Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

City Livelihood Action Plan (C-LAP) Framework

New Mission on Urban Poverty Alleviation

(A Pilot Initiative)

December 2024

Contents

What is a City Livelihood Action Plan (C-LAP)?

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the New Mission for Urban Poverty Alleviation, which aims to address the occupational, social and residential vulnerabilities. The multi-pronged strategies envisaged under the Mission, includes creating collectives of the vulnerable communities and creating their federations, strengthening these community institutions for supporting and promoting livelihood opportunities, enabling peer led model, financial inclusion, creating support social infrastructure, providing social security and entitlements, and fostering innovation and collaboration. The Mission adopts a 'whole of government approach' by bringing into focus vulnerable occupational groups such as **construction workers**, **transportation workers**, **gig workers**, **care workers**, **waste workers** and **domestic workers**, as well as women, elderly, differently abled, migrants, and other marginalised communities in addition to the urban poor who are at the risk being pushed into poverty in the event of economic shocks.

To facilitate the implementation of the new Mission, a City Livelihoods Action Plan (C-LAP) has been introduced as one of the new initiatives under this Mission. It is a strategic framework designed to promote and enhance livelihood opportunities within a city for the urban poor including the vulnerable populations. The C-LAP will be required to be prepared by all statutory ULBs. It aims to create a five-year roadmap for inclusive economic growth aligning it with Climate and disaster resilience by assessing the city's livelihood generation landscape, setting actionable goals, and implementing them in collaborative ways. Further, it will enable ULBs to assess the existing livelihoods landscape of the city, identify and prioritize growth sectors that will promote livelihoods creation, set goals, and draw an implementation roadmap for the new Mission. The pilot phase of the Mission is being implemented in 25 cities following the test, learn and scale approach. Aligning with this, the C-LAP framework may be suitably modified based on the learning from the pilot implementation.

Why Prepare a City Livelihood Action Plan?

Each city has a unique economic, social, and physical character that influences its economic growth trajectory, its workforce demand and supply patterns, and the livelihoods related aspirations of the people. The urban landscape of work is evolving rapidly, and the new Mission aims to align itself with these changing livelihoods demand.

The broad objectives of the C-LAP are as follows:

1. To assess the existing livelihoods landscape of the city, identify priority areas for livelihood creation, set goals, and draw an implementation roadmap.

2. To prepare a demand driven plan aligning with the needs of the growing economic sectors while addressing aspiration of the people, thereby enhancing workforce participation especially women.

3. To develop local strategies to promote sustainable livelihood opportunities within a city and foster economic resilience and address poverty alleviation.

4. To promote a collaborative approach that emphasizes shared responsibility among various sectors, programs, and stakeholders with ULBs serving as convening authority for supporting livelihoods.

Guiding Principles of a C-LAP Framework

Inclusivity	:	The C-LAP is guided by principles of inclusion and equity, ensuring that all urban poor including women, differently abled, transgender and those engaged in vulnerable occupations and spatially distributed across the city have access to livelihoods opportunities.
Evolving and scalable	:	Design a framework that adapts to the emerging needs of cities, enabling dynamic responses to changing socio-economic and environmental contexts. Establish mechanisms for regular assessments of urban challenges, such as economic shifts, migration trends, and technological advancements. This will help to identify new livelihood opportunities and periodically update C-LAP strategies and interventions to align with changes in government policies, local needs, and global priorities, such as sustainable development and climate goals.
Ecosystem driven	:	The framework promotes a participatory and consultative approach by engaging government departments, community representatives, community-based organisations (CBOs), civil society organisations, private sector stakeholders, and academic institutions to foster collaboration and mobilize resources for sustainable livelihoods. It supports the Mission's efforts to build climate resilience and achieve environmental sustainability goals. Additionally, the framework leverages emerging technologies, such as digital platforms, artificial intelligence, and data analytics, to enhance service delivery and create new livelihood opportunities.
Co-operative Federalism	:	The framework aligns with and integrates efforts across national, state, and local levels of governance. It will also ensure continuous improvement and adaptability by gathering input from stakeholders at all levels—beneficiaries, implementing agencies, and policymakers. This mechanism is vital for refining strategies, identifying gaps, and enhancing the impact of livelihood programs.
Sustainable Livelihoods	:	The C-LAP recognizes and supports diverse forms of livelihoods, including formal & informal, paid and unpaid work, wage-based and self-employment, ensuring a holistic approach to economic stability and resilience for all urban poor residents.

Who Will Prepare the City Livelihood Action Plan?

The C-LAP preparation is to be led by ULB. Every ULB shall appoint/designate a city level nodal officer as the single point of contact for implementing the new Mission's activities who will be supported by City Mission Management Unit (CMMU)/District Mission Management Unit (DMMU). ULBs may also engage external consultants to assist in the C-LAP preparation.

Creation of City Livelihoods Task Force and Role and Responsibility

For the C-LAP preparation, the ULB shall constitute a City Level Task Force (CLTF) comprising of sub working groups with members, including community, private sector, and government representatives, academia, and civil society who will provide technical support and facilitate the C-LAP preparation process. While constituting the CLTF, it is essential to ensure that at least one-third of its members are women. Further, the city is also encouraged to form sub-groups or committees on thematic areas, if required.

The task force may be headed by a chairperson, who could either be the Municipal Commissioner or the Executive Officer. They will be supported by a Secretary (Team Lead, CMMs/DMMs) and a Convener, preferably City Mission Managers or District Mission Managers. The committee will consist of 10–12 members representing various line departments, welfare boards, industry partners, civil society organizations, and community institutions.

Role of the Task force Committee

1. Participate and deliberate to provide technical and strategic inputs for the preparation of C-LAP.
2. Support in developing a vision for livelihood improvement and generation in the city, define specific goals, intervention areas and implementation plan under the new Mission.
3. Develop C-LAP with clear identification of projects for pilot phase, inform physical and financial target-setting, additional resource mobilization, fund flow in the short-, medium- and long-term projects.
4. ULBs may submit the C-LAP to the SMD within the timeframe of three-month for approval.

How to Prepare the City Livelihood Action Plan?

C-LAP framework Overview

The development of the C-LAP is structured into three key stages:

1. As-Is Analysis
2. To-Be Analysis
3. Implementation Planning

Each stage is guided by a set of steps based on secondary data, primary assessments, and stakeholder consultations. The framework enables ULBs to assess the current state of urban livelihoods, analyse future trends, and develop a strategic implementation plan based on the demand and supply gaps.

As-Is Analysis helps ULBs assess the current demand and supply of livelihoods in the city, including the nature and sources of livelihood opportunities. This stage involves evaluating workforce participation, the economic profile of the city, and the capacity of sectors to absorb the workforce. It also assesses the reach of DAY-NULM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission) to urban poor and vulnerable groups, aiming for 100% inclusion and identifies diverse stakeholders who can enable cities in developing and implementing C-LAP.

To-Be Analysis focuses on identifying priority areas for livelihoods creation by mapping emerging economic sectors, analysing workforce trends, and projecting labour force participation over the next five years. It assesses both the supply of and demand for livelihoods, considering the skills, employment aspirations, and self-employment needs of the urban poor. Additionally other gaps on basic infrastructure such as housing, sanitation, electricity, banking and digital infrastructure, education for urban poor and people in vulnerable occupation may be provided though convergence.

Implementation Planning builds on the gap assessment undertaken in stage 1 and 2 and informed from the aspirations and needs of the urban poor and vulnerable. The implementation plan will lay-out detailed interventions on activities which can be implemented under the new Mission and the ones that may be undertaken through convergence with allied missions/department and leveraging private sector partnerships. ULBs should also prepare a budgetary and resource mobilization plan and a communication plan including their HR requirements and capacity needs in for implementing C-LAP. These set of actions may be prioritized and phased over the Mission period through a phasing plan to be prepared for C-LAP.

How to Use this Framework?

Each step in the C-LAP framework is accompanied by a checklist and a guidance, with additional support provided in the annexures. The checklists are designed to be filled using both secondary data sources and primary survey inputs. Some steps focus on situational analysis and sectoral assessments, requiring ULBs to engage in stakeholder consultations.

The annexures provide key definitions, potential data sources, and recommended methodologies for data collection and analysis.
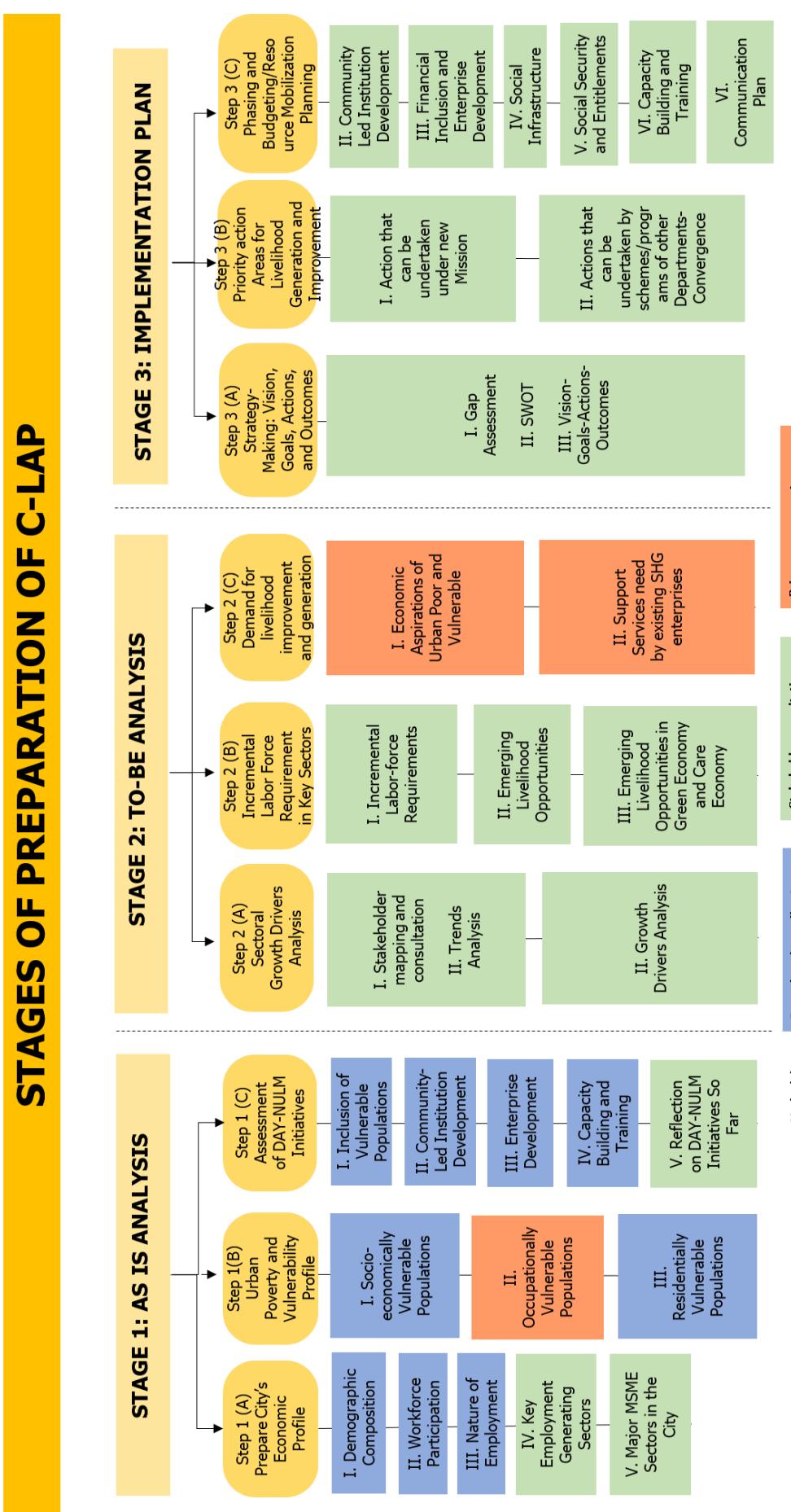
Figure 1 Overview of C-LAP Framework

STAGES OF PREPARATION OF C-LAP

STAGE 1: AS IS ANALYSIS

Step 1 (A) Prepare City's Economic Profile
- I. Demographic Composition
- II. Workforce Participation
- III. Nature of Employment
- IV. Key Employment Generating Sectors
- V. Major MSME Sectors in the City

Step 1(B) Urban Poverty and Vulnerability Profile
- I. Socio-economically Vulnerable Populations
- II. Occupationally Vulnerable Populations
- III. Residentially Vulnerable Populations

Step 1 (C) Assessment of DAY-NULM Initiatives
- I. Inclusion of Vulnerable Populations
- II. Community-Led Institution Development
- III. Enterprise Development
- IV. Capacity Building and Training
- V. Reflection on DAY-NULM Initiatives So Far

STAGE 2: TO-BE ANALYSIS

Step 2 (A) Sectoral Growth Drivers Analysis
- I. Stakeholder mapping and consultation
- II. Trends Analysis
- II. Growth Drivers Analysis

Step 2 (B) Incremental Labor Force Requirement in Key Sectors
- I. Incremental Labor-force Requirements
- II. Emerging Livelihood Opportunities
- III. Emerging Livelihood Opportunities in Green Economy and Care Economy

Step 2 (C) Demand for livelihood improvement and generation
- I. Economic Aspirations of Urban Poor and Vulnerable
- II. Support Services need by existing SHG enterprises

STAGE 3: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Step 3 (A) Strategy-Making: Vision, Goals, Actions, and Outcomes
- I. Gap Assessment
- II. SWOT
- III. Vision-Goals-Actions-Outcomes

Step 3 (B) Priority action Areas for Livelihood Generation and Improvement
- I. Action that can be undertaken under new Mission
- II. Actions that can be undertaken by schemes/programs of other Departments-Convergence

Step 3 (C) Phasing and Budgeting/Resource Mobilization Planning
- II. Community Led Institution Development
- III. Financial Inclusion and Enterprise Development
- IV. Social Infrastructure
- V. Social Security and Entitlements
- VI. Capacity Building and Training
- VI. Communication Plan

Methodology:
- Secondary data collection
- Stakeholder consultation
- Primary assessment

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Section 1: AS IS ANALYSIS

This stage enables ULBs to conduct an in-depth assessment of the city's livelihood landscape, focusing on both demand and supply sides. It examines the economic profile, workforce participation, and nature of employment to gauge the demand for livelihoods. On the supply side, it evaluates key livelihood-generating sectors, including MSMEs, to determine their capacity to absorb the urban workforce. Additionally, the framework enables to map the urban poor and vulnerable populations to identify target groups and assess DAY-NULM's current reach. The primary aim is to achieve 100% saturation under the Mission, laying the foundation for targeted interventions and inclusive livelihood planning.

This stage comprises four steps:

Step 1: Economic Profiling

This step enables in the assessment of the city's economic profile, workforce participation, and nature of employment through secondary assessments and stakeholder consultations to gauge the current demand for livelihoods. On the supply side, it enables in assessing the key livelihood-generating sectors (green technology, care economy, healthcare, digital services) including MSMEs, and their current capacity for absorbing the urban workforce.

Step 2: Urban Poverty and Vulnerability Profiling

This step facilitates the estimation of the urban poor and individuals in vulnerable occupations living and working within the city *(with special focus on, but not limited to, six vulnerable occupational groups identified under the Mission)*. It aims to identify target for the Mission implementation necessary for achieving 100% saturation. This assessment will be based on stakeholder consultations and primary surveys conducted to gather relevant data.

Step 3: Assessment of DAY-NULM Initiatives

This step assesses DAY-NULM initiatives and identifies the existing saturation of livelihoods within the city. It provides insights into the effectiveness of implemented initiatives and identifies areas for improvement.

Step 4: Stakeholder engagement and Capacity building

Create a comprehensive database and stakeholder map of diverse organisations and individuals from policy, national, State, city to community levels involved in livelihoods promotion and addressing vulnerabilities of the poor, especially working with vulnerable occupation groups.

Develop a plan to build the capacity of local stakeholders to manage to adopt sustainable livelihood plans, programs, including skills for monitoring evaluation, data management and stakeholder coordination.

Step 1 (A) Economic Profiling [1]

This step enables the assessment of the city's economic profile, workforce participation, aspirations of the targeted group, and nature of employment through secondary assessments and stakeholder consultations to gauge the current demand for livelihoods. On the supply side, it enables in assessing the key livelihood-generating sectors, including MSMEs, and their current capacity and challenges for absorbing the urban workforce.

I. Demographic Composition						
		MALE	FEMALE	OTHERS	TOTAL	*Data Source*
1.1	Population as of 2024					- Population as per city's Masterplan - Gender segregated population size was obtained by applying male-female ratios obtained from Census 2011 to current population figures
1.2	Estimated population by 2029					- The geometric progression method has been utilized for estimating 2031 population. This figure is closest to the population projections made in Masterplan.

1.3	Age composition of the city's population of 2024		MALE	FEMALE	OTHERS	TOTAL	- This estimation assumes that the age composition, and the sex ratio within each age range as indicated it in the Census 2011 data has remained fairly stable.
		0-14 years					
		15-59 years (Working Age Population)					
		60+ years					
1.4	Age composition of the city's population of 2029		MALE	FEMALE	OTHERS	TOTAL	- The % shares of each age group, and the % of male-female within each group have been applied to current population figures as indicated in the Masterplan report to estimate these numbers
		0-14 years					
		15-59 years (Working Age Population)					-This was similarly repeated for the projected population in 2029
		60+ years					

II. Workforce Participation			
2.1	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)		*Data Source*
2.2	Worker Population Ratio (WPR)		
2.3	Proportion Unemployed (PU)		- PLFS 2017-18 (million plus cities tables)
2.4	Proportion Out of Labour Force		
2.5	Female Worker Population Ratio (FWPR)		
		Employed	

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[1] Refer to Annexure 1, 'Methodology for Economic Profile Generating Framework' before for filling this framework

2.6	Estimated number of employed, unemployed, and out of labour force persons	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	- PLFS 2017-18 (million plus cities tables)
		Unemployed			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	
		Out of Labour Force			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	
2.7	Estimated number of new entrants into the job market between 2024- 2029				- Calculated by applying LFPR to the 15-59 age group population projections for 2024 and 2029 and subtracting the difference between the two.

III. Nature of Employment

3.1	Category of Employment	Self- employment			*Data Source*
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	- PLFS 2017-18 (million plus cities tables)
		Regular wage/ salary			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	
		Casual labour			
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	

3.3	Workers in unincorporated sector establishments	Estimated % share of workers in unincorporated sector establishments		Estimated number of workers in unincorporated sector establishments		- The % share of unincorporated sector enterprises workers may be obtained from the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Establishments or similar assessments/ studies. The estimated total number of workers may be calculated by applying city level WPR ratios as obtained from PLFS 2017-18 survey to the current working age population.
		Categorization of Workers in Unincorporated Sector Enterprises				
		TYPE	% SHARE	ESTIMATED NUMBERS		
		Working owners				
		Formal hired workers				
		Informal hired workers				
		Unpaid family member				
		Other workers				

IV. Key Employment Generating Sectors

		MALE	FEMALE	OTHERS	TOTAL	*Data Source*
	PRIMARY					
4.1	Cultivators					
4.2	Agricultural Labourers					
4.3	Plantation, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and allied activities					
	SECONDARY					- The percentage shares of industrial classification of main and marginal workers may be obtained from Census 2011 tables. These percentage shares may be applied to the total number of estimated workers obtained from PLFS 2017-18 tables.
4.4	Manufacturing					
4.5	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply - HHI					
4.6	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply - non HHI					
4.7	Water supply sewerage and waste management and remediation activities					
4.8	Construction					
	TERTIARY					
4.9	Wholesale and retail trade					
4.10	Transportation and storage					

4.11	Accommodation and food service activities				
4.12	Information and communication and financial and insurance activities				
4.13	Real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities Other Services				

V. Major MSME Sectors in the City

		Estimated number of MSME enterprises	Estimated number of persons employed	Data Source
	MANUFACTURING			
5.1	Agri-Allied Activities			
5.2	Mining & Quarrying			
5.3	Agro & Food Processing			
5.4	Textile & Apparel			
5.5	Wooden Products & Furniture			
5.6	Chemical & Chemical Products			
5.7	Paper & Paper Products			
5.8	Rubber & Plastics			
5.9	Mineral Processing & Fabrication			
5.10	Electrical & Electronics			
5.11	Manufacturing of Engineering Goods			
5.12	Construction			
5.13	Auto-components			
	SERVICES			
5.14	IT- ITES			
5.15	Whole sale & Retail Trade			
5.16	Financial Services			
5.17	Transportation			
5.18	Printing & Publishing			
5.19	Other Services			
5.20	Hospitality and Tourism			

Step 1 (B) Urban Poverty and Vulnerability Profiling [2]

This step facilitates the estimation of the urban poor and individuals in vulnerable occupations living and working within the city. It aims to identify target for the Mission implementation necessary for achieving 100% saturation. This assessment will be based on stakeholder consultations and primary surveys conducted to gather relevant data.

I. Socio-economically Vulnerable Populations					
		No of HHs	No of Beneficiaries	% of Total Population	*Data Source*
1.1	No of PHH Card Holders				- NFSA Data
1.2	No of AAY Card Holders				
		MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	- % shares of disabled population as per Census 2011 and may be extrapolated to current population levels
1.3	No of PwDs				
1.4	No of female-headed HHs				-Estimated using Census 2011 data of FHHs and extrapolated to current population levels
II. Occupationally Vulnerable Populations					
		MALE	FEMALE	OTHERS	TOTAL	*Data Source*
2.1	Construction Workers					- E-Shram website at the district level may be applied in proportion of the urban population of the city vis-à-vis the district.
2.2	Transport Workers					
2.3	Domestic Workers					
2.4	Care Workers					
2.5	Gig Workers					
2.6	Waste Workers					-NAMASTE portal. Additional data on SWM workers to be added by the city.
2.7	Any other vulnerable occupation groups, Specify which: _____					
	Total:					
III. Residentially Vulnerable Populations					
		NO OF SLUMS	NO OF HHs	NO OF PERSONS	*Data Source*
3.1	No. of slums, slum-like settlements and EWS colonies				
3.2	No. of urban poor settlement dwellers	MALE	FEMALE	OTHERS	TOTAL	
3.3	Urban Homeless				

[2] Refer Annexure 1, 'Methodology for Urban Poverty and Vulnerability Profile Generating Framework', before filling this framework

Step 1 (C): Assessment of DAY-NULM Initiatives [3]

This step assesses DAY-NULM initiatives and identifies the existing saturation of livelihoods within the city. It provides insights into the effectiveness of implemented initiatives and identifies areas for improvement.

I. Social Mobilisation and Institutional Development (SM&ID)

		No of SHGs formed	No of Members	No of Men Members	No of Women Members	No of Transgender Members
1.1	SHG Formation					
1.2	Vulnerable occupation groups SHGs					
1.3	SHGs of PwDs					

		No of SHGs that received RF		No of SHGs that are yet to receive RF	
1.4	RF disbursal				

		No of ALFs that have been formed so far	No of ALFs that have been registered so far	No of ALFs that need to be formed as per DAY- NULM guidelines
1.5	ALF Formation			
1.6	CLF Formation	Has at least one CLF been formed?	▣ Yes ☐ No	

II. Self Employment Programme

		No of eligible SHGs that received bank credit	No of eligible SHGs that are yet to receive bank credit
2.1	Bank credit (Loan)		

		No of SHG members who have taken Individual Loans	No of non SHG members who have taken Group Loans
2.2	Individual Loans		

		No of SHGs who have taken Group Loans	
2.3	Group Loans		

		No of SHGs members who have taken enterprise development loans who have received EDP training	No of SHGs members who have taken enterprise development loans who are yet to receive EDP training
2.4	EDP Trainings		

		No of SHG members who have been trained	No of SHG members who have been certified	No of SHG members who have been placed
2.5	Skill Training			

III. Staffing, Capacity Building and Training

		Existing number of CSs	Number of COs to be additionally recruited and trained as per Mission guidelines
3.1	Community Organiser (COs)		

		Existing number of CMMs	Number of CMMs to be additionally recruited and trained as per DAY-NULM guidelines
3.2	City Mission Managers		

IV. Reflection on DAY- NULM Initiatives So Far

What were some of the challenges experienced thus far under the Mission implementation especially with regards to SHG/CIG formation, federation, credit linkage, and livelihood generation? How can these challenges be addressed going forward?

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[3] Refer Annexure 1, 'Methodology for Assessment of Mission Initiatives Framework', before filling this

	NULM Activity	Challenges Experienced	Potential Solutions
1.	SHG Formation		
2.	Inclusion of vulnerable groups		
3.	SHG Panchasutra Activities		
4.	SHG federation		
5.	Enterprise Development		
6.	Credit Linkage		
7.	Skilling of SHGs members		
8.	Capacity Building and Training of Mission staff		

Section 2: TO-BE ANALYSIS

This stage enables ULBs to identify the priority areas for livelihoods creation in urban areas. It maps emerging sectors by analysing workforce participation trends and identifying growth drivers through stakeholder consultations. Based on this analysis, the framework projects labour force participation in these sectors, comparing current absorption rates with expected growth over the next five years and identifying specific job roles required in the labour market. These two stages focus on the supply side. For the demand assessment, the framework evaluates the economic aspirations and employment needs of the urban poor through primary surveys, assessing the skills required, self-employment opportunities, and essential support services to enhance livelihoods.

This stage comprises three steps:

Step 1: Sectoral Growth Drivers Analysis

This step facilitates the assessment of the city's emerging economic sectors by conducting trend analyses focused on workforce participation and identifying growth drivers. It aims to highlight areas suitable for livelihood promotion under this Mission. Stakeholder consultations will be integral to this process, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the economic landscape.

Step 2: Projected Labor Force Requirement in Key Sectors

This step evaluates the current labour force absorption rates compared to anticipated growth over the next five years across various skill levels, including skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labour. Additionally, it identifies specific job roles needed in these sectors that can be generated and supplied through the Mission. Stakeholder consultations will be employed to gather relevant insights and data.

Step 3: Demand Assessment for Livelihood Improvement and Generation

This step assesses the economic aspirations and employment needs of the urban poor and vulnerable occupational groups within the city. It evaluates required skills, self-employment opportunities, and essential support services, including access to finance, credit, market linkages, and social safety nets. The information will be gathered through primary surveys to ensure an accurate understanding of the livelihood landscape.

Step 1: Sectoral Growth Drivers Analysis [4]

This step facilitates the assessment of the city's emerging economic sectors by conducting trend analyses focused on workforce participation and identifying growth drivers. It aims to highlight areas suitable for livelihood promotion under this Mission. Stakeholder mapping and consultations will be integral to this process, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the economic landscape. To do this, ULBs may identify key stakeholders as suggested below and conduct a trend analysis based on the consultations.

S.N	Indicative Sector	Stakeholders (Government)	Stakeholders (non-government)
1	Industry and Commerce	Directorate of Industries (DIC), representatives of MSMEs and SSIs, Industrial development Corporations	Local Chamber of Commerce, FICCI, ASSOCHAM,
2	Infrastructure and Construction	Building and Construction Workers Board, R&B department.	Real estate associations and their representatives.
3	Banking sector	Nationalized bank, SIDBI, NABARD, and other associations	Cooperative banks, NBFC and MFIs.
4	Transport	State Transport department and Transport workers welfare board.	Platform based service providers, Union representatives
5	Tourism & Hospitality	Tourism board, department	Hotel/Restaurant associations, Hotel Management Institutes, Tours and Travel Agency Associations.

I. Trend Analysis [5]						
Measure the proportional shifts or relative changes in employment in a city economy over time						

S.N	Sector Name	Estimated % share of workers employed					
		2011		2021		2031 (Projected)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry						
2.	Construction						
3.	Trade and Commerce						
4.	Transport, Storage and Communications						
5.	Other Services[6]						
	Total						

II. Growth Drivers Analysis [7]

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[4] Refer Annexure 1, 'Methodology for Sectoral Growth Drivers Framework', before filling this
[5] Asian Development Bank. 2015. Tool Kit for Rapid Economic Assessment, Planning, and Development of Cities in Asia
[6] The 'Other Services' category shows significant increase because in the 2011 and 2021
7 Asian Development Bank. 2015. Tool Kit for Rapid Economic Assessment, Planning, and Development of Cities in Asia

Identify the strengths and weaknesses of specific economic drivers of a local economy—especially in relation to the way they affect different industry sectors. For each driver factor give a score between 0 to 4 (0- Not Applicable; 1- Weak; 2-Medium; 3- Strong; 4-Very Strong) and calculate aggregate growth potential scores for each sector.

	Indicative Drivers (States/ULBs may modify these as per need)	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5
		Eg: Construction, Agro-based, Manufacturing, Transport, storage & communications, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Other Services, etc.				
1.	Facilitative Business Regulation Procedures					
2.	Enhanced Access to Financing					
3.	Investment Promotion and Development Support					
4.	Profitability of business					
5.	Market or product related risks					
6.	Limited start-up capital requirements					
7.	Limited operating costs					
8.	Land for Development					
9.	Workforce Skill Base					
10.	Workplace Health and Safety Conditions					
11.	Security of Employment					
12.	Skills-Enhancement Programs					
13.	Transportation and Logistics					
14.	Proximity to raw material					
15.	Network and Business Collaboration					
16.	Expanding domestic and local markets					
17.	Demand expansion capacity for new products					
CUMULATIVE SCORE:						

Based on this consultation, develop a preliminary list of priority sectors suitable for urban livelihood generation in your city.

S.No.	Sector Name
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Step 2: Projected Labour Force Requirements in Key Sectors [8]

This step evaluates the current labour force absorption rates compared to anticipated growth over the next five years across various skill levels, including skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labour. Additionally, it identifies specific job roles needed in these sectors that can be generated and supplied through the Mission. Stakeholder consultations may be employed to gather relevant insights and data.

I. Incremental Labor-force Requirements

Based on the analysis of current state of workforce distribution and potential employment opportunities in various sectors, estimate the projected labour force requirement

	Sector Name	Current Workforce				Projected Requirement			
		Skilled	Semi-skilled	Minimally Skilled	Total	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Minimally Skilled	Total
1.	Eg: Construction, Agro-processing, Manufacturing, Transport, storage & communications, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Other Services, etc.								
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									

II. Emerging Livelihood Opportunities

Based on stakeholder consultations identify the specific job roles and skills with acute shortage as well as potential allied microenterprises

	Sector Name	Skills/Job Roles with Acute Shortage	Associated micro-enterprises
1.	Eg: Construction, Agro-processing, Manufacturing, Transport, storage & communications, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Other Services, etc.		
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

III. Emerging Livelihood Opportunities in Green Economy and Care Economy

Green Economy

	Sector Name	Associated Products/ Services/ Job Roles with increasing demand	Required Support Services to Facilitate Growth
1.	Eg: Renewable energy, Waste management, Green construction, Eco-tourism	Eg: Solar Panels, Biogas Plants, Recycling Services, e-waste management, Sustainable Building Materials etc.	Eg: Training support for technical or business management skills, marketing, branding, certification of products, equipment procurement, raw material supply, physical infrastructure for sales, storage, or production, insurance, affordable credit, contingency funds, preferential procurement etc.
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

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[8] Refer to Annexure 1 'Methodology for Projected Labour Force Requirement in Key Sectors' before filling this

Care Economy

	Sector Name	Associated Products/ Services/ Job Roles with increasing demand	Required Support Services to Facilitate Growth
1.	*Eg: Childcare, Eldercare, Disabled Care*	*Eg: Creches, Day Care Centers, Home-care services, Old-age homes*	*Eg: Training support for technical or business management skills, marketing, branding, certification of products, equipment procurement, raw material supply, physical infrastructure for sales, storage, or production, insurance, affordable credit, contingency funds, preferential procurement etc.*
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Livelihoods Vulnerable to Climate Change Risks

	Sector Name	Vulnerability Assessment	Potential adaptive solutions to de-carbonize production systems and reduce vulnerability to climate risks
1.	*Eg: Construction, Street Vending, Transport Workers, Gig Workers etc.*	*Eg: Vulnerability to various climate risks such as heat, flooding, water scarcity, health risks, excess rainfall etc*	*Eg: Utilizing renewable energy dependent technologies, Providing training on sustainable livelihoods, Offering subsidies, grants, or tax breaks for businesses etc.*
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Step 3: Demand for Livelihood Improvement and Generation [9]

This step assesses the economic aspirations and employment needs of the urban poor and vulnerable occupational groups within the city. It evaluates required skills, self-employment opportunities, and essential support services, including access to finance, credit, market linkages, and social safety nets. The information will be gathered through primary surveys to ensure an accurate understanding of the livelihood landscape.

I. Economic Aspirations of Urban Poor and Vulnerable	
Based on the primary sample survey of urban poor and vulnerable estimate demand for various support services for livelihood improvement and generation.	
% share reporting preference for taking up identified jobs roles	
Job role 1	
Job role 2	
Job role 3	
…	
…	
Among those reporting interest in job roles, % share reporting demand for specific support services	
Training	
Certification	
Placement	
Stipend for training	
Access to Training Facility	
Care Infrastructure	
% share reporting preference for taking up self-employment/ enterprise development	
Micro-enterprise 1	
Micro-enterprise 2	
Micro-enterprise 3	
…	
…	
Among those reporting interest in self-employment/ enterprise development, % share reporting demand for specific support services	
Affordable Credit	
Raw Material	
Equipment	
Marketing and Branding	
Insurance	
Fairs	
Business Management Skills	
Work-spaces	
Care Infrastructure	
II. Support Services Needed by SHG Microenterprises	
Based on the consultations conducted with SHG/CIG microenterprises in the ULB and records of the CMMU/ DMMU, fill the following table	

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[9] Refer to Annexure 1 'Methodology for Demand for Livelihood Improvement and Generation' before filling this

	Type of Micro-enterprise	Estimated Number of such SHG/ CIG Micro-enterprises in the ULB	Support Services Demanded by theses SHG/ CIG Micro-enterprises
1.	*Eg: Manufacturing enterprises like weaving, papad-making, agarbathi making, pickle making etc.*		*Eg: Can include a wide range of support such as training support for technical or business management skills, marketing, branding, certification of products, equipment procurement, raw material supply, physical infrastructure for sales, storage, or production, insurance, affordable credit, contingency funds, preferential procurement etc.*
2.	*Eg: Trade enterprises like garment store, general store, bakery, pharmacy, pooja items shop etc.*		
3.	*Eg: Service enterprises like sanitation/Waste work, beauty parlour, catering services, restaurants, laundry services etc.*		
4.			
5.			

Section 3: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This stage will enable ULBs to create a strategic plan for livelihood generation within the city. It focuses on defining a clear vision and set of goals for livelihoods under the new Mission, translating these into actionable steps. It also identifies potential areas for implementation through convergence with other national and state missions. Additionally other gaps on basic infrastructure such as housing, sanitation, electricity, banking and digital infrastructure, education for urban poor and people in vulnerable occupation identified through primary assessment may be provided though convergence. This section facilitates phased planning of mission activities and outlines a financial plan to support these initiatives and prepare a city wide budget and resource mobilization plan and a communication (IEC/BCC) plan for C-LAP implementation.

The development of this implementation plan should be a collaborative effort involving a working group that incorporates insights gained from primary assessments, secondary data collection, and stakeholder consultations conducted under Step 1 and 2. This process is designed to be reflective, ensuring that the plan is guided by an inclusive and informed based on the community's demand. ULBs should also identify their requirements such as HR and capacity needs in order to implement the C-LAP. This stage comprises five steps:

Step 1: Strategy-Making: Gap Assessment, Vision, Goals, Actions, and Outcomes

This step focuses identifying overall gaps in the livelihoods encompassing a spectrum of activities, ranging from formal and informal employment to self-employment, including access to essential resources such as finance, credit, skills, market linkages, social safety nets, and entitlements including basic infrastructure. Based on this gap assessment the ULB should establish a vision and specific goals for livelihood generation within the city which reflects the aspirations and needs of the community.

Step 2: Action Areas for Livelihood Generation and Improvement

This step aims to define the targeted actions and initiatives that will foster the growth of the key sectors identified in the 'To-Be Analysis' as drivers of employment generation. The implementation plan will lay-out detailed interventions on activities which can be implemented under the new Mission and the ones that will be required may be undertaken through convergence with allied missions/departments and leverage private sector partnerships. ULBs should also identify their requirements such as HR and capacity needs as part of this C-LAP.

Step 3: Phasing and Implementation Planning

This step aids in developing a phased approach to implementing the identified actions, detailing timelines, responsibilities, and resource allocation. It ensures that the plan is structured and manageable, allowing for effective monitoring and evaluation of progress.

Step 4: Budget and Resource Mobilisation

The city should identify potential funding sources (government schemes, international donors, corporate social responsibility funds, etc.) and develop a financial plan with budget allocation for each intervention. The city is also encouraged to explore innovative financing mechanisms like impact bonds, micro-financing, and social venture funds. Additionally, explore social impact bonds where private investors support social programs (e.g., skills training, poverty reduction) and receive returns based on the government's repayment tied to measurable outcomes.

Step 5: Communication and outreach strategy

The city is encouraged to utilize multiple channels, such as social media, community radio, and local newspapers, to reach diverse audiences and regularly publish success stories and case studies to build trust and promote community engagement. Furthermore, it is recommended to organize events to acknowledge and celebrate the contributions and achievements of stakeholders, thereby enhancing their motivation and commitment.

Step 1- Strategy-Making: Gap Assessment, SWOT and Vision, Goals, Actions, and Outcomes [10] [11]

I. Gap Assessment				
	MALE	FEMALE	OTHERS	TOTAL
Estimated number of urban poor wage seekers in the ULB				
Estimated number of self-employment opportunity seekers in the ULB				

Key Growth Sectors Identified in the ULB	Target number of wage employment that can be created in this sector till 2029		Target number of self- employment opportunities that can be created in the sector till 2029	
	Wage Employment Type	Number	Self-Employment Type	Number
Eg: : Construction, Agro-processing, Manufacturing, Transport, storage & communications, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Other Services, etc.	Eg: Skilled construction workers, Machine operators, assembly line workers, Shop assistants, cashiers, stock keepers etc.		Eg: BOV Drivers, Day care center operations, sustainable construction material production etc.	

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[10] Refer Annexure 1 'Methodology for Strategy-Making: Vision, Goals, Actions, and Outcomes' before filling this

[11] World Bank. 2006. Local Economic Development: A Primer Developing and Implementing Local Economic Development Strategies and Action Plans

II.	Conduct SWOT Analysis for City Livelihoods

Use this to qualitatively assess the internal and external factors that contribute to, or hinder economic development in your city in brief points

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Eg: Competitive wage rates, skilled workforce, educational and research institutions, strong transportation network, safe locality, productive existing firms, proximity to raw materials or other natural resources etc.	Eg: Worsening poverty, complex local regulatory procedures, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to credit, health issues affecting the workforce.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Eg: Technological change, new international trade arrangements, macroeconomic/political developments, expanding markets, the development of a regional airport, emerging skilled workforce	Eg: Demographic changes, downsizing of global business or loss of markets resulting in local plant closure, unstable exchange rates inhibiting local investment, loss of educated population to other areas - outward migration.

III.	Strategy-Making

Vision	Goals	Actions	Outcomes
An agreed stakeholders' consensus on the preferred economic future of the Community	Key priority areas of action to meet vision	Projects that can collectively achieve particular objectives. These can be undertaken either under the new Mission or in convergence with other Ministries/ Departments	Performance standards and targets that are time-bound and measurable
Eg: • To build a prosperous and equitable economy in [City Name] by eradicating poverty, empowering women through increased access to dignified employment, and fostering sustainable livelihoods for all.	Eg: • To diversify the economic base of the municipality • To become a tourism center • To become a more equal society through improved access to work for all the community • To reduce youth and female unemployment • To improve working conditions of migrant workers	Eg: • Collectivization of vulnerable occupation groups or other urban poor • Providing business support services • Provision of micro and managed workspace • Provision of social security and entitlements • Provision of finance for new businesses • Enterprise training • Development of City Livelihood Centres • Public procurement policies	Eg: • Collaborate with 50 local employers to create 1,000 new job opportunities for women and youth within a designated period. • 80% of registered migrant workers will have access to formal contracts, health insurance, and safe working conditions. • Reduce the unemployment rate among women and youth by 30% through skilling and job placement by the end of the program.
Vision Statement	Goal 1	Intervention Area 1.1	Outcome 1.1
		Intervention Area 1.2	Outcome 1.2
	Goal 2	Intervention Area 2.1	Outcome 2.1
		Intervention Area 2.2	Outcome 2.2
	Goal 3	Intervention Area 3.1	Outcome 3.1
		Intervention Area 3.2	Outcome 3.2

This step aims to define the targeted actions and initiatives that will foster the growth of the key sectors identified in the 'To-Be Analysis' as drivers of employment generation. The implementation plan will lay-out detailed interventions on activities which can be implemented under the new Mission and the ones that may be implemented through convergence with allied missions/ departments and leverage private sector partnerships. ULBs should also identify their requirements such as HR and capacity needs as part of this C-LAP.

Name of the Livelihood (Micro-enterprise or job role)	Action that can be undertaken under the new Mission		Actions that can be undertaken in convergence with schemes/programs of other Departments	
	- Specifically focus on support services relating to collectivization, access to credit, and social infrastructure provision, social security and entitlements, etc.		- Can include a wide range of support such as skilling, preferential procurement like AMRUT Mitra, housing delivery, basic services infrastructure improvement, social security and entitlement delivery etc.	
	NAME OF NEW MISSION COMPONENT	ACTIONS	NAME OF MISSION/PROGRAM	ACTIONS
Identified Wage and Self-Employment Opportunities with High Growth Potential in the City				
Eg: Food Processing Industry, Self-owned EV-Auto/Taxi/Truck drivers, Care Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance etc.	Community Led Institution Development			
	Financial Inclusion and Enterprise Development			
	Social Infrastructure			
	Innovative and Special Projects			
	Capacity Building and Training			
Six Vulnerable Occupation Groups				
Eg: Construction work, transportation work, gig work, care work, waste management work and domestic work	Community Led Institution Development			
	Financial Inclusion and Enterprise Development			
	Social Infrastructure			
	Innovative and Special Projects			
	Capacity Building and Training			

Step 3 - Phase Wise Target Setting for the new Mission Activities

This step aids in developing a phased approach to implementing the identified actions, detailing timelines, responsibilities, and resource allocation. It ensures that the plan is structured and manageable, allowing for effective monitoring and evaluation of progress.

S.No	Activity				Cumulative Target	Phasing				
						2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
I.	SHG Formation									
1.1.	Inclusion of Urban Poor									
	Total No of Urban Poor		% included within SHGs/CIGs so far	% remaining to be included within SHGs/ CIGs	Number of SHGs/ CIGs to be formed to ensure 100% coverage					
1.2.	Inclusion of Vulnerable Occupation Groups									
	Total No of Estimated of Workers in each vulnerable occupation		% included within SHGs/ CIGs so far	% remaining to be included within SHGs/ CIGs	Number of SHG/ CIGs to be formed to ensure 100% coverage					
	Construction Workers									
	Transport Workers									
	Domestic Workers									
	Care Workers									
	Gig Workers									
	Waste Workers									
II.	Community Led Institution Development									
2.1.	RF Disbursal									
	No of SHGs/CIGs formed so far yet to receive 1st tranche of RF	No of SHGs/ CIGs formed eligible to receive 2nd tranche of RF	No of new SHGs/CIGs to be disbursed RFs	Total number of 1st Tranche of RF to be Disbursed						
				Total number of 2nd Tranche of RF to be Disbursed						

2.2. ALF Formation								
% of SHGs/ CIGs formed federated within ALFs so far	No of ALFs to be formed so far to ensure 100% federations of SHGs/ CIGs formed so far	No of ALFs to be formed to ensure 100% coverage of new SHGs/ CIGs	Total number of ALFs to be formed					
Target Number of RFs to be disbursed to ALFs								

2.3. CLF Formation								
No of CLFs to be formed in the ULB								
Target Number of Establishment Funds to be disbursed to CLFs								

III. Financial Inclusion and Enterprise Development

3.1. Bank credit (loan(								
No of existing SHGs/ CIGs yet to receive bank credit	No of new SHGs/CIGs to receive bank credit	Total no. of bank credit (loans) to be disbursed						

3.2. Community Investment Support Funds								
Target number of SHGs/CIGs to whom CISF loans will be disbursed								

3.3. Enterprise Development Fund								
Target number of SHGs/CIGs to whom EDF loans will be disbursed								

3.4. Individual Loans								
Target number of SHG/ CIG members to whom individual loans will be disbursed	Target number of vulnerable occupation group members to whom individual loans will be disbursed		Total no of individual loans that will be disbursed					
	Construction Workers							
	Transport Workers							
	Domestic Workers							
	Care Workers							

	Gig Workers							
	Waste Workers							

3.5.   Group Loans

Target number of SHGs/ CIGs to whom group loans will be disbursed	Target number of vulnerable occupation group SHGs/ CIGs to whom group loans will be disbursed		Total no of group loans that will be disbursed					
	Construction Workers							
	Transport Workers							
	Domestic Workers							
	Care Workers							
	Gig Workers							
	Waste Workers							

IV.   Social Infrastructure

Target no of Day- Care Centres to be formed/ supported						

Target no of CARE Clusters/ Multi-generational Activity Centers to be formed/ supported						

Target no of Labour Chowks to be constructed/ upgraded						

Target no of City Livelihood Centers to be constructed/ upgraded						

V.   Social Security and Entitlements

Target no. of urban poor who will be profiled/ enumerated	Target no. of vulnerable occupation group members who will be profiled/ enumerated		Total no of enumeration or profiling that will be conducted					
	Construction Workers							
	Transport Workers							
	Domestic Workers							
	Care Workers							
	Gig Workers							
	Waste Workers							
Target no. of scheme linkages that will be facilitated								

VI.   Capacity Building and Training

Target no of SHG/CIG members or groups who have obtained enterprise development loans for whom EDP training has to be provided						

Target no of CRPs to be recruited					
Target no of CRPs to be trained					
Target number of Secretarial Support staff to ALF/CLF to be recruited					
Target number of Secretarial Support staff to ALF/CLF to be trained					
Target no of CSs to be recruited					
Target no of CSs to be trained					
Target number of CMMU staff to be recruited					
Target number of CMMU staff to be trained					
VII. Communication Plan (IEC/BCC)					
Plan Preparation					
IEC/BCC activities as per the plan					
Branding activities for the new Mission					

Annexure 1

Methodology for Economic Profiling

QUESTION		EXPLANATION
I. Demographic Composition	1.1. Current Population 1.2. Estimated population by 2029	Sex disaggregated data on city population can be obtained from Census 2011 tables or any other updated official data source such as Master-planning reports. Decadal population growth rate data can also be obtained from Census 2011 tables and average should be calculated for the last 3 decades. Based on this, the current population and the estimated population in 2029 should be calculated by multiplying the average growth rate to the base population number.
	1.3. Current age composition of the city's population	Base data on age composition can be obtained from Census 2011 tables. This data has to then be projected to current levels. For projecting population size, the Component Method can be used which takes into account fertility, mortality, and migration.
II. Workforce Composition	2.1. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) can be determined from Periodic Labour Force Survey person-level data. The 2017-18 Annual PLFS report which gives data for million-plus cities specifically can be used.[12] As per PLFS, LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)= [(No of employed persons + No of unemployed persons) / (Total Population)] * 100[13] Employed Persons includes - worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker - worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as employer - worked as helper in household enterprises (unpaid family worker) - worked as regular salaried/wage employee - worked as casual wage labour in public works and other type of works
	2.2. Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	Worker Population Ratio (WPR) can be determined from Periodic Labour Force Survey person-level data. The 2017-18 Annual PLFS report which gives data for million-plus cities specifically can be used. Worker Population Ratio (WPR)= [(No of employed persons) / (Total Population)] * 100 [14]

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[12] https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Annual%20Report%2C%20PLFS%202017-18_31052019.pdf

[13] https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Manual_Labour_Statistics-I_3oct12.pdf

[14] https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AR_PLFS_2022_23N.pdf

		Categories included in employed persons has been specified above.
	2.3. Proportion Unemployed (PU)	Proportion Unemployed (PU) can be determined from Periodic Labour Force Survey person-level data. The 2017-18 Annual PLFS report which gives data for million-plus cities specifically can be used. Proportion Unemployed (PU)= [(No of unemployed persons) / (Total Population)] * 100 Unemployed Persons includes - did not work but was seeking and/or available for work
	2.4. Proportion of Out of Labour Force persons	Proportion of out of labour force persons can be determined from Periodic Labour Force Survey person-level data. The 2017-18 Annual PLFS report which gives data for million-plus cities specifically can be used. Proportion Out of Labour Force (PU)= [(No of out of labour force persons) / (Total Population)] * 100 **Out of Labour Force Persons includes** ▪ attended educational institutions ▪ attended domestic duties only ▪ attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods ▪ rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. ▪ not able to work due to disability ▪ others (including begging, prostitution, etc.)
	2.5. Female Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	Female Worker Population Ratio (WPR) can be determined from Periodic Labour Force Survey person-level data. The 2017-18 Annual PLFS report gives data for million-plus cities specifically and this can be relied upon for deriving FWPR. Female Worker Population Ratio (WPR)= [(No of employed females) / (Total female population above 15 years)] * 100 Categories included in employed persons has been specified above.
	2.6. Youth (15-29 years) Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	Youth Worker Population Ratio (WPR) can be determined from Periodic Labour Force Survey person-level data. The 2017-18 Annual PLFS report gives data for million-plus cities specifically and this can be relied upon for deriving youth WPR Youth Worker Population Ratio (WPR)= [(No of employed youth) / (Total youth population between 15-29 years)] * 100 Categories included in employed persons has been specified above.
	2.7. Estimated number of employed, unemployed, and out of	Step-by-step process: 1. Employed Persons= WPR (as calculated in 2.2) x Current population estimated of 15-59 age group (as calculated in 1.3)

	labour force persons	2. Unemployed Persons= Proportion of Unemployed Persons (as calculated in 2.3) x Current population estimated of 15-59 age group (as calculated in 1.3) 3. Out of Labour Force Persons= Proportion of Out of Labour Force Persons (as calculated in 2.4) x Current population estimated of 15-59 age group (as calculated in 1.3) 4. Repeat the same steps for male and female populations in each category
	2.8. Estimated number of new entrants into the job market by 2029	The estimated number of new entrants into the job market by 2031 can be calculated by finding the labour force in 2031 and decreasing the current labour force from it. The labour force in 2031 and 2024 can be found by multiplying the LFPR (as calculated in 2.1) to the projected population in the 15-59 age group in each of these years. The labour force in 2031 minus the labour force in 2024 will then give the new entrants to the job market between 2024-2031.
III. Nature of Employment	3.1 Category of Employment	The estimated number of workers in different categories of employment can be derived using PLFS person-level data. The 2017-18 Annual PLFS report which gives data for million-plus cities specifically can be used. As per PLFS definitions, workers include 3 categories of employment: - **Self-employed**: This includes persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners. Self-employment is characterized by autonomy (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e. market, scale of operation and money). Their remuneration includes both the reward of their labour and the profit of their enterprise. - **Regular wage/ salaried employee**: This includes persons who are working in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) - **Casual wage labour:** This includes persons casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract
	3.2 Workers in unincorporated sector establishments	- Obtain the % share of unincorporated sector enterprise workers in Urban Gujarat from the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Establishments 2022-23. Let this be S (%). - Estimate the total number of workers in City by applying city-level Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

		from the PLFS 2017-18 survey to the current working-age population of the city. Formula: T = WPR × Working Age Population - Calculate the number of unincorporated sector workers in the city by applying the % share S to the total workers T: Formula: U = S × T / 100
IV.	Key Employment Generating Sectors	The industrial classification of workers in the city can be derived using Census tables or PLFS person level data. Census tables captures the industrial classification of main and marginal workers separately (main workers are those who worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. 6 months or more and marginal workers are those who had not worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. less than 6 months). The relevant census table is titled, 'B-04 City: Main workers classified by age, industrial category and sex (Cities)' and 'B-06 City: Marginal workers classified by age, industrial category and sex (city)'. The broad industry divisions under which economic activity is categorized are agriculture and mining and quarrying – section A & B; manufacturing - section C; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply- sections D; water supply sewerage and waste management and remediation activities- sections E; construction -section F; wholesale and retail trade - sections G; transportation and storage- section H; accommodation and food service activities- section I; information and communication and financial and insurance activities – section J & K; real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities- sections L to Q PLFS gives a more detailed industrial classification. To record the industry of work, the 5-digit classification of NIC-2008 is used and to record the type of occupation, the 3-digit classification of NCO-2004 is used. The broad industry divisions under which data is captured include agriculture - section A; mining & quarrying - section B; manufacturing - section C; electricity, water, etc. - sections D & E; construction - section F; trade, hotel & restaurant - sections G & I; transport, storage & communications - sections H & J; other services – sections K to U
V.	Major MSME Sectors in the City	Details on the MSME clusters in the city can be obtained from various sources. One source can be the District Industries Centres set up by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, which will have details of the number of registered industrial units, micro & small enterprises and artisan units, and the industry type, number of persons employed, and the turnover of these units. Another source can be the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises conducted by NSSO. This survey captures economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated on-agricultural establishments in manufacturing, trade and other services sector including industry type, type of ownership, type of location, number of workers, number of female workers, and gross value added, annual emoluments per hired worker etc.
VI.	SWOT Analysis of City Economy	The objective of the SWOT analysis is to identify the critical internal and external factors that speak to the city's unique assets and competitive positioning by using the economic data and background information collected thus far. The SWOT is a strategic planning used to ensure that there is a clear objective informed by a comprehensive understanding of a city's capabilities and capacity. It identifies the city's competitive advantages—those indigenous assets that make the city special or competitive in the national and global

economies—juxtaposed against those internal or external factors that can keep a city from realizing its potential. [15]

Components of the SWOT Analysis:

1. Strengths are internal competencies, valuable resources, or relative competitive advantages (e.g., industry supply chains and clusters, extensive port, rail, and broadband assets, specialized workforce skills, higher education levels, collaboration among stakeholders) that the city can leverage to promote economic development and livelihood generation. They are often internal in nature.

2. Weaknesses are relative competitive disadvantages (e.g., a risk-averse or change-resistant regional culture or weak hard infrastructure and unreliable water, sewage and power supply or insufficient municipal budget and capacity to implement programs), that the city can hinder economic development and livelihood generation in the city. They are also often internal in nature.

3. Opportunities are chances or occasions for improvement or progress that the city can leverage for economic development and livelihood generation. For example, factors such as growing interest of foreign companies for investments in the local private sector or sector development of engineering and metalworking businesses. They are often external in nature.

4. Threats are chances or occasions that have the potential to hinder economic development and livelihood generation in the city. For example, factors such as lack of banks and formal credit for micro-enterprises or complex business regulatory systems. [16]

Process of preparing SWOT Analysis:

- **Step 1**: The ULB Nodal Officer will convene the Working Group members, with sufficient representation of community, private sector and government stakeholders to develop the SWOT analysis. Pre-meeting briefs can be shared with members to orient them on the purpose, scope, and key areas of discussion for the SWOT analysis.

- **Step 2**: The ULB Nodal Officer and the CMMU will facilitate discussions among smaller groups of similar stakeholders (e.g., private sector together, community together) and then with the larger group on Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats to the city economy. Some leading questions that can be asked to structure this discussion have been provided below. While conducting the discussion, it will be necessary to ask a mix of open-ended and specific questions, ensured balanced participation especially of women and other marginalized groups, and dig deeper into responses.

- **Step 3**: Key points that emerge in the discussion should be documented and categorized stakeholder wise and under the relevant categories of (S, W, O, T). These points should then be reviewed to identify recurring themes and prioritize based on prioritize based on frequency and impact. These points should them be summarized and articulated to form the final SWOT analysis while ensuring that all viewpoints are represented fairly.

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[15] https://www.eda.gov/resources/comprehensive-economic-development-strategy/content/swot-analysis#:~:text=A%20SWOT%20analysis%20identifies%20the,region%20from%20realizing%20its%20potential.
[16] World Bank Local Economic Development Primer

Leading Questions that can be Asked:

1. **Strengths:**
   - What are the city's key economic assets?
   - What competitive advantages does the city have (e.g., strategic location, skilled workforce, industrial base)?
   - What industries or sectors are thriving, and why?
   - What infrastructure supports economic growth (e.g., transport, IT, utilities)?
   - What local policies or initiatives have been particularly effective?

2. **Weakness:**
   - What sectors or industries are underperforming or declining, and why?
   - Are there any gaps in infrastructure or services that negatively impact businesses?
   - What skills or education gaps exist in the local workforce?
   - Are there bureaucratic or regulatory hurdles facing businesses and investors?
   - How accessible is capital or financing for businesses?

3. **Opportunities:**
   - Are there emerging industries or sectors the city could capitalize on?
   - How could technology or innovation improve business conditions?
   - Are there any government policies, subsidies, or international trade developments that could spur growth?
   - What new markets or investment opportunities are opening up (e.g., green economy, digital transformation)?
   - What regional or national trends could align with local strengths?

4. **Threats:**
   - Are there economic downturns or policy changes, or other factors that could affect local businesses?
   - What local risks (e.g., crime, pollution, natural disasters) could undermine growth?
   - How might competition from nearby cities or regions impact the local economy?
   - Are there external regulatory changes that could affect key industries?

Methodology for Urban Poverty and Vulnerability Profiling

QUESTION		EXPLANATION
I. Socio-economically vulnerable populations	1.1. No of BPL Card Holders	This data can be obtained from the NFSA database or from separate BPL lists or any other official data source.
	1.2. No of AAY Card Holders	
	1.3. No of PwDs	This data can be obtained from the Unique Disability Identity Card database managed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment or other such databases maintained by state-specific departments. Alternatively, Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data can also be used if available.
	1.4. No. of female headed HHs	This data can be obtained from the NFSA database or from the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data if available.
II. Occupationally Vulnerable Populations	2.1. Construction Workers	These 6 vulnerable occupation groups have been selected under the new Mission as focus area. The estimated number of workers in each vulnerable occupation group will be determined through the city's Primary Survey of Urban Poor and Vulnerable Occupation groups, the method for which is detailed out in Annexure 2. The following table lists out the specific job roles that are being considered in each vulnerable occupation group.
	2.2. Transport Workers	
	2.3. Domestic Workers	
	2.4. Care Workers	

The following table (appearing within the EXPLANATION cell):

Construction Workers	Skilled Workers (Carpenters, Masons, Electricians, Plumbers, Welders, Blacksmith, Raj Mistri); Semi-Skilled Workers (Helpers To Skilled Workers, Operators Of Basic Construction Machinery, Painters); Unskilled Workers (Beldar/ Collie/ Mazdoor, Site Cleaners, Loaders And Unloaders, Chowkidar At Construction)
Transport Workers	Rickshaw Drivers, E-Rickshaw Drivers, Pedal Rickshaw Drivers and Cart Pullers
Domestic Workers	Cleaning, Cooking, Laundry, Caregiving, Gardening, Guards, Drivers, Petcare
Care Workers	Elderly care providers (living aides and nurses), childcare providers (nannies and staff at daycare centres)]

	2.5. Gig Workers	Gig Workers	Hyper-local delivery, two-wheeler ridesharing, at-home services
	2.6. Waste Workers	Waste Workers	Waste collectors/pickers, waste segregators, waste transporters, waste recyclers, waste processors and workforce managing O&M of community toilets and public toilets/ FSTP/ STP; bio methanation plants, composting plants, MRF facilities, C&D waste treatment sites
	2.7. Any other vulnerable occupation groups, Specify which: _____	Other than these 6 vulnerable occupation groups, the ULB can also identify other context-specific vulnerable occupation groups and estimate their numbers. For example, this could be groups such as salt-pan workers, or fishing communities, or artisans etc. who face high social, economic, and residential vulnerability as a consequence of their occupation.	
III. Residentially Vulnerable Populations	3.1. No. of slums, slum-like settlements and EWS colonies	When counting the number of urban poor settlements, it is necessary to take into account various type of settlements such as notified and un-notified slums, squatter settlements, juggi-jhopris etc. Data on the number of such settlements and their population can be obtained from city-level surveys such as the Slum Free City Action Plans prepared under Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana data, Health Department data, master-planning reports or other sources	
	3.2. No. of urban poor settlement dwellers		
	3.3. Urban Homeless	Data on the number of urban homeless in the city can be obtained from Census 2011 reports or city-level surveys	

Methodology for NULM Achievements So Far

QUESTION	EXPLANATION
I. Inclusion of Vulnerable Populations	This details can be obtained from the NULM MIS portal and other records maintained by City Mission Management Units.
II. Community-Led Institution Development	
III. Enterprise Development	
IV. Capacity Building and Training	
V. Reflection on NULM Achievements So Far	This step is meant to be a reflective exercise for the NULM CMMU at the ULB. It is to be filled through a consultative process with the CMMU team as well as SHG/ALF/CLF leaders. Some of the leading questions that can be asked to structure the discussion are as follows: 1. What have been the main challenges in establishing and maintaining Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Community Interest Groups (CIGs) in your area? 2. How effectively are vulnerable groups being included in SHG formation, and what barriers exist that limit their participation? 3. What specific challenges have arisen in the formation of SHGs, particularly in terms of group dynamics and member commitment? 4. What obstacles have been encountered in implementing the SHG Panchasutra activities, and how can these be mitigated? 5. What challenges have been faced in forming federations of SHGs and how can federations be empowered to better support their member SHGs? 6. What challenges do SHGs face in developing sustainable enterprises, and what resources or support are needed to address these challenges? 7. How can we enhance market access and skills for SHG members to boost livelihood generation? 8. What difficulties are SHGs encountering in accessing credit, and what are the barriers in the linkage process with financial institutions? 9. What gaps exist in the capacity building and training programs for SHG members and mission staff? 10. What strategies can be employed to overcome these challenges, and who should be involved in the process?

Methodology for Sectoral Growth Drivers

QUESTION	EXPLANATION
I. Trend Analysis	This framework has been adapted from ADB's 'Tool Kit for Rapid Economic Assessment, Planning, and Development of Cities in Asia'. The objective of this framework is to measure the proportional shifts or relative changes in employment, production, and other factors between industry sectors in a city economy over time so as to identify which sectors are contributing to the growth, change, or decline of the city's economy. The following steps have to be followed for developing this analysis: 1. **Data collection from Secondary Sources:** Comparable data on broad industry divisions of workers over different time periods can be obtained from various sources such as Census tables as well as PLFS data. Relevant data should be extracted from these sources to develop a preliminary analysis of the shifts in employment shares. 2. **Discussion with Private Sector/Industry Stakeholders:** This preliminary analysis should be discussed with private sector stakeholders such as industry leaders, trade association leaders, etc. and MSME or Industry Department heads to identify if there are any additional sectors or sub-sectors which have been exhibiting growth in the recent years and estimate the number of workers engaged in these industries. 3. **Finalization and representation of data:** Based on both, the secondary data collected, and the discussions with relevant stakeholders, the final tables depicting trends in employment shares can be collated and represented graphically.
II. Growth Drivers Analysis	This step has been adapted from ADB's 'Tool Kit for Rapid Economic Assessment, Planning, and Development of Cities in Asia'. The objective of this is to both identify a list of key drivers that can contribute to the relative competitiveness and development of different industry sectors in the city, and accordingly determine which industry sectors are ideally suited to livelihood generation in the city. This step is to be filled through a consultative process with the Private Sector and Community Stakeholders in the Working Group. The following steps have to be followed for developing this analysis: 1. **Scoring Sheet and Calculation of Aggregate Scores:** Begin the discussion by asking each stakeholder to complete a score sheet, assigning scores on a scale from 0 to 4 for each driver, for each sector. Collate the responses, calculate average cumulative scores for each sector, and identify which sectors have been identified as most competitive by stakeholders. 2. **Focus Group Discussion**: Engage in a discussion about the sectors that received the highest scores to explore the drivers contributing to the growth of these sectors and the opportunities for wage employment and enterprise development within these sectors. 3. **Finalization of Employment Generating Potential Sectors**: Conclude by identifying the sectors with the greatest growth potential and with the greatest livelihood generation potential based on the aggregate scores and stakeholder insights.

Methodology for Projected Labour Force Requirement in Key Sectors

QUESTION	EXPLANATION
I. Incremental Labor-force Requirements	Detailed methodology to be followed as outlined from NSDC approaches and ILO approaches.
II. Emerging Livelihood Opportunities	
III. Emerging Livelihood Opportunities in Green Economy and Care Economy	

Methodology for Demand for Livelihood Improvement and Generation

QUESTION	EXPLANATION
I. Economic Aspirations of Urban Poor and Vulnerable	This information will be captured through the primary survey conducted at the ULB level which will include relevant questions for capturing livelihood related, training, and credit-related aspirations of urban poor and vulnerable in the city. Data generated through this survey should be collated, cleaned, and analysed to conduct this step.

Methodology for Strategy-Making: Vision, Goals, Actions, and Outcomes

EXPLANATION
The objective of this step is to develop a clear vision for livelihood improvement and generation and outline a comprehensive strategy for achieving this vision through stakeholder discussion. This step has been adapted from World Bank's 'Local Economic Development: A Primer Developing and Implementing Local Economic Development Strategies and Action Plans' document. This step can be conducted through a consultative process with the Working Group. The step comprises of 4 parts: 1. **Vision**: The vision should be a description of the stakeholders' preferred economic future for the community, that is, where the city, town or community wishes to be in the future (usually three, five or eight years). While the vision may not be fully achievable, it does give the community a clear sense of direction. 'Visioning' (the process of creating a vision) has to be both imaginative and realistic. The vision should draw on, and reflect, key issues highlighted in the local economy assessment. It is on the basis of the vision that goals, objectives, programs and project action plans will be developed. A vision should be developed and agreed by all stakeholders. Only with such stakeholder "ownership" will the vision act as a strategy guide, steering the actions of the different stakeholders in the same direction. *EXAMPLES:* *"By 2010, this city will have a dynamic, business-oriented government and be characterized by an attractive business enabling environment that provides the basis for a wide range of entrepreneurial and employment opportunities".* 2. **Goals**: Goals point to specific outcomes the community seeks to achieve. Goals are much more descriptive and concrete than a vision statement, and should be directly related to the findings from the local economy assessment. Good practice indicates that in selecting goals, a manageable number is usually no more than six. *EXAMPLES:* *"Goal 1: Strengthening of SME sector and their capacities"* *"Goal 2: To enable the appropriate provision of business services and conditions to support the development and expansion of new and expanding businesses"* 3. **Actions**: Once the vision and goals for livelihood generation and improvement in the ULB have been decided it will be necessary to identify the specific actions/ projects that will be undertaken to implement each goal. These could range from products, service programs, infrastructure, other built assets, employment, community and/or environmental

improvements, and spin-offs and/or linkages. They could be actions undertaken under the new Mission or in convergence with other Ministries/ Departments. While outlining these actions it will be necessary to consider agencies and departments responsible for executing the task, estimated budget, other costs, and resources required, timing of the project, associated risks etc.

EXAMPLES:

Goal 1: To promote the development of small and medium enterprises	*Project 1: Demand-driven SME Training Program*
	Project 2: SME Business Incubator Program
	Project 3: SME Investment Fund Program

4. **Outcomes**: Outcomes are specific indicators that help assess if a specific goal has been achieved. A widely accepted way to formulate outcomes is check whether they are SMART:
    Specific- Does the object address a specific issue?
    Measurable- Is it possible to measure the impact when the outcome is achieved?
    Attainable- Is it an outcome that can be achieved?
    Realist- Will there be the sufficient resources to achieve the outcome?
    Time bound- Is it clear how long it will take to achieve the outcome?
    EXAMPLES:

Goal 1: To transform the city into a tourist hub	*Outcome 1: By 2029, to generate employment for 100 SHG members as tourist guides.*
	Outcome 2: By 2029, to generate employment for 100 SHGs as eco-tourism entrepreneurs

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Annexure 2

Primary Survey of Urban Poor and Vulnerable Occupation Groups

The city-level surveys will be rolled out to support the development of the City Livelihood Action Plan (C-LAP) under the new Mission. The surveys will be implemented by the ULB using the digital tool/portal developed by the Mission. These surveys aim to capture a holistic understanding of the socio-economic conditions, employment status, and aspirations of the urban poor households, along with individuals engaged in six vulnerable occupational groups (VoGs). This comprehensive assessment will enable the design of targeted interventions to enhance livelihood options, economic participation, and access to social services.

Survey Objectives

Objective 1: Socio-Economic Situation Assessment

Assess the socio-economic conditions of urban poor households (NFSA and BPL) and individuals in vulnerable occupations (VoGs) to understand household dynamics, male and female workforce participation, and living conditions. This includes profiling employment status, occupation types, wage levels, job regularity, and access to social security schemes, while evaluating household well-being and employment impact.

Objective 2: Demand and Need Assessment

Identify gaps and areas for socio-economic improvement by evaluating economic participation opportunities, employment choices, wages, job satisfaction, and mapping aspirations for advancement. Assess enabling factors such as skill development, credit access, and entrepreneurship support. The survey should also cover health and education needs of family members and analyse household debt profiles to identify credit risks and debt traps.

Sampling Design and Coverage:

The sample size for each city should be proportionate to its urban poor population. Surveys will be conducted at either households or at workplace locations using structured questionnaires ensuring the coverage. The sample at the city level must be distributed across zones/wards to ensure sample representation across the city. This survey will use mobile-based data collection with real-time data capturing and geolocation tagging of households.

50% of the total sample size should comprise of urban poor HH, selected from the NFSA database and households holding BPL certificates. Remaining 50% of the sample, should cover individuals engaged in six vulnerable occupations: care work, construction, waste, gig work, domestic work, and transport. These surveys may be required to be done at work places or public places of the city where these people can be reached out.

Sampling Process:

For urban poor HH, allocate 50% of the total sample size to urban poor households identified through the NFSA database and BPL certificate holders. Use stratified random sampling to ensure proportional representation across all city wards/zones. Obtain the information from NFSA database which is zone/ward wise and distribute the sample proportionately.

For VoGs, allocate 50% of the sample to individuals engaged in the six identified vulnerable occupations. Apply purposive sampling to include both poor and non-poor individuals working in these occupations, with a minimum of 50% representation of women. Sampling for each VoG will be based on key locations and sectors, such as:

- *Care Workers*: Survey institutional care service providers (e.g., ASHA, ANM under NHM), Anganwadi Workers (ICDS), and private day-care providers (in private institutions information can be availed from establishment department of the city, in addition can be availed from database of RWA of MIG, HIG housing where these workers will be working.

- *Construction Workers*: Select workers from labour chowks and active construction sites, ensuring 50% representation of women.

- *WasteWorkers*: Include individuals engaged in waste (solid and liquid) collection (public and private), kabadiwalas, and workers under the NAMASTE scheme.

- *Gig Workers*: Sample workers registered on major digital platforms operating in the city, ensuring representation across various service types.

- *Domestic Workers*: Conduct surveys in Middle-Income Group (MIG) and High-Income Group (HIG) residential areas to capture diverse work environments.

- *Transport Workers*: Cover informal transport workers such as auto-rickshaw drivers, cart pullers, and other similar roles at key transport nodes and wholesale markets.

QUESTION	EXPLANATION
I. City Profile	Obtain the gender-disaggregated population data from Census 2011 reports and ward data from municipal records. Also categorize your city as per the typology provided.
II. a. Socially Vulnerable Populations	Obtain the gender-disaggregated population data on BPL card holders, PwDs, and female headed HHs from NFSA data.
II. b. Occupationally Vulnerable Populations	The gender-disaggregated data on occupationally vulnerable populations can be obtained from various sources. • Certain occupation groups such as Construction Workers, Domestic Workers, Care Workers, Transport Workers, and waste Workers are enumerated in the e-shram portal. • Given that registrations in e-shram portal might be low, it will be essential to rely on additional data sources—this could be data with Municipal departments, worker collectives, NGOs, or academic institutions. For example, more accurate data on construction workers can be obtained from the BOCW Board. Similarly, data on waste workers can be obtained from the NAMASTE portal. • Data on Gig Workers can be obtained from major platform-based gig economy employers in the city or other worker collectives in the city. • The following table lists out the specific job roles that are being considered in each vulnerable occupation group.

Occupation Group	Job Roles
Construction Workers	Skilled Workers (Carpenters, Masons, Electricians, Plumbers, Welders, Blacksmith, Raj Mistri); Semi-Skilled Workers (Helpers To Skilled Workers, Operators Of Basic Construction Machinery, Painters); Unskilled Workers (Beldar/ Collie/ Mazdoor, Site Cleaners, Loaders And Unloaders, Chowkidar At Construction)
Transport Workers	Rickshaw Drivers, E-Rickshaw Drivers, Pedal Rickshaw Drivers and Cart Pullers
Domestic Workers	Elderly care providers (living aides and nurses), childcare providers (nannies and staff at daycare centres)]
Care Workers	Cleaning, Cooking, Laundry, Caregiving, Gardening, Guards, Drivers, Petcare
Gig Workers	Hyper-local delivery, two-wheeler ridesharing, at-home services

	Waste Workers	Waste collectors/pickers, waste segregators, waste transporters, waste recyclers, waste processors and workforce managing O&M of community toilets and public toilets/ FSTP/ STP; bio methanation plants, composting plants, MRF facilities, C&D waste treatment sites
II. c. Residentially Vulnerable Populations	Data on the number of urban homeless in the city can be obtained from Census 2011 reports or city-level surveys. When counting the number of urban poor settlements, it will be necessary to take into account various type of settlements such as notified and un-notified slums, squatter settlements, *juggi-jhopris* etc. Data on the number of such settlements and their population can be obtained from city-level surveys, master-planning reports or other sources.	
IV. NULM Achievements So Far	Data on existing NULM activities and progress can be obtained from the NULM MIS portal.	

The objective of this discussion is to identify the market potential for the identified micro-enterprises and job roles. Use the following step to guide discussions and document insights.

Name of the Livelihood (Micro-enterprise or job role)	Size of the market	Product and market-related risks	Associated entry barriers
	PROBING QUESTIONS:	PROBING QUESTIONS:	PROBING QUESTIONS:
	- *How much demand is there for the product/ service?* - *Will consumer demand grow in the coming years?* - *Are businesses in this sector profitable?*	- *How stable is the demand for this product?* - *How competitive is the market for this product?* - *Are there any regulatory, cultural, or economic barriers that could limit market entry or product/service acceptance?*	- *Are there any regulatory or compliance challenges that small businesses or independent workers face when trying to enter this sector?* - *What is the estimated start-up capital and operating funds required for individuals or small businesses seeking to start or expand in this sector?* - *What are the associated physical infrastructure, material, or equipment requirements for micro-enterprises in this sector?* - *What are the skill requirements for these jobs roles in this sector?* - *Are there well-established value-chain linkages for enterprises in this sector?* - *Are there financing options available for enterprises in this sector?*

The objective of this discussion is to identify if the identified micro-enterprises and job roles align with the aspirations and capabilities of urban poor groups. Use the following step to guide discussions and document insights.

Name of the Livelihood (Micro-enterprise or job role)	Are SHGs or SHG members or other urban poor and vulnerable groups currently involved in these livelihoods?	If yes, what are the support services needed for these enterprises?	If no, are these micro-enterprises or job roles that SHGs, SHG members or other urban poor and vulnerable groups will be interested in taking up?
		PROBING QUESTIONS:	PROBING QUESTIONS:
	☐Yes ☐ No	- *Support services can include training support for technical or business management skills, marketing, branding, certification of products, equipment procurement, raw material supply, physical infrastructure for sales, storage,*	- *Are you or your group interested in taking this micro-enterprise or job role?* - *What challenges or risks do you foresee, and how do you think they could be mitigated?*

		or production, insurance, affordable credit, contingency funds, client acquisition etc.	- What types of support services would you need to start or expand a business in this area?

The objective of this discussion is to identify how the entry barriers and the required support services identified in the earlier FGDs can be provided either as a part of NULM activities or as a part of schemes/programs of other Departments. Use the following step to guide discussions and document insights.

Name of the Livelihood (Micro-enterprise or job role)	Support that can be provided under NULM		Support that can be provided by schemes/programs of other Departments	
	PROBING QUESTIONS:		PROBING QUESTIONS:	
	- Specifically focus on support services relating to collectivization, access to credit, and social infrastructure provision including care infrastructure, labour chowks, CLC etc.		- Can include a wide range of support such as training support for technical or business management skills, marketing, branding, certification of products, equipment procurement, raw material supply, physical infrastructure for sales, storage, or production, insurance, affordable credit, contingency funds, preferential procurement etc.	
	NAME OF NULM MISSION COMPONENT	SUPPORT THAT CAN BE PROVIDED	NAME OF MISSION/PROGRAM	SUPPORT THAT CAN BE PROVIDED

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India