

100 HOTSPOTS SNAPSHOT OF SOCIALLY EXCLUDED AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES AND SDGS IN INDIA 11TH JULY 2019

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LNOB -100 HOTSPOTS CONTEXT & RELEVANCE

- India is critical to achieving SDGs globally; India achieves SDGs when LNOB (socially excluded vulnerable population) groups achieve SDGs.
- India recognises LNOB groups broadly as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic groups, religious minorities, persons with disability to name some- under the Constitution, multiple legislations, policies and provisions.

CONTINUING GAPS

- The broad categories do not identify specific vulnerable population groups – context, constraints, development status vary.
- SDGs tracking and reporting by the government is based on metadata and aggregations.
- The periodicity of current national data systems like the Census, National Family Health Survey (NFHS), SRS Reports have long intervals of 4,5,10 years.

PURPOSE - PROMOTE COMMUNITY ADVOCATES

- **Examine:** Gather development data on the smaller and less visible population to identify risk of being left behind
- **Engage:** with CSOs/CLOs/CBOs/PRI's to highlight specific vulnerabilities of the LNOB groups
- **Empower:** Building capacities of the LNOB groups to articulate their issues and report on the SDG progress.
- **(each community 2-4 SDG community advocates equipped)**

APPROACH

- Disadvantages complex, inter-linked – Multiple, comprehensive set of targets/ indicators to be tracked
- Track status and access to provisions and schemes as proxy to tracking progress
- Compare and report on gaps in access and inequalities with national averages, international standards
- Good practices and recommendations from community advocates
- Use of technology where possible and train the community advocates

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

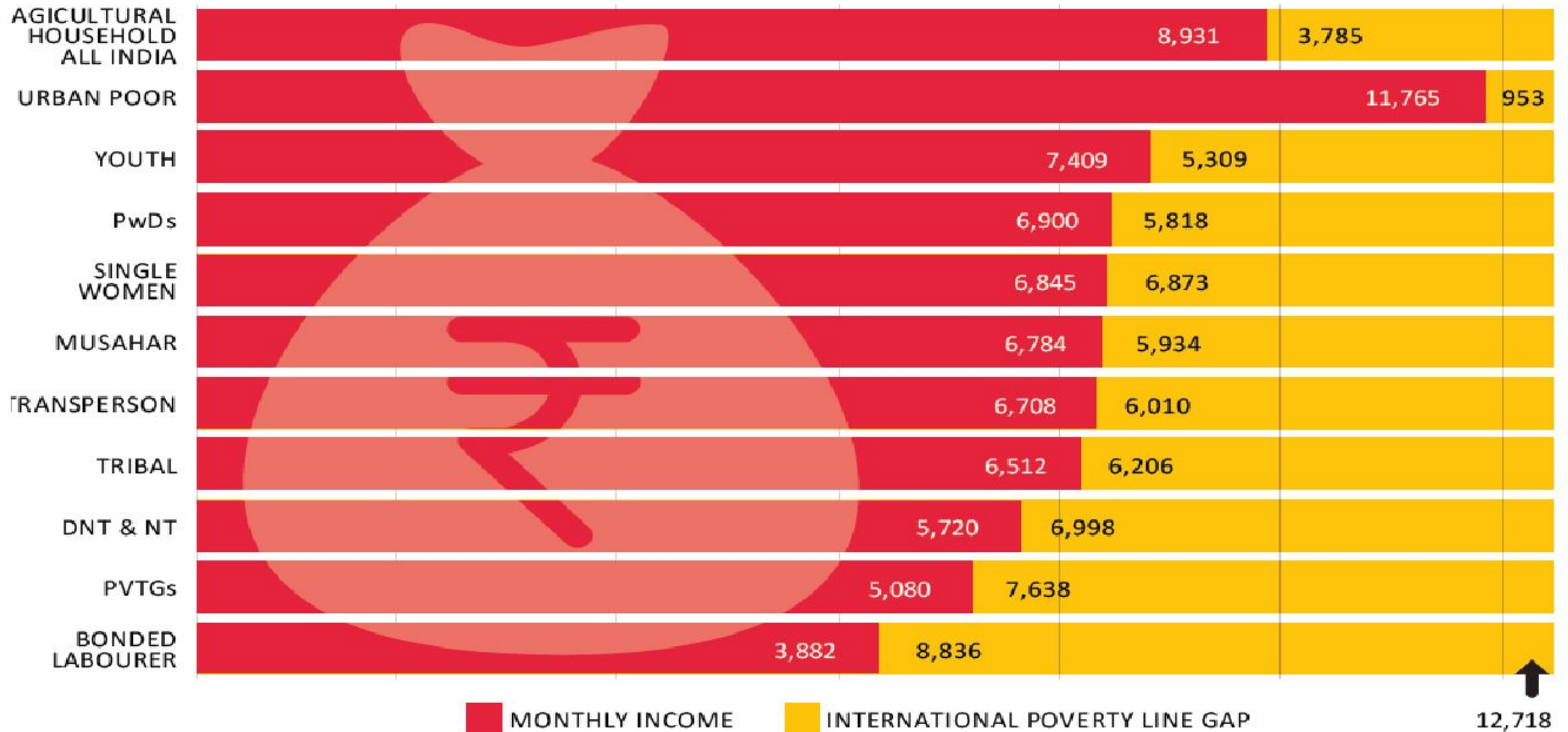
- Used mixed research methods i.e. Quantitative as well as Qualitative. The data has been collected on the LNOB strategy through two lenses:
 - i. Primary data through household survey, FGDs, Key Informants, etc. on the current situation of the LNOB constituencies
 - ii. Analysis of the access to the Key Welfare Schemes and Development Institutions by the LNOB communities and thereby policy prescriptions by the communities to improve the access and quality of services
- Secondary data (from the Census of India, NFHS, various Ministries, etc.) to calculate the gap between the situation of the identified vulnerable groups and the National/State average.

COMMUNITY DRIVEN DATA

- Randomised household sample from 100 households in each hotspot
- Survey tool is in congruence with government survey tools – so compatible and comparable
- Robust mobile application – real time, on and off line, immediate monitoring and handholding possible, 14 targets – 22 indicators now
- Community advocates and CSOs trained and able to use the tool
- Application also provides simple analysis

SDG 1: End Poverty in All its forms Everywhere

FIGURE 1: AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS, RUPEES





SDG 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition

FIGURE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF SEVP HHS ACCORDING TO RATION CARD TYPE

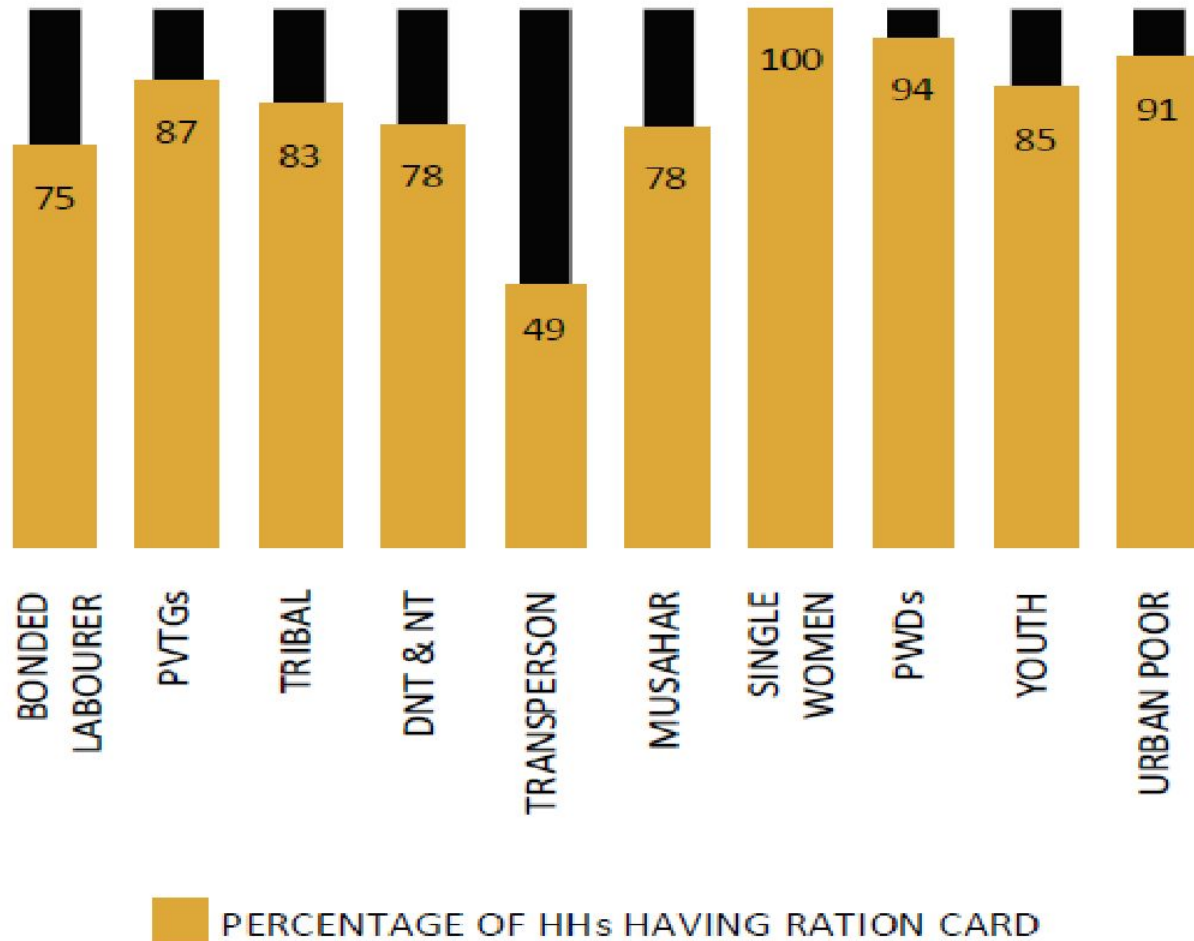


FIGURE 2A: DISTRIBUTION OF SEVP HOUSEHOLDS WITH A RATION CARD ACCORDING TO BPL & APL RATION CARD CATEGORY

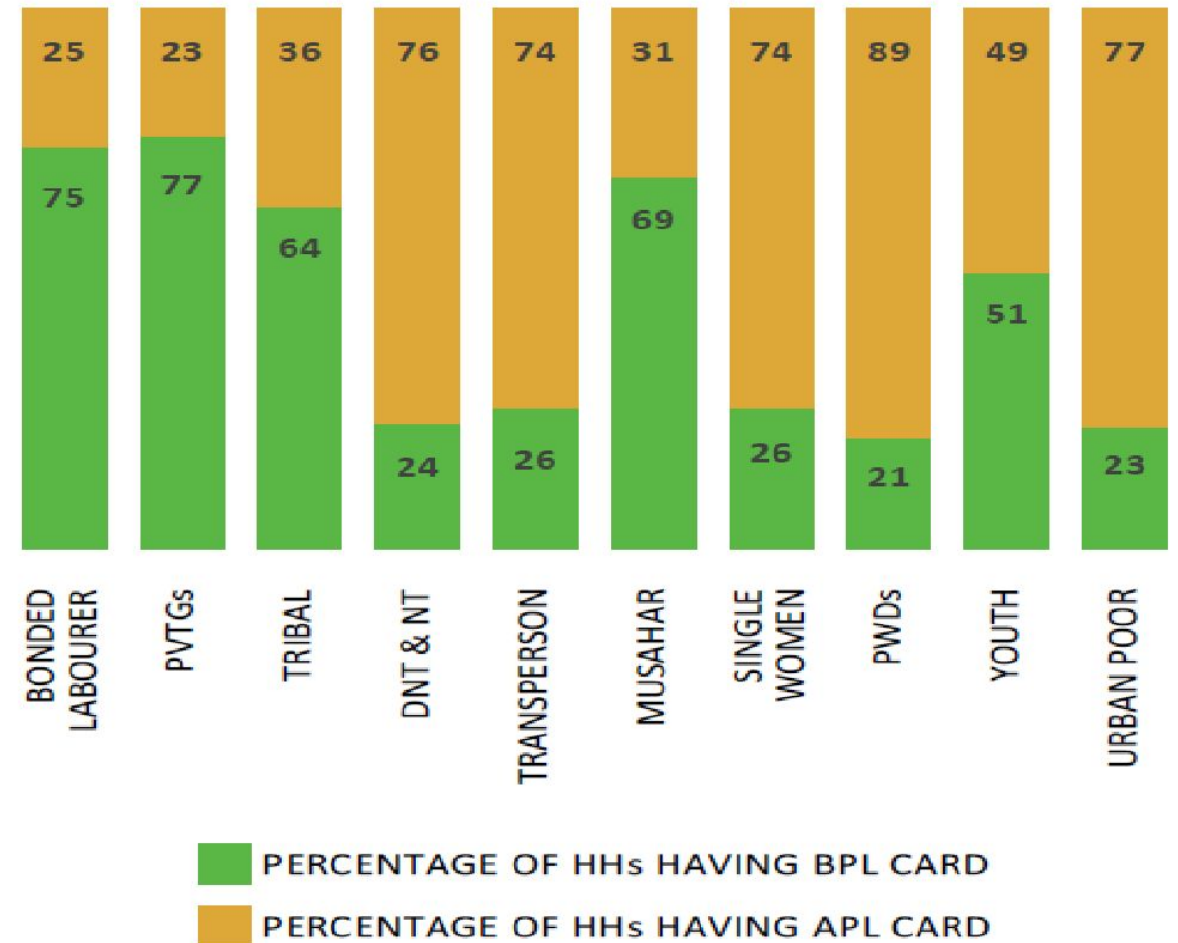


Figure 3: Annual Out of Pocket Expenditure on Health

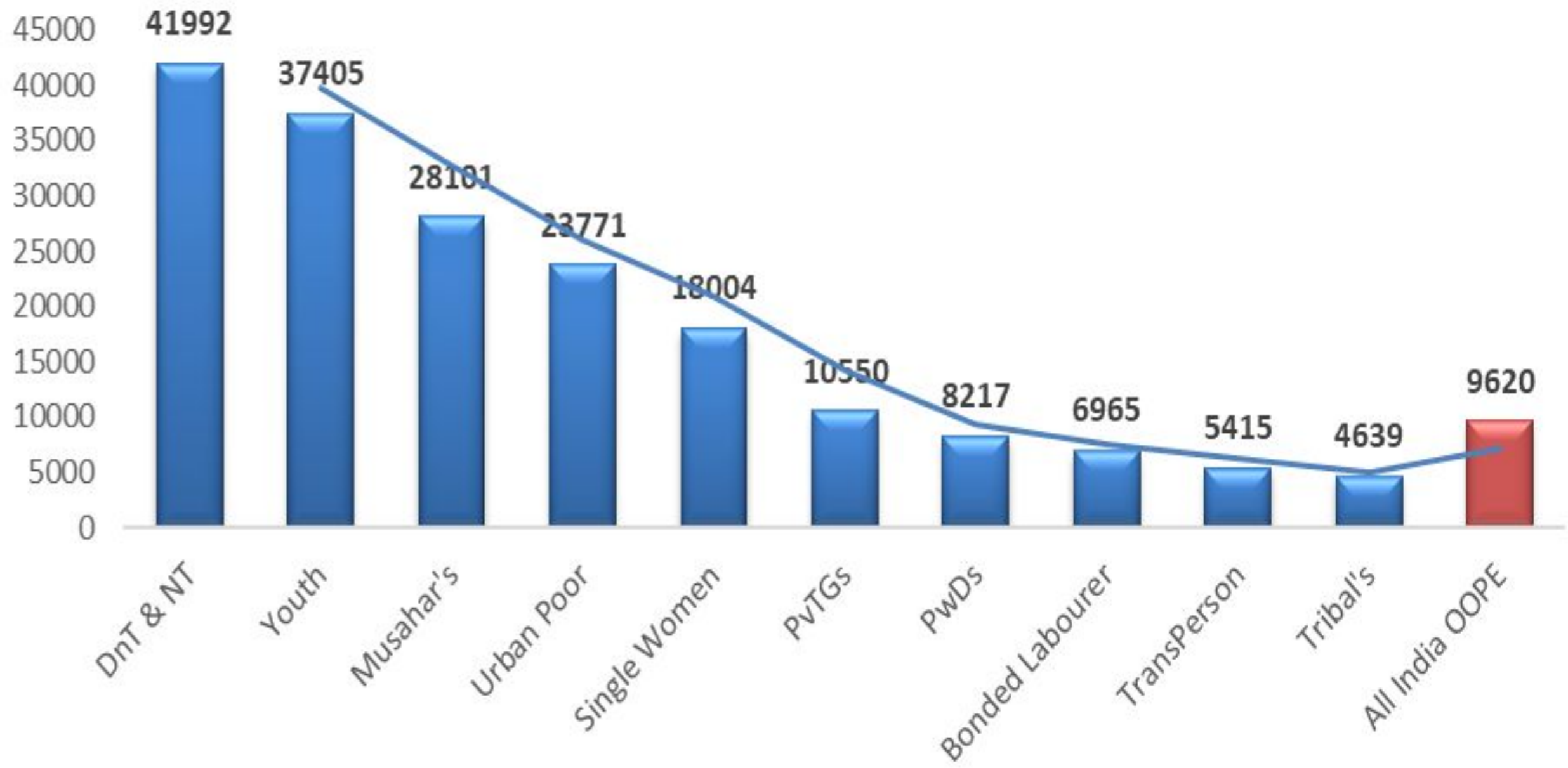


Figure 4: Access to School Education

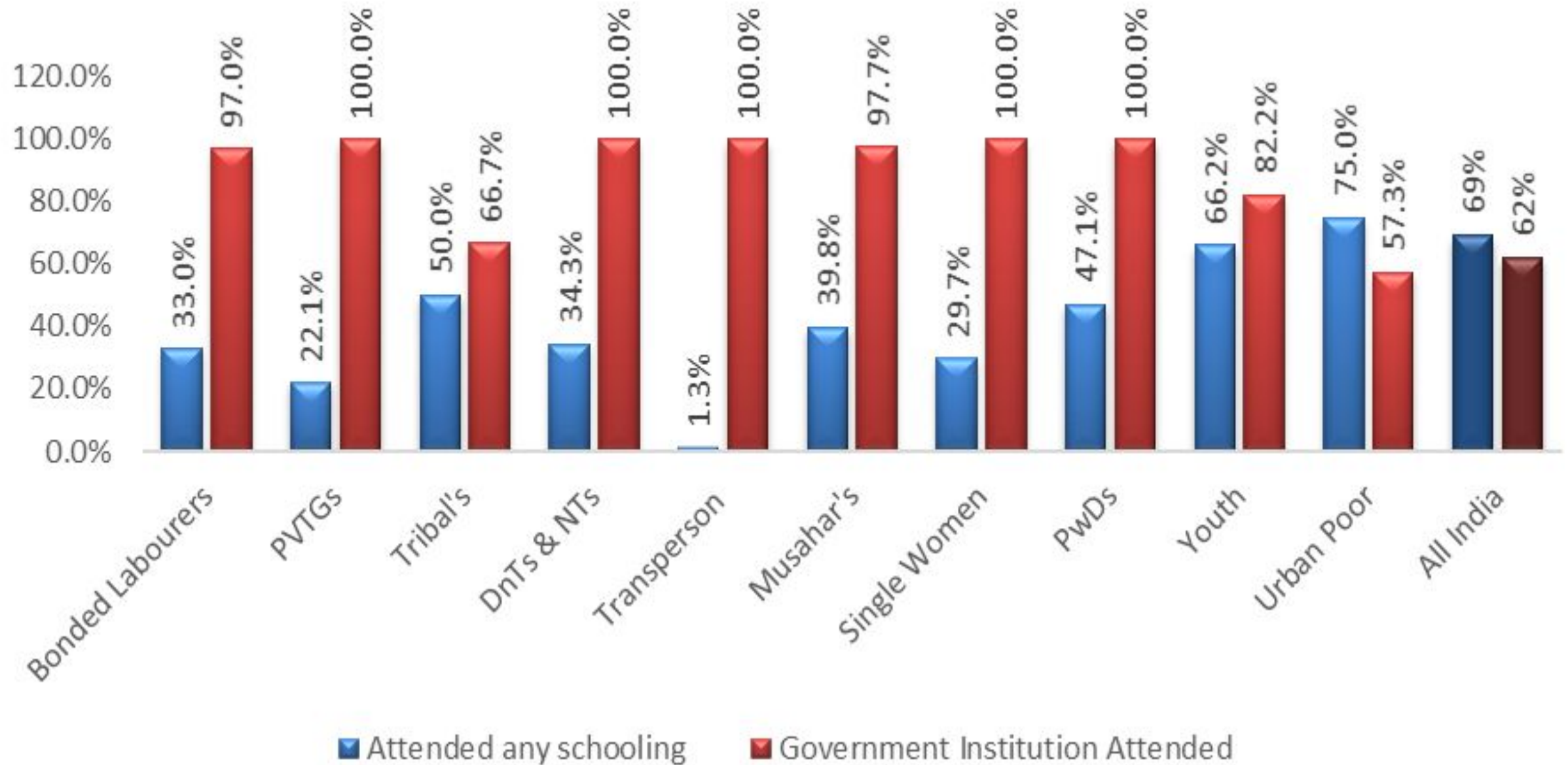




Figure 8: Situation of Employment among the SEVP Groups

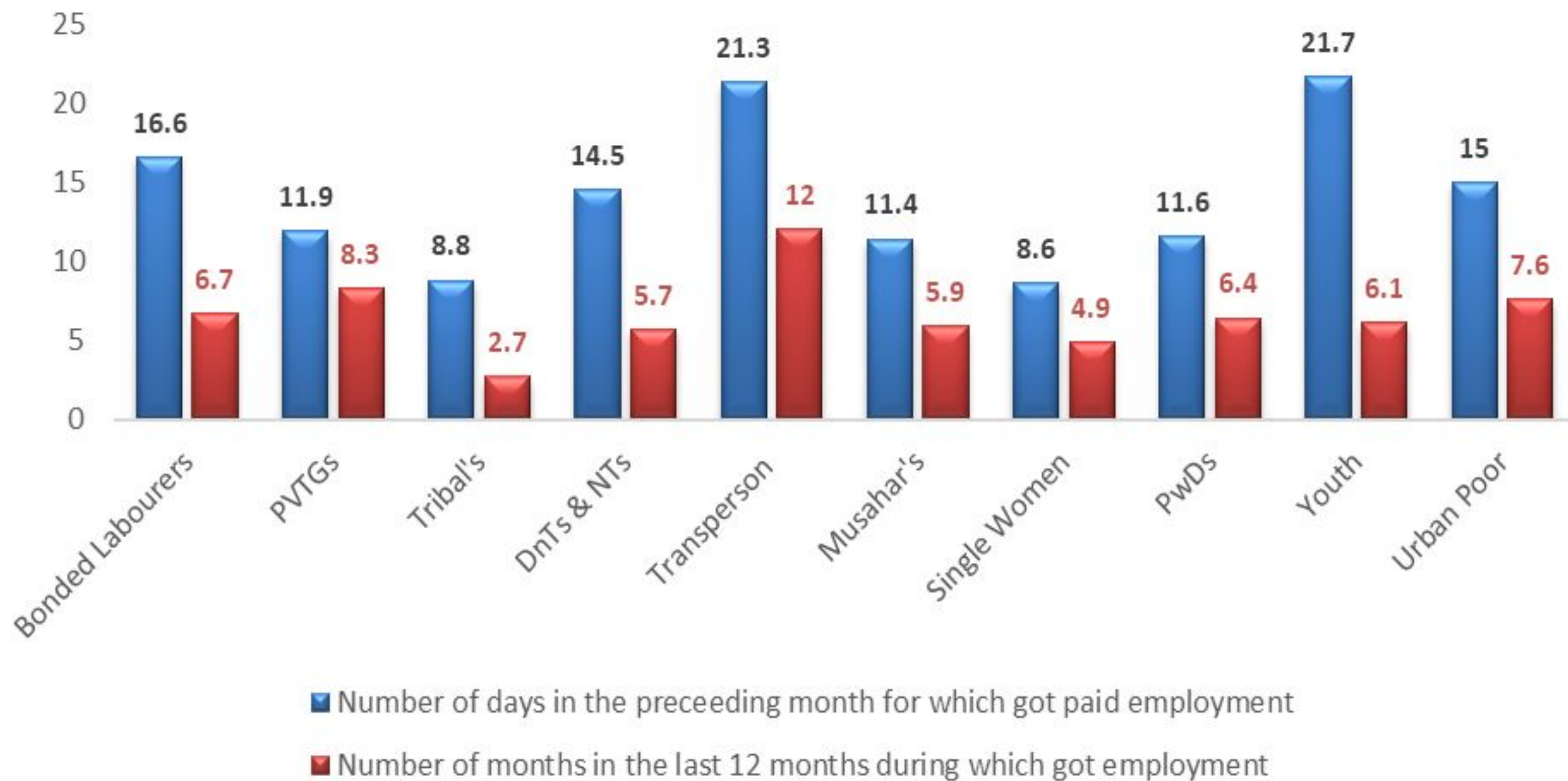
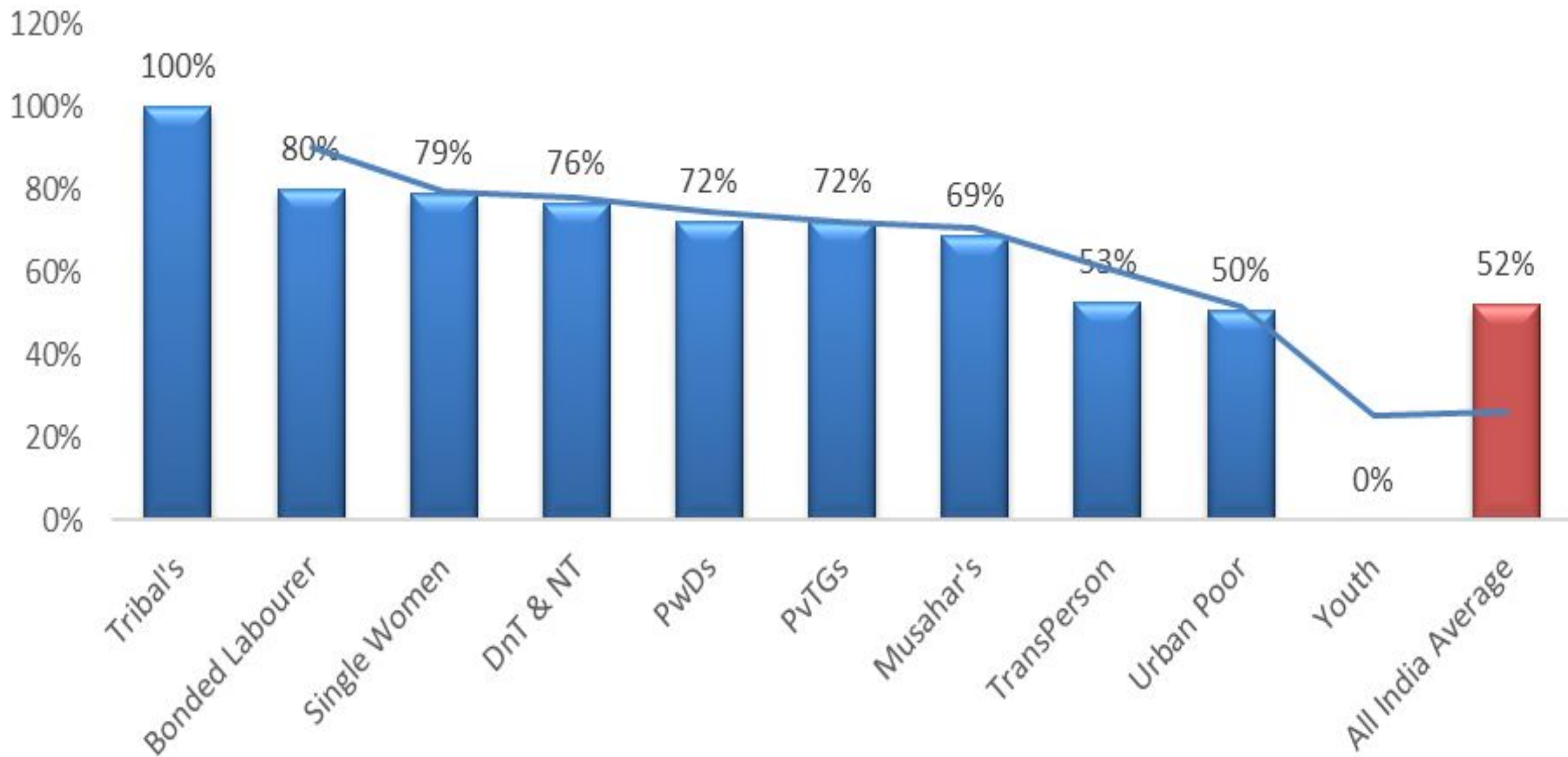




Figure 11: Kutchha/Slum House





STRENGTH OF THE STUDY

- The research approach used in the study is successful in filling the existing knowledge gaps on the various drivers and outcomes of marginalization and vulnerability at community level
- The approach was successful in producing accurate and timely data adding value to existing relevant indicators.
- The Participatory Research Approach resulted in capacitating and creating resource persons within the SEVP Groups' communities on various SDG processes.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Current data on access to justice, climate issues limited
- Wide spread and diverse communities, logistically and financially challenging
- Capacities and opportunities for advocacy need strengthening
- Small sample – not monitor some important indicators like Maternal Mortality Ratio, Child Mortality rates, etc.

WAY FORWARD

- The hotspot reports inequalities – between and across
- LNOB groups able to and keen to participate
- Good quality citizen driven data can be collected to monitor SDGs progress.
- Build participation and policy advocacy spaces at local/national levels
- Create global spaces for LNOB reporting and advocacy

Thank You