



Addressing Homelessness

Wishlist for TN Budget 2023-24



I. Introduction:

Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban Communities (IRCDUC) is a community-centric information hub designed to empower the deprived urban communities in Tamil Nadu. The primary objective of the centre is to enhance the capacities of community leaders and community-based organisations enabling them to assert their right to adequate housing and basic amenities. IRCDUC is a consortium of community-based organisations, civil society formations and like-minded individuals who aspire to make a difference in the lives of deprived urban communities.

Since 2020, IRCDUC has been engaged in the process of consolidating the Wishlist to the Government of Tamil Nadu on several issues concerning the deprived urban communities prior to the Budget Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. For evolving the wishlist, IRCDUC facilitates participatory processes to collect, collate and consolidate people's demands in consultation with different stakeholders.

For the year 2023-24, IRCDUC has undertaken the following process to identify issues and propose strategies related to 'homelessness' for strengthening the implementation of Special/Poverty Alleviation Programmes in the urban areas.

TN BUDGET 2022 WISHLIST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU: URBAN HOMELESS



COMPREHENSIVE STATE POLICY FOR URBAN HOMELESS

- Scheme for Urban Homeless:** Need for a scheme to provide comprehensive intervention for the urban homeless in Tamil Nadu
- Budgetary allocation for shelters:** The operation and maintenance costs for shelters functional for over 5 years are not being supported by Government of India under DAY-NULM. Budgetary allocation from TN Shelter Fund for Homeless Shelters
- Convergence of Schemes:** Single window redressal mechanism to address the multi-dimensional and intersectional issue of homelessness by ensuring timely access to livelihood and housing schemes
- Mapping of Homeless:** To understand the diverse needs and evolve needs-based intervention.

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Process of Consolidating and Finalising the Wishlist:

- Step 1: The researchers of IRCDUC undertook desk research by consolidating the existing issues and demands. There were also individual interviews with experts.
- Step 2: Community consultation process were carried out in three locations in Chennai and the points raised during the consultation was added in the list.
- Step 3: Compilation of the findings of the desk research and the community consultation process and preparation of the preliminary wishlist.
- Step 4: Organising a consultation of stakeholders and sharing the preliminary list, collating the information shared in the consultation, incorporating it in the document and finalizing the document.
- Step 5: Sharing with different organisations/institutions/agencies for comments and endorsement.
- Step 5: Submission to the Government and follow-up

The consultation meeting organized on 12 January 2023 is an attempt to consolidate the views of the different civil society agencies to further strengthen the people's wishlist.

In this consultation 38 individuals had participated including women residing in homeless situations, activist agencies like the Unorganised Workers Federation and the Penn Urimai Iyakkam, academic institution like the Madras School of Social Work, non-government organisations like ActionAid, Daya Rehabilitation Trust, Plant, Social Watch Tamil Nadu, and Uravugal Sustainable Development Trust, representative from Legalease Solutions and students from Loyola College, Stella Maris College and Mar Gregorios College, Chennai.



II. Key Issues:

The demographic and vulnerability profile of the urban homeless are heterogeneous in nature and they face several intersectional issues. Currently, the shelter for the urban homeless is seen as the only viable solution to address the multi-dimensional vulnerabilities faced by the people.

However, there is an emerging need to develop a comprehensive intervention

- a. to ensure access to basic services and schemes vested with different departments.
- b. to address the intersectional issues faced by the different vulnerable groups residing in a homeless situation through timely and specific interventions
- c. and, to widen the horizon of the existing interventions for the homeless beyond the 'shelter approach'

1. Challenges in accessing basic services by the urban homeless in street situations:

Access to food, water, sanitation, healthcare, education, and shelter continues to be areas of challenge for the urban homeless. For children, access to education is also a challenge. 19% of the children from 6-14 years of age are school dropouts of which 4% are employed in hazardous workplaces including slaughterhouses and steel factories. The number of school dropouts increases in the age group of 15 to 18 where almost 42% of the children are not pursuing higher education.¹ Many children continue to study in street situations after returning from school and do not have access to Illam Thedi Kalvi a scheme for ensuring education at doorsteps which is crucial for children in street situations.

Access to health has always been a struggle for the urban homeless. Homeless persons rescued from street situations both by Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) and the Greater Chennai Police (GCP) are often referred to as the 'Unknown Ward' only in Government Hospital (GH). At times those rescued and admitted are found yet again in the streets in a day or two without receiving the required treatment. Many times, those who are discharged will require to follow up and for homeless who are individuals without any caregivers, follow up is not possible in street situations and therefore there is a requirement for recovery shelters. For those referred for admission to hospitals from shelters for the urban homeless, caregivers are compulsory.

The unavailability of identity documents like PDS cards and Electoral Identity Cards have been a deterring factor for the homeless to access social safety measures available for the most vulnerable groups. The survey undertaken by GCC in the year 2018 reveals that 48% of the urban homeless do not have access to PDS cards and 42% do not have electoral identity cards.² Persons without access to PDS cards (homeless individuals who do not have possession of their ration cards, or homeless families with no ration card) will not be registered under the Population Health Registry (PHR) and hence will not be able to access Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam (Healthcare at doorstep). The lack of documents also prevents persons from accessing the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS).

¹ Detailed Survey of the Urban Homeless in Chennai, Hotspot Locations of Zone I, II, III, V, VI and XI, Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban Communities (IRCDUC) and Indian Community Welfare Organization, Chennai, 2015. Available at: https://drive.google.com/file/u/1/d/1mdnDbr6gyDmeFc4-y_x9SGj5jw23lCln/view?usp=drive_open

² Socio-Economic Demographics of the Urban Homeless in Greater Chennai Corporation, Prepared by Uravugal Social Welfare Trust for Greater Chennai Corporation(GCC), 2018

A recent survey carried out among 400 unorganised workers in homeless situation in Chennai has shown that 99% of workers in homeless situations were not enrolled with the Tamil Nadu Unorganised Workers' Welfare Board which is essential for availing financial aid such as for marriages of children, education, and pension benefits, among others.³

2. Non-inclusion of vulnerable groups in the Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme (TNUES):

Similarly, the Government of Tamil Nadu in the legislative assembly session has announced the implementation of an urban employment scheme, on a pilot basis, to provide gainful employment to the urban poor by engaging them in the creation and maintenance of public assets such as parks, playgrounds, storm water drains, roads, buildings, and rejuvenation of water bodies. An initial allocation of Rs. 100 Crore was also made for this programme and the finance minister while presenting the revised Budget for 2021-22 has said that this scheme will be also linked to various skill development programmes.⁴

Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban Communities (IRCDUC) has also requested for the implementation of the same in its petition to the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (dated 28 May 2021). We would like to thank the Government of Tamil Nadu for announcing the Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme – TNUES (Government Order 69, dated 13 September 2021, issued by Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department). We also wish to thank the government for prioritizing women in the scheme by ensuring that ‘not less than 50% of the total person days will be earmarked for women’.

In Chennai, the scheme has been implemented on a pilot basis in Zone 4 and Zone 6 reaching out to 584 rights holders (beneficiaries) of which 467 are women and 117 are men. In the two zones, Rs. 87,93,209 has been spent on wages. A news report by Citizens Matters also points out that the desilting of stormwaters is the only work carried out under this scheme in Chennai as part of the monsoon preparedness plan.⁵

However, there are gaps in the inclusion of the most vulnerable population in this scheme. The operational guidelines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 issued in 2013 by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has identified the following vulnerable groups as special categories:

- Persons with disabilities
- Primitive Tribal Groups
- Nomadic Tribal Groups
- De-notified Tribes
- Women in special circumstances
- HIV positive persons
- Internally displaced persons

³ Study Report: Access to Membership in the Tamil Nadu Unorganised Workers Welfare Boards by Unorganised Workers in Homeless Situations, Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban Communities (IRCDUC), 2022

⁴ Employment scheme for urban poor, 14 August 2021, The Hindu

Available at: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/employment-scheme-for-urban-poor/article35905956.ece>

⁵ Will the Urban Employment Scheme in Chennai end the woes of the urban poor, 19 August 2022, Citizens Matters. Available at: <https://chennai.citizenmatters.in/tamil-nadu-urban-employment-scheme-chennai-unemployment-urban-poor-greater-chennai-corporation-45395>

However, the Guidelines for the scheme issued by the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department (Government Order Number: 69 dated 13 September 2021) does not include any of the aforesaid vulnerable categories.

3. Absence of Convergence of Existing Programmes for the Urban Poor:

The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Tamil Nadu are implementing several special schemes for the urban deprived communities like the Shelter for Urban Homeless Scheme (SUH) and Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) supported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) – National Livelihood Mission (NULM) and state funded schemes like the Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme.

The Policy Note (2021-2022) of the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department (MAWS), Government of Tamil Nadu also mentions the introduction of new programmes like study/learning centres for students from economically weaker sections, libraries and knowledge centres for students preparing for competitive exams, and special shelters/dormitories with transport facilities for guest workers in ULBs.

Currently, these existing schemes are functioning in different departments within the ULB, while the shelter programme is being implemented by the Department of Public Health, the scheme for street vendors under the Revenue Department and the employment guarantee scheme is being implemented by the Works Department of the ULB.

The urban homeless families are not included in the existing housing programmes of the State Government, nor is the housing continuum ensured for those in the shelters as part of the rehabilitation programme. Therefore, non-access to housing schemes, especially within the cities is one of the reasons for the increased number of urban homeless families in the cities of Tamil Nadu.

The GCC survey also revealed that 83% of the urban homeless population resided as families. While individuals in homeless situations could be accommodated in shelters run by government agencies, there is a need for providing housing facilities for families. Though the Tamil Nadu Affordable Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2020 has recognised ‘night shelters’ as a solution for the homeless it does not prioritise housing units in the vicinity for the homeless families – a basic component required for enabling children to grow in a secure environment.

For over a decade, families in homeless situations have been demanding for housing near their places of livelihood. They have made several representations to the Government of Tamil Nadu and to the National Commission for Scheduled Caste for housing facilities. Earlier this year, the Government of Tamil Nadu recognised the need for housing for 1,500 homeless families in North Chennai but issues relating to the payment of beneficiaries' contribution (10% of the housing cost) continue to remain unresolved.

At present, free housing for the homeless families depends exclusively on the availability of funds with the land-owning department or the project implementation agency to bear the beneficiaries' contribution. Hence, there is a need for evolving a policy decision on the payment of beneficiaries' contribution especially for vulnerable sections like the urban homeless, women-headed households, the elderly, transpersons, and persons with disability.

Though there are several progressive schemes for the urban homeless and other vulnerable groups they are being implemented in isolation. Therefore, there is a need for ensuring the convergence of these schemes to improve the livelihood and social security of the deprived communities in the urban areas, especially the most vulnerable groups like the urban homeless. The need for convergence of schemes is crucial as many urban homeless in the city are not benefiting from the schemes.

4. Lack of policy/guidelines regarding the Urban Homeless:

The diverse and complex issues of homelessness are not taken into consideration within the ambit of the existing shelter programmes or the other schemes and services because of the absence of clear policy guidelines. The absence of policy guidelines has also affected the effectiveness of the shelters in reaching out to the urban homeless.

The existing Shelters for the Urban Homeless across the state are also facing several setbacks like critical infrastructure issues, absence of capacity enhancement initiatives, and a lack of strategy for attaining the goals that necessitated the initiative in the first place. The operation and management costs for shelters functional for over 5 years are not being supported by the Government of India and hence the Urban Local Bodies are made to bear the expenses. With an absence of specific allocation of funds for shelters at the state-level to bear the costs of shelters that are functioning for more than 5 years the sustainability of these shelters is a concern. As there is no state-specific scheme/policy for shelters for the homeless there is a need for evolving a specific scheme with fund allocation to address this fund gap.

It is also to be noted that the directions issued by the Honourable Supreme Court of India (W.P. (Civil) No. 196 of 2001); (Dated: 27.02.2012) states the following:

*“We are of the opinion that proper Rules and Regulations for Monitoring night shelters must be enacted by each State and the Union Territories which would have some statutory force...It is further directed that the learned counsel for the States and the Union Territories are at liberty to involve concerned officials of the Government and other authorities and design shelter homes according to the geographical or other requirements of each State/Union Territory. **Comprehensive Rules and Regulations be prepared by various States and Union Territories.**”*

Though the order was issued in 2012, till date there are no rules, regulations or guidelines prepared by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The absence of a specific policy for the urban homeless adversely affects the sustainability of the existing shelters and widens the gaps in the convergence of various schemes (housing, livelihood, entitlements, and legal aid) and programmes vested with different departments denying persons in homeless situations access to services.

The State Level Monitoring Committee constituted based on the order issued by the Honourable Supreme Court of India (Government Order Number: 206, dated 16 May 2018, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department) to assess the quality of the scheme has not met over the last two years. Therefore, shelter audits to assess the quality of shelters across the state have also not been facilitated in the last two years, except in

Chennai where the audit process is carried out now (January 2023) and in Ooty, Coimbatore and Madurai in the year 2020 and 2022.

III. Wish List:

Based on our interactions with different stakeholders we request the Government of Tamil Nadu to also consider the following recommendations:

1. Ensuring access to basic services

Identity Documents and Social Entitlements:

- a. Government of Tamil Nadu should set up *special camps in hotspot locations* and in shelters to proactively deliver eligible documents and enrol persons in homeless situations to schemes they are entitled.
- b. *Standard Operating Procedure to be evolved for enabling access to basic identity documents and social entitlements* for the persons in street situations in e-sevai centres and taluk offices.

Health:

- a. *To monitor the functioning of ‘Unknown Wards’ in the Government Hospitals and to officially declare it as ‘Rehabilitation Wards’ with social workers linked to these wards to facilitate discharge services.* Post discharge care that includes arrangements for alternative living arrangements or referral to institutions providing recovery care for the discharged persons to be made available in partnership with voluntary organizations. The likelihood of discharged persons returning to street situations before complete recovery can be prevented.
- b. *To avoid usage of words like c/o platforms* in the police accident records that affects the dignity of persons in homeless situations.
- c. *Specialized Recovery Shelters* for those requiring long term treatment to be set up for individual homeless who do not have caregivers. Referral to shelters without availability of trained health workers will further worsen their situations.
- d. To plan for *preventive health measures during critical seasons (monsoons/summer)* with calendar approach and preplanned budget measures. Rapid response mechanisms during outbreaks.
- e. Ensuring *regular visits of Women Health Volunteers (WHV) in the hotspot locations* in the City. WHV from homeless communities can be identified and trained to make the programme more effective
- f. *Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) with immunization services, Ante Natal Care, Post Natal Care, Family Welfare Services Lab, Adolescent Care, Referral Services and Counselling Services) in the hotspot locations,* can be implemented in partnership with NGOs (Similar to the MMUs in the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). MMUs can also be functional for 24 hours to address emergency care.
- g. *Geriatric health programmes for homeless* in street situations with nutrition support can be ensured through the MMUs.
- h. Community based palliative care services for persons in street situations with support from voluntary organisations.
- i. *Specialised Health, Safety and Nutrition Programme for Women in Street Situation*
- j. Need for developing a sensitization programme for the health service delivery team both in the ‘Rehabilitation Wards’ and in the MMUs.

- k. ***To prioritise School Health Programme*** – Vazhvoli Thittam and Adolescent Clinics in schools where children in street situation are enrolled.

Education:

- a. Under the Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme, there is a provision for setting up learning spaces near the areas where the children reside after school hours for children who have recently dropped out and finding it difficult to cope with education. ***Illam Thedi Kavi Scheme to be implemented with modification as “Kuzhanthaigalai Thedi Kalvi” to cater to the special needs of children in homeless situation.***
- b. Exploring possibilities of ***setting up Residential/Non-Residential Special Training Centres (NRSTCs)*** – for children who have dropped out and are out of school for more than 1 year.

Livelihood:

- a. Special camps to be organised for the urban homeless to ***enroll them in the Tamil Nadu Unorganised Workers’ Welfare Board***
- b. Skill Development Initiatives, Entrepreneurship Programmes and other components under DAY-NULM scheme should be prioritised for persons in homeless situations.
- c. ***Construction workers in homeless situations and in other low-income settlements should be prioritised and employed as workers in the state housing schemes, especially housing schemes designed and built for them.***

Protection from Arbitrary Evictions, Enhanced Access to Housing, People-led Habitat Development:

- a. The persons from homeless situation should be ***protected from arbitrary and forced evictions.***
- b. Confiscation of the belongings of persons in homeless situations and dumping them as ‘garbage’ should be immediately stalled. Such practices by officials should be construed as violation of human rights of the deprived communities.
- c. ***All housing programmes for the urban homeless should be made available within 3 kilometres from their current place of habitation.***
- d. Housing for persons in homeless situations should be provided free of cost without burdening the most vulnerable persons to bear the beneficiaries' contribution. ***As over 90% of the persons in homeless situations are Dalits, free housing should be provided under the Special Component Plan.***
- e. Persons in homeless situations should be prioritised in the existing housing programmes.
- f. ***Rental housing programmes should be introduced for families in homeless situations.***
- g. ***Family shelters should be introduced in all ULBs for families in homeless situations.***

Protection of women and children in street situations:

- a. All ULBs across Tamil Nadu should operationalize shelters for women, the shelters for women should have gender-sensitive designs with additional services including childcare centers inbuilt in the shelters. Additional funding support can be leveraged from Nirbhaya Funds and SMART Cities Mission to ensure safety,

and strengthen the rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration, and referral mechanisms in the shelters.

- b. The District Child Protection Unit should coordinate with the civil society organization in implementing the ***Children in Street Situation (Ciss)*** initiative that seeks to rehabilitate children in street situation (including children residing along with their family members in street situations).
- c. All Women Police Station (AWPS) near the hotspot location should conduct ***monthly meetings with women in street situation*** and address their safety concerns that includes violence in street/public toilets and their workspace.
- d. Women in street situation spend around Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a day to use public toilets for toilet, bathing and washing clothes. The public toilets near the hotspot locations should be made free, maintained well, and the time of operation must extend to late nights and early mornings.
- e. Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation (TASMAC) outlets located near the hotspot locations where the homeless families reside should be relocated.

2. Shelters for Urban Homeless:

- a. ***A state-specific scheme for the urban homeless with budgetary allocation needs to be evolved. Shelters operational for over 5 years and are not supported by the Central Government should be supported under this scheme.*** This scheme should also extend services for persons in street situations.
- b. The need for ***institutionalising social audits for shelters*** and the meetings of the State Level Monitoring Committee constituted based on the order issued by the Honourable Supreme Court of India (Government Order Number: 206, dated 16 May 2018, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department) to assess the quality of the scheme should be conducted periodically.
- c. All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure that ***special shelters for the elderly, persons with disability, persons with mental illness, transpersons, and migrant women/men*** are accessible and set up in coordination with the respective nodal departments as per the DAY-NULM Guidelines.
- d. Civil Society Organisations have demanded that the guideline to rehabilitate people within 3 to 6 months from shelters for homeless (in Chennai) should be withdrawn by GCC as many people are forced into homelessness in the guise of 'rehabilitation' from shelters because of this guideline. Exit plans for the shelter residents should be based on the specific needs of the individuals rather than a general guideline.

3. Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme:

- a. The Government Order 52 dated 25 June 2012 issued by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has approved the Guidelines on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) works for persons with disability based on the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. Therefore, we request the ***Government of Tamil Nadu to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the TNUES.***
- b. We also request the Government of Tamil Nadu to kindly include the relevant special categories in the scheme and to evolve specific strategies to identify them, include them and ascertain their needs and requirements. ***Persons in***

street/homeless situations can also be included in the special category as this scheme is focused on urban areas.

- c. As Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in implementing several schemes for Transpersons, there should be a conscious effort to also include them in the TNUEGS scheme.
- d. There is a need to institutionalize mechanisms to protect women from sexual harassment as per the prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. ***Information on the Local Complaints Committee should be made available for the women workers.***
- e. As this is a crucial welfare scheme, progressive components related to transparency and accountability (Section 17, MNREGA, MNREGS 2020-21 guideline) like Social audits, proactive disclosure, and appointment of ombudsperson can be included in the scheme document.
- f. ***To ensure representative of civil society organizations/experts in the State Level Review and Monitoring Committee as it is not currently included.***
- g. Apart from the desilting of stormwaters, other works that include the creation of infrastructure for the settlements/habitats should also be focused on under the Urban Employment Scheme.

4. Enhanced Coordination and Convergence of Schemes:

The Government of Tamil Nadu had constituted the High-Level Governing Board, Empowered Committee and District Level Coordination Committee under the Tamil Nadu Livelihood Mission (Government Order 73, dated 24 May 2013, issued by the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department).⁶ The High-Level Governing Board was constituted to provide guidance for the formulation of the State Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme. However, there is no specific programme designed for Urban Poverty Alleviation till date. As most of the programmes continue to be implemented by the ULB and other line departments like the Housing and Urban Development Department (HUDD), the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) and the District Administration there is an emerging need for convergence and coordination under a single umbrella.

We, therefore, suggest for –

- a. Evolving a ***Tamil Nadu State Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme*** to ensure convergence of schemes and coordinated implementation
- b. ULBs to have an ***Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA) Cell*** and the District Administration to set up a ***District Urban Development Agency (DUDA)*** to provide special attention and ensure convergence of programmes reaching out to the most vulnerable sections as specified in Government Order 73, dated 24 May 2013.
- e. To draft a ***comprehensive policy on urban homeless to facilitate inter-departmental coordination and to bring the various programmes implemented by multiple departments under a policy framework*** to facilitate effective planning, implementation, and evaluation like the Rajasthan Homeless Upliftment and Rehabilitation Policy, 2022

⁶ Government Order 73, dated 24 May 2013, issued by the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department. Weblink: <http://www.tniscbe.org/download/go/go1477.pdf>

5. Process for evolving gender-sensitive and community-specific budgeting - TN Budget:

- a. ***Gender Budgeting Cell*** of Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, Housing and Urban Development Department and Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board (if constituted based on the guidelines issued vide Government Order Number 38, dated 8 July 2022, issued by the Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department) should ***organise pre-budget consultation with deprived communities and civil society agencies for evolving specific plans for the TN Budget Session.***

IV. Conclusion:

The Minister for Municipal Administration and Water Supply in August 2021 has pointed out 53% of the total population of Tamil Nadu are currently residing in urban areas and likely to become 60% of 2036. The growing urban population in the state and the irreversible impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable population calls for a specific programme to address urban poverty in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. Therefore, we request Government of Tamil Nadu to evolve comprehensive solution for addressing the issues faced by the most vulnerable groups in the urban spaces.

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Endorsements for the Report

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2.	Ranjani K. Murthy	Researcher and Consultant – Gender Poverty and Development
3.	Bimla Chandrasekhar	Ekta Resource Centre for Women
4.	Sr. Anila Mathew	Director General, Good Shepherd Health Education Centre
5.	Sr. Josephine Amala Valarmathi	Tamil Nadu Domestic Workers Welfare Trust Tamil Nadu Domestic Workers Union

		National Domestic Workers Union
6.	Dr. A. D. Nundiyny	Uravugal Sustainable Development Trust
7	Geeta Ramakrishnan	Construction Workers Union Penn Urimai Iyakkam

Media

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