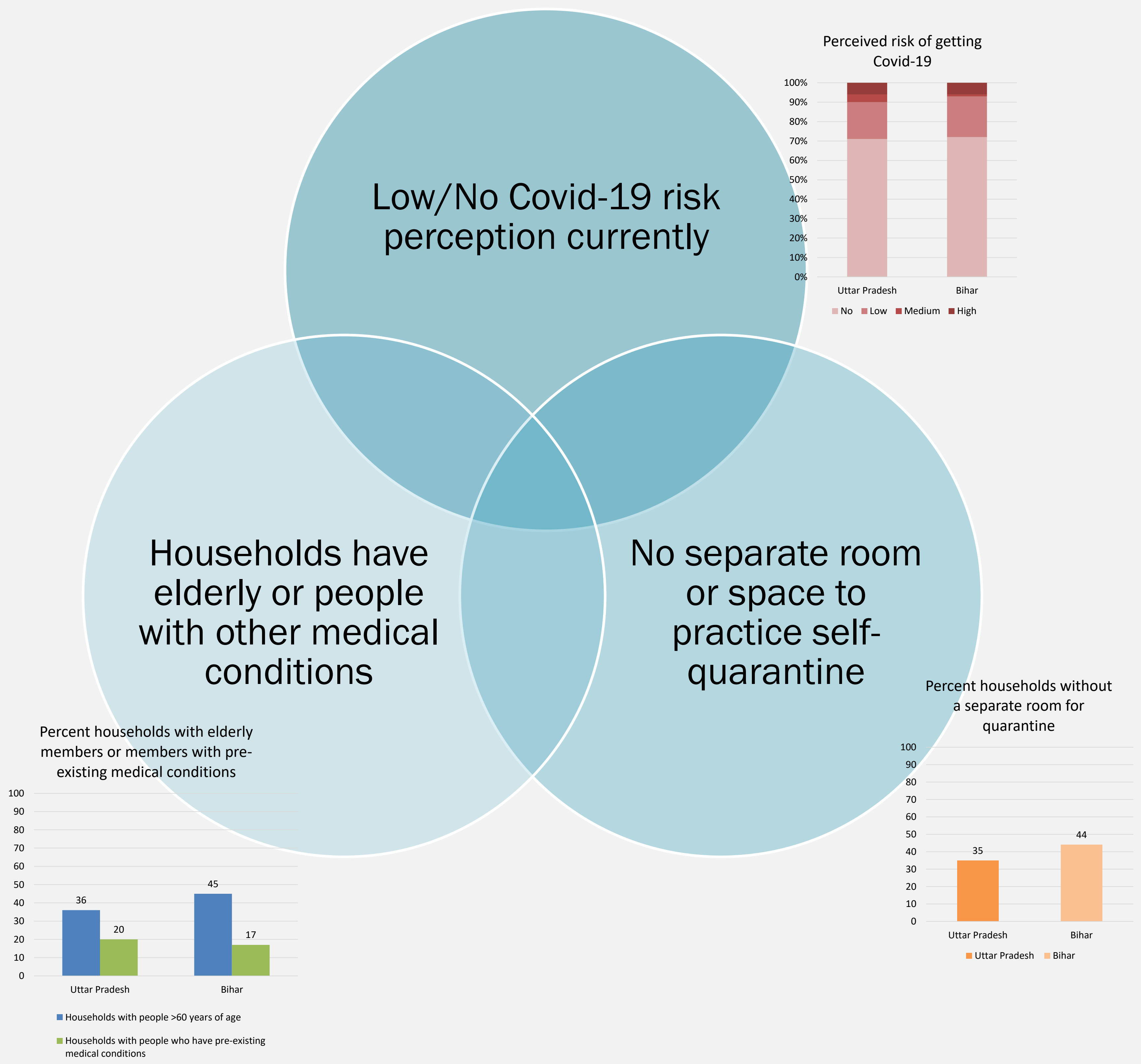
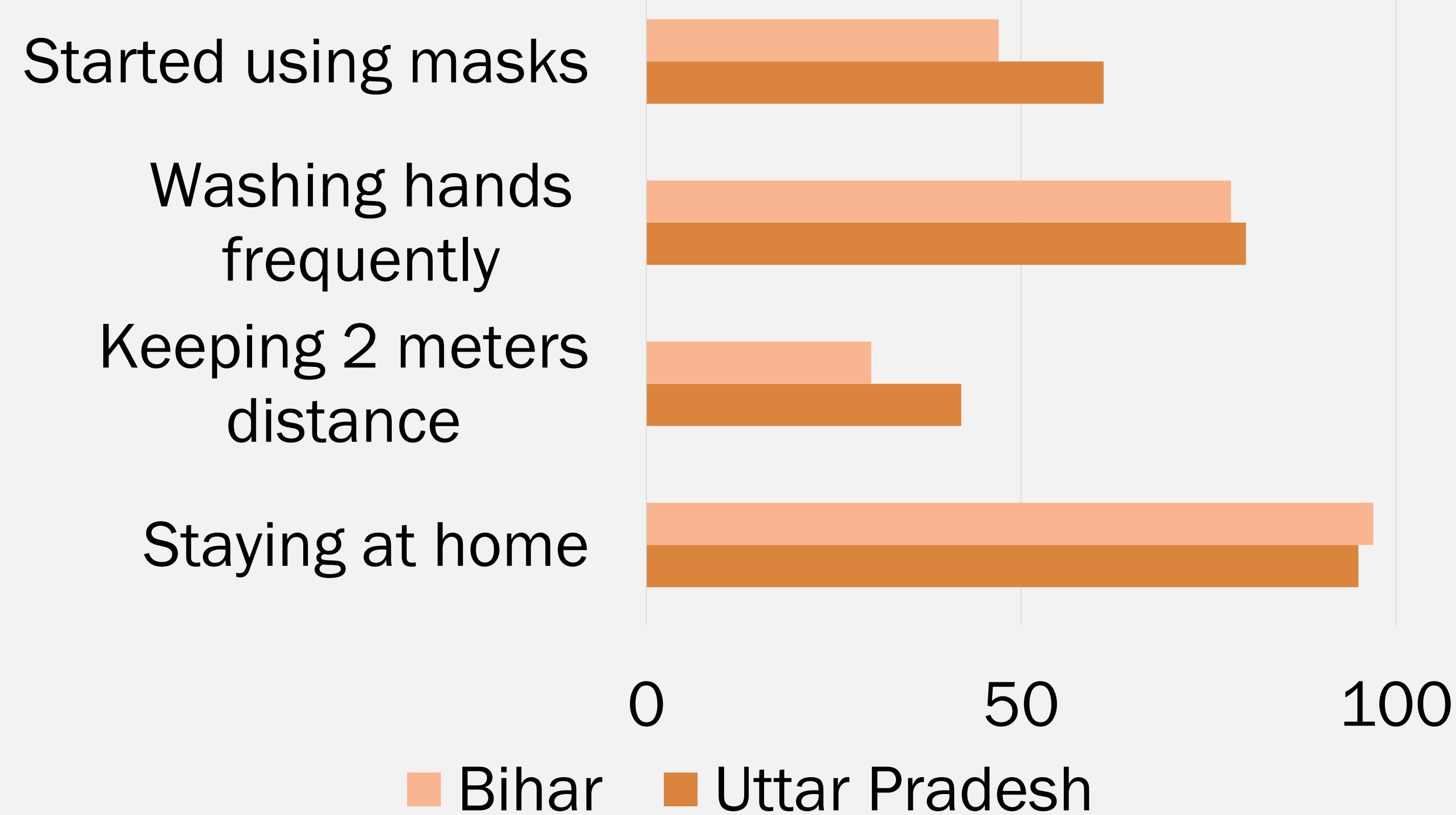


- Historically, Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Bihar are the two highest out-migration states with a net migration rate of -1.9 to -1.
- Data from our telephone survey suggests that 27% (n=2041) of the households in the two states have a migrant worker living/working outside; with 35% among rural households and 17% among urban households.
- Migration from these two states is mostly to metros in the states of Maharashtra, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

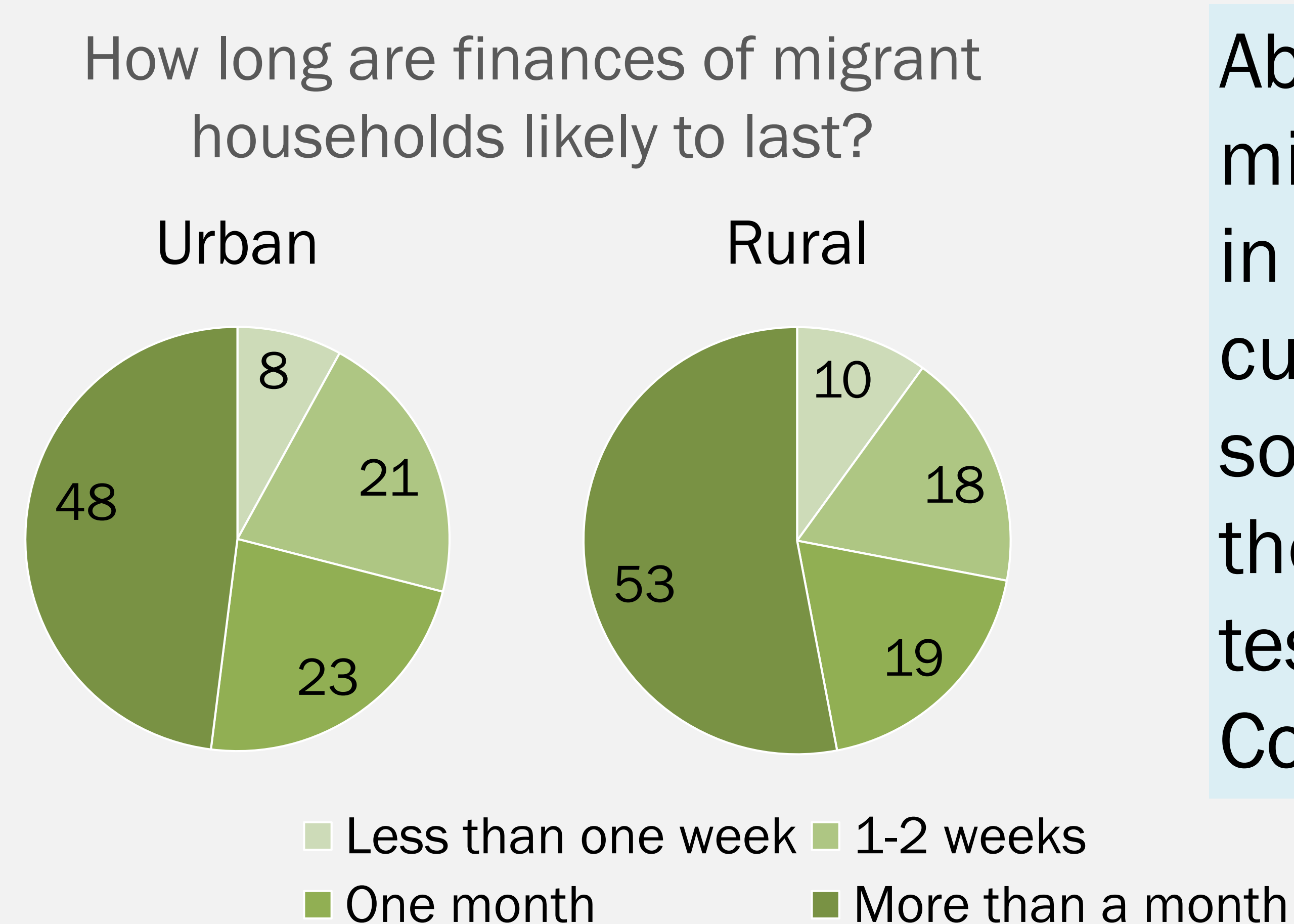
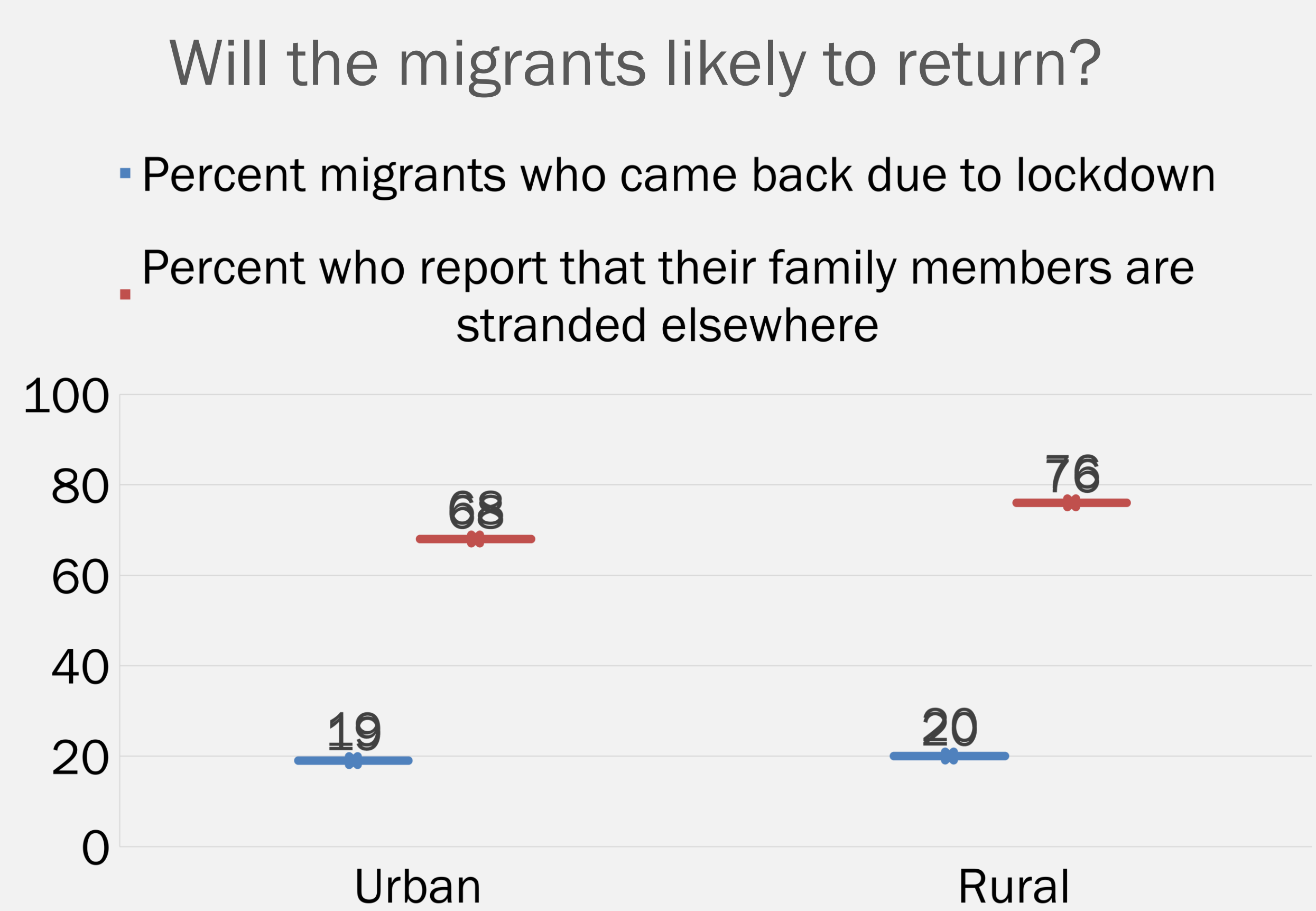
The return migration before or potentially with relaxation in the lockdown, makes households and the rural healthcare systems highly vulnerable, because of 3 critical factors of concern

Migration flows between States and Union Territories, five-year interval, 2011 Census
Source: Bhagat and Keshri (2020). "Internal Migration in India", In Martin Bell et.al. (Eds.)..., Springer International Publishing, Chennai. It was reproduced in: Bhagat et.al.(2020) at: https://iipsindia.ac.in/sites/default/files/migration-Livelihood_Coronavirus_Final_15thApril2020.pdf

So far, migrant households in UP and Bihar are largely adhering to social distancing guidelines




However, some migrant households are facing challenges




About 2 percent of migrant households in Bihar and UP currently have someone close to them who has tested positive for Covid-19.

We need to act now, unitedly, to win the war against Covid-19



Support workers in receiving communities


74% migrant households report they've lost their job or main income source. Identify ways to help them return to work



Intensify social security/net programs in Bihar and UP

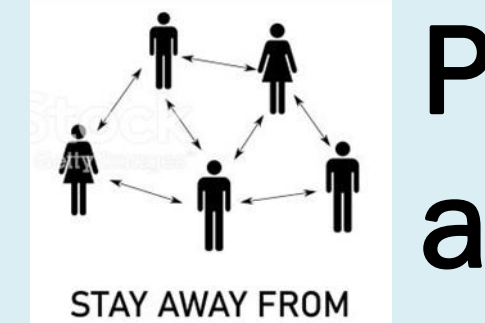
Household needs:

- Ration: 86%
- Cash: 42%
- Medicines: 20%
- Cooking gas: 6%



Monitor migration within India so that it can be done safely.

Survey shows that migrant workers stranded in other parts of the country; their needs must be addressed



Promote adherence to social distancing behaviors

With low numbers of infections and strong contact tracing efforts, we can win the war against Covid-19.

Survey Methodology: Details can be accessed at: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/8ZVOKW>

To know more about UDAYA longitudinal surveys, please visit at: <https://www.projectudaya.in/>

For more information on this brief, please write to: info@pcinstitute.org.in ; nsaggurti@popcouncil.org

Note: This brief presents findings from the first round of the COVID-19 KAP study (N=2041, migrants n=552), and results from follow-up rounds will be shared in due course.