

# DILLI KI AWAAZ PEOPLE'S MANIFESTO 2025





# People's Manifesto 2025



# **People's Manifesto 2025: Towards an Inclusive, Sustainable, and Resilient Future**

The Manifesto 2025 is a collective statement that has emerged from extensive consultations, community dialogues, and deep reflection by various civil society organizations, trade unions, marginalized communities, and grassroots movements. This vision reflects the aspirations of Delhi's residents, especially those often left out of the policy-making processes— working class communities, informal workers, youth, women, children, LGBTQIA++ individuals, and climate activists. It is a call for a city where development is not just about growth, but about ensuring that every individual, no matter their social or economic status, is included, empowered, and able to live a dignified life in Delhi.

One of the most immediate and pressing concerns is the ongoing climate crisis. Air pollution in Delhi has reached crisis levels, with deadly consequences for public health, contributing to respiratory diseases, heart conditions, and premature deaths. The air we breathe has become increasingly toxic, affecting children, the elderly, and vulnerable communities the most. This cannot be our future. Air pollution, along with other environmental challenges such as extreme heat, water scarcity, and flooding, poses grave risks to Delhi's future and quality of life. We must take bold and urgent steps to address these challenges.



This manifesto envisions a Delhi for all—a city where ecology and development go hand in hand, where workers are respected and protected, where social justice is not just a dream but a reality. It is for a city that upholds human rights, promotes gender equality, addresses the impacts of climate change, and creates opportunities for every citizen to contribute to and benefit from its prosperity. We must act now to transform Delhi into a city where people and the environment thrive together. The following sections of this manifesto provide actionable goals and policy recommendations, focused on ecological sustainability, climate resilience, inclusive development, and worker rights. We hope that this vision will guide Delhi’s policymakers, urban planners, and citizens in building a more just, equitable, and green capital for generations to come.

This manifesto is not just a document—it is a call to action. This is not just for an election time reckoning, but for a continuing engagement of all its citizens, with the governance mechanism, and for having a transformative change in the city governance. It is a shared commitment to work together for a Delhi where everyone has a place, where the environment is nurtured, and where justice and inclusion are at the heart of urban transformation.



# Section 1: Ecology

## Ecology and Environment

- **Improve Delhi's green cover by planting native & locally useful species to replace exotic invasive species like Vilayati Kikar etc, and create urban forests in underserved areas to improve biodiversity and reduce urban heat buildup. This should be done scientifically with 3-storey native vegetation (top & middle storey of native trees, understorey of shrubs and ground of herbs/grasses) as part of urban planning to provide climate & ecological benefits, recreational spaces for all sections of people and natural habitats for flora and fauna. All Parks in Delhi must follow the ecosystem approach and establish forest communities close to that of DDA Biodiversity Parks.**
- **Restore and protect all wetlands, lakes, and water bodies to enhance natural ecosystems, reduce flooding and promote groundwater recharge.**
- **Restore River Yamuna in Delhi Stretch:** Replicate the restoration model of DDA Yamuna Biodiversity Park (also directed by Hon'ble NGT to establish a Biodiversity Park along all rivers including Ganga).
- **(i)** Identification and restoration of floodplain wetlands all along the river Yamuna from Palla to Kalindi which will store a substantial amount of rain water without disrupting the waterways/floodways.
- **(ii)** Re-establishment of characteristic historic floodplain grasslands by eradicating woody weedy species such as Vilayati Kikar Prosopis juliflora, shrubby weedy species such as Lantana and herbaceous weedy species such as Parthenium.



- **(iii)** Removal of encroachments including government establishment and establishment of floodplain forest on the uplands (and not in active floodplain) and embankments.
- **(iv)** Yamuna floodplain must be declared as no development zone.
- **Actively promote urban food-farming initiatives, including rooftop gardening, vertical gardens, and community farms, to enhance food security and map & reduce food miles. Promote food/fruit trees rather than ornamental trees.**
- **Implement strict regulations to prevent deforestation and encroachments on forested and ecologically sensitive areas, while safeguarding the residential colonies of the poor where they are compelled to reside around such areas.**
- De-concretize public spaces and encourage the preservation of open soil areas to maintain ecological balance and prevent urban flooding. Promote replacement of full cover tiles with lattice tiles in public walkways and parkings.
- Introduce eco-friendly waste management systems that prioritize reduction, recycling, composting, and the integration of informal waste workers.
- Mandate rainwater harvesting systems in all commercial, industrial and bigger residential establishments to conserve water resources.
- Enforce the use of sustainable building materials and energy-efficient designs in all new construction projects.



- Create public awareness campaigns about the importance of protecting Delhi's ecology and the role of organisations like residents welfare associations RWAs, working people's organisations/ unions, market associations... and individuals in conservation efforts.
- Establish robust monitoring mechanisms to track air, water, and soil pollution levels and ensure compliance with environmental standards.
- Promote the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, in commercial, government and residential buildings.
- Strengthen penalties for industries and institutions that violate environmental laws, ensuring accountability and adherence to regulations.
- Collaborate with academic and research institutions to study the impact of climate change on Delhi's environment and develop adaptive strategies.
- Constitute an expert committee with specialists from multiple fields, including non-govt ones & independent academics and activists, to do a thorough scientific study of Delhi's varied ecosystems and the changes happening to them. Implement right environmental planning based on their recommendations to both regenerate natural env and reduce env stresses on citizens, but keeping the interests of Delhi's millions of poor and working class people as priority.



## **Climate Change and Disaster Management**

- **Declare Heatwaves as a Notified Disaster, include heatwaves under the Disaster Management (DM) Act of 2005, ensuring national-level recognition and prioritization.**
- **Enable the allocation of dedicated resources and mechanisms to address heatwave impacts systematically.**
- **Implement and incentivize reflective roofing policy, urban shading structures, and green infrastructure projects to combat the urban heat island effect and protect vulnerable communities during heatwaves.**
- **Map the most vulnerable areas and working areas in the city (like mandis, markets, major construction areas....), to heatwaves and high heat-index, and design safety plans & mechanisms.. Set up emergency cooling centers equipped with water, power backups, and first aid in densely populated areas and in areas where many working class people congregate - like mandis, ISBTs, major metro stations,..... to provide relief during extreme heat events.**
- **Organise consultations with most vulnerable / working class peoples organisations, like street vendors, construction workers,....on Delhi's Heat Action Plan. Improve the design and implementation of this plan with the inputs from communities.**
- **Looking at the severe urban floodings in the past few years, improve the Flood Control Action plan, after consultations with affected communities.**
- **Delhi sits in the high risk Zone IV as per earthquake zone classifications, and many unplanned areas are potential mega death traps in case of a major earthquake of about/ above 6.5 magnitude. Undertake a major mapping exercise in Delhi to identify the most vulnerable areas and design major risk reduction measures. Strictly implement appropriate building codes.**





- **Build advanced and more localised early warning systems for climate-induced disasters like floods and heatwaves, disseminating alerts through multilingual SMS, radio, and digital platforms to ensure maximum reach.**
- **Delhi's Gas, Water and Electricity distribution system needs to be strengthened to protect these from disaster-time failures, like Earthquakes, floods etc.**
- Transition the city's public transport system to electric and promote lower cost EVs, including electric 2-wheelers.. Establish charging infrastructure across Delhi to reduce air pollution. Bring policy to disincentivize private cars and promote public transport. Phase out pvt diesel-powered vehicles, withdraw lower pricing of diesel in Delhi. Plan to source more of Delhi's electricity needs for Electric buses, cars and other needs from Delhi's own RE production.
- To reduce dependence on polluting road transport, plan to drastically improve local commuter trains, based on the existing and extensive surface rail network (the ring rail and the radial rail lines) in Delhi-NCR, in collaboration with the railways, with proper station access and connectivity, clear and correct information system, more frequent local trains to serve passenger demand etc.
- Mandate rooftop solar installations for all government and commercial buildings and improve the visibility and workability of subsidy programs for residential and commercial solar systems to accelerate the shift to renewable energy.
- Strengthen healthcare systems to address illnesses caused by extreme weather, air pollution, and vector-borne diseases through increased funding, staffing, and training.



- **Impose environmental taxes on highly polluting industries and commercial entities, with revenue earmarked for climate resilience projects and pollution mitigation initiatives.**
- **Improve the Climate Action Plan by being inclusive and participatory, incorporating feedback from local communities, NGOs, and climate experts to prioritize adaptation and mitigation strategies. Ward level action plans need to be developed.**
- **Train local communities at every city ward - in site-specific disaster preparedness and risk reduction, equipping them with emergency kits, skills, and protocols for responding effectively to crises.**
- **Build flood-resistant and climate-resilient infrastructure, such as elevated roads and stormwater management systems, in flood-prone neighbourhoods. Take measures to protect the houses and other infrastructure of the poor residing in low lying areas.**
- **Allocate funding for retrofitting older buildings to meet climate resilience standards, focusing on schools, hospitals, and public housing.**
- **Establish a relief and rehabilitation framework for individuals and communities displaced by climate-induced disasters, including housing, employment, and psychological support.**
- **Engage educational institutions to promote climate literacy and awareness, fostering a culture of sustainability among youth.**



## **Demands for Dwarka Forest**

- **Grant Protection** - The 120 acres of Dwarka Forest, located right behind the Terminal 3 of IGI Delhi Airport, should be granted protection status under the 'deemed forests' category as per the FCA.
- **Relocate Projects** - Current ongoing non-essential construction projects such as mixed-use buildings, parking lot, connecting roads etc. should be shifted to alternate sites.
- **Undo Damage** - The forest as of now stands severely damaged at many locations. Thus, it must be fully restored back to its natural state.
- **Wildlife Survey** - A transparent survey of the wildlife inhabitants in the forest be done and details should be made available in the public domain.



## **Air Pollution**

- **Enforce stricter regulations on industrial emissions and mandate the use of advanced pollution control technologies for all factories and industries.**
- **Transition to cleaner fuels and phase out pvt diesel-powered vehicles, in view of their high contribution to particulate emission. End diesel subsidy in Delhi, as there's no diesel public transport here. Promote electric and hybrid vehicles through replacement policies, subsidies and tax benefits.**
- **Implement a city-wide ban on the burning of crop residue, garbage, and biomass, with alternative solutions like composting. Put a moratorium on new waste-to-energy plants.**
- **Make real time air quality data much more publicly available - at all major public spaces, through alerts etc.**
- **Increase the availability and affordability of public transport, including electric buses and metro services, to reduce dependency on private vehicles. Disincentivize owning more than one private vehicle by a family, by increasing charges sharply.**
- **As Delhi's air also gets a substantial pollutant load from coal power plants located outside the Delhi-NCR area, negotiate with neighbouring States to reduce emissions from those thermal power plants. There are 11 TPPs within 200 kms radius, hugely contributing to Air pollution (CREA Report)**



- Launch awareness campaigns to educate citizens about air pollution and ways to minimize personal contributions, such as carpooling, not burning waste, reducing energy consumption etc.
- Strengthen enforcement against illegal construction activities and mandate dust control measures at construction sites.
- Improve financial incentives for households and businesses to adopt renewable energy solutions, such as rooftop solar panels. Advertise widely about such subsidies and make adoption easier for citizens.
- Make the air pollution emergency response plan – GRAP, more effective.
- Ensure that distribution companies meet Delhi's RPO targets slightly above what the MNRE has proposed. It is 29% for this year and 30% for 2025-2026.
- Promote cycling and walking by creating pedestrian-friendly zones and dedicated cycling tracks across the city.
- Collaborate with neighbouring states to address regional sources of air pollution, (such as stubble burning) – without penalising farmers, through joint policies and programs.
- As the so-called waste To Energy plants are a major contributor to local air pollution, through both toxic gases like Dioxin, Furan etc as well as fine particulates, put an immediate moratorium on new WTEs, and plan a time bound phase out of existing WTEs.
- Increase monitoring and compliance on RWAs mandated to provide electric heaters for Security guards.



- **Strengthen enforcement against illegal construction activities and mandate dust control measures at construction sites. Delhi gov. i.e., DPCC has mandated Dust Portal registration for all const. sites upto 500 sq. or more, however the registration mandate is stagnant.**
- **Adopt more non-motorized vehicle zones such as Chandini Chowk instead of revenue-based models, like congestion charges..**



## **Waste Management Issues**

The issues of 'urban waste management' should start way before 'waste' is generated, in the production, packaging and distribution stages. An effective waste management strategy should encompass the whole chain of how products are made, packaged & distributed - to finally end in the waste stream, and try to alter the processes to reduce the generation of waste, and to waste that are easier to process.

Delhi has the problems of both current waste generation in terms of MSW (around 12,000 tons a day - 30-35% of MSW in Delhi comprises of (both low value and valuable) recyclables, with about 50% wet waste (+ about 15% inert materials + 1% domestic hazardous waste), MLW (or sewage - officially about 800 MGD but much higher including unmapped sources), As well as problem /toxic wastes like E-waste, Battery recycling wastes, automobile R&M waste, plastics & bio-hazardous wastes from medical facilities....etc.

Beyond daily waste generation, Delhi also has a big problem of legacy waste that has piled up in its limited 'dumping sites' and are continuously polluting the water and air of the city. Extension of new dumping sites has resulted in surrounding rural areas being damaged. How waste is treated /processed also contribute to other critical environmental problems in the city, like air pollution (garbage burning, incinerator based WTE plants, highly potent GHG methane release from waste dumps), water contamination (leaching from waste dumping, untreated battery & oil waste.....).



Apart from the municipal bodies responsible for waste handling, Delhi (like most other cities in our country) has a large number of informal waste workers, who have played an important role in tackling its mammoth waste problem, with very little /no official support and at very low investments. This has also supported a large number of livelihoods of the poorest of the city, though at a very marginal level. Any waste management strategy / plan has to acknowledge their critical roles and ensure their improved participation and enhance their conditions and incomes from tackling the waste problem.





## **Solid Waste Management**

- **Implement the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, with a focus on decentralizing waste segregation, collection, and processing systems to reduce landfill dependency.**
- **Establish ward-level recycling centers managed by waste picker cooperatives to streamline the sorting and processing of recyclable materials.**
- **Develop composting facilities in every neighborhood to handle organic waste locally and provide free compost to urban farmers and gardeners.**
- **The informal waste workers should be fully recognised as valuable contributors in this work, particularly at the front end & mid-cycle of the chain, should be issued ID cards for access to recyclables in much safer & better working environments, SHGs or FPO style groups of waste workers should be incentivised and financially supported, and be provided with proper safety equipments and gear (including for mixed hazardous wastes) to pick out the valuable recyclables and channel these for recycling. Health care checks and facilities to be provided to these vital working forces for a healthy city.**
- **Create a robust system for managing hazardous waste and e-waste, including collection, safe disposal, and recycling mechanisms.**



- **The problem of plastic wastes cannot be tackled at the tailpipe stage alone. As it's known that disposable / single-use plastics have emerged as a major hazard across the world, Delhi should evolve a tight and Time bound Plan to stop production and supply of most SUPs, and work towards establishing a production and supply chain for more env friendly packaging for a wide variety of alternative products, many of which do exist. Hawkers/ street vendors and small shopkeepers should not be penalized for their storage and use, as the supply chain has Not been stopped. Its the Manufacturer and distributors of such plastics that should be stopped and penalized in case of non-compliance.**
- **The most problematic to recycle plastic products, like MLPs should be prioritised first for phase out, and alternative packaging materials - including bioplastics - should be aggressively promoted.**
- **Reject proposal for Waste to Energy Project (30 MW) by M/s Jindal Urban Waste Management (Bawana) Limited, Delhi, because of the above-mentioned reasons and move towards sustainable waste management practices.**
- **Conduct a comprehensive study on the impacts of WTE incineration on Delhi's air quality and human health and make them publicly available. Moreover, establish robust monitoring systems to track air and soil pollution levels around the plants. Provide healthcare support to communities living near these facilities to mitigate potential health risks.**
- **Focus on reducing waste generation through source segregation, composting, and decentralized processing instead of expanding incineration. These methods are more environmentally friendly and economically viable.**



- Ensure effective outreach to inform Bawana residents and other affected communities about the public hearing and the potential health and environmental impacts of the project. Transparent decision-making is critical for building trust and ensuring fair participation.
- Promote door-to-door waste collection services led by registered waste pickers, incentivizing households to segregate waste at source.
- Prohibit the establishment of waste-to-energy plants and focus on low-waste alternatives that are environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.
- Launch large-scale public awareness campaigns on waste segregation, recycling, and the environmental impact of improper waste disposal.
- Halt the privatization of waste management contracts that exclude informal workers and undermine local waste ecosystems.
- Develop entrepreneurship programs that empower waste pickers to establish small businesses, such as recycling hubs and upcycled product enterprises.
- Monitor and evaluate waste management systems regularly through independent audits and participatory reviews.
- Facilitate partnerships between RWAs, waste picker groups, and municipal bodies to co-manage waste segregation and recycling initiatives.
- Introduce financial incentives for households and businesses that consistently practice waste segregation and recycling.



- MCD should not give concessionaire contracts to companies based only on collection and dumping of waste and payment based on weight of waste collected and dumped. This encourages mixing of wet, dry, domestic hazardous waste by the companies and dumping mixed waste at the WtE or landfills causing severe air, water and soil pollution.
- The so-called "Waste To Energy" plants are a major health hazard to the entire city, and cause hazardous air pollution - as they burn / incinerate plastics and petrochemical products to maximise their input fuel value. These emit very harmful and carcinogenic gases like Dioxin, Furan. etc. (Note ; as India's MSW is very wet-waste heavy, unlike rich countries , the WTE plants are really not viable as electricity producers by burning these very low calorific value fuel, which causes them to burn high calorific value plastics & other petchems . This is an intrinsic problem of our waste.)

Thus -- in light of a possible serious health risk to the cities population, there should be an immediate moratorium on new WTEs, and an independent scientific review should be undertaken on both their impacts and how best to phase these out. In the meantime, advanced scrubbers should be installed in all WTE plants to curb out toxic emissions.

- The 800 + MGD of MLW that Delhi generates daily, can first be processed for producing valuable biogas, and the residual liquid part should be fully & scientifically treated in STPs, giving treated water for gardens, parks and street cleaning in Delhi. The residual slurry can be used as fertiliser in agricultural field in and around Delhi.
- Delhi should strictly implement the EPR (extended producer responsibility) for electronic products, batteries, and all risky/ hazardous products.



# Section 2: Social & Infrastructure Development

## Public Transportation

- **Expand Delhi's public bus fleet to 12,000 electric + CNG buses by 2025 to enhance connectivity and reduce the city's carbon footprint. These buses should feature low floors and accessibility for persons with disabilities.**
- **Offer free or heavily subsidized bus fares for marginalized / working class groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, to make public transport universally accessible.**
- **Reintroduce and enhance the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system with dedicated bus lanes to minimize travel times and improve service reliability.**
- **Develop integrated transport hubs that connect buses, metro services, e-rickshaws and non-motorized transport (NMT) options like cycling and walking.**
- **Ensure all bus stops are well-lit, weather-protected, and equipped with digital displays providing real-time service updates, seating, and sanitation facilities.**
- **Implement seamless digital payment systems, integrating metro cards and mobile wallets across all modes of public transport.**
- **Expand last-mile connectivity services, including feeder buses, shared auto-rickshaws, and bike-sharing systems etc. , to ensure door-to-door accessibility.**



- Establish secure bicycle parking and docking stations at all major transit hubs to encourage eco-friendly commuting.
- Conduct city-wide awareness campaigns promoting public transportation as a cost-effective and sustainable alternative to private vehicles.
- Train transport staff in gender sensitivity, disability awareness, and safety protocols to create a welcoming environment for all commuters.
- Pilot low-emission and accessible taxi services that complement existing public transport systems and cater to specific passenger needs.
- Regularly monitor and optimize bus routes based on passenger demand, traffic patterns, and environmental considerations.
- Install CCTV cameras and panic buttons on buses and at transit stations to ensure passenger safety, especially for women and vulnerable groups.
- Create Bicycle-friendly paths in most parts of the city.
- Private transport should be discouraged as far as possible. Congestion or parking charges be imposed, which can be used to cross-subsidize public transport. More car-free zones should be promoted. This will help tackle air pollution, reduce carbon emissions and help tackle congestion and enable easier mobility of buses and public vehicles.
- Make metro much cheaper for all.
- Engage the community through participatory planning for the introduction of Mohalla buses. Gather inputs from residents to design inclusive and efficient routes that address local mobility needs.



# Education

- **Education should not only focus on academic and professional achievement but also on the development of critical thinking, empathy, and civic responsibility. and promoting understanding of social, economic, and ecological systems and their interdependencies.**
- **Conduct a survey on the needs/demands and requirements of children deprived due to displacement and dispossession of house/place to live and children of marginalised communities in Delhi including children of migrant workers/individuals.**
- **The educational both at primary and secondary levels should be based on social endosmosis, a concept Ambedkar described as the free movement and mixing of all societal layers, thus dissolving caste barriers and promoting social solidarity.**
- **Replace "emerging industries" with "emerging needs" to focus on multidisciplinary learning that encompasses socio-economic, technological, and ecological perspectives to develop solutions for contemporary challenges.**
- Establish programs that connect students with NGOs, government projects, and social enterprises that work towards reducing disparities, to provide practical insights and collaborative skills necessary for social innovation.
- Propose the creation of a task force comprising educators, students, parents, and community leaders to regularly review and update educational content and methods to ensure they are comprehensive and aligned with the manifesto's broader goals.
- Suggest mechanisms for continuous feedback from the educational community to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implemented changes, ensuring they are responsive to the needs of all sections of society and foster an environment where every student can thrive.



- Ensure universal access to free and quality education by building additional schools in underserved areas and expanding the capacity of existing public schools.
- Upgrade school infrastructure with modern classrooms, computer labs, libraries, and high-speed internet connectivity to bridge the digital divide.
- Distribute free school supplies, uniforms, and transportation subsidies to students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to reduce barriers to attendance.
- Expand eco-literacy programs to include hands-on projects like community gardens and sustainability workshops, encouraging practical knowledge and ownership of local environmental issues.
- Expand the midday meal program to include breakfast, offering nutritious meals that support students' physical and cognitive development.
- Introduce vocational education and skill-building programs in secondary schools to prepare students for employment in emerging industries.
- Create a robust scholarship and financial aid system that prioritizes girls, minorities, and students with disabilities pursuing higher education.
- Train teachers in innovative and inclusive teaching methods to enhance learning outcomes and address diverse student needs.
- Establish mobile schools and alternative learning centers for children from nomadic, migrant, and marginalized communities to ensure continuity in education.





- Promote mental health awareness through dedicated counseling centers in schools and colleges, along with regular workshops for students, teachers, and parents.
- Ensure all educational institutions have gender-sensitive sanitation facilities, with regular maintenance to encourage retention, particularly of girls.
- Launch mentorship programs connecting students with professionals and community leaders to inspire academic and career growth.
- Incorporate climate change, sustainability, and environmental awareness into school curricula to foster responsible citizenship from an early age.
- Partner with NGOs and the private sector to enhance the quality of education and provide supplementary learning resources.
- Organize after-school programs focusing on arts, sports, STEM, and extracurricular activities to promote holistic development.
- Implement regular evaluations and feedback mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of education initiatives, ensuring accountability and continuous improvement.



## **Food Security**

- **Universalise food security coverage.**
- **Expansion of food basket.**
- **Establish community kitchens across Delhi.**
- **Explicit commitment to not allowing PPP models or pre-packed food models in ICDS and MDM for Delhi.**
- **All frontline workers engaged by the government in the implementation of food security schemes (Anganwadi workers, cooks, helpers, MDM workers etc.) must be provided dignified working conditions with decent wages (at least at par with minimum wages for skilled workers) and social security benefits.**
- **Maternity entitlements should be universalized and made unconditional. The amount of benefit should be increased to at least ₹6,000 per child, as per the provisions of NFSA.**



## Housing and Slums

- Impose a moratorium on all forced evictions until a thorough and participatory survey of JJ clusters, informal settlements, and unauthorized colonies is completed. This ensures that residents are not displaced without being provided viable, dignified, and permanent housing alternatives.
- Prioritize in-situ rehabilitation of slum residents by providing them with freehold rights, secure tenure, and affordable housing options. This aligns with the objectives of the DUSIB framework, ensuring minimal disruption to communities.
- Revise the DUSIB Rehabilitation Policy 2017 to eliminate restrictive eligibility criteria, such as cut-off dates for residency. Introduce affordable beneficiary contribution schemes with access to low-interest loans for housing reconstruction or relocation.
- Ensure that all informal settlements receive essential services, including sewage systems, piped water supply, electricity, waste disposal mechanisms, and well-maintained drainage systems, thereby improving living conditions and public health.
- Develop affordable and accessible rental housing policies tailored to the needs of migrant workers. Reserve spaces in industrial clusters, construction zones, and employment hubs to reduce travel time and improve their quality of life.
- Mandate that 15% of residential land be allocated to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low-Income Groups (LIG) as part of the Delhi Master Plan 2041 to promote equitable urban development.
- Establish dedicated worker housing near employment zones integrated with reliable public transport networks to enhance accessibility, safety, and well-being.



- Rehabilitate settlements located near hazardous sites, such as landfill areas, and relocate residents to safer, cleaner, and well-planned areas with access to basic amenities.
- Recognize informal housing as an integral part of Delhi's urban ecosystem. Incorporate informal housing into zoning regulations and planning frameworks to support the livelihoods and cultural identities of these communities.
- Construct multi-story affordable housing complexes equipped with community spaces, green areas, and essential facilities such as schools, health centers, and playgrounds for slum dwellers.
- Promote and support community-led housing initiatives, offering technical and financial assistance to encourage participatory planning and design processes.
- Prioritize housing solutions for marginalized groups, including single women, senior citizens, transgender persons, and persons with disabilities, ensuring gender-sensitive and inclusive planning.
- Leverage public-private partnerships to enhance the supply of affordable housing, with strong monitoring mechanisms to ensure quality and accountability.
- Regularly inspect housing projects to ensure compliance with safety, environmental, and hygiene standards while addressing residents' grievances effectively.



# Homelessness and Shelters

- **Conduct a comprehensive, ward-wise census of Delhi's homeless population, identifying specific vulnerabilities such as age, gender, disability, and family status to tailor solutions effectively.**
- **Provide financial compensation to homeless individuals as they incur heavy losses coping with extreme weather including additional expenses on potable water, healthcare, and damage to goods and belongings. This must be in addition to compensation from loss of livelihood and must be provided to every working and non-working individual.**
- **Allow homeless families to set up makeshift tarpaulin and stick shelters on the streets for temporary relief from extreme heat and cold. Prevent arbitrary demolition of these shelters.**
- **Expand the number and capacity of permanent shelters, ensuring gender-specific accommodations for women and secure family spaces. These shelters should be accessible, well-maintained, and adequately staffed.**
- **Issue identity cards to homeless individuals to enable their access to social security programs, public healthcare, food distribution schemes, and voting rights, bridging gaps in documentation.**
- **Establish multipurpose Homeless Resource Centers in each district to coordinate services such as job placement assistance, legal aid, healthcare, and food security programs.**
- **Implement mobile and residential schooling programs to ensure that street children receive continuous and quality education, with provisions for meals and extracurricular activities.**



- Create temporary shelters with adequate water, sanitation, and heating or cooling systems to provide respite during extreme weather events like heatwaves, floods, or cold waves.
- Partner with NGOs to establish specialized de-addiction centers focused on homeless individuals battling substance abuse, integrating mental health care and vocational training into their rehabilitation programs.
- Conduct regular participatory social audits of shelters to evaluate their performance, address gaps in service delivery, and improve accountability.
- Establish community kitchens in shelters to provide affordable and nutritious meals, ensuring that shelters cater to dietary needs and preferences.
- Organize skill development workshops and provide livelihood training to homeless individuals, enabling them to integrate into the formal workforce and achieve self-sufficiency.
- Ensure access to comprehensive healthcare services, including mental health support, through mobile medical units and partnerships with public hospitals.
- Develop gender-sensitive programs addressing the specific needs of homeless women, including childcare facilities, maternal health support, and vocational training.
- Strengthen the Lost and Found Tracking System to reunite missing individuals with their families, with support from law enforcement, NGOs, and digital platforms.
- Regularly maintain and upgrade shelter facilities, ensuring safety, hygiene, and dignity for all residents, with special attention to vulnerable groups.



# Section 3: Workers

## Workers and Livelihoods

**Implement Urban NREGA (Urban Employment Gurantee ) in Delhi, as it will have benefits of both generating jobs and has the capacity to build robust housing for workers, and also carry out environmental measures like water harvesting and distribution. Strict implementation of welfare legislations are also necessary for the safety and well-being of workers.**

## Street Vendors

- Fully implement the Street Vendors Act, 2014, with clear demarcation of vending and non-vending zones based on participatory surveys.
- Establish designated vending areas under flyovers, near metro stations, and in public spaces to ensure visibility and accessibility for vendors.
- Form active and representative Town Vending Committees (TVCs) with street vendors, residents, municipal officials, and NGOs to oversee fair implementation.
- Create a welfare fund for street vendors, offering financial support during emergencies and access to affordable credit for business expansion.
- Regularize weekly markets by issuing permits and providing essential infrastructure like toilets, waste management systems, and adequate lighting.
- Develop heritage markets to promote traditional crafts and street food, preserving cultural identity while boosting tourism.



- **Protect vendors from harassment and extortion by setting up grievance redressal mechanisms and training law enforcement on vendor rights.**
- **Issue detailed vending certificates specifying permitted locations, vending times, and categories of goods sold to minimize conflicts.**
- **Conduct training programs on food safety, hygiene, financial literacy, and digital payment systems to support professional growth.**
- **Build infrastructure for street vendors, including shaded kiosks, sanitation facilities, and secure storage spaces.**
- **Reserve vending spaces for women entrepreneurs and create dedicated Mahila Haats to encourage their participation.**
- **Launch a self-registration app for vendors to simplify the licensing process and improve regulatory compliance.**
- **Organize regular health check-ups and distribute safety kits to ensure the well-being of vendors and their families.**
- **Promote vendor cooperatives to enable collective bargaining and resource sharing.**
- **Facilitate partnerships with e-commerce platforms to broaden market access for vendors.**





# Domestic Workers

- Recognize domestic workers as formal workers under labour laws, providing them with legal protections and rights.
- Include domestic workers in the Minimum Wages Act to ensure fair and timely compensation.
- Provide social security benefits, including health insurance, maternity leave, and pensions, through dedicated welfare schemes.
- Mandate registration of domestic workers and placement agencies to ensure accountability and transparency in hiring practices.
- Establish helplines and legal aid services for domestic workers to report abuse, harassment, and wage theft.
- Facilitate skill development and certification programs to enhance their employability and wage potential.
- Ensure employer accountability by formalizing work agreements specifying job roles, hours, and remuneration.
- Raise awareness about domestic workers' rights through public campaigns to combat exploitation and stigma.
- Provide affordable housing options near urban centers for live-in domestic workers.
- Develop clear policies to address workplace harassment, including a complaints mechanism and swift redressal.
- Promote the formation of domestic worker unions and associations for collective representation and advocacy.



- Introduce portable social security schemes linked to identity cards to ensure continued benefits across employers.
- Conduct inspections to monitor working conditions and enforce compliance with labour regulations.
- Establish subsidized childcare centres for the children of domestic workers to support work-life balance.
- Conduct research to identify the specific challenges faced by domestic workers and inform policy interventions.

## **Home Based Workers**

- A comprehensive law should be enacted for home-based workers to ensure their recognition as workers.
- Home-based workers should be included as a primary category on the E-Shram portal.
- Minimum Wages should be provided, along with grievance redressal and dispute resolution mechanisms.
- The government should ratify ILO Convention 177 to support home-based workers in India.
- All types of social security, such as pensions, healthcare, ESI, maternity benefits, childcare, access to better infrastructure, etc., should be ensured.
- Inclusion of home-based workers and their representatives in policy making and local governance.
- Home-based workers highlighted several key demands to improve their working and living conditions in response to the challenges posed by extreme heat.



## **Infrastructure Development**

- Improve access to reliable and affordable drinking water.
- Enhance the electricity supply and increase accessibility to cooling appliances.

## **Health and Safety Training:**

- Provide training on managing heat stress, with a focus on hydration and nutrition.
- Distribute educational materials through community centers and local health services.

## **Financial Support**

- Subsidize electricity costs during peak summer months to ease the financial burden.
- Offer financial assistance or subsidies for the purchase of cooling appliances.

## **Other Interventions**

- Implement policies that protect home-based workers from the impacts of extreme weather conditions.
- Ensure urban planning includes adequate provisions for improved living conditions in informal settlements.

**By addressing these issues, the well-being and productivity of home-based workers in Delhi can be significantly improved, reducing the negative impacts of extreme heat on their lives and livelihoods.**



# Construction Workers

- Enforce the Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Act, ensuring timely registration and delivery of welfare benefits such as healthcare, pensions, and accident insurance.
- Utilize welfare funds to provide scholarships for workers' children, temporary housing, and emergency support.
- Mandate safety training and the provision of protective gear to reduce workplace accidents and occupational hazards.
- Implement gender-sensitive policies to support women construction workers, including maternity benefits and separate sanitation facilities.
- Deploy mobile health units at construction sites to provide routine medical care and emergency response.
- Establish daycare centers at construction sites to support workers with young children.
- Develop affordable, high-quality housing solutions near construction hubs for migrant workers.
- Promote skill certification programs to enable workers to transition to higher-paying and skilled roles within the construction industry.
- Ensure timely and fair compensation for workplace injuries or fatalities through streamlined processes.
- Regularly audit construction sites to monitor labor conditions and ensure compliance with legal standards.
- Create grievance redressal mechanisms accessible to all workers for resolving disputes efficiently.



- Regulate recruitment agencies to prevent exploitation and ensure ethical hiring practices.
- Recognize and support construction worker cooperatives for resource sharing and mutual aid.
- Conduct public awareness campaigns on construction workers' rights and entitlements.
- Strengthen partnerships with NGOs to provide additional resources and support for construction workers.

## **Waste Pickers**

- **Fully implement the 2016 Solid Waste Management Rules with proper guidelines for waste picker participation, alongside conducting comprehensive geo-tagged surveys to accurately assess and provide benefits to the waste picker community.**
- **Since the 2016 SWM Rules have clearly been inefficient in their implementation, hence, it should be converted into an act with binding measures.**
- **Formally recognize waste pickers as essential contributors to waste management by issuing occupational identity cards that grant access to welfare schemes and rights.**
- **End contracts rampant privatisation in the name of waste management. Prepare MRF per ten thousand families.**



- **Under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, of 2008, Issue occupational identity cards to recognize all waste pickers, including door-to-door collectors, dhalao workers, and home-based segregators, ensuring their 'right to waste'. Implement a structured timeline for rolling out ID cards, basic protections, and infrastructure development within one year, with clear milestones for formal system integration and the establishment of waste picker-led enterprises.**
- **Under Environmental Service ensure Rs 10000 as monthly salary for waste pickers.**
- **Establish ward-level sorting and recycling centres managed by waste picker cooperatives to streamline operations and improve working conditions.**
- **Develop specialized heat protection protocols for peak summer months (April-July) including adjusted collection hours (4-9 AM and 6-10 PM), mandatory rest periods, cooling stations, heat-resistant uniforms, electrolyte supplements, and access to healthcare centers trained in heat stress management, with modified collection targets during extreme weather.**
- **Form an independent monitoring committee with waste picker representatives, civil society members, and government officials to conduct quarterly social audits, publish monthly progress reports, and maintain an active grievance redressal system that ensures waste picker input drives program improvements.**



- Establish comprehensive education support systems including free education and scholarships for waste pickers' children, while providing flexible adult literacy programs, digital skills training, and vocational courses that accommodate workers' schedules
- Establish e-waste and hazardous waste management systems with clear roles for waste pickers in their operations.
- Empower waste picker cooperatives to manage recycling businesses and introduce value-added upcycling initiatives.
- Regularly monitor and evaluate waste management systems through participatory reviews to ensure efficiency and fairness.
- Guarantee equal rights for women waste pickers through dedicated support systems including sanitation facilities, childcare services, safe transportation, and specialized entrepreneurship opportunities for their economic empowerment
- Develop decentralized composting facilities to manage organic waste locally, reducing landfill dependency and supporting urban agriculture.
- Provide protective gear, such as gloves, masks, and uniforms, to reduce health hazards associated with waste collection and segregation.



- Promote door-to-door waste collection services operated by waste pickers, incentivizing proper waste segregation at the source.
- Ensure Consumer rights of waste workers on the recyclable waste.
- Prohibit waste-to-energy plants that harm communities and focus on zero-waste alternatives.
- Conduct public awareness campaigns to foster responsibility for waste management and reduce stigma against waste pickers.
- Prioritize recycling, implementing scientific recycling methods that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while ensuring current landfill-based waste pickers are properly trained, compensated, and integrated into the new recycling-focused system with guaranteed employment opportunities.





# Gig and Platform Workers

- Enact legislation to recognize gig and platform workers as formal laborers with defined rights and protections.
- Establish minimum wage standards for gig workers to ensure fair compensation regardless of platform policies.
- Mandate that platforms contribute to a social security fund providing health insurance, pensions, and accident coverage for workers.
- Create a grievance redressal framework to address issues such as non-payment, unjust deactivation, and harassment.
- Facilitate access to financial services, including micro-loans and savings schemes, tailored for gig workers.
- Provide free legal aid to workers facing disputes with platforms or customers.
- Ensure transparency in platform algorithms and payment structures to prevent wage theft and exploitation.
- Conduct skill development programs to enable workers to diversify their income streams and access better opportunities.
- Offer tax benefits or subsidies to platforms that implement worker-friendly policies and fair labor practices.
- Promote collective bargaining by supporting gig worker unions and associations.
- Introduce portable benefits linked to workers rather than platforms to ensure continuity across jobs.



- Monitor and regulate working conditions to ensure safe and dignified work environments for gig workers.
- Provide mental health support services for workers facing high stress or unsafe conditions.
- Encourage research on the socio-economic impact of gig work to inform better policy decisions.
- Establish a government-led task force to oversee the welfare and rights of gig and platform workers.
- Gig workers should not be illegally detained by the police when they demand their rights at their stores and



## Sanitation Workers

- Fix principal employer liability for accidents and fatalities. Junior engineers (JE) and assistant engineers (AE) should face criminal charges for negligence, and the nodal officer (e.g., District Magistrate or Commissioner) should also be held accountable.
- Mandate ₹30 lakh compensation for fatalities and ₹20 lakh for permanent disabilities, as per the Supreme Court's directive, ensuring swift enforcement without bureaucratic delays.
- Provide interim compensation of ₹10 lakh within 15 days of an incident, with final compensation delivered within six months through fast-track courts.
- Accept the First Information Report (FIR) as sufficient proof for compensation claims, eliminating unnecessary documentation hurdles.
- Convert contractual sanitation workers to permanent employees with access to benefits such as health insurance, pensions, and accident coverage.
- Replace manual scavenging with mechanized cleaning in a time-bound manner. Families of deceased workers should be provided machines to ensure sustainable livelihoods.
- Ensure only trained and certified workers are employed for hazardous jobs, with regular skill enhancement programs.
- Provide pre-matric scholarships and fixed deposits for children of deceased workers until they turn 18. Collaborate with schools to guarantee education for these children.
- Establish dedicated fast-track courts to resolve cases within six months, with strict penalties for offenders.



- Conduct district-level surveys of sanitation workers to transition them into cooperatives, providing machinery and training to enhance their economic independence.
- Redefine sanitation workers as skilled labor due to the hazardous nature of their work, and ensure they receive minimum wages and benefits accordingly.
- Standardize labor contracts to include tracking of workers, equipment, and training, ensuring accountability from private contractors.
- Launch awareness campaigns to eliminate stigma against sanitation workers and educate the public about their contributions to urban sanitation.
- Constitute a Supreme Court-led monitoring committee with over 50% representation from SC/ST and minority groups, supported by adequate infrastructure.
- Link compensation and welfare measures with existing government schemes to provide holistic support, treating sanitation workers as essential service providers with government-employee-level benefits.



## **Rickshaw Pullers**

- Regularize and formalize the rickshaw-pulling sector by issuing licenses and occupational identity cards to all rickshaw pullers.
- Establish designated parking zones and rest areas equipped with drinking water, shade, and sanitation facilities in busy areas to support rickshaw pullers.
- Provide access to affordable loans and subsidies for purchasing and maintaining rickshaws, reducing dependency on informal credit systems.
- Introduce a welfare scheme for rickshaw pullers, including health insurance, accident coverage, and pension benefits.
- Develop training programs focused on road safety, first aid, and customer service to enhance professionalism and safety standards.
- Implement a grievance redressal mechanism to address issues such as harassment, exploitation, or confiscation of rickshaws.
- Promote cooperatives or unions for rickshaw pullers to enable collective bargaining and resource sharing.
- Ensure dedicated lanes for rickshaws in high-traffic areas to improve safety and reduce congestion.
- Offer free or subsidized education for the children of rickshaw pullers to break the cycle of poverty.
- Conduct regular health camps and distribute safety gear like reflective vests and helmets to improve health and safety conditions.



- Recognize rickshaw pullers' contribution to urban mobility and integrate them into urban transport policies.
- Provide free legal aid to rickshaw pullers facing disputes or legal challenges.
- Mandate inclusive policies to ensure rickshaw pullers' access to public transport hubs and key urban areas.
- Launch awareness campaigns to reduce social stigma and improve public attitudes toward rickshaw pullers.
- Partner with NGOs to deliver skill development programs for alternative livelihoods for rickshaw pullers who wish to transition to other professions.

## **E-Rickshaw Drivers**

- Facilitate the registration and licensing process for e-rickshaw drivers to ensure their inclusion in formal systems.
- Provide subsidies and low-interest loans for the purchase and maintenance of e-rickshaws to promote sustainable livelihoods.
- Create dedicated charging stations with affordable tariffs across the city to support the growing e-rickshaw network.
- Establish welfare schemes offering health insurance, accident coverage, and pension benefits for e-rickshaw drivers.
- Introduce road safety and vehicle maintenance training programs to ensure safe operations and reduce accidents.



- Set up grievance redressal mechanisms to address challenges such as harassment, extortion, or unfair penalties.
- Develop designated parking and rest areas with basic amenities like water, sanitation, and shade for e-rickshaw drivers.
- Promote the formation of e-rickshaw driver unions or cooperatives for collective decision-making and resource sharing.
- Recognize e-rickshaw drivers' contribution to last-mile connectivity in urban mobility plans and policies.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to reduce discrimination and harassment against e-rickshaw drivers by law enforcement and the public.
- Include e-rickshaw drivers in urban employment guarantee schemes for additional income security during off-peak periods.
- Partner with manufacturers to provide affordable maintenance services and replacement parts for e-rickshaws.
- Launch initiatives to encourage women drivers in the e-rickshaw sector by providing training and financial support.
- Develop digital platforms to connect drivers with passengers, ensuring fair pricing and safety for both parties.
- Monitor the environmental impact of e-rickshaws and incentivize further adoption of eco-friendly transport solutions.



## **Sex Workers**

- Decriminalize sex work and recognize it as a legitimate profession to ensure the legal rights and safety of sex workers.
- Provide occupational identity cards to sex workers to enable access to social security benefits such as health insurance, pensions, and education for their children.
- Establish crisis centers to support sex workers facing violence, harassment, or exploitation, offering counseling, legal aid, and temporary shelter.
- Launch health programs focused on sexual and reproductive health, including free access to healthcare, STI testing, and HIV/AIDS treatment.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination against sex workers, promoting their dignity and rights.
- Facilitate access to financial services, including savings accounts, microloans, and livelihood transition programs for sex workers.
- Strengthen enforcement of laws against trafficking and forced sex work while distinguishing voluntary sex work from exploitative practices.
- Create vocational training and skill development programs to provide alternative livelihood opportunities for those who wish to transition out of sex work.
- Mandate police sensitization programs to ensure respectful and fair treatment of sex workers and protect them from abuse.





- **Provide free legal aid and support to sex workers involved in disputes or legal challenges.**
- **Develop inclusive housing policies to ensure access to safe and affordable accommodation for sex workers and their families.**
- **Partner with NGOs to deliver community-led initiatives for peer education and advocacy on sex workers' rights.**
- **Ensure representation of sex workers in policymaking processes to address their needs and challenges effectively.**
- **Promote education programs for the children of sex workers, ensuring they have access to scholarships and mentoring.**
- **Build alliances with civil society organizations to amplify the voices of sex workers and advocate for their rights at the local and national levels.**



# Section 4: People and Inclusion

## Children

- Ensure universal access to quality education by building more schools in underserved areas and upgrading existing infrastructure with digital learning tools, libraries, and sports facilities.
- Expand midday meal programs to include breakfast, offering nutritious and balanced meals to improve attendance and cognitive development.
- Establish mobile schools and alternative learning centers to reach children in nomadic, homeless, and marginalized communities.
- Implement stringent measures to prevent child labor and ensure the rehabilitation of affected children through education and skill-building programs.
- Provide free healthcare for children in vulnerable communities, including regular immunizations, health check-ups, and nutritional support.
- Create safe play areas and recreational parks in every neighborhood, with inclusive design for children with disabilities.
- Strengthen child protection mechanisms by increasing the number of Childline services, ensuring faster responses to cases of abuse, neglect, or trafficking.
- Introduce mentorship and scholarship programs for children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to encourage higher education.



- Mandate gender-sensitive sanitation facilities in all schools to improve hygiene and retention, especially for girls.
- Provide mental health counseling services in schools to address stress, bullying, and trauma among children.
- Integrate child rights education into school curricula to foster awareness and empower children to seek help when needed.
- Support street and working children with targeted programs for housing, education, and rehabilitation.
- Launch awareness campaigns about the importance of child rights, focusing on parents, educators, and community leaders.
- Implement technology-driven solutions to track and support out-of-school children.
- Create a dedicated department to oversee child welfare programs and policies in Delhi.

## **Youth**

- Launch comprehensive skill development and vocational training programs aligned with emerging industries to enhance employability.
- Create entrepreneurship incubation centers offering mentorship, funding, and training to foster innovation and self-reliance among young people.



- Provide financial aid and scholarships for higher education, especially for youth from marginalized communities.
- Develop safe, accessible, and affordable recreational spaces such as community centers, sports complexes, and libraries.
- Implement mental health programs targeting youth, including counseling services in schools, colleges, and community centers.
- Promote youth participation in governance by establishing youth councils to contribute to urban planning and policy-making.
- Expand internships and apprenticeship opportunities through partnerships with private and public sector organizations.
- Encourage eco-literacy and sustainability initiatives, integrating youth into climate action projects and green entrepreneurship.
- Strengthen digital literacy programs to prepare youth for technology-driven job markets and bridge the digital divide.
- Organize cultural festivals and competitions to celebrate diversity and foster creativity among young people.
- Address substance abuse among youth through awareness campaigns, de-addiction centers, and peer-led initiatives.
- Enhance sports infrastructure and promote talent identification programs to nurture future athletes.
- Establish job placement and career guidance centers in all districts to support career planning and employment.



- Ensure gender equality in youth programs by promoting inclusivity and leadership opportunities for young women and LGBTQIA++ individuals.
- Develop urban employment guarantee schemes targeting unemployed youth in Delhi.

## Women

- Provide affordable housing options for women, including working women's hostels and rental housing, to ensure safety and independence.
- Establish crisis centers in every district to support survivors of domestic violence and gender-based crimes with counseling, legal aid, and temporary shelter.
- Expand health programs focusing on maternal health, menstrual hygiene, reproductive rights, and mental health.
- Increase the availability of safe, clean, and well-maintained public toilets exclusively for women.
- Ensure the inclusion of women in all urban planning processes, prioritizing safety measures such as street lighting, CCTV, and police booths in public spaces.
- Promote economic empowerment by increasing women's participation in the workforce through skill-building and entrepreneurship programs.
- Strengthen public transport systems with women-friendly measures like women-only buses, reserved seats, and emergency helplines.



- Launch awareness campaigns to challenge gender stereotypes and promote gender equality in education, workplaces, and homes.
- Provide childcare services and crèches in workplaces and low-income neighborhoods to support working mothers.
- Implement regular gender audits in public institutions, schools, and workplaces to assess progress on inclusivity.
- Encourage women's cooperatives and self-help groups to enhance their economic independence and social support.
- Ensure representation of women in leadership roles across governance, businesses, and community organizations.
- Introduce programs for financial literacy and digital skills tailored to women from marginalized communities.
- Strengthen laws and enforcement mechanisms against gender-based violence, harassment, and discrimination.
- Create platforms for women's voices through participatory budgeting and public consultations.

## **LGBTQIA++**

- Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to protect LGBTQIA++ individuals in education, employment, healthcare, and public spaces.



- Establish dedicated crisis centers for LGBTQIA++ individuals facing violence, discrimination, or homelessness, offering counseling, legal aid, and shelter.
- Provide affirmative action in education and jobs to ensure equitable opportunities for LGBTQIA++ individuals.
- Guarantee the seamless change of gender and other identity details on official documents.
- Legalize same-sex marriage and recognize diverse family structures to ensure equality in civil rights.
- Create awareness campaigns to combat stigma and promote acceptance of LGBTQIA++ individuals in society.
- Develop health programs addressing the specific needs of LGBTQIA++ individuals, including mental health support and gender-affirming healthcare.
- Ensure representation of LGBTQIA++ individuals in urban planning, governance, and public services.
- Support LGBTQIA++ entrepreneurs through mentorship, funding, and inclusion in government procurement policies.
- Provide inclusive housing schemes with safe spaces for LGBTQIA++ individuals in urban and rural areas.
- Establish LGBTQIA++ resource centers to offer legal aid, skill training, and community-building activities.
- Mandate LGBTQIA++ sensitization training for law enforcement, educators, healthcare professionals, and public servants.



- Promote cultural and pride events to celebrate diversity and build solidarity within communities.
- Strengthen anti-bullying policies in schools and workplaces to protect LGBTQIA++ individuals from harassment.
- Partner with NGOs and advocacy groups to continuously address the evolving needs of the LGBTQIA++ community.

## **Elderly**

- Develop affordable housing and assisted living facilities for elderly individuals, ensuring safety and access to healthcare.
- Provide universal access to free or subsidized healthcare services, with a focus on geriatric care, chronic disease management, and mental health.
- Establish community centers for senior citizens in every neighborhood, offering recreational activities, fitness programs, and social engagement opportunities.
- Launch pension schemes and financial assistance programs to support elderly individuals, particularly those from low-income groups.
- Introduce caregiver support programs, including training and financial incentives for family caregivers.
- Ensure senior citizen discounts and priority access in public transport, hospitals, and government offices.
- Encourage digital literacy programs for the elderly to connect them with essential services and family members.





- Strengthen laws and enforcement mechanisms to prevent elder abuse and neglect, with strict penalties for violators.
- Offer skill development and part-time job opportunities for elderly individuals who wish to remain economically active.
- Ensure the inclusion of senior citizens in community decision-making processes and urban development plans.
- Conduct awareness campaigns highlighting the contributions and rights of elderly individuals.
- Create platforms for elderly individuals to share their knowledge and experiences, enriching the community while fostering respect and inclusion.



## Stray Animals

- A zone-wise committee to be established for control and management of stray animals in the city.
- The above committee should be formed with people who have a clean reputation in working towards the welfare of stray animals and are immune to corruption and any outside pressure.
- The number of centers for carrying out ABC should be increased from 10 to at least 30 across the city because the ones currently are clearly not adequate and also poorly functional.
- The location of the ABC centers should be shifted to more hygienic locations and the ones currently functioning in the vicinity of landfill sites in Delhi should be shut down as it has resulted in many deaths and diseases in admitted animals there due to lack of sanitation.
- The 77 animal hospitals which are currently funded/run by the Delhi government should be improved with better experienced vets and medical facilities.
- There should be few 24/7 emergency hospitals established in the city just for stray animals or at least provide the same facility in already established ones. With each zone having a separate hospital of their own.
- 24/7 emergency ambulance service should be established for animals both large and small in size with first aid medical equipment intact.
- Complete rabies control by 2030 program should be given priority and funds should be allocated for the same.



- Dairy farming in the city should be banned without a license of permit.
- More pet/dog parks should be built across the city.
- Illegal breeding of dogs should be banned. Anyone found doing so should be strictly punished.
- High-end facility in the animal hospitals for cows and buffaloes and other large-sized animals should be provided.
- RWA should participate in implementing the ABC rules. The govt. should make it mandatory.
- A special police helpline for reporting cruelty/feeder harassment cases against animals should be established. This should be again done zone-wise and policemen for addressing these grievances ought to be trained and sensitized for handling such issues well.

## **ANNEXURE :**



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