



Goal - 1 END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

By 2030,	
1.1	Eradicate extreme poverty, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
1.2	Reduce at least by half the proportion of all ages in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
1.4	Ensure that all poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
1.5	Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at all levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions





NATIONAL SCHEMES AND POLICIES

Nodal Ministry- **Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India**

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	Related Interventions	Targets	Other Concerned Ministries/ Departments
1. National Urban Livelihood Mission (Core)	1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna.	Target 1.1	Rural Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Skill Development & entrepreneurship
2. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) (Core Of the Core)	2. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna	Target 1.2	Rural Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Skill Development & entrepreneurship
3. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (Core)	3. Atal Pension Yojna (APY)	Target 1.3	Social Justice & Empowerment, Rural Development, Labour, Women & Child Development, Minority Affairs, tribal Affairs
4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD/M/o Finance) (Core Of the Core)		Target 1.4	Agriculture & Cooperation, Land Resources, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Urban Development
		Target 1.5	Home Affairs
5. National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)		Target 1.a	Rural Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
		Target 1.b	External Affairs, RD

Source: - http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDGsV2o-Mappingo8o616-DG_o.pdf



GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- According to the MDG 2015 report, the Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR) in India during 2011-12 for people living below the poverty line (income of USD \$1 per day in 2010), was estimated at;
 - 25.7 % in rural areas
 - 13.7 % in urban areas and
 - 21.9 % overall.
- The poverty rates for
 - Scheduled Castes at 30 per cent and
 - Scheduled Tribes at 33 per cent (Thorat, 2013).
- The poverty head count in nine states was way above the national average (Source: Gol, 2015)
 - Uttar Pradesh (29.43%), Madhya Pradesh (31.65%), Assam (31.98%), Odisha (32.59%), Bihar (33.74%), Arunachal Pradesh (34.67%), Manipur (36.89), Jharkhand (36.96%) and Chhattisgarh (39.93%)
- If the calories intake has also been accepted as an indicator for poverty measure. The measure of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas (minimum required nutrition), then the proportion of population below the poverty line in 2010;
 - In rural areas was 75.5 % and
 - 73 % in urban areas (Patnaik, 2012).
- According to NSSO, 2011, if the poverty line is estimated at Rs 45 or less per day (equivalent in real terms to 1.25 US \$ in 2000 prices at purchasing power parity conversion rates which is the SDG extreme poverty line): in 2010
 - 75 % of the rural population was below the poverty line and
 - 48 % in urban area.
- According to All India Debt and Investment Survey conducted by the NSSO in 2013, which estimate the indebtedness of;
 - Other Backward Classes (26 per cent)
 - Scheduled Castes (22 per cent)
 - Scheduled Tribes (16.9 per cent)
 - General Category (19 per cent).



RECOMMENDATION

1. Create an environment for CBOs to be able to act in concert to monitor the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the various laws and policies of the Government.
2. Technically and politically empower the CBOs to undertake micro-level planning to ensure non-discriminatory access, equity and sustainability and inclusion of all marginalized sections at the local level.
3. Devolve functions, functionaries and funds to the Panchayati Raj institutions as mandated by the Constitution for the CBOs to be able to use their organised strength to bring about equitable and sustainable development in their local area addressing climate resilience gap through livelihoods that give larger control of natural and infrastructural resources to excluded communities and especially women.
4. Ensure proper allocations in SCSP, TSP and MsDP for real programmes for the creation of productive assets leading to employment and income generation instead of the present practice of making notional allocations which are not eventually spent for their benefit.
5. Increase both the tax to GDP ratios and the Government Expenditure to GDP ratios by better tax administration and legal regulation to choke the black economy.
6. Strengthen the Jan Dhan Yojana to make it effective instead of just being a vehicle for direct benefits transfer as it is at present and ensure that it reaches excluded groups and is properly tracked through an online MIS that records in real time the reduction of specific gaps for excluded communities.
7. Provide enhanced Government funded social security instead of the current meagre provisions for pensions and the newly introduced market based systems which are not beneficial to the poor who have irregular and meagre incomes.
8. Track and put systems to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the socially excluded groups in accessing justice, rights and services to eliminate poverty.
9. Improve the allocations and implementation of the MGNREGS to ensure long term sustainable livelihood creation at the grassroots and extend it to urban areas also with appropriate modifications.



WADA NA TODO ABHIYAN

Holding the Government Accountable to its Promise to
End Poverty, Social Exclusion & Discrimination

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