

Suggestions: Winter Plan for Persons Living in Homelessness in Delhi

November 2023 to March 2024

Introduction

Persons living in homelessness face severe challenges resulting from the absence of a safe and secure home and from living in precarious conditions. These include violence, poor health, malnutrition, and extreme deprivation and destitution. Delhi's harsh climatic conditions further exacerbate their vulnerabilities. In particular, the winter months from November to March present unique challenges on account of the biting cold in the city, which is insufferable for those living on the streets and presents severe risks to their lives. While Delhi has over 190 shelters for people living in homelessness, it does not sufficiently accommodate the large homeless population, leaving many people to live on the streets.

Every year during winter, the Delhi Urban Improvement Board (DUSIB) carries out a 'Special Drive' and sets up additional tents for homeless persons. However, it does not sufficiently address or cater to the needs and challenges of the large homeless population in Delhi.

Without adequate housing, warm clothes, food, healthcare facilities, and other amenities, people are unable to protect themselves from the bitter cold. Children, older persons, pregnant women, persons living with disabilities, those living with chronic illnesses, including long-Covid, and other vulnerable groups are disproportionately affected by low temperatures. Between November 2022 to March 2023, at least 1,007 homeless persons in Delhi died due to/ in the absence of adequate shelter.¹

Based on our work with the homeless community in Delhi, Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) has been highlighting the need for season-specific plans for the protection of homeless persons during adverse weather events. To that effect, HLRN conducted several Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) between September and October 2023, with people living in shelters and on streets in multiple locations, including Paper Market (Ghazipur), Sant Nagar, Nehru Place, Sarai Kale Khan, Nizamuddin, and Bangla Sahib among other locations to understand their immediate demands and needs during the winter. The need to provide access to livelihood, social security benefits, and access to permanent, safe, and dignified housing emerged very prominently during the discussions.

¹ Independent experts estimate that at least 65 per cent of Unidentified Dead Bodies are of homeless persons. Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) is an online portal containing data and information on crime from seven states, including Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, and, Uttarakhand 'in real-time.' Available at: https://zipnet.delhipolice.gov.in/index.php?page=about Last Accessed on 25 October 2023

We commend the Delhi government for preparing a <u>Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)</u> for NCR to tackle concerns related to severe air pollution that worsens during the winter months. The plan, however, does not address the disproportionate and severe impact of air pollution on persons living in homelessness. We also commend Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board for its continuing intervention to provide free food to the residents of shelters across the city, as it has helped alleviate concerns and challenges related to food security to an extent. However, as recommended previously, homeless persons living on the streets need to be included within the ambit of this provision immediately.

This Winter Plan, which has been prepared in consultation with Delhi's homeless community presents important recommendations to address their specific challenges. Specific suggestions from homeless women, older persons, persons with disabilities, single men, and families have also been included in this Winter Plan.

A. Need for Additional Shelters before the Onset of Winter

- Carry out a survey/assessment of people living on the streets who need and want to move to temporary shelters for the winter months.
- Based on the needs assessment and mapping, vacant government buildings, including community halls and other vacant spaces, near areas of concentration of homeless persons, should be converted into shelters with adequate facilities.
- In case vacant permanent buildings/rooms/halls are not available close to areas with large concentrations of homeless persons, portable (porta) cabins could be set up on vacant public land, including in parks.
- Consultations with land-owning agencies should be held to ascertain the availability of vacant land and buildings/spaces/structures for establishing homeless shelters. Short-term lease arrangements could be considered with land-owning agencies prior to the onset of winter.
- Tents, such as the fire-resistant tents used in Delhi every winter, should be set up in the vicinity of existing DUSIB shelters, in order to accommodate all persons who need and want to move to temporary shelters for the winter months.
- Where possible, set up clean and usable tents one per family in homeless clusters and areas where homeless people live on the streets.

The table below provides an estimate, derived by HLRN, of homeless persons in areas where shelters are required urgently and before the onset of winter.

	Name of the area	Approximate number of people	Characteristics of the constituency
l.	Southwest Delhi		
1.	Mayapuri	25–30	Single men
2.	Beri Wala Bagh Market	100-110	Single men
3.	Near Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital	60–65	Single men
4.	Khajan Basti	70–80	Single men
5.	Hari Nagar, Ghanta Ghar	30–35	Single men
6.	Jail Road	115–120	Single men
7.	Lajwanti Garden	23	Families
8.	Pankha Road, Kali Madir	105–110	Families

9.	Dabri Mor	30–35	Single men
10.		60–65	Single men
-	Uttam Nagar		Single men
11.	Dhauli Pyau	70–80	Single men
12.	District Centre	40–45	Single men
13.	Tilak Nagar	60–70	Single men
14.	Subhash Nagar Mor	17	families
15.	Raghubir Nagar	130	Families
16.	Raja Garden	13	Families
17.	Ramesh Nagar	16–20	Single men
18.	Moti Nagar	20–25	Single men
19.	Loha Mandi	30–35	Single men
20.	Kirti Nagar	60–70	Single men
21.	Naraina Vihar	40–45	Single men
22.	Inder Puri	25–30	Single men
23.	Todapur – Near ITO	100-110	Single men
II.	Central Delhi		
24.	Pusa Golchakkar (Roundabout)	20–30	Single men
25.	New Rajendra Nagar	60–70	Families and Single
			men
26.	Rajendra Place	60–70	Single men
27.	Near Sir Ganga Ram Hospital	50–55	Single men
28.	Pusa Road	30–40	Single men
29.	Padam Singh Golchakkar	53	Families
	(Roundabout)		
30.	Karol Bagh, Hanuman Mandir	30–40	Single men
31.	Gaffar Market	60–70	Single men
32.	Nai Walan	30–35	Single men
33.	Regar Pura	60–70	Single men
34.	Tank Road Market	40–45	Single men
35.	Liberty Cinema	100	Families
36.	Near Ajmal Khan Park and Road	30–35	Single men
37.	Gaushala Road	30–35	Single men
38.	Karol Bagh Terminal	15	Families
39.	Mukherjee Market	60–70	Single men
40.	Near Telephone Exchange	40–45	Single men
41.	Jhandewalan Metro	30–35	Single men
42.	Panchkuian Road	60–70	Single men
43.	Paharganj 6 Tooti Chowk	30–35	Single men
44.	Aaram Bagh	20–25	Single men
45.	Kamla Market	200–205	Single men
46.	Ajmeri Gate	60–70	Single men
47.	G.B. Road	100–110	Single men
48.	Sharadhanand Market	60–64	Single men
49.	Khari Baoli	100–110	Single men
50.	Naya Bazar	60–70	Single men
51.	Bagh Deewar	30–35	Single men
52.	Kacha Bagh	100–120	Single men
53.	Vankhandi Mandir	60–70	Single men
54.	Fawara Chowk	100–105	Single men
55.	Bhagirath Palace	200–210	Single men
ىر.	Driagnatii i alace	200 210	Single men

56.	Cycle Market	100–105	Single men
57.	Parade Ground	60–70	Single men
58.	Gali Guliyan	60–70	Single men
59.	Chawri Bazaar	100-110	Single men
60.	Sitaram Bazaar	30–35	Single men
61.	Himmatgarh Chowk	40–45	Single men
62.	Asaf Ali Road	150-155	Single men
63.	Lok Nayak Hospital	200+	Single men
64.	Takiya Kale Khan	100-110	Single men
65.	Meena Bazaar	190–200	Single men
66.	Subhash Park	35–40	Single men
67.	Kasturba Hospital	50–60	Single men
68.	Pataudi House	60–70	Single men
69.	Darya Ganj	30–35	Single men
70.	Ansari Road	60–70	Single men
71.	Delhi Gate	40–45	Single men
72.	Sunheri Masjid	20–23	Single men
III.	North Delhi		
73.	Yamuna Bazaar	200–210	Single men
74.	Yamuna Pushta	400-450	Single men
75.	Qudsia Ghat	100-110	Single men
76.	Monastery Market	140-150	Single men
77.	Geeta Ghat	30–35	Single men
78.	Kashmere Gate	100-110	Single men
79.	Chota Bazaar	60–70	Single men
80.	Bada Bazaar	60–65	Single men
81.	Hamilton Road	30–35	Single men
82.	Nicholson road	40–45	Single men
83.	Mori Gate Golchakkar (Roundabout)	60–70	Single men
84.	Mori Gate Terminal	60–70	Single men
85.	Rajendra Market	80–85	Single men
86.	Khanna Market	100-110	Single men
87.	Pul Mithai	150-155	Single men
88.	Sarai Foos, Kali Mandir	25–30	Single men
89.	Azad Market	60–70	Single men
90.	Barf Khana	30–35	Single men
91.	Roshanara Road	60–65	Single men
92.	Sabzi Mandi Ghanta Ghar	40–45	Single men
93.	Kamla Nagar	30–35	Single men
94.	Nagia Park	35–40	Single men
95.	Pratap Bagh Gur Mandi	30–35	Single men
96.	Sawan Park	20–25	Single men
97.	Azadpur	80–85	Single men
98.	Azadpur Mandi	Over 800	Single men
99.	Model Town	60–65	Families
100.	Camp	30–35	Single men
101.	Khyber Pass	30–35	Single men
102.	Majnu Ka Tila	40–45	Single men
103.	Timarpur	25–30	Single men

104.	Lucknow Road	15–29	Single men
IV.	East Delhi		
105.	Khajuri	40–45	Single men
106.	Bhajanpura	30–35	Single men
107.	Gokalpuri	40–50	Single men
108.	Loni	30–35	Single men
109.	Durgapuri Chowk	40–45	Single men
110.	Seelampuri	30–40	Single men
111.	Maujpur Jaffrabad	20–25	Single men
112.	Welcome	15–20	Single men
113.	Shyam Lal College	30–35	Single men
114.	Shahdara	60–65	Single men
115.	Shastri Park	70–80	Single men
116.	Usmanpur	60–65	Single men
117.	Gandhi Nagar	70–80	Single men
118.	Geeta Colony Near Shamshan Ghat	30–35	Single men
119.	Jheel	40–45	Single men
120.	Geeta Colony	60–70	Single men
121.	Khureji	Over 30	Single men
122.	Nirman Vihar	20–25	Single men
123.	Near S.D.M. Office	60–65	Single men
124.	Laxmi Nagar	30–35	Single men
125.	Akshardham	70–80	Single men
126.	Mayur Vihar Phase 1	35–40	Single men
127.	Trikolpuri	40–45	Single men
128.	Khichdipur	35–40	Single men
129.	Kalyan Puri	30–35	Single men
130.	Ghazipur Paper Market	130	Families
131.	Anand Vihar	Over 500	Single men
132.	Apsara Border	Over 500	Single men
133.	Jhilmil	60–65	Single men
134.	Karkardooma	20–21	Families
135.	Jagatpuri	70–75	Families
136.	Soran Cinema	60–65	Single men
137.	Ganesh Nagar	15–20	Single men
138.	Mayur Vihar Extension	35–40	Single men
139.	Gagan Cinema	60–65	Single men
140.	Near GTB Hospital	100+	Single men
141.	Seema Puri	50–55	Single men
142.	New Seema Puri	30–35	Single men
V.	South Delhi	1	T =
143.	Jamia Nagar Metro	15–16	Families
144.	Taimur Nagar	5–6	Families
145.	Maharani Bagh	30–35	Single men
146.	Lajpat Nagar	40–45	Single men
147.	Garhi	20–25	Single men
148.	Okhla Mandi	60–70	Single men
149.	Sarita Vihar	40–45	Families
150.	Badarpur	60–70	Families

151.	Modi Mill	20–25	Families
152.	Nehru Place	40–45	Families
153.	Kalkaji	60–65	Single men
154.	Chirag Delhi	5–6	Families
155.	Near Indian Institute of Technology	7–8	Families
	(IIT) Gate		
156.	Ber Sarai	6–7	Families
157.	Katwaria Sarai	7–8	Families
158.	Malviya Nagar	30–35	Single men
159.	Saket	60–65	Single men
160.	Munirka	40–45	Single men
161.	R.K.Puram	30–35	Single men
162.	Moti Bagh	7–8	Families
163.	Sarojini Nagar	30–35	Single men
164.	Safdarjung	20–25	Single men
165.	I.N.A.	60–65	Single men
166.	Near All India Institute of Medical	Over 500	Single men
	Sciences (AIIMS)		
167.	Moolchand	40–45	Single men
168.	Nizamuddin	110-120	Single men
		30	Families
169.	Barahpullah	65–70	Single men
170.	Bhogal	30–35	Single men
171.	Kilokri	20–25	Single men
172.	Sarai Kale Khan	33	Families
173.	Sai Mandir, Lodhi Road	16	Single men
VI.	Northwest Delhi		, and the second
174.	Nangloi	30–35	Single men
175.	Peeragarhi	35–40	Single men
176.	Mangolpuri	30–40	Single men
177.	Sultanpuri	35–40	Single men
178.	Patthar Market	60–65	Single men
179.	Avantika Chowk	70–80	Single men
180.	Kali Mandir	50–60	Single men
181.	Madhuban Chowk	30–35	Single men
182.	Rohini East Metro	30–35	Single men
183.	Rohini West Metro	40–45	Single men
184.	Rithala	60–65	Single men
185.	Rohini Sector 18	40–45	Single men
186.	Haiderpur	35–40	Single men
187.	Kela Godam	60–70	Single men
188.	Wazirpur	35–40	Single men
189.	T.V. Tower	80–85	Single men
190.	Rani Bagh	35–40	Single men
191.	Britannia Chowk	19	Families
192.	Punjabi Bagh	20–25	Single men
193.	Madipur	60–65	Single men
194.	Madipur Sajan Lal Park	60–65	Single men
195.	Karampura	35–40	Single men
199.	Narampara	JJ 70	Single men

196.	Paschim Vihar	20–25	Single men	
197.	Keshavpur	60–70	Single men	
198.	Vikaspuri Macchi Market	50–60	Single men	
199.	Rampura	35–40	Single men	
200.	Inderlok Cooler Market	60–70	Single men	
201.	Shastri Nagar	30–35	Single men	
202.	Pratap Nagar	20–25	Single men	
203.	Inderlok	20–25	Single men	
204.	Jakhira	40–50	Single men	
VII.	VII. New Delhi			
205.	Press Club	15–20	Single men	
206.	Janpath Road	30–40	Single men	
207.	Janpath Road Mandir	30–35	Single men	
208.	Cannaught Place Hanuman Mandir	40–50	Single men	
209.	Near Bangla Sahib Gurudwara	30–35	Single men	
210.	Near Rakab Ganj Gurudwara	30–35	Single men	
211.	Near Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	70–80	Single men	
212.	Gol Dak Khana	30–35	Single men	
213.	Kali Mandir	12–130	Families	
214.	Gole Market	80–90	Single men	
215.	Kali Bari	35–40	Single men	
216.	Basant Lane	100-110	Single men	

Source of data: Rapid assessment by Housing and Land Rights Network (September and October 2023)

B. Need for Improved Facilities and Services in Existing and New Shelters and for Persons Living on the Streets

Adequate Space, Hygiene, and Services in Shelters

- Take steps to ensure and maintain high standards of hygiene and cleanliness of additional tents being set up as a part of the special drive conducted by DUSIB. Undertake timely and regular inspections of all tent shelters and ensure that mattresses, bed sheets, quilts, and pillows being distributed are sanitized and disinfected at multiple intervals.
- Provide sufficient and clean blankets, mattresses, bed sheets, quilts, and pillows in all permanent and temporary shelters. Currently, blankets are not reserved for users but are shared by different people. This promotes the spread of infection and disease. In order to reserve the use of sheets and blankets for one user, one way could be to provide beds in shelters and allocate a specific bed/mattress per person that will be used regularly by that person.
- Ensure regular disinfection and cleaning of all shelters (temporary and permanent), toilets, bathrooms, bedding, common areas, and utilities.
- Ensure adequate water supply for drinking, bathing, and washing clothes and other personal items. During the winter months, provide facilities for warm water in each shelter.
- Provide adequate heating facilities through electric and gas heaters in each shelter.
- Ensure adequate ventilation in all shelters.

- Establish sufficient and functional toilets with adequate water and sanitation facilities with regular and sufficient cleaning. In case sanitation facilities cannot be set up near temporary tents, facilitate access of homeless persons to public toilets and sanitation facilities in other shelters.
- In family shelters, provide privacy and safety by creating partitions for each family and improving the design of such shelters. Existing shelters can be redesigned similar to the family shelter in Dwarka, Sector –3, Phase III (Code Number 195) with individual cabins and partitions. A large number of families in Delhi do not move into shelters because of the lack of privacy and safety and the absence of storage facilities.
- To address the specific concerns of homeless persons with disabilities, ensure that there is adequate space in the tent shelters for wheelchairs, cycles, and other related equipment.
- Take steps to ensure the safety and security of all persons and their belongings in all temporary and permanent shelters.
- Provide information on shelters, including the location and capacity, to the homeless community through advertisements, oral announcements, and other modes, in local languages.

Healthcare and Medical Services for Residents of Shelters and those Living on the Streets

- Ensure that Mobile Medical Health vans visit all shelters (permanent and temporary), and homeless clusters on a bi—weekly basis, at least.
- Ensure comprehensive First–Aid kits in every shelter.
- Provide adequate vector control devices/facilities in each shelter.
- Ensure adequate and sufficient supply of soaps, sanitizers, and disinfectants.
- Prioritize medical treatment of older persons, children, pregnant/lactating women, infants and persons with chronic illnesses.
- Provide mental—health services and psycho—social counselling to all homeless persons, including those living in shelters.

Provision of Food and Measures to Uphold the Human Right to Food

- Continue the provision of free food for homeless persons living in shelters.
- Expand the ambit of the provision of free food to homeless persons living on the streets. This could be done in collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) by setting up community kitchens in areas of high concentration of homeless persons. This would ensure the distribution of free or subsidized nutritious food to homeless persons who do not live in shelters and help build their immunity, prevent them from falling ill and losing their lives.
- Provide free milk to homeless children and pregnant women to ensure their adequate nutrition.
- Ensure the provision of ration cards to homeless persons, including those living on the streets, to enable them to access subsidized essential food grains and supplies.

Protecting the Rights of Shelter Caretakers

• Uphold the right to work of shelter caretakers, including fixing work hours, paying adequate wages, and providing them with a weekly day off. Ensure that 'relievers' are appointed so that regular caretakers can take a break.

Social Protection Measures

- Undertake measures to provide social security and pension to homeless persons. Special care must be taken of older persons living on their own.
- Provide all residents of DUSIB shelters with 'Shelter User Identity Cards.' These should be recognized as a valid form of official identification. Any directives given to create and maintain databases of homeless persons, including those in shelters and temporary buildings, should not result in the violation of the right to privacy.
- Conduct skill—training workshops for homeless persons in shelters and take measures to link them with job portals and other livelihood opportunities.
- As recommended earlier by HLRN, the Delhi government could consider initiating a pilot project to provide a Universal Basic Income to all homeless persons. This would greatly help in preventing hunger, ill health, and destitution. It would also set a positive precedent for the rest of the country.

Monitoring and Information

- Ensure comprehensive protocols to deal with emergencies, including health emergencies, are prepared in each shelter, in consultation with caretakers and Shelter Management Agencies (SMAs). Organize a training workshop in consultation with all SMAs for shelter caretakers on the protocols.
- Ensure that all 'rescue' efforts undertaken by DUISB are carried out with the consent and participation of all persons.
- Create a Monitoring Committee to supervise the functioning of shelters and the quality of services provided. As stated previously by DUSIB, this Committee could include the DUSIB Chief Executive Officer, Executive Members, representatives from Shelter Management Agencies, non-government organizations, officials from the Delhi Jal Board, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, and the Delhi Police. The Committee should undertake frequent inspections of shelters and meet regularly to discuss issues of concern and publish recommendations made to the Delhi government on the DUSIB website.

Conclusion

Housing and Land Rights Network presents this plan for the upcoming winter with specific suggestions to address concerns related to housing, livelihoods, food, safety, and security of the homeless community in Delhi. We would also like to take this opportunity to urge the Delhi government to develop a long—term plan to address and end homelessness in the city. This can be done only through adequate investment in housing for homeless persons using the 'Housing First' approach that has been adopted in many countries. This is the only solution to ensure the dignity of Delhi's working poor and to enable people to live in safety and security while protecting their fundamental right to life. As a step towards providing adequate housing across a 'continuum of housing options', rental vouchers could be provided to those who cannot be accommodated in existing shelters.

Housing and Land Rights Network is committed to working for the human rights of all those living in homelessness and also to working with the Delhi government in this endeavour. We thank the Delhi government for its consideration, efforts, and support.²

-

² For more information, please contact us at: <u>contact@hlrn.org.in</u>