Wada Na Todo Abhiyan
LNOB Partnership - India

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‘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

35 Hotspots
Communities covered include the economically and socially excluded groups with limited primary data ever collected on

100 SDG Champions
Citizens and CSOs trained about SDGs and data collection for capacity building in each Hotspot

Technological Intervention for Development
CSOs oriented about how technology simplifies data collection and allows quick evidence-based advocacy

Study on Intersectional Vulnerabilities
Children in 09 communities and 05 communities residing in urban areas were studied to assess their development vis-a-vis SDGs

Advocacy
Continuous engagement with UN and various global networks has been established to promote the study and citizen-led data
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
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.
Against national averages
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

1. Policy
   - Policies for the UNO8 communities to be framed in consultation with the communities.

2. Budgetary Allocation
   - Propose budgetary allocation towards policies and schemes.

3. Desegregated Data
   - Each UNO8 community to have desegregated data to monitor SDG3.

4. Capacity Building
   - Training and capacity building of the communities to ensure their participation in achieving SDG3 and leave no one behind.

5. Investing In Behaviour
   - Investing in behaviour of the communities to achieve SDG3.
Challenges

1. Upholding Ethical Practices
   - Gathering data and feedback in an ethical and robust way

2. Validation
   - Getting community-driven data recognized by decision-makers

3. Fundraising
   - Using global partnerships to raise funds

4. Capacity Building
   - Training and assessing the level of hands-holding support needed for a robust study on ground
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

1. Expand Hotspots Database
   Collect disaggregated data for more excluded and vulnerable communities in next phases.

2. Guidelines for CGD
   Make methodology and training practices more robust to enhance credibility of data collected by citizens.

3. Policy Advocacy
   Make policy briefs for national advocacy and conduct workshops to train citizens for local-level advocacy.

4. Interface with the NSO
   Engage civil society members experienced with SDGs in different locations to anchor project process in groups.