

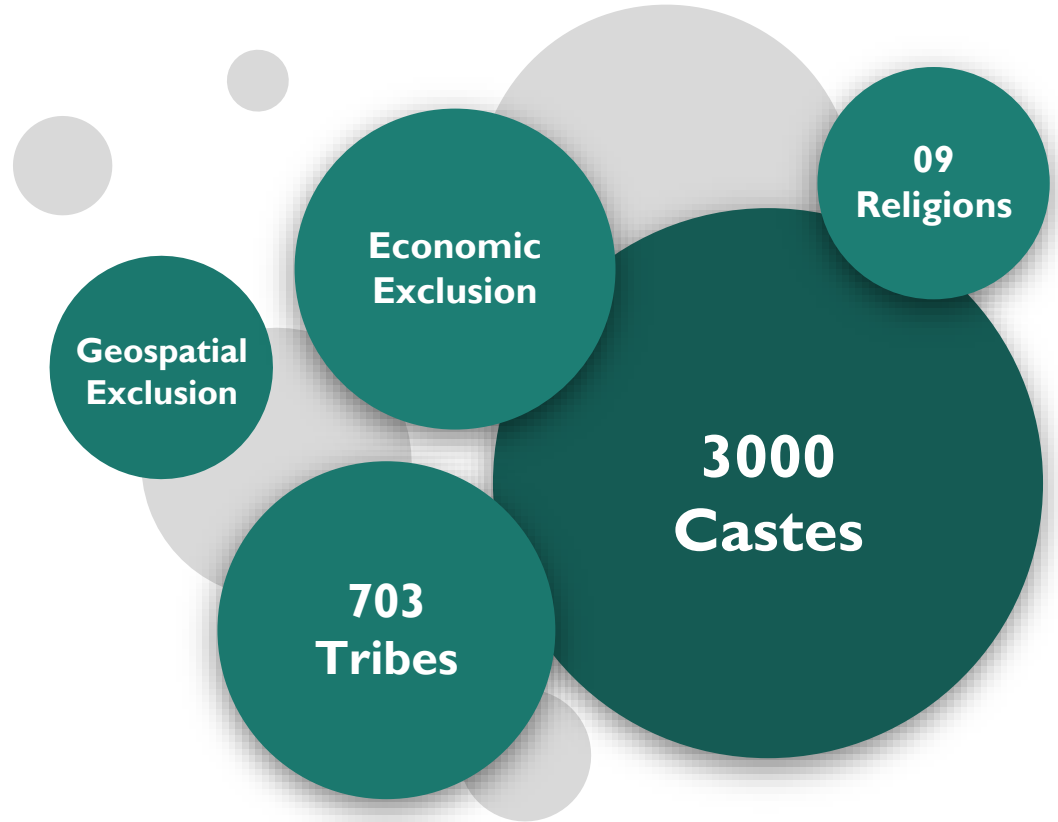
Wada Na Todo Abhiyan LNOB Partnership - India

Annie Namala, Convenor



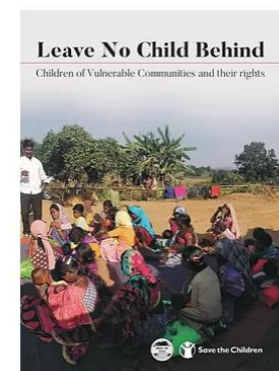
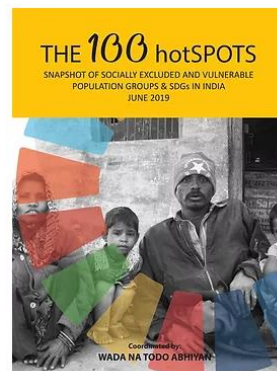
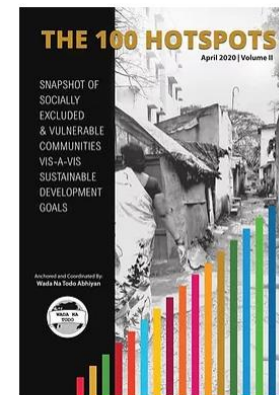
'Leave No One Behind' and India

Need for disaggregated
**community-driven data for
advocacy** measures around
vulnerable groups in India

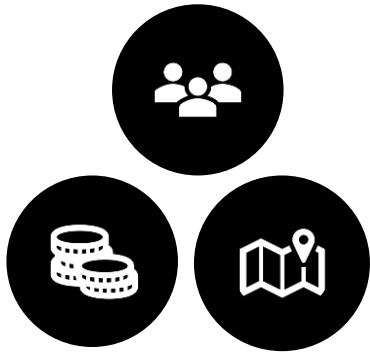


Citizen-Generated Data in India

- Expansive studies covering states across India done with most marginalised
- 25 communities covered for baseline studies through participatory approach
- Policy-driven, in-depth studies with communities with those excluded based on caste, class, gender, sexual minorities, occupation, and more
- Intersectional analysis on children and urban poor communities done for communities



Inclusive and Participatory Methodology



MAPPING ECONOMIC,
CULTURAL AND GEO-
SOCIAL VULNERABILITIES

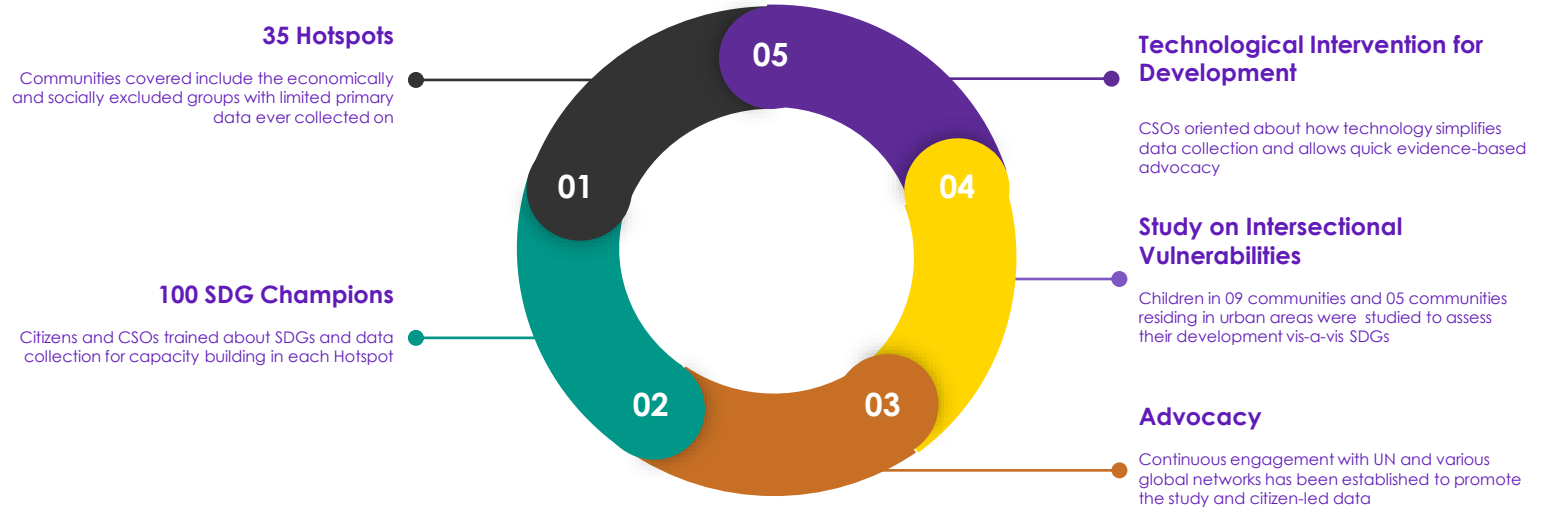


BUILDING
COMMUNITY
CAPACITIES



HEARING AND
AMPLIFYING VOICES
OF THE MOST
MARGINALISED

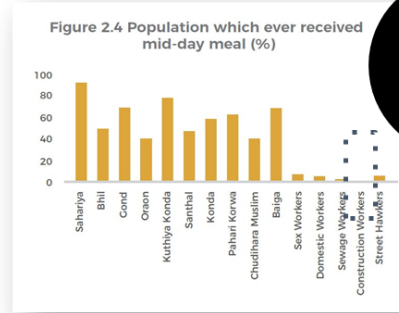
'100 Hotspots': Engagements and Outcomes



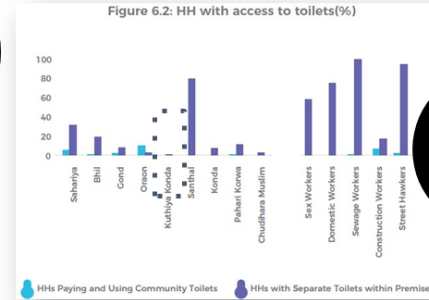
LOW ACCESS TO GOVT PROVISIONS

Findings

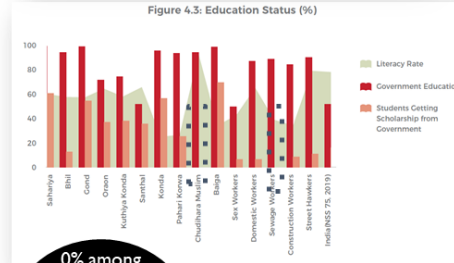
- Limited access to government benefits of health, education, employment, sanitation, housing, energy sources, etc. across communities
- Problems of coverage and implementation found within long-standing and highly funded schemes such as Mid-Day Meal, Swachh Bharat, Awas Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, and more



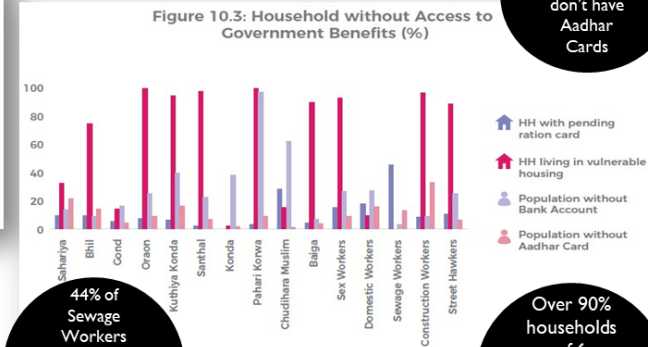
0% ever received mid-day meals among Construction Workers



1% of households of Kutliya Kondh tribe reported access to toilets



0% among Sewage Workers and Chudihara Muslims received scholarship



44% of Sewage Workers have Applications for Ration Cards pending

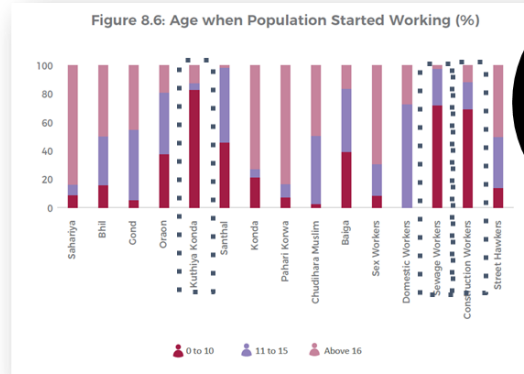
32% among Construction Workers don't have Aadhar Cards

Over 90% households of 6 communities residing in vulnerable housing

NEED TO PROMOTE SYSTEMIC CHANGE

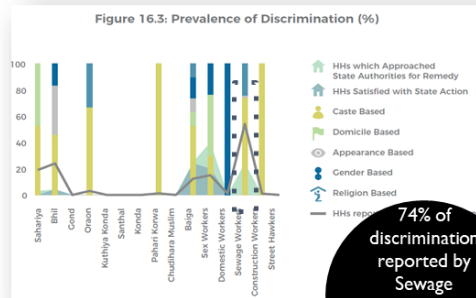
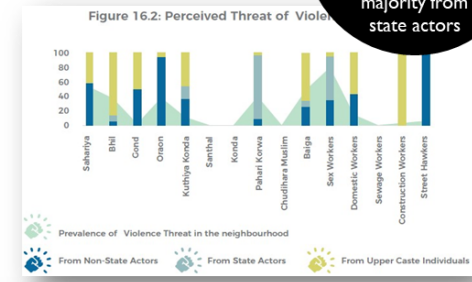
Findings

- Continued stranglehold of social exclusion and hierarchies as instances of child labour, gender/caste-based discrimination and violence were found prevalent
- Threat of violence from state authorities reported high among forest-dwelling tribes, Sex Workers, Street Hawkers and Sewage Workers
- Instances of approaching the police for remedy reported low

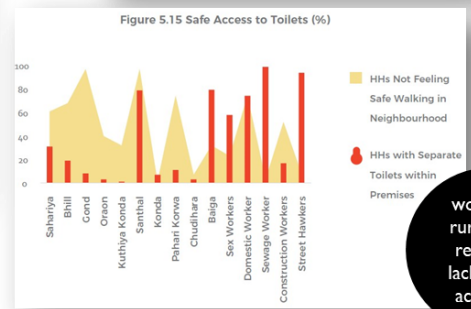


Over 70% of Working Population among Kutiya Kondh, Sewage Workers and Construction Workers started earning before age 10

80% Sex Workers' Households reported a threat of violence, majority from state actors



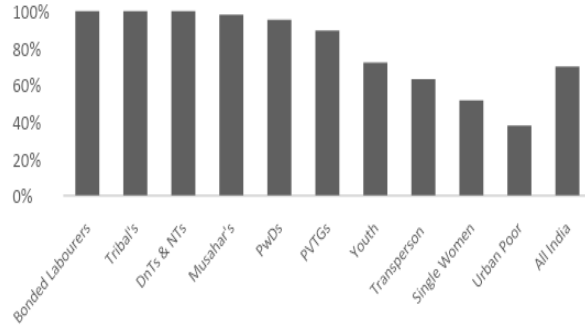
74% of discrimination reported by Sewage Workers' household was caste-based



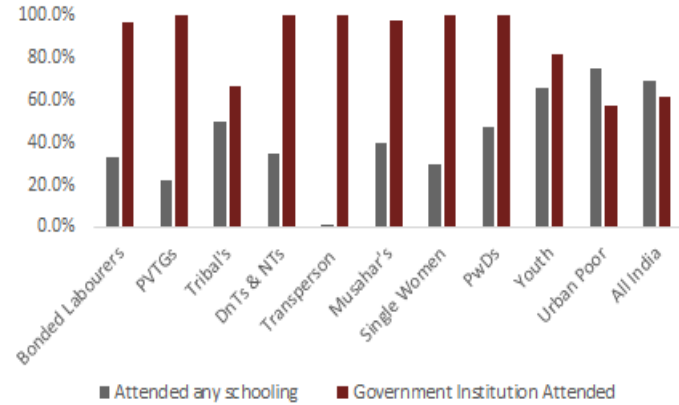
60% women in rural areas reported lack of safe access to toilets

Against national averages

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER OUTSIDE HOUSING PREMISES

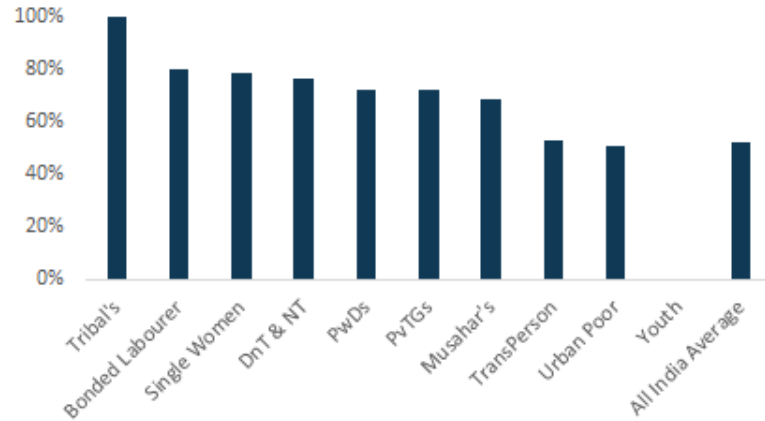


ACCESS TO SCHOOLING

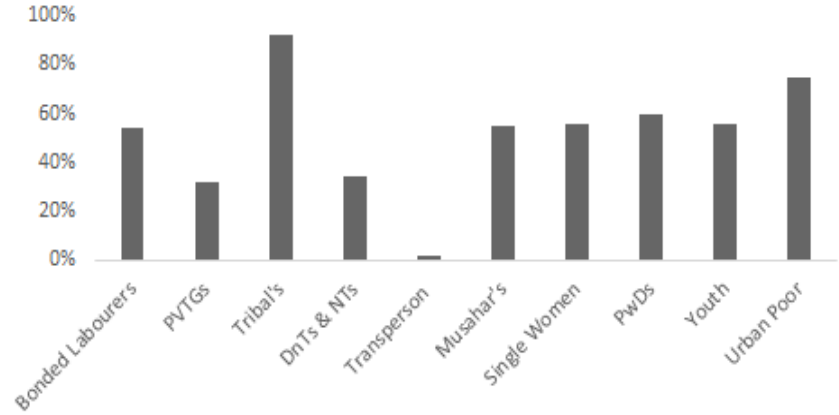


Against national averages

HHS LIVING IN KUTCHA/SEMI PUCCA HOUSE/SLUMS HOUSE



PERCENTAGE OF HHS REPORTING IRREGULAR EARNINGS FROM THE EMPLOYMENT



Voluntary National Review 2020 CSO Engagement

Women
LGBTQIA+
Adivasis

Bonded Labour and Victims of human trafficking

Migrants and Urban Poor

Elderly

Dalits

People living with HIV

Youth and adolescents

Farmers

Persons with disability

Nomadic – Denotified Tribes

Children

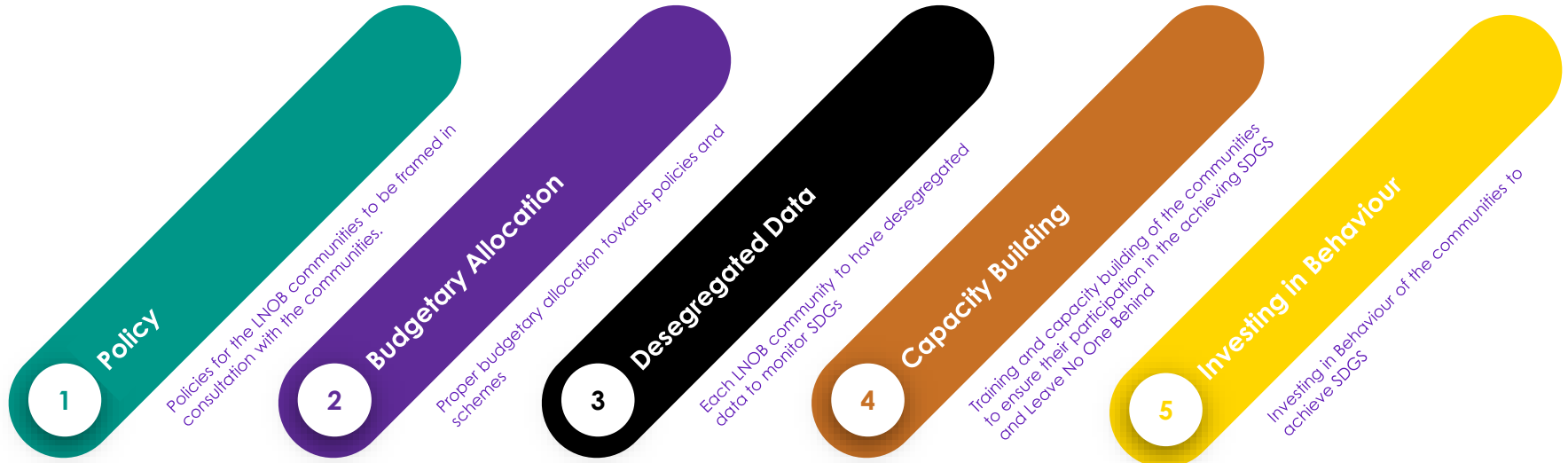
North East Region

Refugees

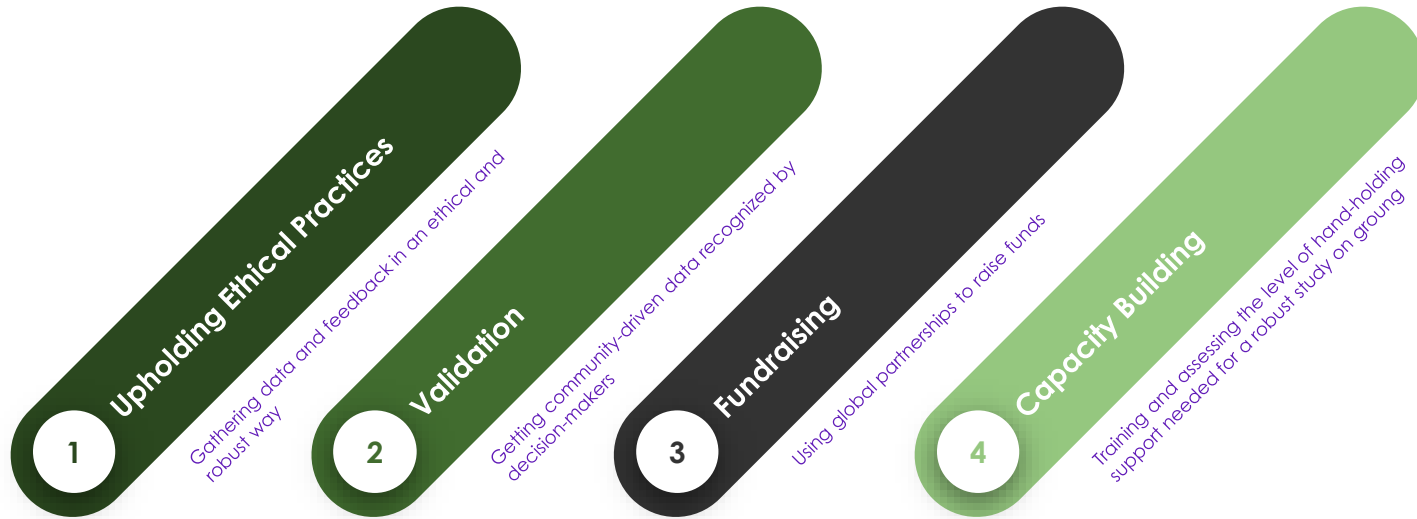
Religious Minorities



Main Messages from the Consultations



Challenges



Impact of Citizen-Generated Data

- Data generated for ‘invisible’ marginalized communities who don’t find adequate representation in national surveys
- Data collection methodologies adopted by UNICEF to conduct community-based monitoring to ensure and improve access to social protection measures during the pandemic
- Increased number of CSOs and CBOs understanding the SDG framework and collaborating to uphold the LNOB Agenda
- Increasing global recognition for citizen-generated data and the need to formalise it



Moving Ahead

