returned home in Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar has said 10 lakh have returned (Chief Labour Commissioner, June, 2020).

Once the national lockdown was announced, many of them lost their jobs. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) estimates unemployment to have reached 24.2%, with urban employment being 26% and barely any income to tide over the lockdown.

With increasing distress, many migrant workers took recourse to their own means of transport to go home before the central government finally notified “Shramik trains” to transport them. Migrant workers continued to travel to escape distressing conditions at their places of work, in the absence of any social security net.

As part of the Covid-19 relief package, the Central Government has announced a slew of measures. Beginning with Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana in April, 2020, including pay-outs and free ration for card holders under National Food Security (NFS) and these measures extended further in May, 2020, with the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan announced by the Prime Minister as a Rs. 20 lakh crore economic package.

That package includes the on-going Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, meant to support the poorest and most vulnerable communities including migrants who are neither beneficiaries of the NFSA, nor possess State cards. The government expects eight crore migrants to benefit from this scheme.

The Centre has announced the One Nation One Ration Card scheme that will be enhanced by assuring national portability of 83% by August 2020 and 100% by March 2021. On June 20, 2020, the Prime Minister launched a massive employment-cum-rural public works Campaign named ‘Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan’ to empower and provide livelihood opportunities in areas witnessing large numbers of returnee migrant workers. In addition, States are attempting to announce a slew of measures to rehabilitate the workers back home including skill mapping and employment.

Overall, due to Covid-19, the country’s 40 million plus migrant workers, in India are worst affected with no job, income, food, and basic needs. They are disconnected from access, critical information and facilitation support. They have had little means of relief and rehabilitation benefits, entitlements and social protection cover, grievance redress, and livelihood and income access. This has created a humanitarian crisis during Covid-19 and imminent “second wave” in 2020-2021.



With millions returning to their home districts, there is threat to health, life, livelihood along with fulfilling the basic needs due to their migrant identity and seasonal work movements. Along with this, challenges will emerge while proving identity, and producing documents, proofs, and getting access to benefits.

The bigger challenge awaits states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha etc. These lakhs of migrant labourers will have to be provided with productive jobs at the earliest. The rural job guarantee scheme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA, 2005) is not going to help the situation for each of them¹.

The threat of infection from Covid-19 impacts the coping mechanisms and crisis management capacity of the States as well. There is pressure on authorities and agencies to deliver services and relief measures to the returned migrants and their families, which is exacerbated due to gaps in processes, manpower, and crisis managing capacities in a pandemic urgency.

Another major problem in dealing with issues relating to the returned migrant labour is the absence of actual estimates of the number of displaced². This can delay identification, delivery, and provisions for entitlements and benefits needed with urgency.

1 Migrants are back home. Creating jobs for them is next challenge; <https://www.hindustantimes.com/opinion/migrants-are-back-home-creating-jobs-for-them-is-next-challenge-opinion/story-KrneZCcKnshU8Cc8qoOxvO.html> (Accessed on July 12, 2020)

2 Explained: How many migrant workers displaced? A range of estimates; <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/coronavirus-how-many-migrant-workers-displaced-a-range-of-estimates-6447840/> (Accessed on July 15, 2020)

2

COVID-19 AND VULNERABILITY OF MIGRANT WORKERS

2.1 Covid-19 has exposed the vulnerability of the returnee migrant workers in multiple ways. It has highlighted the vast demand-supply gaps in mainstreaming and formalizing the needs and problems of the migrant community during and in a post Covid-19 situation. This is due to the lack of access to information and support services, incapacity to raise demands, capacities to access public announcements, provisions of supply, and services in relief and rehabilitation. It has exposed that all efforts thus far in migrant workers institutionalization and formalization with respect to in social security and protection, needs and entitlements, economic security, and ensuring recognition of to their work and contribution, have been unsustainable.

2.2 The resentment and uncertainties of the returnee migrant workers were exacerbated due to a poor framework to strengthen access and delivery of critical lock down and rehabilitation related Information Communication and facilitation support, which would enable them to access their entitlements, social security and protection measures, health and rehabilitation, including access to livelihood schemes. The lack of digital, information skills, and internet, and wide circulation of fake news and misinformation, vitiating the whole atmosphere manifold.

2.3 It is important to build capacity among the migrant worker communities coping with the COVID-19 pandemic. This needs to be with respect to information communication, and in processing needs and demands of the migrants, with local authorities and agencies.

2.4 Questions around authenticated data and the implementation of services for rehabilitation of the returnee migrant workers, continues to burden the local agencies and authorities, to reach out and connect with the worker community. The inclusion and exclusion of beneficiaries continues to be a task for service agencies because of data accuracy, processing data based delivery, and calling for facilitating mainstreaming of migrant data and information, and for raising demands and needs at district level, which is matched with the supply of services.

2.5 The vulnerability of the returnee workers also stems from their now almost irrelevant skills and capacities, which they acquired over the years in cities, with little relevance back in their villages and home districts. The question then is whether any effort in skills and livelihood mapping facilitation, and support for local employment/reverse urban jobs will come as aid. Most of the returned migrant workers have been employed under Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and so far less than 5,000 people who were identified for skill mapping, have received employment³.

2.6 The availability of key pre-entitlement needs in basic entitlement identity, documents, bank accounts, financial inclusion which is absent or affected due to mobile nature of occupation has enabled or denied access to government benefits including Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

2.7 The piling up of grievances of the migrant workers is natural. However, finding no means of having their grievances registered and addressed is linked to increasing demand for entitlements, and holding agencies and authorities accountable for real relief and rehabilitation support.

2.8 The pressure of living in poverty and wide uncertainties has side-lined the need for health care and safety of the returnee migrant workers. The questions to be asked are whether they need counselling to manage the ongoing pandemic and insecurities around it, and adapt to the necessary social and behavioural changes.

³ (Labour panel discusses ways to improve skill mapping, job opportunities for migrants, <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/labour-panel-discusses-ways-to-improve-skill-mapping-job-opportunities-for-migrants-11596807358120.html>)

3

THE SHRAMIK SAMPARK SETU (MIGRANT COMMUNITY CONNECT) RAPID ASSESSMENT SURVEY

DEF has conducted the Rapid Assessment Survey – RAS, covering 7 migrant affected districts in India across four States (Figure 1). The districts covered were – Alwar and Barmer in Rajasthan, Barabanki and Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh, Ranchi and Ramgarh in Jharkhand, and West Champaran in Bihar.

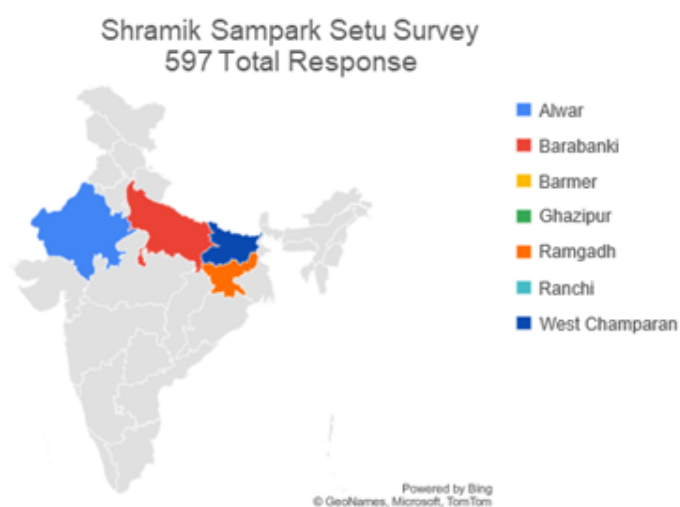


Figure 1: Survey Locations

Respondents Survey: The survey covered 597 returnee migrant workers (Table 1). These workers were working in different kinds of trades in cities far from their homeland.

TOTAL SURVEY	597
States	4
Districts	7
STATE / DISTRICT	Total Survey
BIHAR	68
West Champaran	68
JHARKHAND	82
Ramgadh	67
Ranchi	14
RAJASTHAN	193
Alwar	53
Barmer	139
UTTAR PRADESH	255
Barabanki	105
Ghazipur	150
Grand Total	597

Table 1: Shramik Sampark Setu (Migrant Community Connect) Rapid Assessment Survey Location

3.1 The Focused Group of Assessment

Age: The majority of the respondents were young age. A total of 25% (151) were in the age group 20-24 years, followed by 24% (140) in 25-29 years and 17% (103) in the age group of 30-34 years (Figure 2). This implies that the majority of workers are in the productive work force and their work loss is a loss to the economy. Streamlining these age groups with value addition in existing skills or new skills of their interest shall be highly productive.

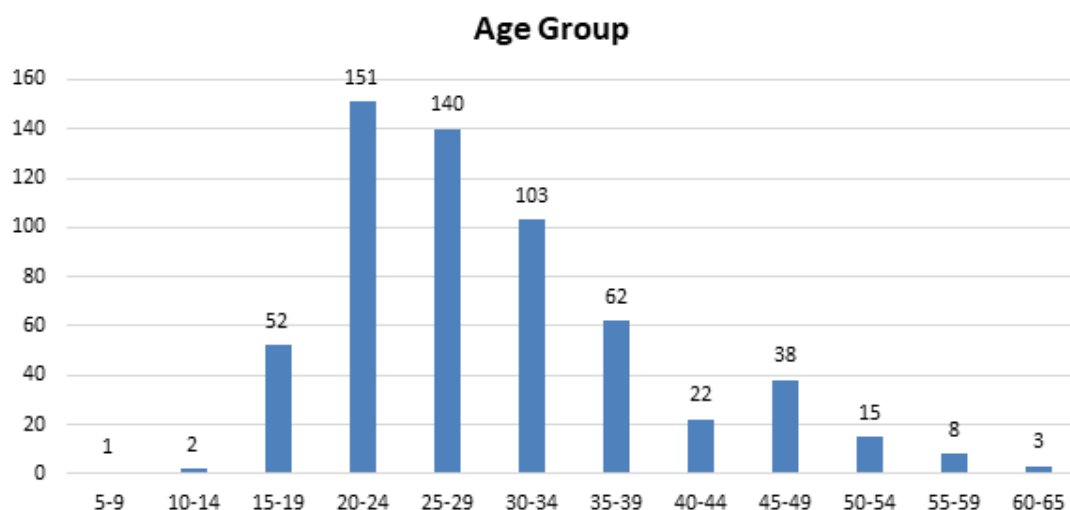


Figure 2: Age Group Distribution of Assessed Returnee Migrant Workers

Nature of work: Majority of workers 26% (157) work as labourers; followed by company / industry workers and drivers 6% (38), furniture workers 4% (25), and cooking, tailoring and weaving at 3% (17, 15, 15) and rest others. Any Covid-19 and post Covid-19 action towards livelihood and income generating activities either can align with these skill sets or new skills based on local economy trends. Table 2 below gives detail of the list of nature of works of assessed returnee migrant workers.

COUNT OF WHAT WORK YOU DO?	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Labour	157	26%
Company worker	38	6%
Driver	37	6%
Furniture	25	4%
Cooking	17	3%
Tailor	15	3%
Weaver	15	3%
Labour (Construction)	14	2%
Labour (Cloth Factory)	13	2%
Welding	13	2%
Carpenter	12	2%
Uncategorized	12	2%
Labour (Paper Factory)	11	2%
Mill Worker	11	2%
Fitter	10	2%
Embroidery	9	2%
Labour (Towel Plant)	8	1%
Electrician	7	1%
Labour (Hotel)	7	1%
Labour (Shop)	7	1%
Labour (Tiles)	7	1%
Factory Worker	6	1%
Labour (Painting)	6	1%
Labour (Transport)	6	1%
Guard	5	1%
Labour (Thread Factory)	5	1%
Loading	5	1%
Operator	5	1%
Labour (Bar Binding/ Construction)	4	1%
Labour (Cloth Shop)	4	1%
Labour (Furniture)	4	1%
Labour (Sweet Shop)	4	1%

Marbal	4	1%
Selling	4	1%
Accounting	3	1%
Bending Machine Operator	3	1%
Diamond Polishing	3	1%
Helper	3	1%
Labour (Poultry Farm)	3	1%
Manager	3	1%
Marketing	3	1%
Raj Mistri	3	1%
Automatic Machine operator	2	0%
Cable Worker	2	0%
Computer Operaator	2	0%
Farming	2	0%
Labour (Marble Factory)	2	0%
Labour (Oxygen Plant)	2	0%
Mobile Repairing	2	0%
Poclain Operator	2	0%
Salesman	2	0%
Shopkeeper	2	0%
Superwiser	2	0%
Thela	2	0%
Washerman	2	0%
Assistant Engineer in Mobile Company	1	0%
Billing	1	0%
Buisness	1	0%
Buisness (Tea stall)	1	0%
Business	1	0%
Call Center	1	0%
Catering	1	0%
CNC Helper	1	0%
Coolie	1	0%
Dairy Products	1	0%

Diamond Scrap	1	0%
Die Cutting	1	0%
Digital Marketing	1	0%
Electrician, Plumber	1	0%
Electronics	1	0%
Engineer	1	0%
Field Officer	1	0%
Food	1	0%
Hotel Management	1	0%
Labour (Cement Plant)	1	0%
Labour (Notebook Manufacturing)	1	0%
Labour (Plastic)	1	0%
Labour (Solar Plant)	1	0%
Labour (Sugercane machine)	1	0%
LETHs	1	0%

Lever	1	0%
Loom	1	0%
Manager (wood Factory)	1	0%
Mechanic	1	0%
Medical	1	0%
Monitoring	1	0%
Office Clerk	1	0%
Office Worker	1	0%
Plumber	1	0%
Poldaar	1	0%
Snacks Product	1	0%
Steel Worker	1	0%
Toll Worker	1	0%
Tower work	1	0%
Waiter	1	0%

Table 2: List of nature of works of assessed returnee migrant workers

Duration of working years: A majority of workers 56% (335) are working for 1-5 years now, followed by 27% workers (160) working between 5-10 years. This reflects that migration and workers have added up in the past 10 years and highlights gaps in existing policy and programmes can be addressed towards localizing jobs, employment and livelihood

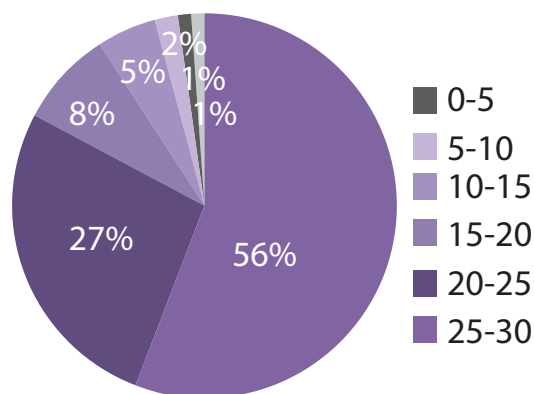


Figure 3: Working years in existing skill area

Income per month in Pre-Covid-19: Majority of workers 37% (223) earned between INR 5000-10000 per month. This followed by 31% (185), earned between INR 10000-15000 per month.

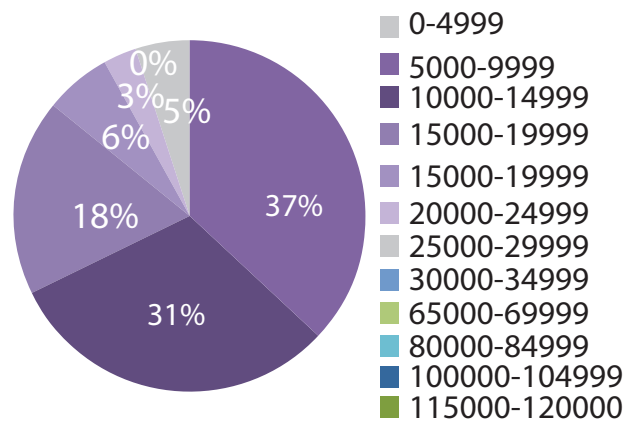


Figure 4: Income per month in Pre-Covid-19

Savings: Covid-19 has adversely affected income and savings. Whatever was earned in pre-Covid-19 period was exhausted in the third month for many. By June 2020 end, 72% (431) of workers were left high and dry without any savings. Only 28% (166) were left with savings for next 2-3 weeks.

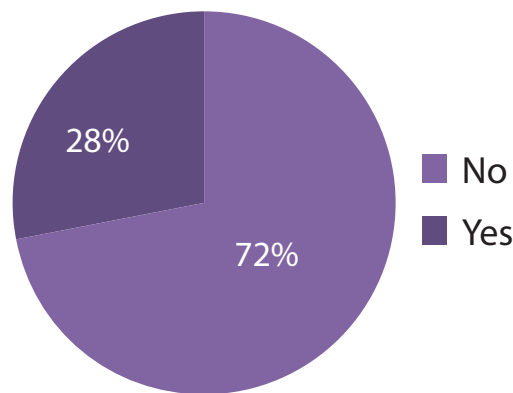


Figure 5: Savings status due to Covid-19

Returning back to city for Living & Livelihood: A total of 348 workers (58%) are ready to return to cities once the situation normalizes sooner. The remaining 249 workers (42%) have no intention of returning back to cities in near future, and would attempt to adjust in the new circumstances back home.

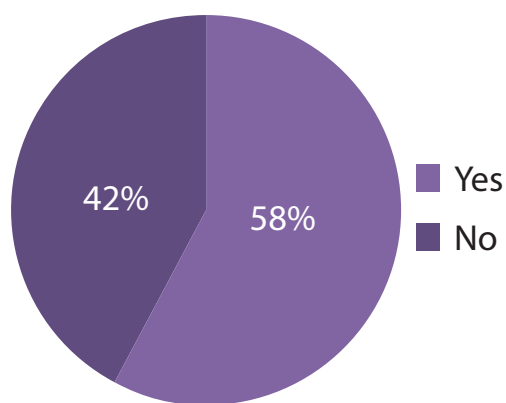


Figure 6: Willingness to return back to cities

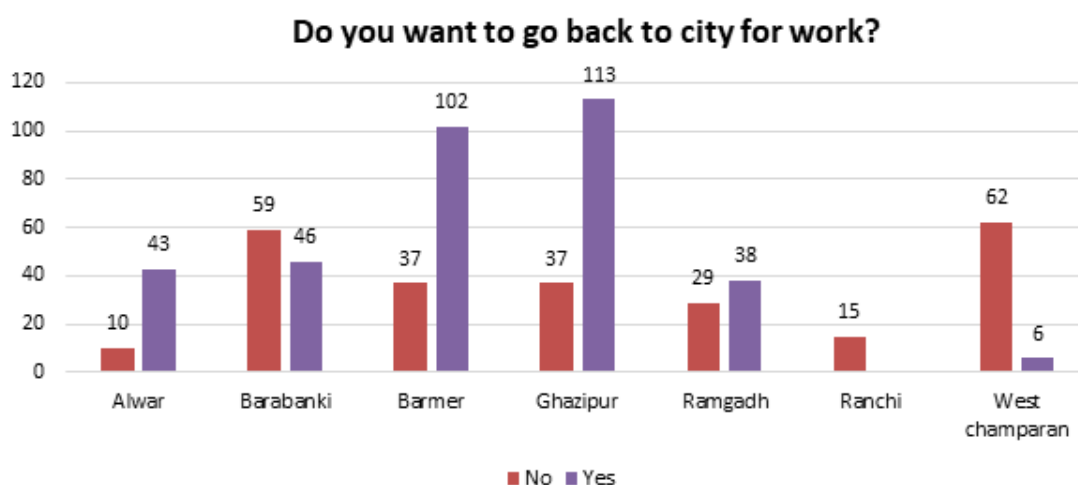


Figure 7: Willingness to return to cities - State wise response

3.2. Why the Rapid Assessment Survey

3.2.1. The Shramik Sampark Setu (Migrant Community Connect) Information, Facilitation and Rehabilitation (IFR) Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS) was conducted to gauge the key needs of the returnee migrant workers back in their home Panchayats/Blocks/Districts/States.

3.2.2. The rapid assessment was necessitated to gauge the needs and hurdles around information, facilitation and rehabilitation of the migrant workers and their families back home in – access to food, livelihood and income, and government schemes benefits as eligible.

3.2.3. The challenges for the migrant workers all starts with lack of right, and proper, usable and timely information about relief and rehabilitation. This is compounded by the lack of digital access, devices or internet capacity and skills to access along with lack of capacity to process information, official procedures, and get benefits. This was a critical area to know.

3.2.4. The assessment was also to gauge the gaps between announcements of provisions vis-à-vis the actual actions and measures on the ground, linking up to the beneficiary intended migrant workers and families.

3.2.5. The assessment was intended to find local and community level solutions and processes to facilitate information, rehabilitation needs of the returnee migrant workers and families in their local communities of residence.

3.3.The Methodology

3.3.1. The survey population included samples of a portion of the returnee migrant population. The survey method included self-administered questionnaires.

3.3.2. A Cluster and Stratified Random Sampling method was used.

3.3.3. Inferential statistics was used as a random sample of data was taken from the returnee migrant workers population to describe and make inferences about the whole population.

Further,

a) Data cleaning to make data fit for analysis:

- Data was in both Hindi and English languages and converted it into English.
- All duplicate entries were detected and removed

b) Data grouping and analysis

- Overall count of all locations per question
- State- and district-wise count
- Age-wise grouping
- Identified response categories to multiple choice question
- Tabulated responses per question to identify existing status and needs
- Created graphs based on tabulations.

4

THE KEY FINDINGS

Problems Facing Returnee Migrants: The social and economic woes of the returned migrant workers are but plenty. Food and ration, job and income, and access to schemes are issues of concern. According to 285 workers (48%) lack of income was the major concern. This followed by ration and food, according to 273 workers (46%); followed by job and livelihood concern for 227 workers (38%), and finally access to government schemes and benefits, a bigger concern for 161 workers (27%). However, these four major concerns cut across all the workers surveyed, but they have listed their priority of problems. This is highlighted in figure 8 below.

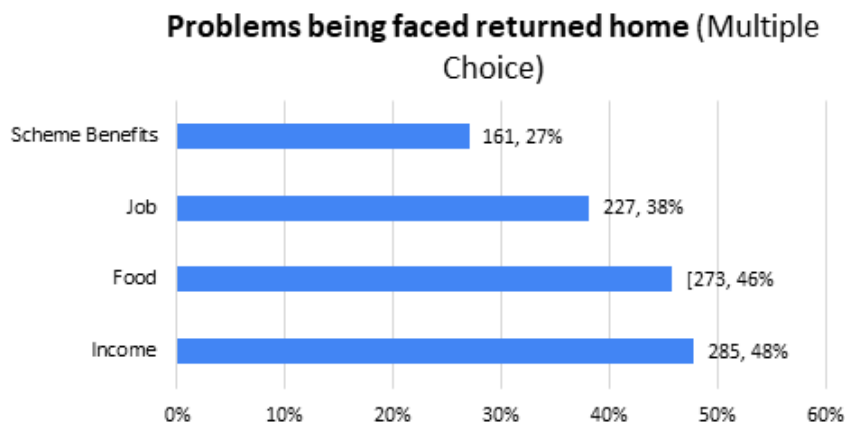


Figure 8: Problems faced by returnee migrant workers back home

Receiving Government / Entitlement Benefits: There are key aspects to this challenge

- a) Access to schemes and benefits;
- b) If received, what are the benefits received on priority?;
- c) If benefits are not received , what are the reasons? 78% of 464 respondents did not receive any government benefits till end of June 2020, while 22% (133 workers) received certain government benefits.

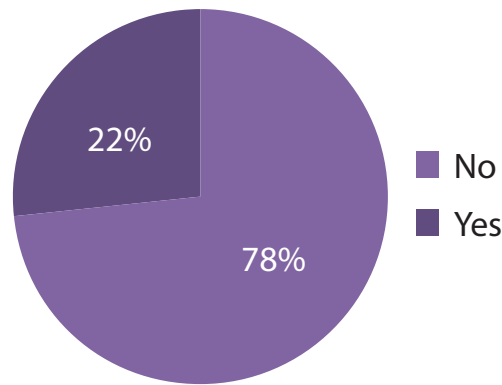


Figure 9: Returnee workers receiving government scheme benefits, relief measures

Out of 133 workers who received some kind of benefits, majority of 122 workers received rations and food support, followed by Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) benefit to workers.

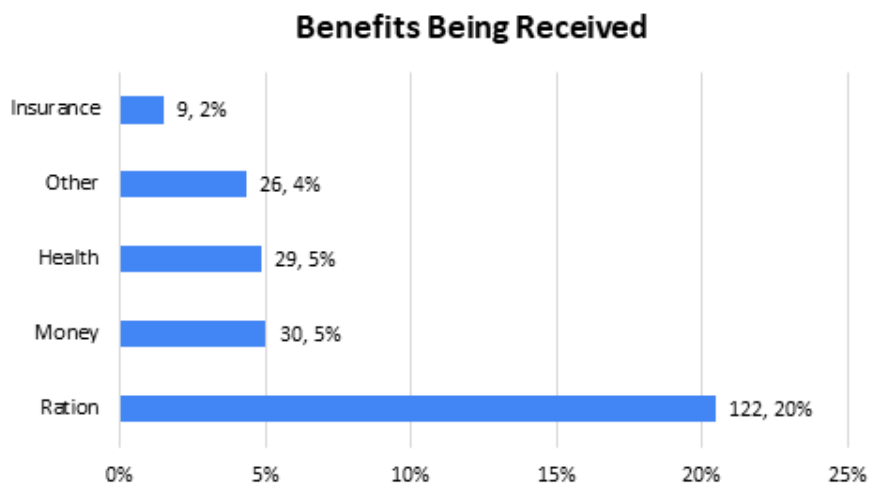


Figure 10: Distributed pattern of returnee workers receiving government scheme benefits, relief measures

Reasons for Not Receiving Public Scheme Benefits: Not receiving scheme benefits has its own sort of technical, procedural, processing, and other access related problems for the workers. For the majority of 262 workers not having access to timely, correct and useful information and facilitation support has been the bottleneck. This followed by 164 workers, not having documents and identities; for 61 workers and not having bank accounts were cited as hurdles.

Not Receiving Public Scheme Benefits

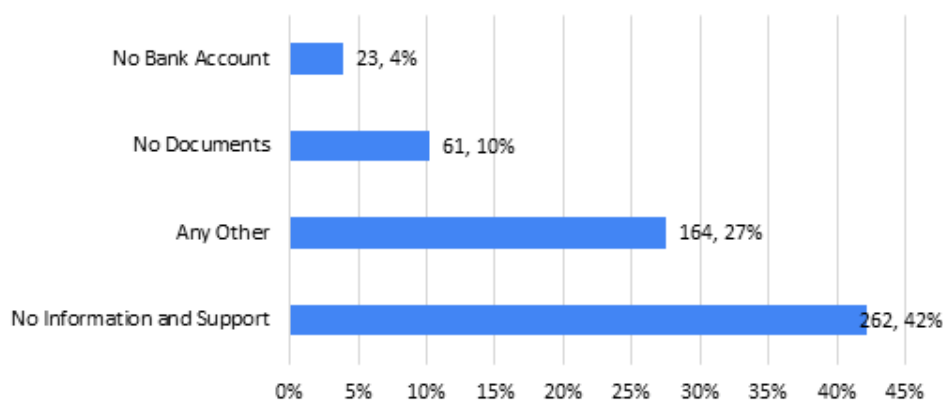


Figure 11: Distributed pattern of returnee workers not receiving government scheme benefits, relief measures

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as Alternative Local Livelihood Option: Back home for the returnee migrant workers, in rural and backward socio-economic settings, there are not many job opportunities, especially in an agriculture based setting. For majority of workers 62% (372), they are ready to take up Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act MGNREGA job as a daily worker for fixed duration in a month. For the remaining 38% workers (225), they are not ready to opt for MGNREGA and instead will look for alternative options based on their skill and interests. One key aspect here is for some workers after working in cities for years in certain trade and their subsequent socio-economic upliftment, the challenge now of taking up MGNREGA job is related to status and low levels of wages.,

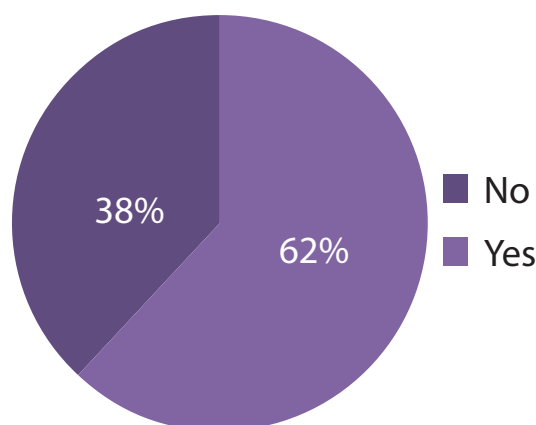


Figure 12: MGNREGA as a livelihood option

Need for Skills & Training: As workers return back to home locations / community, it is a challenge gaining employment with pre-existing skills, with which they applied for jobs in cities / towns. They apply generic skills in jobs like MGNREGA or acquire new skills that may help them become micro entrepreneurs or find alternative jobs.

A total of 53% workers (315) think they can have / need alternative skills and training to fit into local, district, state jobs and livelihood sectors. The rest 282 workers (47%) will continue with their existing plans and skill sets.

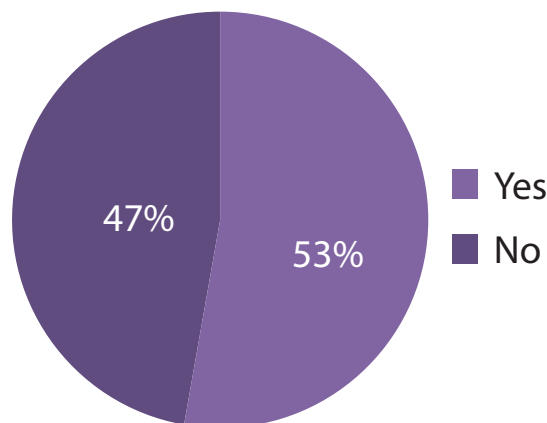


Figure 13: Need for alternative skills & training

Need and Scope for Digital Skills for Coping and Management: Covid-19 has exposed the digital vulnerability of millions in India including the migrant workers. With vast information floating around, multiple announcements, benefits and services linked to digital platforms including DBT, the vulnerability of the migrant workers is now more evident. This is due to lack of digital assets, financial resources to pay for internet, and lack of skills to navigate devices, platforms and sources for information.

A total of 421 workers (71%), expressed the need and desire to acquire basic and functional digital skills to access entitlements, banking and financial services as well as access critical public information. The rest 176 workers (29%) did not feel the same need as they are / might be having basic skills and capacities or are not keen and excited about gaining the skills as their priority now has been different.

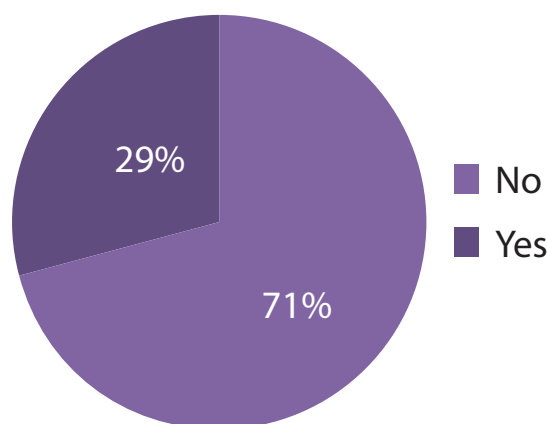


Figure 14: Need for functional digital skills & training

5

THE LARGER ISSUES REQUIRING ATTENTION FOR THE RETURNEE MIGRANT WORKERS

The Shramik Sampark Setu (Migrant Community Connect) Rapid Assessment Study (RAS) highlights key major issues that would call for action from public and private stakeholders for sustainable Information, Facilitation and Rehabilitation (IFR) settlement of the returnee migrant workers.

- An integrated information, communication channel and source of access and delivery of rehabilitation services using both online and offline mode of channels is required to provide informed, guided support and assistance to the workers and their families back home at local level.
- ii. Including in regular and mandated Food Security Act (FSA) provisions is necessary to provide sustained and regular food and ration supply without delay. Till the time the “One Nation One Card” comes into operation, immediate midterm measures are required, rather than ad hoc supply of ration and food. The hurdles in enrolment and registration in Public Distribution System (PDS) entitlements require special attention and measures and prevent any instances of hunger and poverty.
- Job and income insecurity is constantly worrying the workers and families. MGNREGA is and cannot be the only option. Skill mapping, new skill additions based on local economy and trade and linking with banking and financial support system is must. The recently launched ambitious massive employment-cum-rural public works Campaign named ‘Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan’ to empower and provide livelihood opportunities in areas witnessing large number of returnee migrant workers affected by Covid-19 will require targeted, skill based, interests oriented jobs and employment avenues for the workers instead of a randomly top down push to enforce skills and employment. The role of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in skilling and employment activities as assigned under this new scheme is to be seen and observed. Self-employment ventures or group based activities similar to Self Help Groups (SHGs) run by women are other alternative options.
- Access to all government schemes and announcements for the migrant workers returning home is the most life-saving instrument, both Central and State entitlements. The need is for a sustained mechanism for ‘Information, Facilitation and Access’ to schemes with all possible hand holding and support at local level.
- Overall an integrated ‘Information, Facilitation and Rehabilitation’ packaged programme at District / Block / Panchayat level is the need of the hour to provide sustainable living and security to the workers and families.

6

LIMITATIONS

- Posing too many questions and seeking detailed responses from migrant returnee workers under tremendous pressure to earn a living, was extremely difficult.
- The level of knowledge, understanding the questions, and patience of the workers to respond to many technical questions posed a challenge.
- Lack of interest to respond to surveys and questions was evident, as the migrants have been under scrutiny and focus, but without getting any relief and rehabilitation.
- Negative responses to queries of not receiving any assistance could be contextual and time taking. Process oriented tasks require workers to streamline their needs, issues and solutions.
- The variables for assessment are not constant. Since the respondents are migrants and due to their sudden movements from one cluster to another, any gaps or challenges in returning clusters vis-à-vis the workers relief rehabilitation woes, may not be a complete reflection of the adverse social, economic, and institutional processes, as they would need time to respond and manage the new challenges

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WAY FORWARD

The returnee migrant workers need different time specific solutions to their problems back home. They require support in education for children, health for family, job and livelihood for workers, and government scheme support. Mapping the needs constantly, capturing real time data and variables, and effective planning and delivery is the key to mainstream the workers. Perhaps this is an opportunity to transit the workers from the informal to the formal camp of economy, and social and financial security and make them an integral part of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' in the real sense.



THE SHRAMIK SAMPARK SETU – A PILOT INTERVENTION

Based on above findings and observations, Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF) has come forward with a planned, designed pilot programme ‘Shramik Sampark Setu’ –Information, Facilitation & Rehabilitation project across above 7 districts in 4 States.

PILOT PROJECT	SHRAMIK SAMPARK SETU (MIGRANT COMMUNITY CONNECT)
Duration	1 year – July 2020 – June 2021
Locations	Districts – 7 ; States – 4 Districts – Alwar, Barmer in Rajasthan; Ghazipur and Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh; Ranchi and Ramgarh in Jharkhand and West Champaran in Bihar.
Objective/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To enable and facilitate integrated ‘Information, Facilitation and Rehabilitation’ (IFR) support to the returnee migrant workers and families in above districts;• To facilitate access, information needs pertaining to relief and support from government and agencies;• To enable access to jobs, skills, livelihood and employment avenues locally;• To enable and facilitate education, health needs of families and children;• To enable and develop functional digital skills and knowledge for digital based and financial gains.
Pillars of Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access and Information• Skills and Training• Livelihood and Employment• Education and Health• Digital Skills and knowledge• Public Schemes Entitlements
Target Groups and Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Returnee migrant workers and families• 21000 migrant workers• 84000 migrant workers and family members
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informed participation• Willing mobilisation and engagement• Need mapping, enrolment, facilitation• Linkages and benefits• Pre and post assessment• Impact measurement
Outcome	Towards an integrated, localised ‘Information, Facilitation and Rehabilitation’ framework for relief and support to returnee migrant population



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