



SHISHUKUNJ MUN

INDORE

2021

Study Guide

**United Nations Commission for
Social Development**

**Agenda: Effect of Covid-19 on Citizens Below
Poverty Line with Special Emphasis on Migrant
Daily Wage Workers**

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LETTER FROM THE BUREAU:

It is our utmost pleasure and honour to welcome you to Shishukunj MUN 2021. We cannot wait to begin what is sure to be one of the most stimulating and fun conferences ever !

The agenda for the committee, Effect of Covid-19 on Citizens Below Poverty Line with Special Emphasis on Migrant Daily Wage Workers, has been set to allow delegates to become advocates, facilitators, diplomats and leaders to address this crucial issue through focus and wise decision making. In committee, rather than only prioritizing your geopolitical blocs and your individual countries, we would like all of you to be diplomatic and pave the way for solutions for this global problem that has severely impacted all of us.

To best represent your nations, we urge you to not let yourself be restricted to the confines of this background guide, as it does not attempt to cover all probable areas of discussion. When researching, go beyond the guide and use it only as a jump-off point.

We hope that all of you will participate in constructive debate and that a free and healthy flow of Ideas would lead to solutions. At the end, we hope that we are met with an elaborate and consensual draft resolution regarding our agenda. To achieve this, we strongly urge you all to thoroughly research on the agenda to come up with substantive solutions that can lead to a gradual decrease in effects of COVID-19 and also help several countries adversely affected and especially help the migrant daily wage workers and citizens below poverty line to a better livelihood.

With emphasis on substance, creativity, and tactical negotiation, we hope to give you an exceptional experience at this unique conference. Please keep in mind that plagiarism is strictly not in order.

Feel free to reach us out with any questions on anytime. We look forward to seeing you.

May the force be with you !

Regards,

Chairperson
Avi Shrivastava
Nirali Mahajan

Vice-Chairperson
Abhyuday Khandelwal
Prasham Shah

Rapporteur
Aarna Jain

MANDATE OF UNCSocD

The current mandate of CSocD is to examine existing policy and propose new frameworks for the purposes of sustainable social development. While the Commission's original mandate was to advise ECOSOC on matters related to social policy, CSocD has undergone significant transformation.

The most notable expansion of its mandate came in 1995 at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, when CSocD became the main body responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the Summit's outcome documents, the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action. The Programme of Action renewed the call for a review of CSocD, strengthening the Commission as a policy advisory body that would examine and recommend changes in international frameworks concerning social development.

The three main themes of the Summit were poverty eradication, productive employment, and social integration. Another outcome of the Summit was for ECOSOC to regularly review the Commission's role and strengthen its capacity. In addition to its follow-up on the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, CSocD's mandate includes providing broad policy advice on issues of social development, anticipating potential issues in social development and making recommendations, promoting the exchange of information among social development stakeholders, and advising ECOSOC on the coordination of social development issues.

This mandate may continue to expand as the Commission defines its role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; it has been endorsed by the Secretary General as valuable to achieving the SDGs through its specialized review and policy cycle. As mandated, the Commission serves as a forum for important discussions about social development in the global community. It frequently invites field experts and UN leaders to participate in high-level discussion panels aimed at producing action-oriented recommendations to ECOSOC on sustainable development policy.

INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA:

Covid 19 is the greatest pandemic that the world has ever seen, it is an economic wrecking ball with its implications being widespread to all nations and people from all walks of life. As well as being a public health crisis, the Covid 19 Pandemic has had a devastating impact on poverty levels and inequality. Women, alongside the poor, elderly, disabled and migrant populations, have borne the brunt of the fallout from the pandemic.

While higher-paid workers worked from home, lower-paid blue-collar workers typically did not have this option. A higher share of low-paid workers worked in essential services such as nursing, policing, teaching, cleaning, refuse removal, and store attendants where they came in greater contact with the infected. They were also represented in sectors with suspended activities such as hotels, restaurants and tourism services. The pandemic also increased poverty and inequality between richer countries that can afford to bail out their firms and provide social safety nets, and poorer countries that do not have the capacity to do so.

A recent survey of 37 countries indicated that 3 in 4 households suffered declining income since the start of the pandemic, with 82% of poorer households affected. The impacts on different communities depend entirely on their specific circumstances. In the US, for example, over 2 million households claimed that they did not have enough to eat since the pandemic. Even in India, the pandemic severely hit the livelihoods of the rural as well as urban poor. Especially the migrant daily wage workers whose working conditions already slacked worsened. Homelessness, inability to return to hometowns, reduced wages, food crises, and very little access to healthcare were some of the issues faced by these workers. Being a part of this committee will require the delegates to deliberate upon these issues and present solutions to help the poor and migrant workers have a better livelihood post-covid.



POVERTY

What is Poverty?

Poverty is an economic state where people are experiencing scarcity or the lack of certain commodities that are required for the lives of human beings like money and material things. Therefore, poverty is a multifaceted concept inclusive of social, economic and political elements.

Poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as the lack of participation in decision-making.

Types of Poverty

1. Absolute poverty.
2. Relative Poverty.
3. Situational Poverty.
4. Generational Poverty.
5. Rural Poverty.
6. Urban Poverty.

Let us understand them one by one:

1. Absolute poverty: Also known as extreme poverty or abject poverty, it involves the scarcity of basic food, clean water, health, shelter, education and information. Those who belong to absolute poverty tend to struggle to live and experience a lot of child deaths from preventable diseases like malaria, cholera and water-contamination related diseases. Absolute Poverty is usually uncommon in developed countries. It was first introduced in 1990, the “dollar a day” poverty line measured absolute poverty by the standards of the world's poorest countries. In October 2015, the World Bank reset it to \$1.90 a day. This number is controversial; therefore each nation has its own threshold for absolute poverty.

"It is a condition so limited by malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, squalid surroundings, high infant mortality, and low life expectancy as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human decency."
Said by Robert McNamara, the former president of the World Bank



2. Relative Poverty: It is defined from the social perspective that is living standard compared to the economic standards of the population living in surroundings. Hence it is a measure of income inequality. For example, a family can be considered poor if it cannot afford vacations, cannot buy presents for children at Christmas, or cannot send its young to the university. Usually, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of the population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income. It is a widely used measure to ascertain poverty rates in wealthy developed nations.

3. Situational Poverty: It is a temporary type of poverty based on occurrence of an adverse event like environmental disaster, job loss and severe health problem. People can help themselves even with a small assistance, as the poverty comes because of an unfortunate event.

4. Generational Poverty: It is handed over to individuals and families from one generation to another. This is more complicated as there is no escape because the people are trapped in its cause and unable to access the tools required to get out of it. *"Occurs in families where at least two generations have been born into poverty. Families living in this type of poverty are not equipped with the tools to move out of their situation"* (Jensen, 2009).

5. Rural Poverty: It occurs in rural areas with a population below 50,000. It is the area where there are less job opportunities, less access to services, less support for disabilities and quality

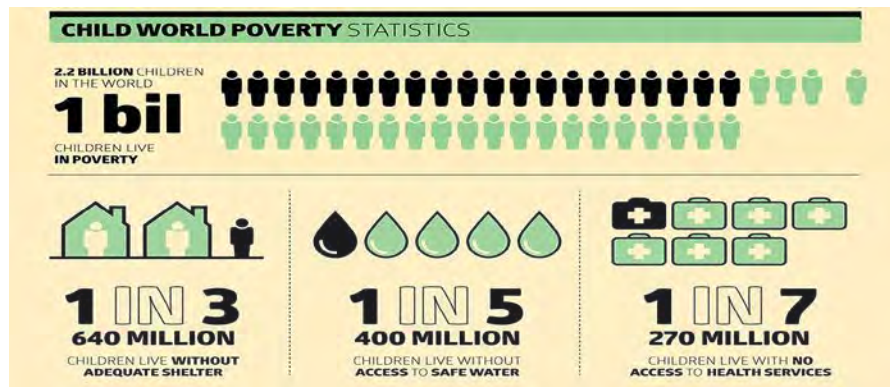
education opportunities. People are tending to live mostly on the farming and other menial work available to the surroundings.

6. Urban Poverty: It occurs in metropolitan areas with a population over 50,000. These are some major challenges faced by the Urban Poor:

- Limited access to health and education.
- Inadequate housing and services.
- Violent and unhealthy environment because of overcrowding.
- Little or no social protection mechanism.

Poverty facts and figures

- According to the most recent estimates, in 2015, 10 percent of the world's population or 734 million people lived on less than \$1.90 a day.
- In 2016, 55 percent of the world's population – about 4 billion people – did not benefit from any form of social protection.
- The share of the world's workers living in extreme poverty fell by half over the last decade: from 14.3 per cent in 2010 to 7.1 per cent in 2019.
- Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are expected to see the largest increases in extreme poverty, with an additional 32 million and 26 million people, respectively, living below the international poverty line as a result of the pandemic.
- Even before COVID-19, baseline projections suggested that 6 percent of the global population would still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, missing the target of ending poverty. The fallout from the pandemic threatens to push over 70 million people into extreme poverty.
- One out of five children live in extreme poverty, and the negative effects of poverty and deprivation in the early years have ramifications that can last a lifetime.



Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report

The COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to push an additional 88 million to 115 million people into extreme poverty this year, with the total rising to as many as 150 million by 2021, depending on the severity of the economic contraction. Extreme poverty, defined as living on less than \$1.90 a day, is likely to affect between 9.1% and 9.4% of the world's population in 2020, according to the biennial Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report. This would represent a regression to the rate of 9.2% in 2017. Had the pandemic not convulsed the globe, the poverty rate was expected to drop to 7.9% in 2020.

“The pandemic and global recession may cause over 1.4% of the world's population to fall into extreme poverty,” said World Bank Group President David Malpass. “In order to reverse this serious setback to development progress and poverty reduction, countries will need to prepare for a different economy post-COVID, by allowing capital, labor, skills, and innovation to move into new businesses and sectors. World Bank Group support—across IBRD, IDA, IFC and MIGA—will help developing countries resume growth and respond to the health, social, and economic impacts of COVID-19 as they work toward a sustainable and inclusive recovery.”

In addition to the \$1.90-per-day international poverty line, the World Bank measures poverty lines of \$3.20 and \$5.50, reflecting national poverty lines in lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income countries. The report further measures poverty across a multidimensional spectrum that includes access to education and basic infrastructure. While less than a tenth of the world's population lives on less than \$1.90 a day, close to a quarter of the world's population lives below the \$3.20 line and more than 40% of the world's population – almost 3.3 billion people – live below the \$5.50 line.

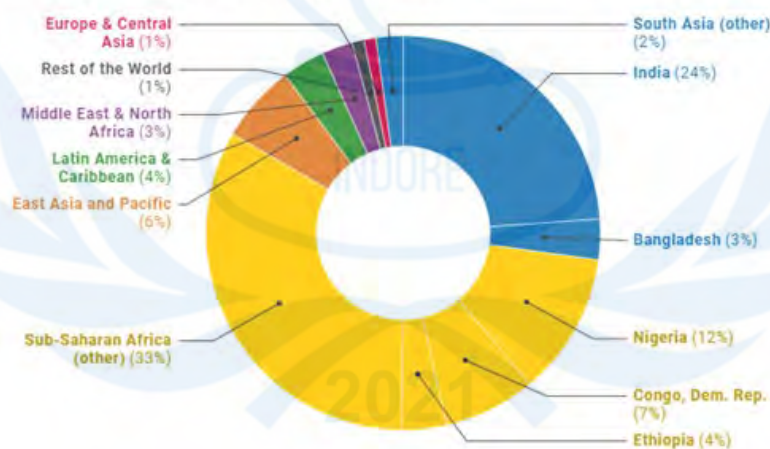
The COVID-19 crisis has also diminished shared prosperity – defined as the growth in the income of the poorest 40 percent of a country’s population. Average global shared prosperity is estimated to stagnate or even contract over 2019-2021 due to the reduced growth in average incomes. The deceleration in economic activity intensified by the pandemic is likely to hit the poorest people especially hard, and this could lead to even lower shared prosperity indicators in coming years.

The prospect of less inclusive growth is a clear reversal from previous trends. Shared prosperity increased in 74 of 91 economies for which data was available in the period 2012-2017, meaning that growth was inclusive and the incomes of the poorest 40 percent of the population grew. In 53 of those countries, growth benefited the poorest more than the entire population. Average global shared prosperity (growth in the incomes of the bottom 40 percent) was 2.3 percent for 2012-2017. This suggests that without policy actions, the COVID-19 crisis may trigger cycles of higher income inequality, lower social mobility among the vulnerable, and lower resilience to future shocks.

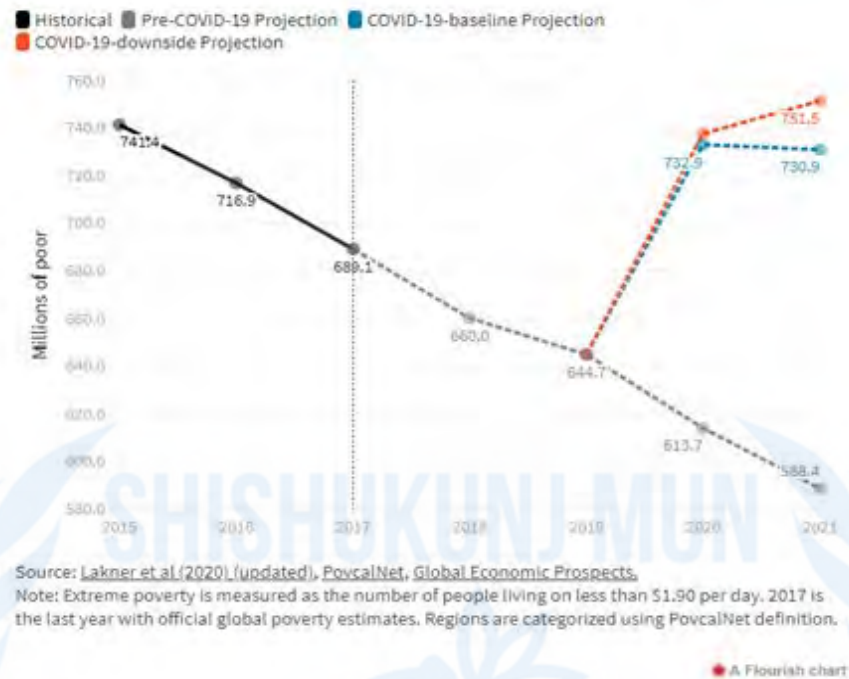
The report calls for collective action to ensure years of progress in poverty reduction are not erased, and that efforts to confront poverty caused by COVID-19 also face threats that disproportionately impact the world’s poor at the same time, particularly conflict and climate change.

Half of the world's poor live in just 5 countries

Share of poor people in the world by region or country, 2015



Of the world’s 736 million extreme poor in 2015, 368 million—half of the total—lived in just 5 countries. The 5 countries with the highest number of extreme poor are (in descending order): India, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, and Bangladesh.



This figure presents the nowcast of poverty up to 2021 using the pre-COVID-19 and the COVID-19 baseline and downside scenarios using the GEP January 2021 forecast. As reported above, the pandemic-induced global new poor is estimated to be between 119 and 124 million in 2020. In 2021, the estimated COVID-19-induced poverty is set to rise to between 143 and 163 million. While the estimates for 2021 are very preliminary, it goes to show that for millions of people around the globe this crisis will not be short-lived.

DAILY WAGE WORKERS

IMPORTANCE IN AN ECONOMY

Migrant domestic workers provide indispensable services to the countries where they go, contributing to the wealth of ageing societies and to the sustainability of these countries' welfare and employment systems. They are an asset to every country where they bring their labour, providing valuable services with their labour and furnishing an often invisible subsidy to the national economies that receive them. They work in factories, produce food, provide domestic service, staff hospitals and contribute to a wide range of basic needs, often for low wages and with little recognition of the value of their contribution.

WHY DO WORKERS MIGRATE?

While the factors that create the demand for migrant labour may vary, those behind the supply of migrant labour tend to be constant: in most cases the human desire to seek decent employment and livelihoods is the core reason for migration.

a) In search of higher incomes

This is the most obvious and popular reason given - the pull from higher wages in receiving countries. In this sense, high levels of unemployment and poverty in source countries act as a push factor in the decision to emigrate.

b) Lured by friends and relatives and social networks.

Networks of friends and relatives already working in destination countries serve as sources of information and anchor communities for newcomers

c) In search of adventure, exploration, curiosity.

Some are interested in visiting other lands from a sense of adventure or for exploration and the emerging demand for labour may provide the required opportunity.

d) Fleeing from persecution, armed conflict, disease etc. In a number of cases, the migrants have no choice. They may simply be forced out because of armed conflict, persecution at home or environmental degradation migrant labourers come to their work because of unfavourable economic and social conditions in their home regions.

e) In search of better livelihood opportunities, better living conditions, getting out of debt and growth, better education, better healthcare in bigger cities

COVID-19's NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON VARIOUS SECTORS

COVID and the construction sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has disturbed the economic cycle of the construction sector. Still this sector promises great recovery, mainly due to its ability to create jobs and its technology and machine friendly nature. This allows to re-create employment opportunities for the migrant workers and daily wage workers.

COVID-19 and the forest sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has also gripped the workers working in the forest sector. In response to the ongoing crisis governments, employers' and workers' associations and stakeholders have tried to reduce the effects on businesses which affect the lives of thousands of workers. Employers have tried to maintain the minimum standards for the workers according to the ILO's norms.

COVID-19 and the Public Service

Civil servants have been a key component in containing the spread of cases. These services include local administration, police, NGOs and medical teams. These sectors have crumbled because of the stress they have been put under. Countries like India saw their medical infrastructure crumble during the second wave which in turn affected the poor and vulnerable groups who had no medical and social security guaranteed.

COVID-19 and food retail

Food retail workers emerged as a new category of frontline services during the pandemic. While essential to guaranteeing food security, they are themselves at high risk of exposure to infection and play a key role in food safety. Hygiene protocols are very essential to these workers, apart from adequate wages and sick leaves.

COVID-19 and the textiles, clothing, leather and footwear industries

The potentiality of the textiles, clothing, leather and footwear industries worsened, as workers stayed at home, factories closed, and the global supply chain disrupted. The cancellation of orders hit thousands of firms and their workers.

COVID-19 and the education sector

Teachers have had to adapt to a world of almost universal remote online teaching as nearly 94 per cent of all learners have faced school closures. Most teachers and their organizations have embraced this challenge, although in many developing countries teachers lack the skills and equipment and haven't been able to provide education efficiently. As governments consider reopening school as confinement measures are relaxed, the safety of learners and teachers should be of utmost importance, social distancing of learners, access to personal protective equipment, and regular virus testing will be extremely important.

COVID-19 and the tourism sector

Tourism is a major driver of jobs and growth. But COVID-19 has brought it to a dramatic halt. The impact on tourism enterprises and workers, the majority being young women, is unpredictable. Timely, large-scale and, in particular, coordinated policy efforts both at international and national levels are needed in consultation with governments, employers' and workers' representatives in order for recovery to occur in this sector.

COVID-19 and agriculture and food security

While working to feed the world, many agricultural workers are unable to lift themselves out of poverty and food insecurity. As the pandemic is not coming to an end anytime soon, the continued functioning of food supply chains is crucial in preventing a food crisis and reducing the negative impact on the global economy. Livelihoods and working conditions of millions of agricultural workers are at stake without coordinated policy responses.



Effect of COVID-19 on UN SDG 1: No Poverty

INTRODUCTION

For almost 25 years, extreme poverty — the first of the world's Sustainable Development Goals — was steadily declining.

Now, for the first time in a generation, the quest to end poverty has suffered a setback.

Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty declined from 36 per cent in 1990 to 10 per cent in 2015. But the pace of change is decelerating and the COVID-19 crisis risks reversing decades of progress in the fight against poverty. New research published by the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research warns that the economic fallout from the global pandemic could increase global poverty by as much as half a billion people, or 8% of the total human population. This would be the first time that poverty has increased globally in thirty years, since 1990.

More than 700 million people, or 10 percent of the world population, still live in extreme poverty today, struggling to fulfil the most basic needs like health, education, and access to water and sanitation, to name a few. The majority of people living on less than \$1.90 a day live in sub-Saharan Africa. Worldwide, the poverty rate in rural areas is 17.2 percent—more than three times higher than in urban areas.

In 2018, four out of five people below the international poverty line lived in rural areas.

- Half of the poor are children. Women represent a majority of the poor in most regions and among some age groups. About 70 percent of the global poor aged 15 and over have no schooling or only some basic education.
- Almost half of poor people in Sub-Saharan Africa live in just five countries: Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Madagascar.
- More than 40 percent of the global poor live in economies affected by fragility, conflict and violence, and that number is expected to rise to 67 percent in the next decade. Those economies have just 10 percent of the world's population.
- About 132 million of the global poor live in areas with high flood risk.

Many people who had barely escaped extreme poverty could be forced back into it by the convergence of COVID-19, conflict, and climate change.

The "new poor" probably will:

- Be more urban than the chronic poor.
- Be more engaged in informal services and manufacturing and less in agriculture.
- Live in congested urban settings and work in the sectors most affected by lockdowns and mobility restrictions.

OVERVIEW OF THE VARIOUS IMPACTS

Middle-income countries such as India and Nigeria will be significantly affected; middle-income countries may be home to 82% of the new poor.

New research estimates that climate change will drive 68 million to 132 million into poverty by 2030. Climate change is a particularly acute threat for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia — the regions where most of the global poor are concentrated. In a number of countries, a large share of the poor live in areas that are both affected by conflict and facing high exposure to floods — for example, Nepal, Cameroon, Liberia, and the Central African Republic.

The newest and most immediate threat to poverty reduction, COVID-19, has unleashed a worldwide economic disaster whose shock waves continue to spread. Without an adequate global response, the cumulative effects of the pandemic and its economic fallout, armed conflict, and climate change will exact high human and economic costs well into the future.

The latest research suggests that the effects of the current crisis will almost certainly be felt in most countries through 2030. Under these conditions, the goal of bringing the global absolute poverty rate to less than 3 percent by 2030, which was already at risk before the crisis, is now beyond reach without swift, significant, and substantial policy action.

Developing countries are most at risk during – and in the aftermath – of the pandemic, not only as a health crisis but as a devastating social and economic crisis over the months and years to come. According to UNDP income losses are expected to exceed \$220 billion in developing countries, and an estimated 55 per cent of the global population have no access to social protection. These losses will reverberate across societies; impacting education, human rights and, in the most severe cases, basic food security and nutrition.

STEPS BY THE UN TO MINIMIZE IMPACT

To support the poorest and most vulnerable, the UN has issued a Framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19, calling for an extraordinary scale-up of international support and political commitment to ensure that people everywhere have access to essential services and social protection.

The UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund aims to specifically support low- and middle-income countries as well as vulnerable groups who are disproportionately bearing the socio-

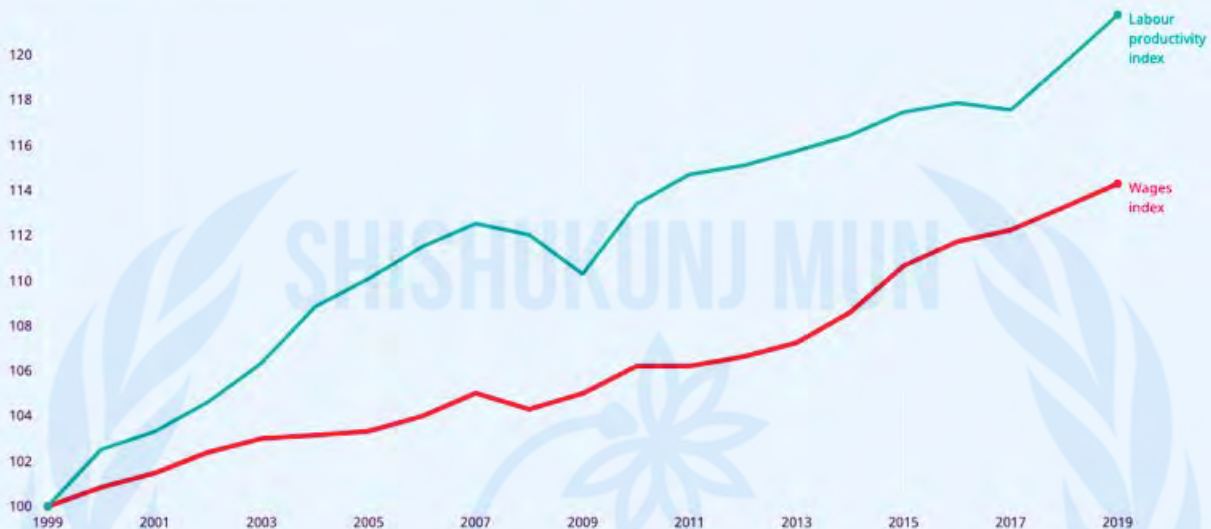
economic impacts of the pandemic. Women leaders convened by UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed have called for support for the UN roadmap for social and economic recovery and for fully funding of the UN Response and Recovery Fund

While these welfare impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic could be overestimated, there is no doubt that the real outcomes will be dramatic across developing countries. There is also no question, based on the evidence of previous global crises, that non-monetary indicators such as infant and maternal mortality, undernutrition and malnourishment, and educational achievement would also be seriously hit. The severity of the effects will depend on how long the pandemic lasts, and on how the national governments and the international community reacts. The policy reactions some national governments have started to exhibit are of paramount importance to relieve those without employment insurance, access to health services, and systems of care—for example those performing jobs in precarious, informal sectors of the economy across developing countries. Under these circumstances, the current pandemic calls for international efforts to assist those countries that do not have the fiscal space to face this global problem, not only in terms of addressing the ongoing challenge imposed by COVID-19 on their health systems' capacity, but also to protect those for whom their income generating possibilities are on-hold. History shows that urgent and collective action can help us tackle this crisis.

Economic Impact- COVID-19 pandemic has transformed into a global economic and labour market crisis. While jobs have contracted and wages have also shrunk

► Trends in average real wages and labour productivity

52 high-income countries, 1999-2019



Source: ILO estimates.

► Global wage growth

Change (%) in average global real wage growth, 2000-2019

■ Global ■ Global (without China)



Note: Figures for 2019 are preliminary estimates as national estimates are not yet available for all countries.

Source: ILO estimates based on official national sources as recorded in ILOSTAT and the ILO Global Wage Database. The full data set is available from the ILO Global Wage Database and can be downloaded free of charge (see www.ilo.org/ilostat). • [Get the data](#)

Due to lockdowns across the globe since March 2020 millions of workers have been unemployed and around 40 countries have adopted “Temporary wage Subsidies” to counteract the crisis. This has allowed enterprises to retain their skilled workers and recover production activity. This allows minimum wages even during wage cuts.

266 million workers are paid below minimum wages. Globally 2 billion workers in the informal sector have been affected. Economic and labour market crisis due to COVID-19 has threatened to push the vulnerable groups further and increased inequality is pushing them further into poverty. Hugely affected are the 80% of subminimum wage earners aged 25 and half of them have children.

Social Impact

I) Most vulnerable are coloured people and non-citizens mostly due to the under-resourced conditions under which they live.

- a) This has evaporated their savings and cut down their earnings. Essential jobs like nurses, health workers etc. have low wages and a very few benefits.
- b) Impossibility of work from home and lack of food, sanitation and clean drinking water strains their health. They are at a higher end of risk mainly due to their survival conditions.

II) Discrimination on basis of gender, class and status further weakens the status of women, children, migrant workers and minorities. Short and long term social protection measures must deal with the well being of the entire population.

- a) Women account for 54.3% of informal workers (2016 Data) are more exposed to greater risk of unemployment. African migrant female domestic workers have been one of the most vulnerable groups.
- b) Children and adolescents of these above-mentioned classes have also suffered the most with closure of educational institutes and having already suffered from lack of means. These include 35 countries who shut down schools and colleges. All these situations have also put these groups at the risk of mental health and vulnerable to stress, anxiety and depression. This further pushes children into the labour market and leads to issues like child labour.
- c) People over the age of 60 face a higher mortality rate and require special care and attention to ensure their health requirements.

Health Status

Workers working as salespersons or cashiers in small businesses are now left unemployed and the remaining ones in essential services remain open to contact with the world leaving them with little protection. Workers working again as delivery persons, cooks or waiters remain exposed with little social security. Nearly 9% of low wage workers are in poor health putting them at an increased risk of serious illnesses related to COVID.

Other Impacts

Poor have been hit the hardest across the globe due to the pandemic, leaving permanent scars on their social and economic status. These lead to malnutrition, disease and lack of education. Several countries are now focussing towards helping the poor by digitally transferring cash amounts in the bank accounts of the vulnerable groups. Pakistan for example introduced the Ehsaas Emergency Relief program in April 2020 to supply a total of 12 million poor families with a total amount of \$ 75 million.

Case Study

India

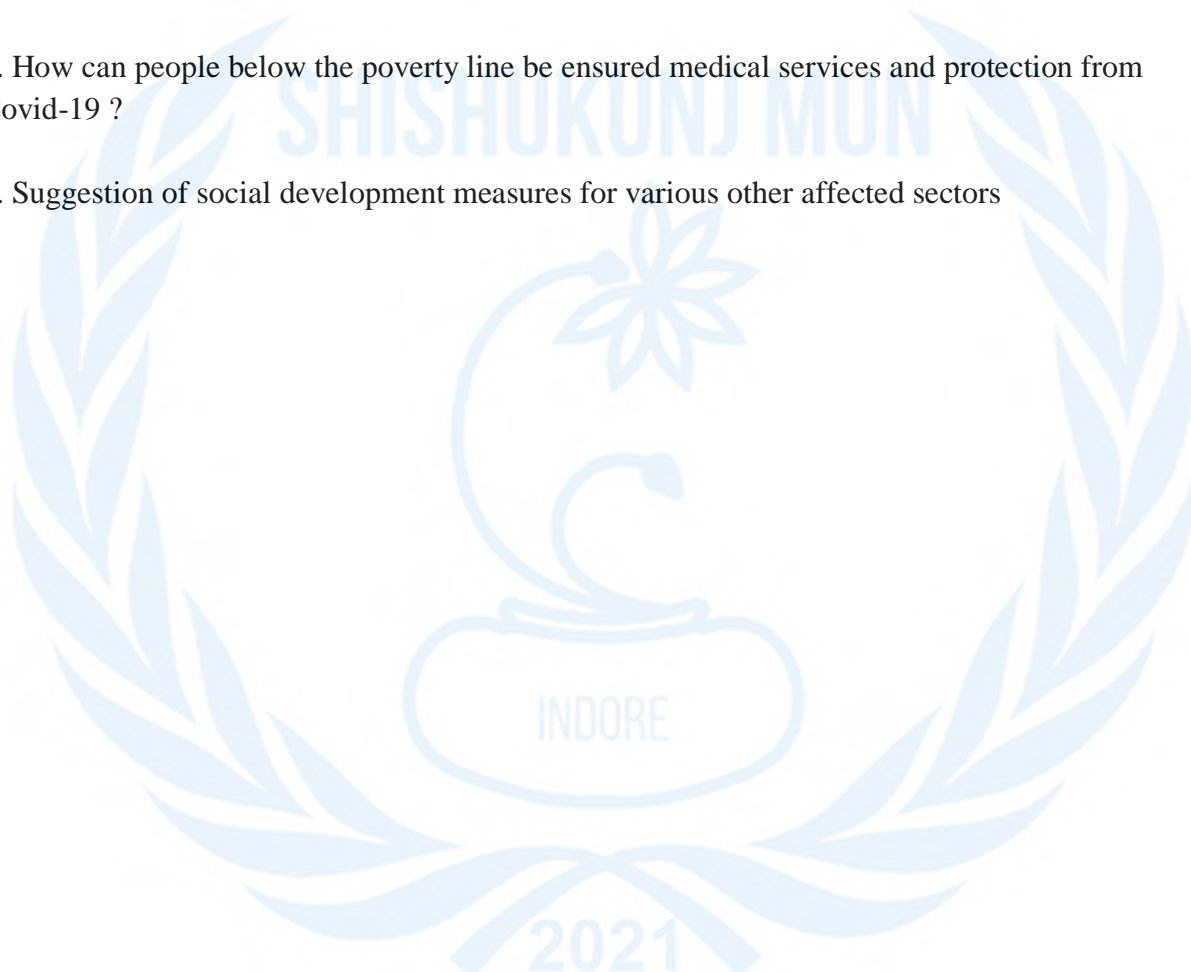
Impact of pandemic on domestic migrants of India has been immense. Migrants have died due to starvation, suicides, exhaustion, road and rail accidents. Police brutality and denial of medical care makes the situation even worse. Lockdown lead to a huge reverse migration and mass loss of life on their way back to rural areas due to lack of food and money. This has affected their mental and physical well-being also. 12.8 crore households are in continuous crisis because of this now. This further increased the burden on schemes like MGNREGA. Immediate crises of food, shelter and physiological effects continue to torment the workers. The Indian actor Sonu Sood helped a large proportion of such migrant workers reach back to their homes and get basic services to maintain their livelihood.

Italy

Working as a foreign worker in Italy was tough even prior to the pandemic. The agricultural sector especially was very exploitative in nature for the workers especially during the harvest time. During the pandemic the situation became worse for foreign domestic workers most of whom were at the risk of losing employment. The report of IDOS found that from March 2020 to June 2020 about 12,950 jobs shrunk in this sector. Italy also faces the problem of undocumented migrants which has especially risen ever since the Arab Spring causing a lot of unregistered workers in the country with no social and medical security assured. These workers were left exposed to the virus with no protection. Such a situation also adds to the burden on the health care of the host country which in this case is Italy. Article 32 of Italy which ensures medical facilities under SSN or the Italian Medical Health Service and organized by each regional administration faced difficulties in catering to undocumented workers who are excluded from the SSN.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. How can social security of already displaced migrant workers be ensured ?
2. How can migrant workers be re-ensured of their jobs ?
3. How can minimum wages be ensured in developing countries ?
4. How can the vulnerable who lost their earning member be rehabilitated ?
5. How can people below the poverty line be ensured medical services and protection from Covid-19 ?
6. Suggestion of social development measures for various other affected sectors



CONCLUSION

To conclude, both developing and developed countries have suffered severely due to the pandemic with the impact being maximum on citizens below poverty line and migrant workers. Delegates must come up with social development measures to aid the various sectors and well individuals. The speeding of the vaccination process and spending extra in rural recovery will be significant measures out of the many that need to be discussed deeply. Happy researching!

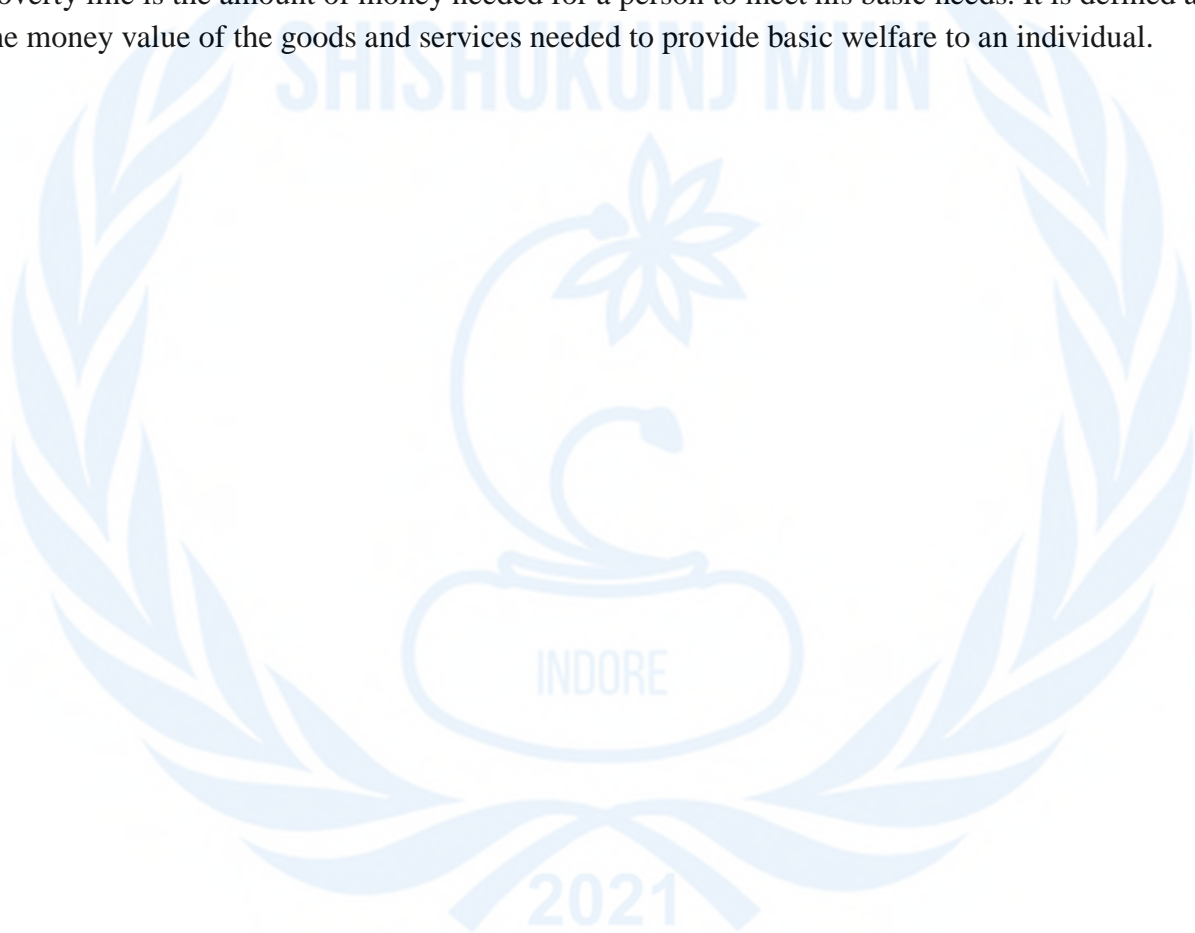


GLOSSARY:

1.Mandate:authority given by one person/institution to another to do certain things or take some course of actions or perform certain functions

2.Wage Subsidy:A wage subsidy is a payment to workers by the state, made either directly or through their employers, this is done for redistribution of income and welfare of the workers.

3. Poverty line:Poverty line is the level of income to meet the minimum living conditions. Poverty line is the amount of money needed for a person to meet his basic needs. It is defined as the money value of the goods and services needed to provide basic welfare to an individual.



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