

# LIVELIHOOD IN THE DMP 2041



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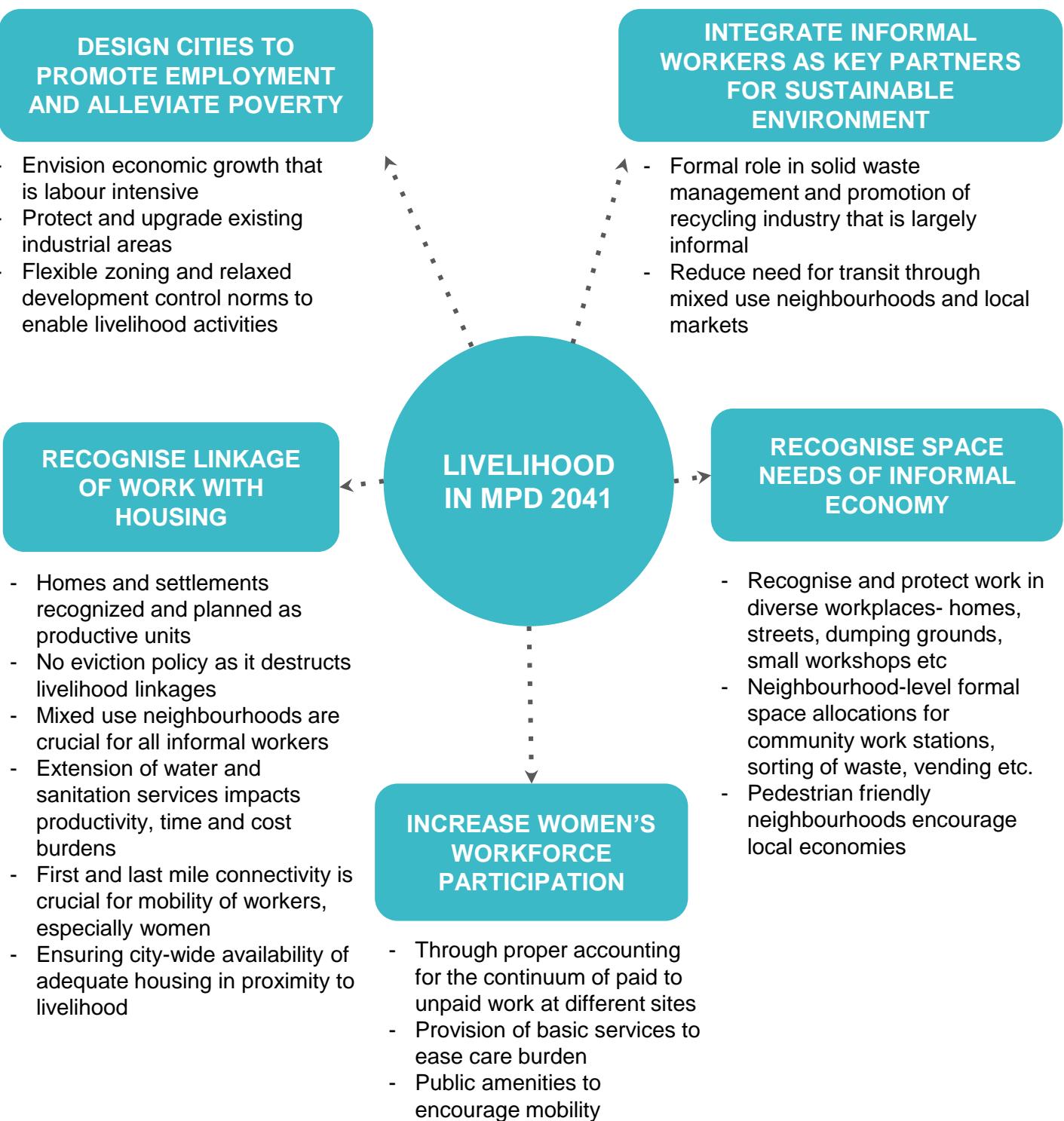
**This thematic factsheet introduces Main Bhi Dilli Campaign's analysis and propositions for livelihood within the Delhi Master Plan. We argue that previous plans have lacked in their understanding about the realities of our city where over 80% of the population are engaged in informal employment. Much of this work happens outside of formal workplaces and the plan's provisions for it has thus been inadequate. It is proposed that adoption of a livelihood lens in planning can enable inclusive economic development and promote sustainability, resilience and equity for all.**

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Main Bhi Dilli is a people's campaign aiming to envision and enable a more inclusive city. It is a collective of civil society organisations, activists, researchers and others who work on diverse issues of housing, livelihood, gender and other rights.

# LIVELIHOOD AND PLANNING: MAPPING THE INTERSECTIONS

Recent estimates for Delhi suggest that only a small share of the city's population (less than 15%) are engaged in formal employment (Delhi Economic Survey 2017-18). The vast majority of workers are engaged in a range of informal occupations from street vending, to waste picking or home-based production. Much of this work happens outside of formal 'workplaces' - in public spaces, homes and informal settlements. Urban space and systems like housing, infrastructure, and transportation, - have a direct impact on the productivity, security and earnings of the majority of Delhi's workers. While these may be separate categories for planners, people's lives are not bifurcated along these lines and the interconnections between them crucially determine the quality of urban life. Adopting a livelihood-centric approach can pave the way to: (1) enable inclusive economic development, (2) promote sustainability and resilience and (3) promote gender equity.



## LIVELIHOOD FACT SHEETS IN THE MBD CAMPAIGN

The Master Plan as the key document determining the nature of urban development in Delhi for the next twenty years can go a long way in enabling just and equitable livelihood outcomes. We further detail out the intersecting themes laid out in the previous page in the form of sectoral fact sheets that focus on particular livelihood groups and elaborate on their role, contributions, key issues and end with specific recommendations for the plan. The factsheets are as follows.



# KEY DEMANDS

## 1 RECOGNITION THROUGH ENUMERATION

-Need to push for comprehensive surveys which capture informal work in terms of numbers, contributions, sites of work etc. in order to make adequate provision

## 2 NEIGHBOURHOOD-LEVEL FORMAL SPACE ALLOCATION

- Space for waste sorting and segregation
- Community work stations
- Vending spaces
- Worker sheds with amenities

## 3 PROMOTION OF LOCAL & NATURAL MARKETS

- In neighbourhoods- daily, weekly and seasonal
- Kabari and recycling markets and space for them in local shopping centres
- Night markets
- Specialised women's markets

## 4 VIEW HOUSING AS A PRODUCTIVE RESOURCE

- Better housing policy which recognises livelihood links through no evictions, upgradation of existing homes and settlements, proximity to employment and flexible use norms

## 5 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

-Extension on piped water and sanitation to all settlements  
- Adequate public transport

## 6 PLANNING FOR PUBLIC SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Child-care centres at neighbourhood level.
- Ward level multipurpose worker resource centres

## 7 GENDER-SPECIFIC ECONOMIC PLANNING

- Reserved spaces for women vendors in markets
- Recognise work at home and other informal spaces through provision of amenities

## 8 CREATION OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SPACES

- Vending in conjunction with creating new public spaces
- Open and accessible public recreational spaces

## 9 FLEXIBLE ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

- Allowing organic economic growths like vending spaces, local shopping centres, small workshops, home-based enterprises etc.

## 10 WORKER REPRESENTATION IN PLANNING

- Include informal economy workers and their organisations as key partners in planning