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Community-led Poverty Reduction in Rural India

National Rural Livelihoods Mission



Country situation



- We are rich in Natural resources
- We are rich in Human resources
- We are strong in democracy
- We spend a lot on poverty alleviation

Why still poverty ?

Causes of poverty



- Unequal distribution of resources like land, water etc., since centuries - lack of access to natural resources
- Lack of pro-poor policies
- Poor implementation of land reforms
- Lack of access by poor to quality services like health, education and other anti poverty programs
- Poor performance of public offices / Government institutions

And

- **Corruption**

who are poor ?

Poor performance of Government institutions



Poor performance of Govt institutions (one student – one teacher)



Lack of access to services in tribal areas



Lack of access to services in tribal areas



Assetlessness



Lack of nutrition



Assetlessness



Lack of access to services





Why poverty ?



- We are divided we are heterogeneous
 - Casteism
 - Nepotism
 - Gender insensitivity
 - **CORRUPTION**



Way forward...

... Poor are extremely capable to solve their problems ...

They need sensitive support mechanism to harness their potential ..

The Social capital of the poor plays a critical role in implementation of Anti poverty programs

Social Mobilisation is the key
for Sustainable Development

Social Mobilisation ?



- Direct Participatory bodies promote to take up their own development through
 - Participatory Planning
 - Participatory Implementation
 - Participatory Evaluation

Social Mobilisation & Institutions of POOR



Participation of people – through Grassroots peoples institutions/CBOs

- Self-help Groups
- Common interest groups
- Cooperatives
- SHG federations etc.
- Youth Clubs
- Labour Unions
- Producer Organizations

DAY-NRLM: Core Beliefs



Poor has the innate capability to come out of the POVERTY

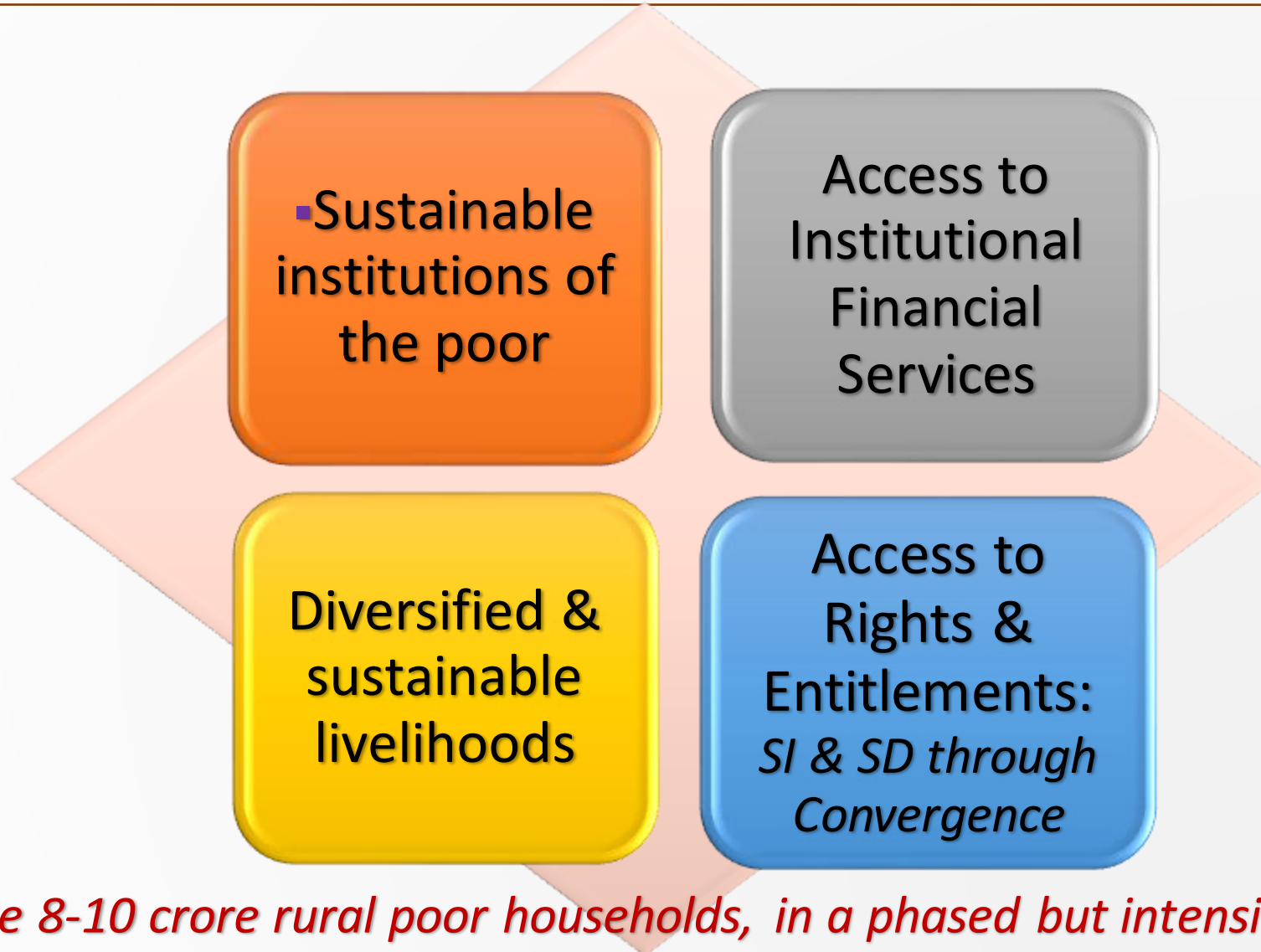
- Social capital of the poor plays a critical role in implementation of NRLM
- Community resource persons (CRPs) – women who have come out of poverty by being in this movement and whose lives have been transformed are the *torch bearers* of the program
- Government/RD dept plays a facilitating role

N.R.L.M – Theory of Change

Even an ultra-poor family can come out of **abject poverty** in 6 - 8 years, and, continue **to stay out of poverty**

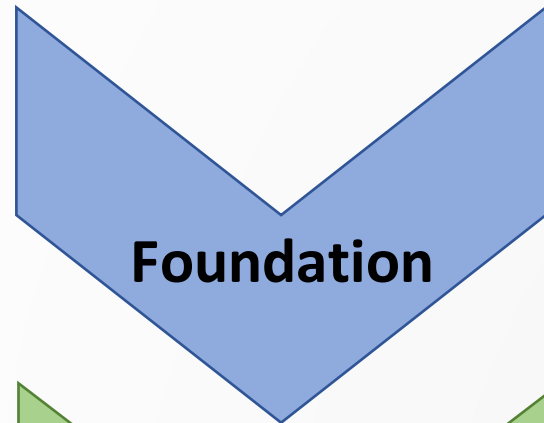
- Provided they are organized, nurtured, and, given continuous support by a **dedicated & sensitive support structure**, both external and their own.
- Provided they are enabled to access financial support in repeat doses
- Provided they are capacitated to enhance their incomes through sustainable livelihoods (multiple sources)
- Provided they have **access to entitlements** and other benefits

DAY-NRLM : Key Components

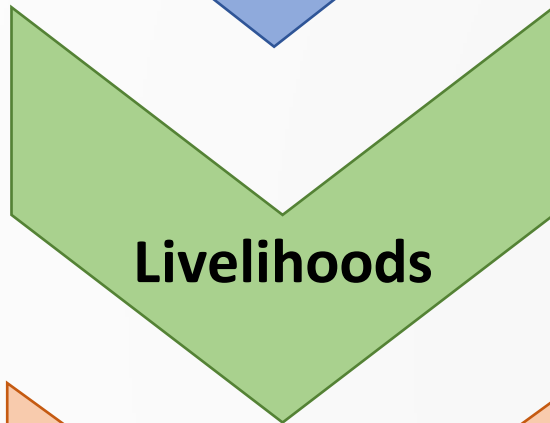


Mobilize 8-10 crore rural poor households, in a phased but intensive manner

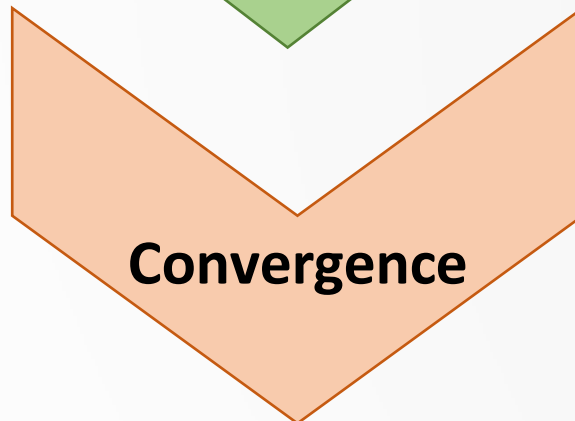
Progression



- Social Mobilization, Institution Building, Capacity Building of CBOs, CSPs, Community Cadres, Community Funds (RF, CIF), Bank credit Linkage, Insurance



- Agriculture, Livestock, N.T.F.P., Value Chain, Micro Enterprises, Business Development Services



- PRI Convergence, Gender, Social Development (Health, Nutrition, Sanitation, Shelter, Education, Safety Nets, Entitlements etc.)

Village Organizations

- 5 to 25 SHGs for one VO
- In case more than 25 SHGs 2 VOs can be formed based on location wise mapping of the SHGs

Core Responsibilities

- Build capacities of member SHGs, Office Bearers & Book Keepers
- Handhold and guide SHGs to ensure social and financial inclusion and promotion of livelihoods of the poor
- Promotion of new SHGs and their capacity building
- Regular Grading, Auditing and other mentoring support

Sustainable Institutions of the Poor



Secondary Level
Federations (CLF)



Primary level Federation
(VO)
10-20 SHGs (*relaxation in
difficult areas*)



Self Help Group (SHG)
one woman member from each
household, organized into a
SHG

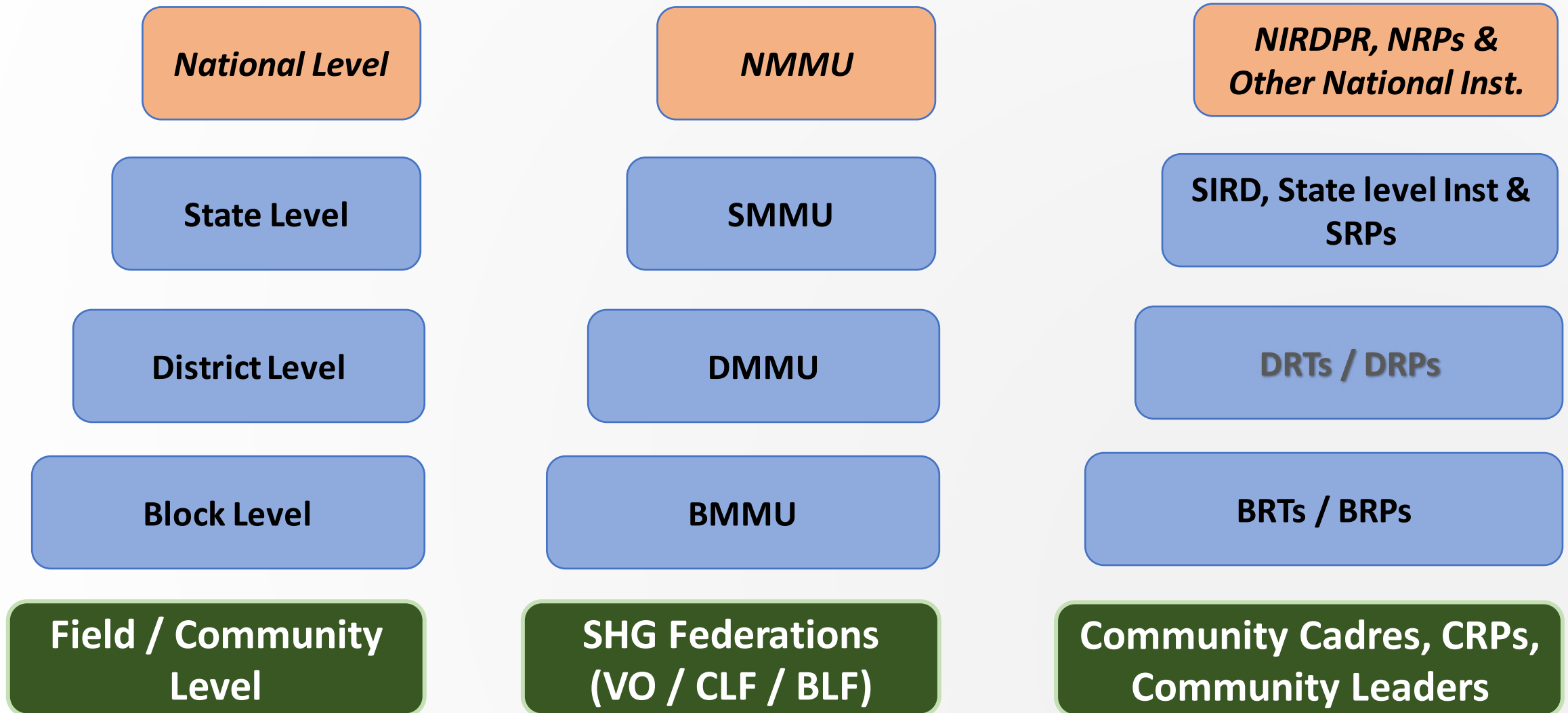


Supported by Trained &
Skilled Community Cadres and
CRPs

engaged by CBOs

*(BK, MBK, Bank Sakhi, Pashu
Sakhi, Krishi Sakhi, Jeevika Sakhi,
Yojana Sakhi, Master Trainers,
iCRPs . . .)*

Dedicated Support Structure



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Convergence: An Approach Towards Poverty Reduction



The Convergence Continuum



Convergence: local governments, line departments and community institutions **working together** with a **holistical approach** & shared purpose for reducing poverty

for financial
support/ social
security

for effective
implementation of
schemes

for institutionalization
for sustained effort

It requires a dedicated community cadre; holistic capacity building;
and formal institutional platforms

Convergence: Role of SHG Federations

- Raising awareness on existing schemes / programmes
- Identification of eligible members / HHs for different schemes / programmes (also village level activities) and compilation of the same
- Negotiating with PRIs / Line Departments / other institutions for ensuring access to entitlements & benefits – representation in Gram Sabha & other platforms
- Providing necessary support to PRIs in effective implementation and monitoring of Govt. programmes / schemes

Information ≈ Access ≈ Utilization ≈ Monitoring

NRLM CBOs and MGNREGS



- Individual Asset Building for Vulnerable
- Infrastructure Development
- Public works
- Natural Resource development & Management

Promotion of Livelihoods & Infra through MGNREGS



- Cattle sheds, Goat sheds
- Vegetables pandals, ISL construction, CC roads, Gravel roads
- Construction of GP buildings, crematoriums
- Compost pits
- Soak pits constructions
- Digging of open wells, de silting
- Plantations & Nursery
- Farm ponds, Fish ponds
- Feeder channels
- Tank development & Water storage
- Roads and other infrastructe , Village Hats

NRLM CBOs role in MGNREGS



- Identification of Target Families
- Creation of Awareness
- Preparation of seasonal calendar
- SHG and VO level planning
- Participation in Grama sabha and labour budget preparation
- Discussion in scheduled Meeting
- Formation of Sub committees at Federation level
- Convergence with MGNREGS officials at various levels
- Participation in social audit

