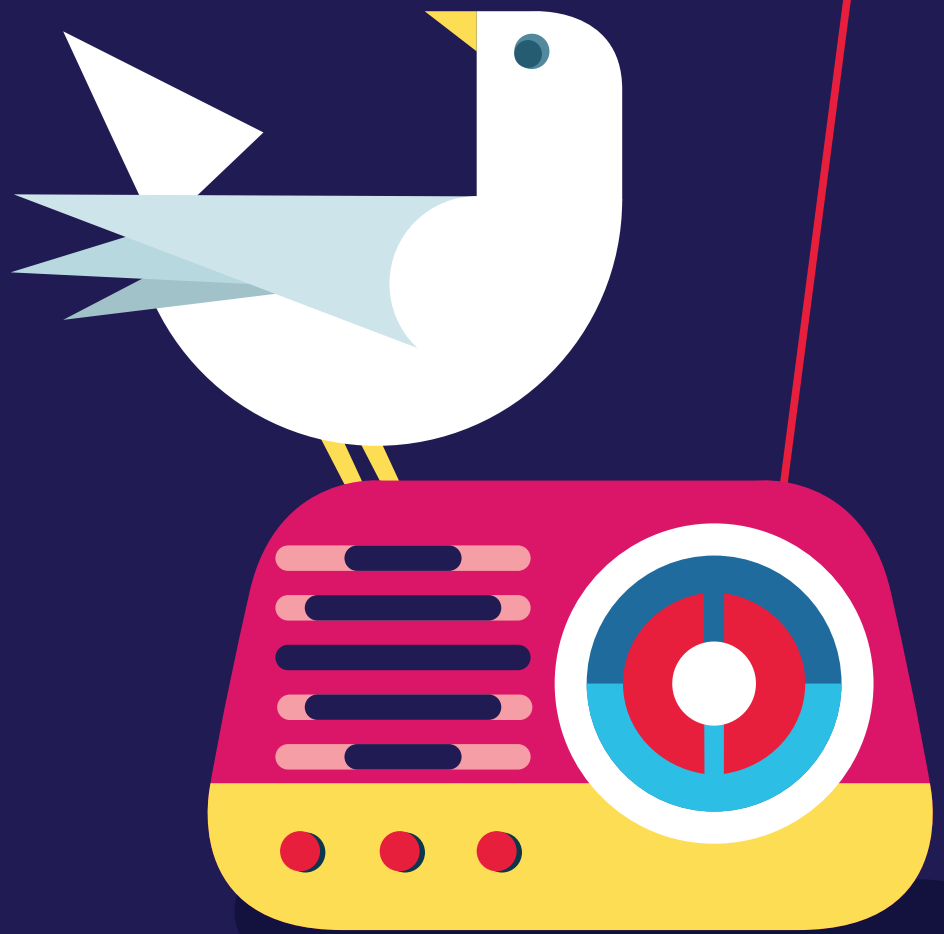


# Communicating the Sustainable Development Goals

## A Toolkit for Community Radio



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# **Communicating the Sustainable Development Goals**

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**A Toolkit for Community Radio**



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United Nations Education and Cultural Organization ( UNESCO)  
United National International Children's Emergency Fund ( UNICEF) and  
Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation ( SMART)

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[un-india.exposure.co/setting-the-sdgs-in-motion](http://un-india.exposure.co/setting-the-sdgs-in-motion)

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Printer: Jagdamba Printers

## MESSAGE

The Community Radio is an effective platform for reaching out to the most vulnerable and marginalized population in the country. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India is committed to strengthen the capacity of Community Radio Stations (CRDs) all over the country and to empower them with tools to effectively communicate the message on various government initiatives in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG toolkit provides roadmap to the Community Radio Stations on content, programming and outreach. It has deconstructed each of these 169 targets and aligned the Government efforts with these targets through its policies and programmes. The fact that the toolkit is a result of rigorous testing with more than 50 Community Radio Stations across the country further underlines its usefulness for the people. I am happy to know that this toolkit has been supported by the UNESCO and UNICEF and it would be further translated in various languages of India. I also congratulate SMART for developing this toolkit which would enable adoption of SDG targets by the community.



Ravi Mital  
Secretary

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting  
Government of India

New Delhi

Date: 11.02.2020

## FOREWORD

UNESCO and UNICEF have a common belief in Community Radio's ability to promote diversity and democratic decision-making, and, confidence in its role towards galvanizing community action in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UNESCO's Media Development Indicators (2008) indeed observe that while the media is a platform for democratic discourse, the proximity of community media to citizens often allows it to reflect social diversity more comprehensively than the mainstream media. Indeed, UNESCO's interventions related to community radio (CR) are central to its efforts to strengthen media pluralism and diversity. We recognize that CR is uniquely placed to penetrate media-dark areas, to broadcast voices and viewpoints that would otherwise remain unheard, and to reach the last mile of listenership.

UNESCO has been closely involved with the CR movement in India since its inception. The organization helped formulate the Community Radio Policy of 2002, and over the last decade and a half we have worked at both the policy and programme levels to strengthen India's CR landscape. We are pleased to have had a positive impact through our capacity development initiatives, advocacy efforts, our support for the establishment of CR stations, the implementation of strategic small-scale projects, and our institution of a UNESCO Chair on Community Media at the University of Hyderabad to promote research, documentation, training and advocacy.

CRs are also an integral component of Social and Behaviour Change Communication which UNICEF has been supporting for more than a decade. CR stations have been set up in some of the most remote districts, and this has enabled the network to generate awareness and community engagement for key National missions such as Swachh Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyaan, and, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. Importantly, it is also a channel for enhancing children's participation, creating awareness and action on child rights.

UNICEF believes achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens alike to make the world a better place for children. CRs are a crucial part of this partnership and are critical for simplifying and communicating the SDGs, their linkages with government programmes and actions that people can take for India's journey on achieving Agenda 2030.

The present toolkit is an important resource towards that objective. It has been developed by Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation (SMART) in collaboration with UNESCO and UNICEF. Titled Communicating the Sustainable Development Goals: A Toolkit for Community Radio, the toolkit is intended as a practical users' guide that seeks explicate and simplify the SDGs for CR stations and hence, the community members. The SDGs recognize that ending poverty and other interlinked deprivations must go together with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

The toolkit links the SDGs to citizens' entitlements; current Government of India schemes, programmes and development initiatives; and ongoing social movements in India. In doing so, it seeks to build awareness about the SDGs in terms that are readily understood by its target users. Developed in close consultation with CR stations, the toolkit also contains a wealth of tips, recommendations and guidelines for undertaking community engagement activities and developing radio programmes that encourage local action vis-a-vis the SDGs.

At UNESCO and UNICEF, we believe that the CR's role in bridging the communication gap, especially in the underserved region is indispensable. With an amplified awareness about their rights and entitlements, women—the most deprived section in marginalized communities in India— are also coming forward to claim their spaces. UNICEF, during and after workshops with the CRs, has seen women produce regularly programmes on hygiene, nutrition, child protection, health and the importance of education. In particular, more women are now contributing to important debates on caste discrimination, female foeticide and female empowerment – issues that concern them directly and are also an area of major focus by the Agenda 2030.

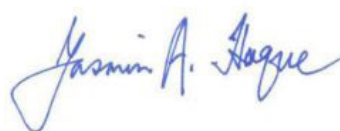
Since the SDGs were adopted by India in 2016, efforts have been launched across the country to work towards achieving the Goals. Acting upon the SDGs is a collaborative and democratic exercise cutting across domains, disciplines, institutions and social groups. All of us, including the media, have a role to play. We are certain that the present toolkit will emerge as an indispensable tool for advocacy, capacity development and self-assessment as CR stations in India embark upon the daunting task of ensuring that no one is left behind.

We hope the toolkit will help all radio stations (community, private and FM) develop programmes that engage people on the SDGs.



**Eric Falt**

Director and UNESCO  
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Office for Bangladesh, Bhutan,  
India, the Maldives, Nepal and  
Sri Lanka



**Dr Yasmin Ali Haque**

UNICEF Representative in India

## PREFACE

The importance of citizen engagement and community empowerment in policy processes and development projects has been widely discussed by academics, educators, economists, scholars and activists. There is enough research based evidence to state that community-driven approaches lead to sustainable impact and local empowerment. Thus the key to the success in achieving the SDGs is to engage with citizens and to work with organisations that actually work on the ground and are deeply engaged and vulnerable populations.

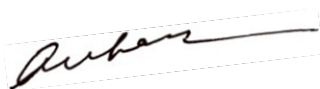
Communicating Sustainable Development Goals: A Toolkit for Community Radio, is a one of its kind effort to demystify and simplify the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 targets for community radios, in order to ensure their contribution in meeting the Agenda 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals are the people's goals. Unlike Millennium development Goals, the SDGs have been shaped by the citizens and therefore need their participation if we want to come anywhere close to achieving the targets.

With the ground experience of running a community radio station, we were aware of the critical role communities can play as resourceful change agents in achieving these targets. The 17 Goals are all inclusive and attempt to leave no one behind, provided they can be understood, absorbed and acted upon, particularly by the vulnerable and marginalised communities who at times are incapable of fighting inequality, injustice and poverty.

My own experience of developing the toolkit and then testing it with around 45 community radio stations and around 120 community members has made it very clear that communities are not aware of the SDGs. When we started the field testing, out of the 45 stations, more than 50 per cent had not heard of the SDGs, those who had heard about SDGs had a very vague idea about what they entailed. All felt that this was an agenda for the government to fulfill and had nothing to do with ordinary citizens and communities. The biggest challenge of the SDGs is this of communicating these goals to the people and making them equal stakeholders. This toolkit is an attempt to bridge this gap. We have attempted to not only break down these targets by not highlighting the key messages, but also relating them to everyday life. We have linked each of the goals to the government schemes and efforts and also listed out content ideas and outreach activities for facilitating programming.

I am delighted that our efforts of the last 18 months have finally resulted in the development of this toolkit which is the outcome of a participative and consultative process. I take this opportunity to thank all the stakeholders, particularly UNESCO and UNICEF and the editorial team for their time, inputs and guidance in developing this toolkit.



**Archana Kapoor**

Founder/ Director, SMART

February 13, 2020

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Communicating the Sustainable Development Goals: A Toolkit for Community Radio, is an initiative of a not for profit organisation, Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation, India. This unique and perhaps the only detailed effort anywhere in the world towards communicating and demystifying the SDGs for communicators working with the most vulnerable communities across India would not have been possible without the persistence and commitment of the co-author of this report, Pinky Chandran, Director, Radio Active.

This toolkit got unstinted support from UNESCO, India which supported the process throughout the period of 18 months during which the toolkit was rigorously tested at various levels. We are also grateful to UNICEF for supporting the first phase of the process.

The development of this document is a collaborative effort of many individuals and community radio stations and was made possible by the support and financial contributions of UNESCO India and UNICEF India.

In no particular order, we wish to thank Anandya Bajaj, Shriya Malhotra, Vidita Priyadarshini for their research assistance, Abhivandan Vats for designing and Jagdamba Printers for the Prototype Version.

We would like to place on record our gratitude to Bhaskar Bhuyan, Radio Brahmaputra, Dibrugarh, Assam; Komal Sharma, Radio Mewat, Nuh, Haryana; N. Saravanan, Vayalagam Community Radio, Madurai, Tamilnadu; Preeti Tiwari, Radio 7, Jaipur, Rajasthan; Preeti Soni, Radio Sayyori, Bhuj, Gujarat; Priyanka Tyagi, Radio JIMS, Delhi; S.K. Mohd Niyaz, Radio Bulbul, Bhubaneswar, Orissa; Soma Ghosh, CMS Radio, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh; Sumit Bansal, Radio Kumaonvani, Uttrakhand and Vivekraj Rajendra Thakur, Radio Vishwas, Nasik, Maharashtra. We acknowledge the inputs and suggestions from the following community radio stations, who further agreed to test the Prototype Version 1:

1.	90.4	Brahmaputra CRS	Assam	Bhaskar Jyoti Bhuyan
2.	90.8	Radio Ala	Andhra Pradesh	K. Sathyavathi
3.	90.4	Radio Snehi	Bihar	Rana Pratap Singh
4.	90.8	Radio Mayur	Bihar	Abhishek Arun
5.	90.4	Hamar Radio	Chhattisgarh	Kulwant Singh
6.	90.4	Radio JIMS	Delhi	Priyanka Tyagi
7.	107.8	Radio Nazariya	Gujarat	Sujit Muktan
8.	90.8	Guruvani Radio	Gujarat	Bharat Jadav
9.	107.8	Radio Nazariya	Gujarat	Sujit Muktan



10.	90.4	Radio NGF	Haryana	Neetu Ajeet Srivastava
11.	107.8	Alfaz-e-Mewat	Haryana	Sonia Chopra
12.	90.4	Radio Mewat	Haryana	Komal Sharma
13.	91.2	Radio Gunjan	Himachal Pradesh	Meenakshi Sharma
14.	90.4	Hamara MSPICM	Himachal Pradesh	Bijendra Panwar
15.	90.4	Bol Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Naveen Sen
16.	90.4	Sarathi Jhalak	Karnataka	Shamantha D.S
17.	90.8	The Women's Welfare Society	Karnataka	Kiran M.C
18.	90.8	Janvani CR	Kerala	Nirmal Raj.K
19.	90.4	Radio Media Village	Kerala	Vipin Raj
20.	90.4	Radio Mattoli	Kerala	Fr. Justine Mathew
21.	90.4	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Madhya Pradesh	Rahul Yagnik
22.	90.4	Radio Neotech	Madhya Pradesh	Sunil Palaskar
23.	90.4	Radio FTII	Maharashtra	Sanjay Chandekar
24.	90.8	Radio MGIRI	Maharashtra	Amol Deshmukh
25.	90.4	Green CR	Maharashtra	Nikhil Shinde
26.	90.8	Radio Nagar	Maharashtra	Devaashish
27.	90.8	Radio Vishwas	Maharashtra	Vivek Rajendra Thakur
28.	90.8	Radio Swaranant	Maharashtra	Sandeep Deshmukh
29.	90.8	Mann Deshi Tarang Vahini	Maharashtra	Sachin Menkudale
30.	90.4	Radio Loktak	Manipur	Prafool
31.	107.8	Radio Chitkara	Punjab	Pankaj Garg
32.	90.4	Radio Tilonia	Rajasthan	Arti Devi
33.	90.8	Radio 7	Rajasthan	Shilpi Goswami
34.	90.4	Radio Madhuban	Rajasthan	Krishnaveni Katakam
35.	91.2	Rathinavani CR	Tamil Nadu	T J Raju
36.	90.4	Radio Kotagiri	Tamil Nadu	A. Manickam
37.	90.4	CMS Radio	Uttar Pradesh	Soma Ghosh
38.	107.8	Radio Amity	Uttar Pradesh	Mr. Piyush Singh
39.	91.2	Waqt Ki Awaaz	Uttar Pradesh	Radha Shukla
40.	91.2	Jahangirabad Radio	Uttar Pradesh	Zubair Khan
41.	91.2	Kumaon Vani	Uttrakhand	Sumit Bansal
42.	90.4	Mandakini Ki Awaaz	Uttrakhand	Manvendra Negi
43.	91.2	Nityananda Janavani	West Bengal	Imankalyan Sen

We are grateful to Radio Active, Radio Kotagiri, Radio Mewat, Radio Rathinavani and Radio Mattoli for enabling the field testing of this prototype with their communities. The inputs received were very helpful and reassuring.

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Our sincere gratitude to Kshiraja Krishnan for her patience and professionalism in designing the final toolkit. She worked hard to meet our unreasonable timelines and dynamic toolkit.

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Special thanks to the team of Radio Mewat and Radio Active, who were instrumental in ideating the toolkit.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABS:	Access and Benefits Sharing
ACROSS:	Atmosphere and Climate Research Modelling observing Systems and Services.
ADIP:	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase / Fitting of Aids and Appliances
AIDS:	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIM:	Atal Innovation Mission
AMRUT:	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
APMC:	Agricultural Produce Market Committee
APY:	Atal Pension Yojana
ART:	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASSOCHAM-	The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India
ATM:	Automated Teller Machine
AUSC:	Advanced Ultra Super Critical
BADP –	Boarder Area Development Programme
BEE:	Bureau Energy Efficiency
BMTC:	Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation
BMI:	Body Mass Index
BPL:	Below Poverty Line
BRICS:	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CACP:	Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
CAG:	The Comptroller and Auditor General
CCTV:	Close Circuit Television
CIAE:	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering
CHC:	Community Health Centers
CGT SME:	Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and small enterprises
CHCDS:	Comprehension Handloom cluster development scheme
CIC:	Central Information Commission
COP :	Conference of Parties
COPD:	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
COS:	Committee of Securities
CPCB:	Central Pollution Control Board
CRS :	Community Radio Stations
CRZ:	Costal Regulation Zone
CSCBTS:	Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector
DAY:	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana
DAY:	NRLM:Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana : National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DAY:	NULM:Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana : National Urban Livelihoods Mission
DDRS:	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
DDUGJY:	Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DMC:	Domestic Material Consumption
DPSP:	Directive Principal of State Policy
DRDA:	District Rural Development Agencies
DUAY:	Deendayal Upadhyaya Antodaya Yojana
ECBC:	Energy Conservation Building Code
ECDI :	Early Child Development Index

EPF: Employees Provident Fund  
EEZ: Executive Economic Zone  
ESI: Employees State Insurance  
ESSO – Earth System Science Organization  
FAD: Fish Aggregating Devices  
FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization  
FAME: Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India  
FDI: Foreign Direct Investment  
FGM: Female Genital Multination  
FIES: Food Insecurity Experience Scale  
FOB: Foot Over Bridges  
FRP: Fair and Remunerative prices  
FSSAI: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India  
GBC: Gender Budget Cells  
GDP: Gross Domestic Product  
GI: Geographical Indication  
GMO: Genetically Modified Organisms  
GNI: Gross National Income  
GrAM: Gramin Agriculture Markets  
GRIHA: Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment  
GST: Good and Services Tax  
GVA: Gross Value Added  
HCWWS: Handloom Comprehension Weavers Welfare Scheme  
HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus  
HMDG: Health Ministers Discretionary Grant  
HRIDAY: Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana  
ICCS: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes  
ICDS: Integrated Child Development Services  
ICT : Information and Communications Technology  
IGBC: Indian Green Building Council  
IHR: International Health Regulations  
IIGP: Indian Innovation Growth Programme  
IISR: Indian Institute of Research  
ILC: International Labour Conference  
ILO : International Labour Organization  
IMPRINT: Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology  
INDC: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions  
IPC: Indian Penal Code  
IRDR: Integrated Research on Disaster Risk  
ISSR: Inter Simple Sequence Repeats  
IT: Information Technology  
ITI: Industrial Training Institutes  
IUU: Illegal Unreported and Unregulated  
JNURM: Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission  
JSSK: Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram  
KAPY: Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane

LED: Light-emitting diode  
LESS: Labour and Employment Statistical System  
LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design  
LGBTQI A+: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual+  
LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas  
MCP: Mother Child Protection  
MDG: Millennium Development Goal  
MDM-Mid -Day Meals in School  
MF: Material Footprint  
MFRM: Marine, Fisheries Regulation and Management  
MGNPEGS: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme  
MoEF: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate  
MoEFCC: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change  
MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi national Rural Employment Guarantee Act  
MoHFW: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
MIDH: Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture  
MIIUS: Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme  
MIS: Market Intervention Scheme  
MIS-PSS: Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme  
MMDA-Modified Market Development Assistance  
MNRE: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy  
MOSPI (NSSO) - Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (National Sample Survey Office)  
MPA: Marine Protected Area  
MPLADS: Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme  
MRTS: Mass Rapid Transit System  
MSDP: Multi Sectoral development Programme for Minorities  
MSME: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises  
MSMED: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development  
MSP: Minimum Support Price  
MTP: Medical Termination of Pregnancy  
MUDRA: Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency  
MWCD: Ministry of Women and Child Development  
NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development  
NAM: National Ayush Mission  
NAPCC: National Action Plan on Climate Change  
NBC: National Building Code  
NCAP: National Clean Air Programme  
NCDs - Non Communicable Diseases  
NCPA: National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems  
NCPR: National Commission for Protection of Child Rights  
NCRB: National Crime Record Bureau  
NCRMP: National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project  
NCS: -National Career Service  
NDC: Non Communicable Diseases  
NDC-Nationally Determined Contributions  
NDMA: National Disaster Management Authority

NDR: National Disaster Reduction  
 NEIDS: North East Industrial Development Scheme  
 NEMMP: National Electric Mobility Mission Plan  
 NERUDP: North Eastern Region Urban development Programme  
 NGO: Non Governmental Organisation  
 NGT: National Green Tribunal  
 NHARSS: National Highways Accident Relief Service  
 NHDP: National Handloom Development Programme  
 NHRC: National Human Rights Commission  
 NICRA: National Onnovation in Climate Resistant Agriculture  
 NIDDCP: National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme  
 NITI: National Institution for Transforming India  
 NLEP: National Leprosy Eradication Programme  
 NMAET: National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology  
 NMHM: National Mental Health Programme  
 NMOOP: National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm  
 NPCDCS: National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes,  
 Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke  
 NPCB&VI: National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment  
 NPHCE: National Programme for Healthcare of the Elderly  
 NPPC: National Programme for Palliative Care  
 NRCP: National River Conservation Programmme  
 NRDWP: National Rural Drinking Water Programme  
 NRHM: National Rural Health Mission  
 NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme  
 NSMD: National Safe Motherhood Day  
 NSS: National Sample Survey  
 NULM: National Urban Livelihoods Mission  
 NUPM: Northeastern University Project Management  
 OBCs - Other Backward Castes  
 OCED: French Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques  
 ODA: Official Development Assistance  
 ODF: Open Defecation Free  
 ODI/GNI - Official Development Assistance/ Gross National Income  
 OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
 OSTORMS: Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science  
 PAHAL: Pratyaksha Hastaantarit Laabh  
 PCOS: Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome  
 PCRA: Petroleum Conversation Research Agency  
 PDS: Public Distribution System  
 PHC: Primary Health Care  
 PHR: Protection of Human Rights Act  
 PLCP: PreLegislative Consultation Policy  
 PLHIV: People living with HIV  
 PI: Population Index  
 PM: Particulate Matter

PM-AASHA: Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan  
PMAY: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana  
PMEGP: Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme  
PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana  
PMKKKY: Pradhan Mantri Khanji Kshetra Kalyan Yojana  
PMKSY: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana  
PMMMNTT: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on teachers Teaching.  
PMNRF: Prime Ministers National Relief Fund  
PMMVY: Pradhan Matru Vandana Yojana  
PMMY: Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna  
PMSBY: Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana  
PMUY: Pradhan Mantri Ujjawal Yojana  
PMVVY: Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandhana Yojana  
PNDT: Pre Natal: Diagnostic Technique  
POSHAN: Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition  
POSCO: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences  
PRAGATI: Providing Assistance for Girls Advancement in Technical Education Initiative  
PRASAD: Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentative Drive  
PSA's-Public Service Announcement  
PVTGs-Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups  
PwC: Price Water House Coopers  
PwD: Persons with Disabilities  
RAN: Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi  
RBI: Reserve Bank of India  
RCH: Reproductive & Child Health  
R&D: Research and Development  
RGSA: Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan  
RKVY: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna  
RLI: The Red List Index  
RNTCP: Revised National TB control Programme  
RSBY-Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana  
RTE: Right to Education  
RTI: Right to Information  
RTO: Regional Transport Office  
RVJSY: Rashtriya Varishth Jan Swastha Yojana  
SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  
SAGE: Seismological Facilities for the Advancement of Geoscience and EarthScope  
SAMPADA Scheme: Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters  
SARDP-NE: Special Accelerated Road development Programme for North Eastern Region  
SBM: Swachh Bharat Mission  
SC: Scheduled Caste  
SCA to TSS: Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme  
SCBTS: Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector  
SCP: Sustainable Consumption and Production  
SCPCR: State Commissions for Protection Child Rights  
SC/ST: Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe  
SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

SDMA: Space Division Multiple Access  
SETU: Self Employment and Talent Utilization  
SHC: Soil Health Card  
SHGs: Self Help Groups  
SIDBI: Small Industries Development Bank of India  
SIPDA: Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act  
SME: Small and Medium Enterprises  
SPMRM: Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission  
ST: Scheduled Tribe  
STEP: Support to Training and Employment Programme  
SUH: Shelter for Urban Homeless  
SWM: Solid Waste Management  
TB: Tuberculosis  
TOF: Tree Outside Forest  
TPDS - Targeted Public Distribution Scheme  
TRIPS: Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights  
UCIL: Union Carbide India Limited  
UGC: University Grants Commission  
UJALA: Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs and Appliances for All  
UN: United Nations  
UNCLOS: United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea.  
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme  
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
UNSD: UN Statistics Division  
UNSIDR (now UNDRR) : United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction  
URDPFI: Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation  
USTAAD: Upgrading the Skills & Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development.  
VFC: Village Forest Committee  
VWSC: Village Water and Sanitization Committee  
WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All  
WCD: Women and Child Development  
WCED: UN World Commission of Environment and Development  
WEF : World Economic Forum  
WHO: World Health Organization  
WPR: Workforce Participation Ratio  
WTO: World Trade Organization  
WWF: World Wildlife Fund  
YSS: Yarn Supply Scheme



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction : Page 20



Page  
**28**



Page  
**196**



Page  
**344**



Page  
**52**



Page  
**214**



Page  
**362**



Page  
**78**



Page  
**246**



Page  
**384**



Page  
**112**



Page  
**268**



Page  
**412**



Page  
**144**



Page  
**286**



Page  
**444**



Page  
**172**



Page  
**320**

# INTRODUCTION

## 1. Introduction: The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a cohesive and integrated package of global aspirations that the world commits to achieving by 2030. Building on the accomplishments of their predecessors the Millennium Sustainable Goals (MDGs), the SDGs address the most pressing global challenges of our time, calling upon collaborative partnerships across and between countries to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development — economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion. Setting ambitious targets, the spectrum of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets range from poverty eradication, human health and sanitation to urban settlements and to safeguarding the global ecosystems on which humanity depends for its survival. They embrace economic, environmental and social aspects of wellbeing of people across the globe.

The success of Agenda 2030 globally will depend, in a decisive way, on the progress India makes on the Sustainable Development Goals in the next decade. It is not just the size of India's population or the scale of its interventions that makes it so critical to the SDGs, but its unique convergence of extraordinary economic growth, commitment to sustainability, and social and technological innovations. Over the last decade, hundreds of millions have been lifted out of poverty in India through targeted schemes across sectors. India has also emerged as a global leader on the international climate action agenda and an enabler of sustainable development for developing countries around the world. This moral leadership, combined with some of the world's largest and most ambitious social programmes including housing for all, energy for all, urbanisation, health and nutrition, and digital and financial inclusion, make it a leading force for SDGs globally.

## 2. What is Sustainable Development?

The term 'sustainable development', was first defined in a 1987 report titled 'Our Common Future', also known as the Brundtland Commission Report, chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland, following a 1983 UN World Commission of Environment and Development (WCED) 'as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. Since then, the term has been widely used across media.

## 3. Historical Context of SDGs

The UN World Commission on Environment and Development was asked to formulate 'A Global Agenda for Change', in 1983. The report released in 1987 stated, "Our Common Future is not a prediction of ever increasing environmental decay, poverty, and hardship in an ever more polluted world among ever decreasing resources. We see instead the possibility for a new era of economic growth, one that must be based on policies that sustain and expand the environmental resource base. And we believe such growth to be absolutely essential to relieve the great poverty that is deepening in much of the developing world."<sup>1</sup>

### **3.1 | *United Nations (UN)***

The United Nations is an international organisation founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. Each of the 193 Member States of the United Nations is a member of the General Assembly. States are admitted to membership in the UN by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.<sup>2</sup>

### **3.2 | *Why was it created?***

The United Nations came into being in 1945, following the devastation caused by the Second World War, with one central mission: the maintenance of international peace and security. The other key areas of work are: the promotion and protection of human rights, deliver humanitarian aid and promote sustainable development and uphold International Law.

### **3.3 | *Why is Sustainable Development listed as a key area of work?***

Improving people's lives has been a key focus of the UN. From the start in 1945, one of the main priorities of the United Nations was to "achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." The global understanding of development has changed over the years, and countries now have agreed that sustainable development means development that promotes prosperity and economic opportunity, greater social well-being, and protection of the environment – offers the best path forward for improving the lives of people everywhere.<sup>3</sup>

### **3.4 | *Millennium Summit***

The Millennium Summit was held on September 6-8, 2000 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. 149 Heads of State, government and other high ranking officials from over 40 countries were in attendance and they unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration.

### **3.5 | *Millennium Declaration***

The Millennium Declaration affirmed Member States' faith in the United Nations and its Charter as indispensable for a more peaceful, prosperous and just world. The collective responsibility of the governments of the world to uphold human dignity, equality and equity is recognised, as was the duty of world leaders to all people, and especially children and the most vulnerable.

The world leaders who gathered at the Summit committed their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty, and set out a series of time-bound targets, with a deadline of 2015 that have become known, since the Millennium Summit, as the Millennium Development Goals.

### **3.6 | Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

The Millennium Development Goals were to:

- (1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- (2) Achieve universal primary education
- (3) Promote gender equality and empower women
- (4) Reduce child mortality
- (5) Improve maternal health
- (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- (7) Ensure environmental sustainability, and
- (8) Develop a global partnership for development.

The MDGs set out goals mainly for developing countries, to which rich countries added assistance through finances and technology. In contrast, the SDGs are “universal goals” that apply to all countries and “involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike” “taking into account different national realities.” There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 Targets with 232 Global Indicators. In this toolkit we have covered all these in detail.

## **4. Why This Manual?**

Sustainable Development Goals are people’s goals. Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs have been shaped by the citizens and therefore need citizen participation if we want to come anywhere close to achieving the Agenda 2030.

The biggest challenge to the success of the SDGs is ‘how to communicate the SDGs and how to build the stake of people who can be the changemakers.’ There is a need to work towards demystifying the goals, localise them and link them to the aspirations of the communities, and further to those of households, families and individuals.

The importance of citizen engagement and community empowerment in policy processes and development projects has been widely discussed by academics, educators, economists, scholars and activists. There is enough research based evidence to state that community-driven approaches lead to sustainable impact and local empowerment. Thus the key to the success in achieving the SDGs is to engage with citizens and to work with organisations that actually work on the ground with citizens, marginalised groups and women for promoting community engagement.

Community radio could be one of the significant partners in this process as it works with communities, marginalised and vulnerable groups that include women, children and LGBTQ. Community radios work in small geographies of 10-15 km and reach out to around 100,000 -300,000 people depending on the density of that area. A less input high output medium of mass communication, community radios are best placed to reach out to communities whose contribution is crucial for achieving the SDGs.

This manual has thus been designed for community radio reporters, practitioners, volunteers and independent community media practitioners. Community radios can contribute effectively in furthering the SDGs, as they play a crucial role in creating awareness in terms of access to information and knowledge, enabling community participation and facilitating an active development process through governance, civic participation and dialogue.

This toolkit aims to assist CR stations to understand each of the 17 Goals, engage with different actors and stakeholders, map policies and initiatives at the level of both, central and state governments in India, and provide ideas for design of content and outreach campaigns.

After reading this manual and completing the exercises listed we are confident that the CR station representatives will be able to:

1. Understand and appreciate the SDGs
2. Identify stakeholders within the geographical area of the station's broadcast
3. Create discussion points with the community members and actively engage with other key stakeholders to produce relevant content and outreach activities

#### **4.1 | *The structure of the toolkit***

The toolkit is structured such that the users become familiar with each goal, the targets, themes and messages. The energiser section has a few questions and notes as responses to the questions. It is designed to get the users thinking about the goal, stimulate their mind and relate with the broad theme. The next section provides background information and some fast facts that relate to the Indian context, followed by a brief on the role of community radio in enabling the goal.

Each goal is then unpacked through its specific targets. Each of these targets is then further explained. The section begins with a warm up activity which includes stimulating questions and detailed hints. The Global and Indian Indicators are mentioned for reference. Key themes, key messages, suggested content ideas for radio programmes and ideas for CRS outreach activities, as well as information to educate communities about the goal have been provided.

A section on key government schemes has been added for each target to enable the users of the toolkit to link their radio programmes to the context and efforts of the government both at the centre and state levels. At different points in the toolkit, placeholders for making notes have been provided to enable the community radio stations to keep this as a ready reckoner. Quiz, reading materials, references provide opportunities for CR stations to enhance their knowledge and source additional materials for preparing their radio programmes.

#### **4.2 | *Role of Community Radio in enabling SDGs***

Community radios are best placed to act as a catalyst in achieving SDGs at a local level, as they can effectively engage with stakeholders – from providing information, awareness and best practices, to facilitating debate, discussions, partnerships and networks.

Engagement of communities is being done through awareness-raising campaigns at both national and subnational levels, mobilising and building partnerships with different local stakeholders, bringing together all sectors of society, boosting their participation and ensuring that diversity is embraced (drawing knowledge, legitimacy, participation and enhanced effectiveness from local people of all cultures, genders and origins).

One of the most sustainable ways of ensuring participation through the community radio platform is by:

1. Providing information (the lowest level of participation)
2. Empowering citizens to monitor the Agenda (the highest level of participation)
3. Empowering citizens to be involved in the implementation
4. Building a sense of ownership of the Agenda among citizens
5. Engaging citizens with the 2030 Agenda

The SDGs provide an opportunity to engage with a broader cross-section of actors, such as the private sector and community organisations, and to launch new forms of collaboration and participation. Harnessing the power of culture, language, diversity, and local stakeholders, awareness programmes can be turned into campaigns to cover issues that affect citizens in their daily lives, and by including vital challenges such as poverty, gender inequality, climate change and insecurity, as well as public goods like education, health, water, energy, air quality, housing and the conservation of natural resources.

Such activities can include concerts, bike rides, campaign buses, fairs, events showcasing success stories, award ceremonies, and collaboration with well-known figures (to mention a few - actors, musicians, sportspeople, writers, and photographers) or foundations that can act as ambassadors for the SDGs. Including a gender perspective in the planning of activities will ensure that women and girls are not excluded. Local celebrities can also be created by making eminent people within the community ambassadors of change.

Community radio stations must also explore the use of traditional media for messaging and social media/internet media channels for expanding the scope of their own programming.

## ENERGISER 1: Framing The Problem

### Objective:

To have a common understanding of the word problem from the perspective of a developmental agenda.

### Step 1:

What do you think are some of the pressing problems in our country? List out as many as you can. (**Hint:** Access to safe drinking water, malnutrition, etc.)

### Step 2:

For each problem listed, write down your responses to the following questions: For who is it a problem? What is the impact of the problem?

### Briefing Notes:

A problem can be many things, and for each problem the solutions are different. In simple words, a problem is the variance or difference between the current state and what it should be or might be. For example: malnutrition is a problem. You feel it is a problem. It is important to answer the following questions: Why does it exist? Who is causing the problem? When did it occur? How often is the recurrence? Where is it taking place? How is it impacting the lives of ordinary citizens? Can ordinary people do something about it? What is the government doing about it? What kind of programming can be developed to address the issues?

## ENERGISER 2: Introducing the themes - Development and Sustainable

### Objectives:

To introduce the term development.

### Step 1:

Have you heard of the word development? Can you define the word development?

### Step 2:

If you are listening to a radio program on the theme development? What would the RJ and expert be speaking about? List down broad points.

### **Step 3:**

Collate all the problems listed in Activity 1 and rank them in order of priority. Be prepared to justify the reason.

### **Step 4:**

Discuss the meaning of the quote below and apply it to the problems listed “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” From “Our Common Future”, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987.

### **Step 5:**

Define the word Sustain and Sustainable.

### **Step 6:**

Now define Sustainable Development.

### **Discussion Points:**

- What do you perceive as development?
- How are development issues reflected in your own city?
- How can development be measured?
- How can we encourage development without destroying the world?

### **Briefing Notes:**

The next section will introduce you to the sustainable development goals. The idea of this exercise to build on your understanding of the word development.

### **What are the SDGs?**

The SDGs are a follow-up effort to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were in effect from 2000 to 2015. On 25 September 2015, a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly, titled ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, which basically provides a plan of action for People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.



## ENERGISER 3:

### Step 1:

Define the term 'goal'?

### Step 2:

Now to achieve each goal, we need a set of targets. So if our goal is to be Open Defecation Free by October 2, 2019, what will our targets be to achieve them? (Hint: Number of households with toilets to increase to 100% by 2019.) List the targets down.

### Briefing Notes:

A goal can be defined as something that is observable and has a measurable end result that can be achieved within a predetermined time frame. Remember that, targets must mention timeframe, and must be quantifiable and measurable.

## ENDNOTES

1. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5987our-common-future.pdf>
  2. United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/>
  3. United Nations, Promote Sustainable Development, <https://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/promote-sustainable-development/index.html>
- SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018, Niti Aayog; <https://in.one.un.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/SDX-Index-India-21-12-2018.pdf>



**SDG GOAL 1**



# NO POVERTY

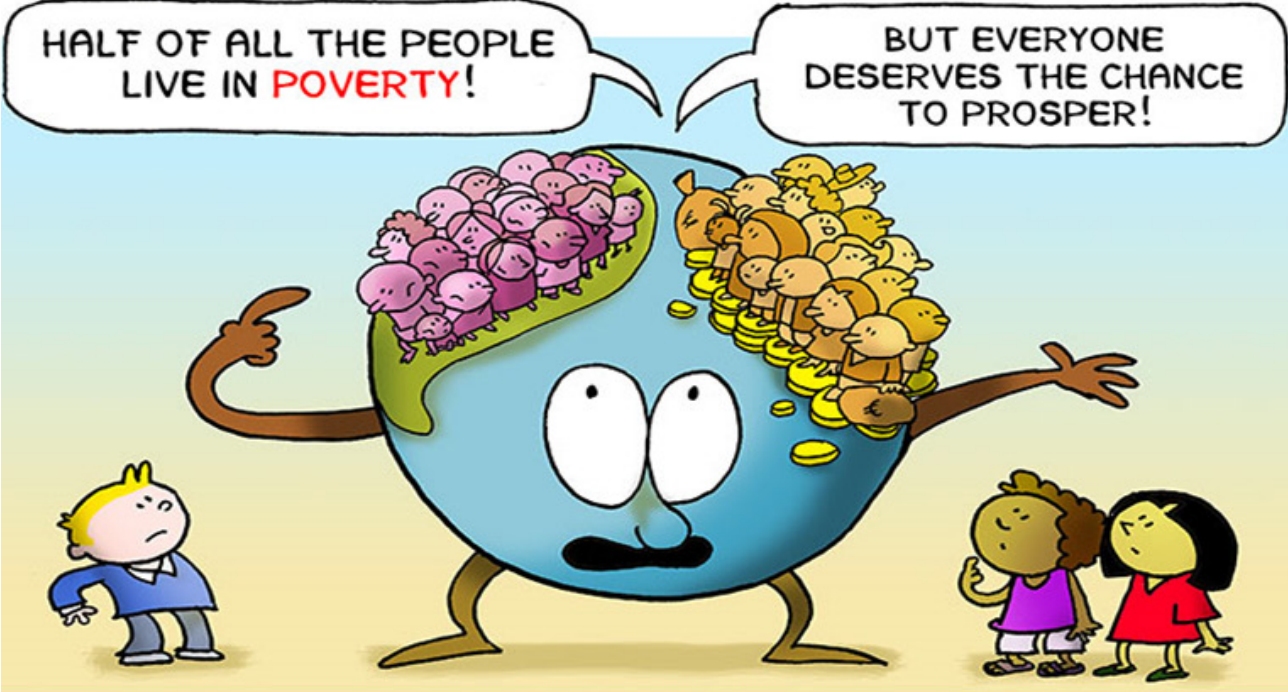
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



# GOAL 1: NO POVERTY



BY: MARGREET DE HEER



WE CAN MAKE SURE THERE IS **EQUAL ACCESS** TO THINGS LIKE:

**BASIC SERVICES**

**LABOR & LAND**

**TECHNOLOGY**

**BUSINESS AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES**



## ENERGISER

1. What would you consider as basic necessities for a good and decent life?
2. Can you define poverty? Draw images of poverty.
3. What causes poverty?
4. What are the consequences of poverty?
5. What to you understand by social protection and equality of access?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Health, housing, education, livelihood, protection from threats etc.
2. Poverty can be defined as a lack of money and/or vital resources which renders it impossible or challenging for human beings to live with dignity and provide for themselves.<sup>1</sup> The World Bank defines poverty as, "Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom."<sup>2</sup>
3. Some of the reasons for poverty are unemployment, bonded labour, indebtedness, conflict, lack of education, discrimination, inequality, caste system, and cultural practices like spending money on large weddings by taking loans, climatic factors like drought, floods, absence of rains; demographic factors like size of family, only one working member, etc.
4. Some of the consequences are increase in crime, alcohol and substance abuse, shorter life span and frequent health issues, etc.
5. Social protection helps individuals and societies to manage risk and volatility; alleviates chronic poverty and protects from deprivation; and promotes equality of opportunity through building human capital and equipping people to improve their livelihoods. The situation in which all citizens are afforded full and equal access to public information and information technology, regardless of situation, status, or ability is called equality of access.

## BACKGROUND

In 2015, one in 10 people were living on less than US\$1.90 (Rs.135) a day.<sup>3</sup> The latest World Bank analyses of current trends show that the world may not be able to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. One of the biggest victims of global poverty are children, who are vulnerable to death from preventable causes – such as diarrhoea, malaria, neonatal infection, pneumonia, preterm delivery, or lack of oxygen at birth – which are more often than not highly correlated with poverty.

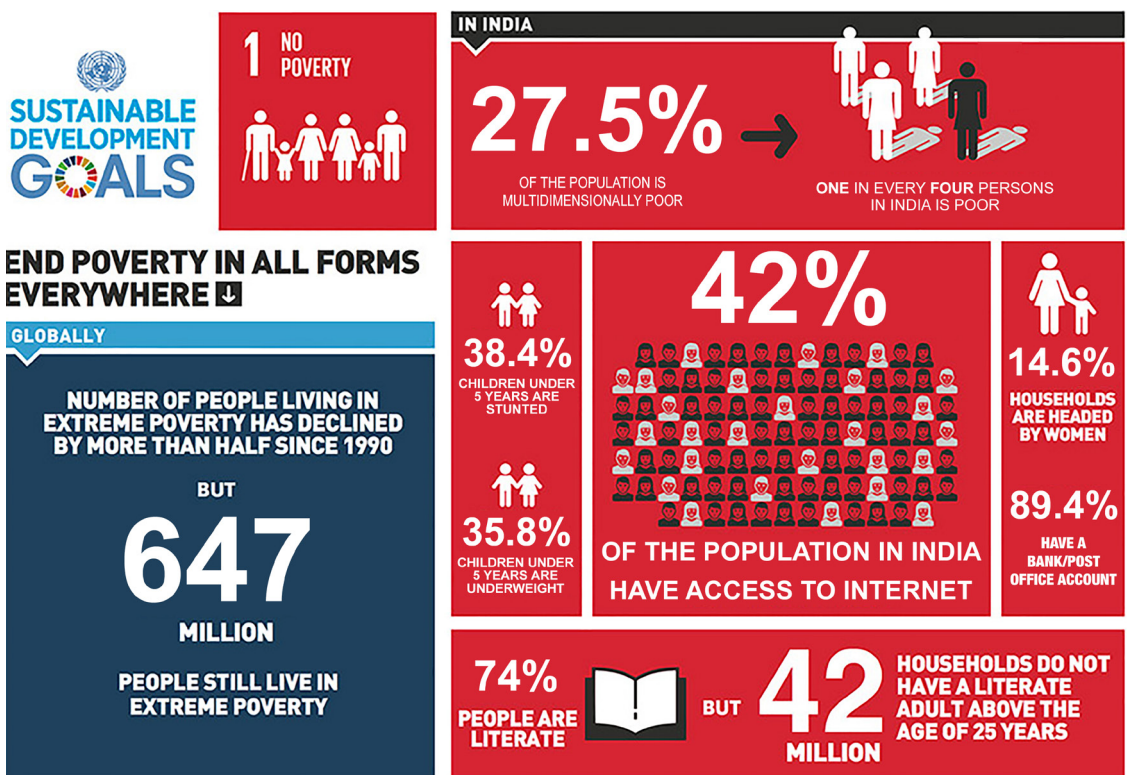
Poverty must be understood as more than just the lack of income or access to resources – it manifests itself in diminished opportunities for education, social discrimination and the inability to participate in decision-making processes. For instance, children in the poorest households are four times less likely to attend school than those of the richest. Extreme deprivation is not just about wellbeing and opportunity; it is a question of survival itself. The first Goal seeks to devise a model of economic growth which is inclusive of the poorest of the poor and the most marginalised sections of society. It seeks to ensure social protection, provide access to basic services, and make communities resilient to impact of natural disasters.<sup>4</sup>

The strategy for combating poverty should encompass economic growth by supporting poverty alleviation programmes, providing gainful employment, strengthening livelihood opportunities, improving access to basic services, particularly for the socio economically disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of the population. All these efforts should apply technology driven solutions and also include access to financial services.

Often it is felt that poverty impacts only those who are poor, this is not true. Poverty is connected to various interconnected issues, and affects us and the entire society directly or indirectly. When over 30% of the children are stunted and do not have access to education, basic nutrition, access to health and hospitals, jobs or skill training then the entire society suffers. Productivity comes down, businesses and services get impacted, crime and violence increases. This has a direct impact on the socio economic health of the country.

## FAST FACTS

- As per the Tendulkar Committee estimates, 21.92 % of the Indian population was living below the poverty line in 2011-2012
- One in every four persons in India is poor
- 28.7 % of households in India have at least one member covered under a health insurance or health scheme
- As per the SDG India Index 2019, 85.26% of people who demanded employment under MGNREGA were provided employment in rural India
- India has 10 homeless households for every 10,000 households
- 38.4 % of India's children are stunted
- Only 36.4% of the eligible beneficiaries receive maternity benefits



## SDG 1: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 (Rs. 90) a day.

**SDG Target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

**SDG Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

**SDG Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

**SDG Target 1.5:** By 2030, 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.

**SDG Target 1.A:** Ensure significant mobilisation 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.

**SDG Target 1.B:** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 1

*“Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life.” - Nelson Mandela*

Poverty is not a personal choice, but a reflection of the society. Structural influences are in a way the cause of social problems such as poverty and inequality.<sup>5</sup> Many factors converge to make poverty a complex, multidimensional phenomenon. Multidimensional poverty encompasses the various deprivations experienced by poor people in their daily lives – such as poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standards, disempowerment, poor quality of work, the threat of violence, and living in areas that are environmentally hazardous, among others.<sup>6</sup> The definitions of poverty and its causes vary by gender, age, culture, and other social and economic contexts.



Public understanding of poverty is often limited, with victim blaming, common beliefs that 'it's impossible to change', 'why can't they work?', they are lazy', being the normal narratives. Community radios can play an important role, in mobilising public support to tackle poverty. Firstly, by setting the context and building an understanding on poverty, and by providing relevant and accurate information. Explaining the multidimensional nature, what prevents an individual to escape poverty, what hinders them and by showing why it matters for the overall well-being on the society.

Secondly, community radios must move away from popular culture narratives that are selective or subjective stories that glorify, victimise, patronise or radicalise individuals, as it builds misperceptions and misleads the larger public to blame, condemn or hero worship individuals based on merit rather the larger situations, circumstances and structures that they are placed in. As Heather Bryant says, "It's essential when reporting on historically marginalised or vulnerable communities that we always ask ourselves who we are speaking to when we are reporting out a story and reflect on whether our approach or presentation exploits, dehumanises or disempowers them as active agents of their own stories."<sup>7</sup>

This can happen through multiple ways, one by reporting on issues of poverty with a solution perspective – For example, information on accessing health and social services or obtaining legal assistance, or responding to disaster-induced vulnerabilities; awareness on various poverty alleviation schemes by the government like the Housing for All schemes, National Livelihoods Mission, employment opportunities and training etc. And two, is by giving vulnerable communities an opportunity to present views, express opinions and perspectives, share stories.

Community Radio Stations (CRS)—through their content and programming—constitute an opportunity as a medium to publicise the SDGs, to begin a discussion about achieving the targets and to engage or mobilise communities to do so. To break out of the cycle of poverty requires specific interventions. Information like where to access social services, or how to get legal assistance, or respond to disaster-induced vulnerabilities, is important for marginalised and vulnerable communities. Most important is giving these vulnerable communities a voice and scope to be heard, and the information to access social protections as required.

CRs can play a major role in directing and coordinating poverty alleviation through awareness and promotion of training for skills, internship and other capacity building opportunities, etc; do awareness-raising of free, quality basic social services to protect vulnerable groups; promote prioritised schemes enabled by the government to address poverty and suggest ways for community participation.

To improve the programming and to respect sentiments of all, some positive terms that can be used like – economic reality, economic hardship, economic success, economic mobility, economically thriving, trying to break out of poverty, struggling to break out of poverty, experiencing poverty, neighbours/community instead of the poor people/person, a low income person, fallen on hard times, economically disadvantaged, citizens/poor citizens, the needy, or in-need, dependency (relating to welfare) etc.<sup>8</sup>

### TARGET

1·1



### ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY

*By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day updated from the previous poverty line of \$1.25 to \$1.90 in 2015.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is international poverty line?
2. What is poverty gap ratio?
3. Name some of the poverty alleviation schemes by the Government – Urban and Rural.

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The international poverty line used by the World Bank is an average of national poverty lines from some of the poorest countries in the world, intended to reflect a measure of extreme poverty. The World Bank sets the international poverty line at periodic intervals as the cost of living for basic food, clothing, and shelter around the world changes.<sup>9</sup> Its current level is \$1.90 a day, which is Rs. 135 a day in Indian currency.

2. The percentage of people living below the poverty line doesn't give us a complete picture. More than that, how short are the people from getting to the minimum required consumption levels or the poverty line tells us the depth of poverty faced by the population. According to the World Bank, poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Poverty gap measures the intensity of poverty. It shows the extent to which individuals on average fall below the poverty line.<sup>10</sup>

3. Some of the urban schemes are: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All - Urban) , Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (National Urban Livelihoods Mission) , Self Employment Programme of urban poor , Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.<sup>11</sup> The rural schemes include Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (Village Self-governance campaign), Swajal Scheme, Transformation of Aspirational Districts, Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana , Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and specific policies from the Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources.<sup>12</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).<sup>19</sup>

### Indian Indicators:

1.1.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

1.1.2: Poverty Gap Ratio.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the parameters to be able to qualify for a BPL card, in your State. What are the different kinds of ration cards available? Does your State have an Online Portal for people to see the BPL Card List? How many people in your city have the Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards?
- Map out all the shelters for Urban Homeless in your city. How many are operational as per NULM guidelines? How many homeless people does your city have? What do they pay to use public toilets and for bathing facilities?
- According to the Census Data, find out the number of beggars in your State. Does your State have Anti-Begging Laws? Conduct a focus group discussion with different organisations working on human rights issue and understand why did the Delhi High Court state, "Criminalising begging is a wrong approach to deal with the underlying causes of the problem (and) violates the fundamental rights of some of the most vulnerable people"<sup>13</sup>
- Make a list of all State specific schemes of the urban and rural poor.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on the Public Distribution Services. Explain the procedure to obtain a ration card – eligibility and application procedure
- Try to announce availability of rations in the PDS shops
- Host a series on various financial assistance schemes available that support health care of the poor such as the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF), Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG), Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF)<sup>14</sup> etc. For more information refer to the Guidelines regarding implementation of Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi<sup>15</sup>
- Plan a special series on the National Policy on Senior Citizens, 2011; National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)<sup>16</sup>; National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), Rashtriya Varishth Jan Swasthya Yojana (RVJSY); Concessions and Facilities given to Senior Citizens by Different Ministries/Departments of the Government. Feature different old age homes, Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes, Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients. Add relevant legislations that make the children responsible for parent's welfare like the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Section 125 (1), Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 and Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007<sup>17</sup>

- Plan a special series on the various welfare schemes for widows<sup>18</sup>
- Host a series on Bonded Labour and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Child Labour and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016; Right to Education Act, and the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018
- Plan a series on National Nutrition Mission, The Food Security Act, Anganwadi Schemes – including series from SDG 3, the various interventions under Kuposhan Mukh Bharat
- Host a series on the National Rural Livelihood Mission and National Urban Livelihood Mission, including the various skill development and employment, entrepreneurship programs and the MGNREGA scheme and the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan- Dhan
- Host a series on the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana on LPG connection and the LPG subsidy under PAHAL
- Host a show with people who have fallen under the poverty line. Find out reasons and interview authorities on whether their status can change

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Day for Eradication of Poverty on October 17
- In association with the various government departments, run awareness camps and registration drives on the different schemes

## Government Schemes

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)- National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana –Urban
- Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)
- Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

- Employment Promotion Scheme
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Other Vulnerable Groups
- Special Central Assistance to Tribal SubScheme (SCA to TSS)
- Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)

## TARGET

1.2



**REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%**

*By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is National Poverty line?
2. What is Child Poverty?
3. What is Kuposhan Mukht Bharat?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The expert committee set up by the Planning Commission last year under C Rangarajan, former chairperson of Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, has redefined the poverty line. According to the report of the committee, the new poverty line should be Rs 32 in rural areas and Rs 47 in urban areas. The earlier poverty line figure was Rs 27 for rural India and Rs 33 for Urban India as recommended by the Tendulkar Committee.<sup>20</sup> For more information, read the report of the expert group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty (Tendulkar Committee Report),<sup>21</sup> report of the expert group to review the methodology for measurement of poverty (C Rangarajan Committee Report)<sup>22</sup>
2. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) "children living in poverty are those who experience deprivation of the material, spiritual and emotional resources needed to stay alive, develop and thrive, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, achieve their full potential, and participate as full and equal members of society."<sup>23</sup>
3. The National Nutrition Strategy Framework envisages a Kuposhan Mukht Bharat - linked to Swachh Bharat and Swasth Bharat<sup>24</sup>. Nutrition specific interventions include, Infant and Young Child care and Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Health, Maternal Care, Nutrition and Health, Adolescent Care, Nutrition and Health, addressing micronutrient deficiencies- including anaemia, and community nutrition (Interventions addressing community).<sup>25</sup>

## **INDICATORS**

**(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

### **Indian Indicators:**

National Indicator not yet evolved.

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Host series listed in SDG 1.1
- Host special series on financial inclusion including access to credits, loans and subsidies, registering with the Employment Guidance and Promotion Centre, obtaining different certificates – like income, caste, residential, disability, birth registration, Aadhar, MGNREGA card etc.
- Host series on obtaining occupational identity cards under Street Vendors Act and Waste Picker Registration
- Announce different skill development programs and employment opportunities/melas/fairs
- Plan a special show on the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
- Plan a special show on the Village Grain Bank Scheme
- Host a special series on the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). MIS is a price support mechanism implemented on the request of state governments for procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of a fall in market prices. The scheme is implemented when there is at least 10% increase in production or 10% decrease in the ruling rates over the previous normal year <sup>26</sup>
- Host a series on water and sanitation, Swachh Bharat etc.

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Observe International Day for Eradication of Poverty on October 17
- In association with the various government departments, run awareness camps and registration drives on the different health and nutrition schemes
- Host RTE awareness camps and nutrition camps

## Government Schemes

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin
- National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP)
- Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)
- Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)- National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana –Urban
- Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)
- Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana Employment Promotion Scheme
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Other Vulnerable Groups
- Special Central Assistance to Tribal SubScheme (SCA to TSS)
- Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes

## TARGET

1.3



## IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

*Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, those with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable.

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is social protection system?
2. What are social protection floors?
3. Name a few social protection legislations, schemes.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Social protection comprises those measures which aim at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation.<sup>27</sup> Social Protection Systems include: Social assistance (social safety nets): such as cash transfers, school feeding and targeted food assistance; Social insurance: such as old-age and disability pensions, and unemployment insurance; Labour market programs: such as skills-building programs, job-search and matching programs, and improved labour regulations.<sup>28</sup>

2. The term “social floor” or “social protection floor” has been used to mean a set of basic social rights, services and facilities that a global citizen should enjoy. The 2012 International Labour Conference (ILC) describes social protection floors as “nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees which secure protection aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty vulnerability and social exclusion.”<sup>29</sup>

3. The Right to Education Act (2009), MGNREGA Act, National Social Assistance Programme ( NSAP), the National Child Labour Project Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, National Health Mission and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Prime Minister’s Housing Scheme etc

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of all state specific social security schemes
- Map the number of SHGs in your city/town
- Look at the labour policies in the factories, industries around your area



### **Indian Indicators:**

1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance.

1.3.2: Number of beneficiaries under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

1.3.3: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA).

1.3.4: Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)formed and provided bank credit linkage.

1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit.

1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through old age homes/day care centres funded by the Government.

### **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Host series based on different social security schemes – Access to Health Care , Nutrition, Livelihoods- Skill Development and Employment, Entrepreneurship Development programmes, MGNREGA Act, PDS systems, ICDS, Pensions (senior citizens, people with disabilities, transgender, widow pension, etc), and other welfare schemes
- Host special series on migration and Inter State Migrant Policy
- Plan a series on SHGs

### **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Observe World Day for Social Justice on February 20

### **Government Schemes**

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
- Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)
- National Urban Livelihood Mission(NULM) Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens
- Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)
- Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens
- National Health Mission
- Ayushman Bharat (National Health Protection Mission)
- Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme
- Creation of National Platform of Unorganised Workers and allotment of an Aadhar seeded identification number
- Labour Welfare Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)
- Special schemes for welfare of minorities
- Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana
- Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates
- Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)

## TARGET

1.4



**EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES**

*By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are Basic Services?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Basic services cover items of physical and social development that fall within the jurisdiction of central and state governments.<sup>30</sup> These include water supply and sanitation, improved housing at affordable prices with secure tenure, delivery of social security like health, education etc poor people.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- With the help of your local municipality or local NGO, map all the functional public and community toilets
- In the Swachh Bharat Rankings, where does your city stand? Compare rankings for a three year period
- List out all the livelihood support schemes that exists in your State
- Make a list of all the organisations working on microfinance
- Conduct a random survey of 50 people to identify mobile phone ownership. Find out the ratio of men and women owning mobile phones

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on all the housing schemes available – both central and state. Also include community based housing schemes like housing for transgender persons, housing scheme for people living with HIV etc.
- Host a special series on micro finance, access to formal credit systems, importance of opening a bank account, process of obtaining a loan etc. Include segment on the NRLM, MULM, Make in India, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna, Credit Guarantee Fund, etc.
- Host a special series on the State Sanitation Policy and Swachh Bharat. Include importance of managing waste responsibly
- Host a special series on the National Immunisation Schedule
- Host a special series on Assistance for People with Disabilities (including training, micro finance schemes, scholarships, entrepreneurship development etc.)
- Host a special series on urban homeless shelters

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.

1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population - with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

### Indian Indicators:

1.4.1: Proportion of population (Rural) living in households with access to Safe drinking water and Sanitation (Toilets).

1.4.2: Proportion of population (Urban) living in households with access to Safe drinking water and Sanitation (Toilets).

1.4.3: Proportion of population (Urban/Rural) living in households with access to electricity.

1.4.4: Proportion of homeless population to total population.

1.4.5: Proportion of population having bank accounts.

1.4.6: Number of mobile telephones as percentage of total population.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- With the help of local microfinance institutions, host an awareness session on criteria for obtaining loans
- Host stakeholder consultation workshops on community and public toilets
- Observe World Toilet Day on November 19
- Observe World Homeless Day on October 10

## Government Schemes

- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) & National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Rural)
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana
- Credit Guarantee Fund for providing guarantee to loans extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Other Vulnerable Groups
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including Development of Minorities - Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP)
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
- Equity Support to the National/ State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation for financial support support to tribal entrepreneurs

- Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates
- Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)
- Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)
- Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –“Saubhagya” (Rural & Urban)
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)
- LPG Connection to poor households – UJJWALA

## TARGET

1.5



### BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS

*By 2030, 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.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. List any social and environmental shocks and disasters.
2. What are the ways in which natural disasters affect the poor and vulnerable?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Some examples of social and environmental shocks and disasters are earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, drought, cyclones, conflicts, financial shocks, food price shocks, economic shocks.
2. Poverty increases disaster vulnerability. Poor people live in less well-constructed houses than their better-off compatriots, and these are more susceptible to destruction by wind, flood, drought, or earthquake than stronger, more expensive housing. Poor people very often live on lands that are marginal and subject to flooding or drought. They have few or no savings to protect themselves in crises; they cannot afford insurance. They have few options for escape when a natural crisis is predicted because such options cost money. They have less schooling than richer people and, thus, enjoy fewer employment options when a natural event undermines their livelihoods.<sup>31</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map the increase and fall in prices of key produce such as onions, tomatoes, ginger for a period of 6 months. With the help of a local organisation or university, understand the reasons that led to the price fluctuations
- In the recent past in your area or region, have there been any natural or manmade disasters? If yes, find out the number of deaths, missing persons. Was there a disaster preparedness plan in place? What were the post-disaster measures?
- Make a list of all emergency numbers

## **INDICATORS**

**(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.

1.5.2: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP).

1.5.3: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.

### **Indian Indicators:**

1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

1.5.2: Proportion of States that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster reduction strategies.

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Host a special series on Disaster Management Guidelines and Preparedness for manmade and natural disasters – Include segments on how to protect yourself and family members in case of emergency, how to respond to early warning signs, be prepared for emergency first aid, how to protect animals, stock food and water
- Host a show on fire rescue services in your area
- Host special series for schools on fire and traffic safety – including maintenance of injury-related health record
- Host a series on precautions during flash floods and heavy rains
- Host a series on safe housing for people living in disaster vulnerable zones
- Host series on traditional cropping techniques, crop insurance schemes, water management, zero budget farming, forest fires etc.
- Host a special show on mental health and trauma post-disaster

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Observe International Day for Disaster Reduction on October 13
- Tie up with your local SDMA and police and conduct mock drills

## **Government Schemes**

- Infrastructure of Disaster Management
- National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)
- Other Disaster Management Schemes
- River Basin Management
- Flood Management & Border Areas Programme
- Development of Water Resources Information System
- Atmosphere and Climate Research – Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS)
- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS)
- Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE)
- Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc.

## TARGET

1.A



**MOBILIZE RESOURCES  
TO IMPLEMENT  
POLICIES TO END  
POVERTY**

*Ensure significant mobilisation 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.*

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

- 1.A.1: Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes.
- 1.A.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).

### Indian Indicators:

- 1.A.1: Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government (Central and state) directly to poverty reduction programmes.
- 1.A.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).

## Government Schemes

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDM)
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions
- Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT)
- National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)
- Interest subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds
- Scholarship for College & University Students
- Pre- & post-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and other vulnerable groups
- Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities
- Umbrella Programme for Development of ST communities including pre- & post-matric scholarships for ST students & Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including pre- & post-matric scholarships for minority students

## TARGET

1.B



**CREATE PRO-POOR AND  
GENDER-SENSITIVE  
POLICY FRAMEWORKS**

*Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

1.B.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups.

#### Indian Indicators:

1.B.1: Proportion of budget earmarked under pro-poor gender-specific budgeting.

### Quiz

1. What does MGNREGA stand for?
2. What do NRLM and NULM stand for?
3. Name any poverty alleviation schemes?
4. What does PDS stand for?
5. What is national poverty line?

### Answers

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
2. National Rural Livelihood Mission and National Urban Livelihood Mission  
Some of the urban schemes are: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All - Urban) , Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (National Urban Livelihoods Mission) , Self Employment Programme of urban poor.
3. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme etc.
4. Public Distribution System.
5. The new poverty line should be Rs 32 in rural areas and Rs 47 in urban areas.

## ENDNOTES

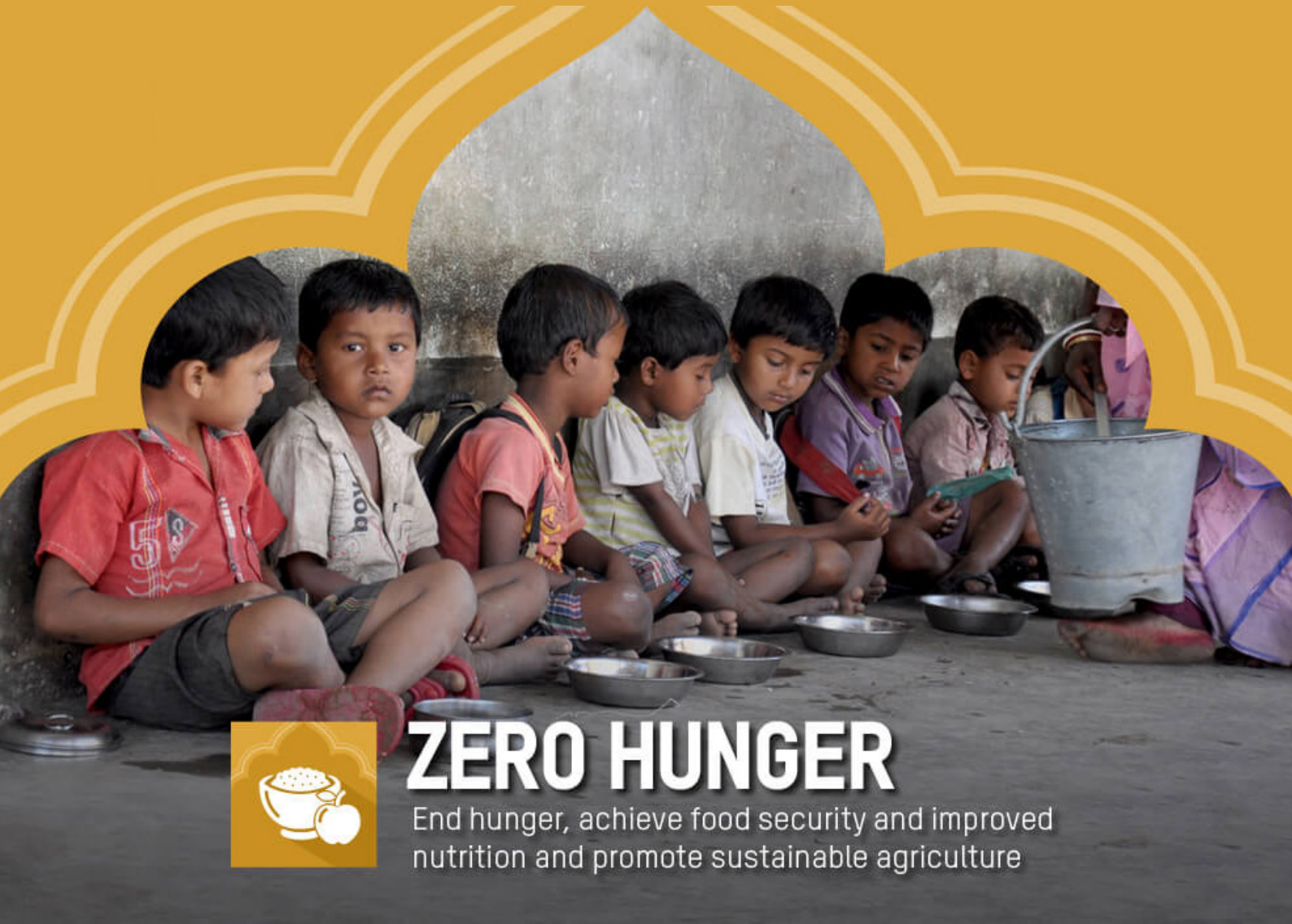
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**SDG GOAL 2**



# ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



# GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

BY: MARGREET DE HEER

2 ZERO HUNGER



SOME PEOPLE HAVE **SO MUCH FOOD** THEY THROW PART OF IT AWAY, WHILE OTHERS HAVE **TOO LITTLE**, OR TOO MUCH OF ONLY ONE SORT OF FOOD...



EATING ONLY ONE SORT OF FOOD CAUSES ALL KINDS OF WEAKNESSES

HERE'S WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT!

### END MALNUTRITION

IMPROVE EDUCATION AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS FOR MOTHERS, CHILDREN AND THE ELDERLY

### SUPPORT SMALL FARMERS ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



### PREVENT/MANAGE NATURAL DISASTERS

SUCH AS FLOODING!



### PROTECT VARIETY OF CROPS AND FARM ANIMALS



## ENERGISER

1. What is hunger?
2. How do you define food insecurity and food security? Why is it important to ensure food security?
3. What does a balanced meal look like? Draw a picture and discuss as a group.
4. What are the common signs of malnutrition?
5. How much food meant for human consumption is wasted annually in India? What are some steps we can take to reduce food wastage?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Hunger can manifest itself in different ways – undernourishment, malnutrition and wasting. According to the World Food Programme, undernourishment occurs when people do not take in enough calories to meet minimum physiological needs. Malnutrition is when people have an inadequate intake of protein, energy and micronutrients. Starved of the right nutrition, they can die from common infections such as measles or diarrhoea. Wasting, usually the result of starvation or disease, is an indicator of acute malnutrition with substantial weight loss.<sup>1</sup>
2. Food insecurity is defined by FAO as a “situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development, and an active and healthy life”.<sup>2</sup> Food security is the condition in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. With climate change, growing global population, rising food prices, and environmental stress, there are bound to be significant yet highly uncertain impacts on food security. It is important to ensure economic growth in a sustainable manner to guarantee dignity for all.<sup>3</sup>
3. A balanced diet is one which successfully balances the six main components that the human body requires to function optimally: carbohydrates, fats, protein, vitamins, minerals, and water. A healthy diet helps to protect against malnutrition in all its forms, as well as non-communicable diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke and cancer.<sup>4</sup>
4. Malnutrition has various forms, including under-nutrition (wasting, stunting, being underweight), inadequate vitamins or minerals, being overweight, obesity, and results in diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs).<sup>5</sup>
5. According to the United Nations Development Programme, up to 40% of the food produced in India is wasted. About 21 million tonnes of wheat are wasted in India and 50% of all food across the world meets the same fate and never reaches the needy. In fact, according to the Indian Union agriculture ministry, Rs. 50,000 crores worth of food produced is wasted every year in the country.<sup>6</sup> There are ways to avoid wastage of food such as measured cooking, sharing leftover food with those in need, and, working with the community to identify people in need.

## BACKGROUND

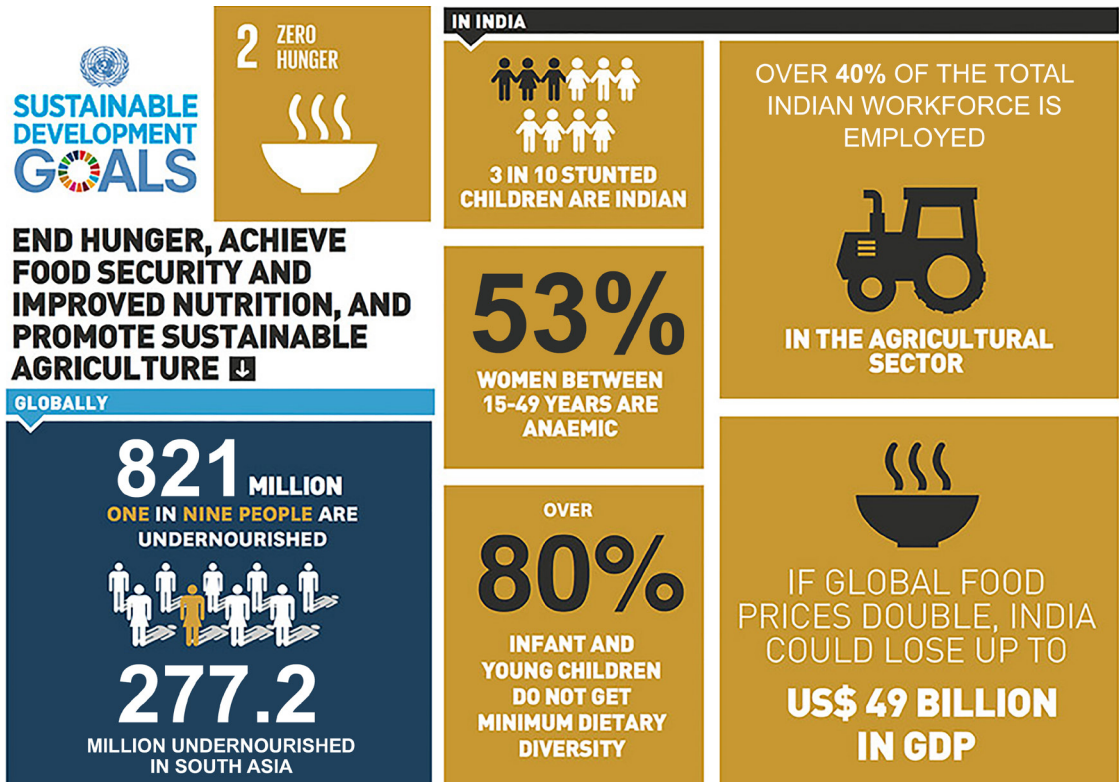
Goal 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people – especially children – have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round. It seeks to end all forms of malnutrition, double agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable food production systems. Food security is influenced by a number of factors, including those that determine food availability— domestic food production and the capacity to import food, as well as determinants of food access, utilisation and vulnerability. Although India has surpluses of wheat and rice stocks, improving access, utilisation and reducing vulnerability remain a significant challenge. Access is determined by purchasing power of the households or access to government programmes. Additionally, it is also determined by inequalities such as gender inequalities with women eating last and least. Malnutrition is caused by a number of factors such as quality of food, sanitation and quality of water. Vulnerability to shocks and disasters too influences food security.<sup>7</sup>

Globally, the proportion of undernourished people in developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990, from 23.3% in 1990-1992 to 12.9% in 2014-2016. As per FAO estimates, 2017 saw the third consecutive phase of rise in world hunger, with the absolute number of undernourished people, i.e., those facing chronic food deprivation increasing to 821 million. One in every 9 people in the world is undernourished. Asia's decreasing trend in undernourishment seems to be slowing down significantly, with 515 million deemed undernourished in 2017. Unless we profoundly rethink global food and agricultural systems, it is estimated that the number of hungry people worldwide could drastically climb by 2050.<sup>8</sup>

Therefore, there is a need to rethink global food and agricultural systems. This can have a substantial impact on the attainment of the other 16 SDGs, as it can help combat climate change by building resilience to natural disasters, bolster economic growth by contributing to stability of workforce in rural areas, and contribute to the peace and stability in societies around the world. Goal 2 seeks to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and double agricultural productivity in the next 15 years by ensuring that there is sustainable access to nutritious food universally and will require sustainable food production and agricultural practices.

## FAST FACTS

- The number of undernourished people in the world is 821 million. In India alone, the population of undernourished people is approximately 195 million or a quarter of the world's population<sup>9</sup>
- Among children younger than age five, 34.7% are stunted and 33.04% children aged 0-4 years are underweight<sup>10</sup>
- 50.3% women in the age group of 15 and 49 years are anaemic, and more than one-third of women have a low body mass index<sup>11</sup>
- Every rural household is covered under PDS for every low income rural household in which monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs. 5000<sup>12</sup>
- The annual agricultural productivity of wheat, rice and coarse cereal is 2516.67 kg per hectare<sup>13</sup>
- There are several important schemes targeting food security in India, such as the Public Distribution System<sup>14</sup> and the National Nutrition Mission<sup>15</sup>



## SDG 2: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**Target 2.1 :** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

**SDG Target 2.2:** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

**SDG Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

**SDG Target 2.4:** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

**SDG Target 2.5:** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

**SDG Target 2.A:** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productivity capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

**SDG Target 2.B:** Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

**SDG Target 2.C:** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.



## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 2

Education and awareness are the first steps to understanding and solving any issue – and world hunger is no different.<sup>16</sup> Radio remains an important source of information for rural India, particularly women, as it is accessible at home and encourages group listening. Since children form a particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged group, educating and engaging mothers with information and awareness is crucial. From the time they are born, many children face disadvantages inextricably tied to what they do and do not consume. This can be addressed through concerted education, health check-up reminders and sustained communication strategies about nutrition. Stunting is a major issue in India, and CR stations can play an important role in emphasising on the importance of nutrition in the first 1000 days.

To address issues of malnourishment and food security, the government of India has launched several campaigns, one of them being the National Nutrition Mission, or POSHAN Abhiyan, under which the month of September was designated as the POSHAN Maah. For the first time in India, 100 community radio stations disseminated messages on the eight themes of the Nutrition Mission, namely, antenatal care, optimal breastfeeding, complementary feeding, anaemia, growth monitoring, hygiene and sanitation, food fortification and girls' education, diet and marriage at a proper age. In another first, the POSHAN Abhiyan ensured convergence of 11 ministries, civil society organisations, and media platforms, to consolidate and disseminate information on all nutrition-related schemes. Close to 25 crore people were reached with positive messages in this one month.

Sustainable access to nutritious food universally is closely linked to healthy and scientific agricultural practices, food production and food security. Shyam Khadka, in an article in the Mint says, "Climate defines the agricultural production systems of the world. Understanding the climate, soil, and agricultural production continuum, is a must to address the issue of food security."

The Community radio is a potential tool for training farmers, upgrading their skills and enhancing knowledge, to help address agrarian crises and increase farmers' security. Khadka says, "Healthy living soil is the most essential element in ensuring food security". Programmes on indiscriminate use of fertilisers, pesticide-poisoning, effects of large-scale deforestation, over exploitation of ground water leading to scarcity and alkalinity of soil, contamination due to mixed waste and other toxic substances, single cropping etc., and effects on soil health and productivity can be made to build awareness.

\*\*\*\*

It is recommended that you read the Vision 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture", by the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.<sup>17</sup>



## UNPACKING THE TARGETS

TARGET

2.1



UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO  
SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS  
FOOD

*By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is the Right to Food?
2. What is PDS?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The Right to Food (and water) is a human right recognised under several international treaties and covenants. It states that all humans have the right to feed themselves with dignity, either by directly producing food or purchasing it.<sup>18</sup> The Supreme Court of India has observed that the Right to Food is inherent to a life with dignity, and Article 21 of the Constitution of India which guarantees a fundamental right to life and personal liberty should be read with Articles 39(a) and 47 to understand the nature of the obligations of the State in order to ensure the effective realisation of this right.<sup>19</sup>

2. Public Distribution System (PDS) facilitates the supply of food grains and distribution of essential commodities to a large number of poor. It has a network of more than four lakh Fair Price Shops in India.<sup>20</sup>

### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map the number of Public Distribution System shops. Track the days, the PDS shops are closed due to unavailability of ration
- Map the number of anganwadis in your city and understand the various services provided

### Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series based on the POSHAN Abhiyan, include nutrition tips, preparation of low cost nutritious food. Include components from the National Health Policy, National Nutrition Policy, National Food Security Act, 2013, Anaemia Mukta Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) - Maternity Benefit Programme<sup>21</sup>
- Plan a special series on the importance of breast feeding
- Host a series on the Mid Day Meal Scheme
- Host a series on building awareness on the PDS system

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment.

2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

### Indian Indicators:

2.1.1: Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs. 5,000.

2.1.2: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight.

2.1.3: Proportion of population (marginalized and vulnerable) with access to food grains at subsidized prices.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Food Day on October 16
- Host a cooking competition on low cost nutritious meals
- Observe Iron Deficiency Day on November 26
- Observe World Sickle Cell Awareness Day on June 19
- Observe National Safe Motherhood Day (NSMD) on 11 April with a focus on reducing anaemia among women<sup>22</sup>
- Observe World Breastfeeding Day on August 1 to 7
- Hold an awareness camp on cultivating kitchen gardens

## Government Schemes

- Food subsidy (procurement, transport, distribution, etc.)
- Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services
- (Anganwadi Services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Services and National Creche Mission)
- National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

## TARGET

2.2



**END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION**

*Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. How does malnutrition affect growth of children?
2. What are the various forms of malnutrition?
3. Can malnutrition be combated in a cost-effective manner?
4. What is the impact of stunting?
5. What is BMI?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Malnutrition hurts people both mentally and physically. It is known to cause symptoms such as dizziness, muscle weakness, fatigue, but can also have long-term effects such as poor immune function, lowered ability to concentrate and retain information, and problems with organ function.<sup>23</sup>
2. Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term malnutrition addresses 3 broad groups of conditions: undernutrition, which includes wasting (low weight-for-height), stunting (low height-for-age) and underweight (low weight-for-age); micronutrient-related malnutrition, which includes micronutrient deficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals) or micronutrient excess; and overweight, obesity and diet-related noncommunicable diseases (such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers).<sup>24</sup>
3. The starting point of addressing malnutrition is by breastfeeding for six months, consuming fortified foods and a balanced diet. Mothers and children should be regularly immunised, and should be taught to adopt healthy practices vis-a-vis the Mother-Child Protection Card. Further, recent studies have shown that some of the other unconventional ways to combat malnutrition are by supplying micronutrient supplements, deworming, and research in improved crop yields through bio-fortification, which makes staple crops richer in micronutrients.<sup>25</sup>
4. Stunting is a chronic condition that can occur if a child does not have access to the right nutrition – in particular during the crucial first 1,000 days of their life. Stunting not only affects children's health, making them more susceptible to disease and infection, but also impairs their mental and physical development – meaning children who suffer from stunting are less likely to achieve their full height and cognitive potentials as adults.<sup>26</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age  $< -2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.

2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $> +2$  or  $< -2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age, by type (wasting and overweight).

### Indian Indicators:

2.2.1: Percentage of children under age five who are stunted.

2.2.2: Percentage of children under age five who are wasted.

2.2.3: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI  $< 18.5$  kg/sq m).

2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0$ g/dl).

2.2.5: Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0$  g/dl).

5. Body Mass Index, or BMI, is a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of his/her height in meters. The National Institute of Health (NIH) has now defined BMI to be the deciding parameter to know if you are underweight, normal weight, overweight or obese.<sup>27</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Check the National Family Health Survey Data to understand the percentage of obese people and the percentage of children in your area that are stunted, wasted and underweight
- Randomly survey 5 PDS and find out if they have constituted a Fair Price Shop level Vigilance Committee and understand their roles and responsibilities

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host series on explaining the proper age for marriage, correct nutrition for mothers, importance of breast feeding, supplementary nutrition, pre natal and post natal care and immunisation. Include interview with doctors on nutrition issues, specifically stunting, wasting, lactation and pregnancy tips for women and families
- Host programmes on the importance of the first 1000 days of life- including the 9 months in the mother's womb
- Broadcast programmes on healthy eating practices. Explain benefits of micronutrient supplements, and how to find them, seasonal foods vs non-seasonal foods, native recipes etc.
- Run a programme on preventing food wastage, avoiding stocking and hoarding of essential items. Discuss expired goods and consumer rights
- Host a series on urban farming, cultivation of kitchen gardens and community gardens

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host low cost Nutritious Cooking Event
- Host an awareness camp on cultivation of kitchen garden
- Observe World Obesity Day on October 11.
- Observe World Nutrition Day on May 28 and National Nutrition Week on September 1-7

## Government Schemes

- Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Anganwadi services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Services and, National Creche Mission)
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
- National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (MDM)
- National Health Mission
- National AYUSH Mission
- Biotechnology Research and Development

TARGET

2-3



DOUBLE THE  
PRODUCTIVITY AND  
INCOMES OF  
SMALL-SCALE FOOD  
PRODUCERS

*By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and income of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you name any two traditional farming practices that enhances food security?
2. How is small-scale agriculture central to the fight against hunger and improve health and nutrition?
3. What is Minimum Support Price?
4. What is APMC?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Crop rotation, agroforestry (the practice of blending agriculture with forestry techniques – planting and maintenance of trees), mixed/ inter cropping, water harvesting, composting and mulching instead of using fertilisers and chemicals.
2. Small farms are a vast, under-used resource, dominating the agricultural landscape in many developing countries and producing 80% of the food supply. Unlocking their potential is essential for ending hunger and malnutrition. Providing women in particular with agricultural training opportunities can help them successfully grow more food on small plots in and around their homes. . For the greatest impact, this should be complemented with support in nutrition, sanitation and health, and activities which empower women to address the social and cultural barriers that limit their opportunities.<sup>28</sup> The agriculture sector can improve nutrition through multiple ways: increasing incomes of farming households, diversifying production of crops, empowering women, strengthening agricultural diversity and productivity, diversification of agricultural livelihoods through agri-allied sectors such as animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries. This has enhanced livelihood opportunities, strengthened resilience and led to considerable increase in labour force participation in the sector.<sup>29</sup>

3. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a form of market intervention by the government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices. The minimum support prices are announced by the government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). MSP is the price fixed by government to protect the producer - farmers - against excessive fall in price during bumper production years. The minimum support prices are a guarantee price for their produce from the government. The major objectives are to support the farmers from distress sales and to procure food grains for public distribution. In case the market price for the commodity falls below the announced minimum price due to bumper production and glut in the market, government agencies purchase the entire quantity offered by the farmers at the announced minimum price. Government announces minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane. The mandated crops are 14 crops of the kharif season, 6 rabi crops and two other commercial crops. In addition, the MSPs of toria and de-husked coconut are fixed on the basis of the MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra, respectively. The list of crops are: Cereals (7) - paddy, wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi; Pulses (5) - gram, arhar/tur, moong, urad and lentil; Oilseeds (8) - groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, toria, soyabean, sunflower seed, sesamum, safflower seed and nigerseed; raw cotton; raw jute; copra; de-husked coconut; sugarcane (Fair and remunerative price); Virginia flue cured (VFC) tobacco.<sup>30</sup>

4. Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) is a statutory market committee constituted by a state government in respect of trade in certain notified agricultural or horticultural or livestock products, under the Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act issued by that state government.

### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- In your area, find out the number of small and marginal farmers. Organise a Focus Group Discussion to understand the challenges and innovative practices. Find out the number of soil health cards issued? Awareness beyond urea and the need for other nutrients for the soil
- Find out the names of the indigenous cattle breed in your area
- Identify farmers practicing natural farming and invite them to the station
- Identify cold storage outlets for excess produce in your area



## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry and enterprise size.

2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers by sex and indigenous status.

### Indian Indicators:

2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (yield per hectare).

2.3.2: Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker.

2.3.3: Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host series increasing agricultural productivity through farming practices such as agroforestry, use of bio-fertilisers, natural farming, use of Soil Health Card, scheme crop diversification, promotion of seed banks and other technologies etc. Include segments on supply chain logistics, agro-processing zones, cold storage and warehouse facilities and State Specific Agriculture and farmer schemes
- Feature small-scale farmers, fishermen and other producers who have used innovative practices. Read how Kanjikuzhi village in Alappuzha has become the first chemical free, vegetable sufficient panchayat in Kerala<sup>31</sup>
- Interview agriculture extension workers to address common issues faced by farmers through phone-ins
- Invite representative from NABARD/lead-bank for awareness on available financial and crop insurance scheme, along with farm loan waiver schemes by the government
- Plan a series on indigenous cattle and livestock health, disease control programmes. Have a discussion with farmers on indigenous cattle vs exotic and crossbred cattle
- Host a series on water conservation, harvesting, recharging traditional water bodies to recharge ground water
- Awareness on problems of accepting mixed municipal waste, problems of storm water and sewage water mixing, industrial discharge, overuse of fertilisers and pesticides etc.
- Host a special series on the handling of insect infestations
- If in an urban area, run a special series on urban farming, community farming, community composting and promotion of city compost scheme, Swachh Bharat and the importance of waste management

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Engage with farmers cooperatives, NABARD etc for organising fairs on seeds and loans
- Organise workshops on natural farming and composting
- Organise a 'Ploughing Contest', or a 'Festival for Farmers', with the help of your local panchayat

## Government Schemes

- Green Revolution umbrella scheme, including: Rashtriya
- Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Krishi Unnati Schemes
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)}
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) Revolution (the umbrella scheme includes the National Livestock Mission (NLM), National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, and Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme)
- Blue Revolution (includes schemes related to inland and marine fisheries)
- Crop Science
- Animal Science
- Fishery Science
- Interest subsidy for short term credit of farmers
- Sub-mission on agriculture mechanisation agriculture & cooperation
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (accelerated irrigation benefits programme & command area development programme - MoWR, RD&GR
- Nutrient-Based Subsidy Urea Subsidy Chemicals & Fertilisers
- Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana Finance
- Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme
- Biotechnology Research & Development

## TARGET

2.4



### SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

*By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are the kinds of disasters that the farming community faces regularly?
2. How do you ensure security of crop yield?
3. What kinds of farming practices can increase agricultural productivity?
4. Can good agriculture practices improve nutrition?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) says that more than 22% of damage is caused by natural hazards such as drought, floods, storms or tsunamis in the agriculture sector. During drought, 84% of all economic impact is on the agriculture sector, of which 42% of the losses are of crops. Livestock is the second most affected subsector.<sup>32</sup>
2. Some of the methods include crop diversification and crop swapping, integrated water and nutrient management, awareness of formal institutions for loans, credit flow and insurance, use of the soil health card scheme etc.
3. Livestock is strongly linked to the feed crop sector, generates co-products including manure and draught power, and in many economies acts as a store of wealth and a safety net. Livestock has profound effects on the environment, particularly when indirect land-use changes and feed crop production effects are taken into account. It contributes to one-third of global agricultural GDP. Changes in livestock farming can help increase agricultural productivity. Other sustainable farming practices include building and maintaining healthy soil, managing water wisely, minimising air, water, and climate pollution, and promoting biodiversity.<sup>33</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Collect data on crop/produce insurance available with banks
- Make charts and PSAs on how to get Soil Health Cards made

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

### Indian Indicators:

2.4.1: Proportion of degraded land to net sown area.

2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Cards.

2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host programmes on the various insurance schemes available within the agricultural sector for crop protection. Add a segment on how to plan for loan repayments and why not to default
- Host interviews with extension workers on ways to enhance safety of produce, such as diseases, storage, pricing, marketing and distribution
- Host a series on different cropping practices- crop diversification, crop rotation, multi-cropping, seed bank, handling pests and insects naturally. Include segments on deaths because of pesticide poisoning, and ground water contamination, soil protection, soil erosion . Link your episodes to climate change- droughts and floods and other disasters and water conservation , soil preservation etc. Document indigenous practices
- Host a special series on policies on sugar, pulses and milk and how they impact the farmers

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Soil Day on December 5
- Observe World Agriculture Day on June 11
- Observe National Farmers Day on December 23

## Government Schemes

- Green Revolution, the umbrella scheme includes the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Krishi Unnati Schemes
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)  
Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- Natural resource management
- River basin management
- Development of water resources information system

## TARGET

2-5



## MAINTAIN THE GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

*By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you define genetic resources in your own words? What does using genetic resources mean?
2. How is food crop diversity central to efforts for eradicating global hunger? List some similar measures taken in your area.
3. Can you name any native species of cows or plants?
4. What does GMO stand for?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Animals, plants, micro-organisms and invertebrates which are used for food, agriculture and forestry are called **Genetic Resources**. Together with the components which fulfill agri-ecological functions they are grouped under the concept **agrobiodiversity**. Genetic resources include both **wild species** and **domesticated** forms.<sup>34</sup> Using genetic resources, whether from plants, animals or micro-organisms, refers to the process of researching their beneficial properties and using them to increase scientific knowledge and understanding, or to develop commercial products.<sup>35</sup>
2. Ensuring crop diversity can provide the raw material needed for continuing supplies in the future, in the face of a rapidly changing world. Genetic diversity will ensure that food crops are resilient to climate change such as being immune to drought and floods, reduce environmental degradation by requiring less fertiliser, preserve nutritional components with high protein levels or anti-toxin levels, and reduce poverty by providing low-risk farming methods.<sup>36</sup>
3. Gir, red sindhi, sahiwal, tharparkar and rathi – are known for their milking prowess. A few others, such as kankrej, ongole and haryana, belong to dual breeds that have both milch and draught qualities; ie, they are good plough animals. The rest are pure draught breeds.<sup>37</sup>
4. GMO stands for Genetically Modified Organisms(GMO). A GMO is a plant, animal, microorganism or other organism whose genetic makeup has been modified in a laboratory using genetic engineering or transgenic technology. This creates combinations of plant, animal, bacterial and virus genes that do not occur in nature or through traditional crossbreeding methods. Genetic modification affects many of the products we consume on a daily basis.<sup>38</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities.

2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction.

#### Indian Indicators:

2.5.1: Number of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18 degrees Celsius) in the National Gene Bank.

2.5.2: Conservation of germplasm (in numbers).

2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource (in numbers).

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out all the different native species, crops- varieties and animals in your area. Are there any plants in your area which have been revived? Do you have seed banks of traditional variety of crops? Conduct a focus group discussion to understand if the condition has changed over the years. What are the new crops being grown, which were earlier not possible in your area?
- If farmer suicides or migration have been common in your area, find out the issues leading to it. What climatic conditions, insects, primary and secondary pests prevail and what are the solutions?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a special series on climate change and its impact on agriculture
- Host programmes on high-yielding variety of seeds or climate-resistant seeds, improved crop varieties. Host interactive sessions , phone-ins between extension workers, experts and farmers
- Host special series on crop diversification, need for preservation of indigenous farming practices, natural farming etc.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Start a seed bank with the help of the Panchayat and other local organisations. Map out the various different varieties
- Identify all local breeds of animals

## Government Schemes

- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (under NMAET as part of the umbrella programme of the Green Revolution)
- Crop science
- Horticulture
- Animal science
- Fishery science
- Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

## TARGET

2.A



**INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS**

*Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.*

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Visit an agricultural research institute in your area, and host discussions with researchers with focus on local needs
- Make a list of phone numbers of extension workers, research institutes, agriculture technology institutes, which are publicly available
- Build linkages between research institutes and farming communities

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

- 2.A.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.
- 2.A.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector.

### Indian Indicators:

- 2.A.1: Percentage share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to GVA in agriculture.
- 2.A.2: Proportion of public investment in agriculture to GVA in agriculture.

## Government Schemes

- Green Revolution, the umbrella scheme, includes: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); and Krishi Unnati Schemes {Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)}
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- White Revolution
- Gram Sadak Yojana
- River basin management
- Development of water resources information system
- Agricultural Education
- Agricultural Extension

## TARGET

2.B



PREVENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE RESTRICTIONS, MARKET DISTORTIONS AND EXPORT SUBSIDIES

*Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

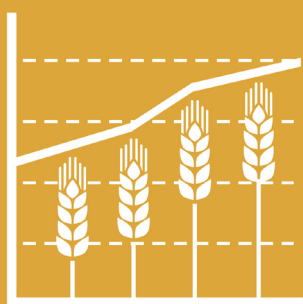
2.B.1: Agricultural export subsidies.

#### Indian Indicators:

National Indicator not yet evolved.

## TARGET

2.C



ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION

*Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.*

### What you should know?

What Is a Commodity Market? A commodity market is a physical or virtual marketplace for buying, selling, and trading raw or primary products. There are currently about 50 major commodity markets worldwide that facilitate trade in approximately 100 primary commodities. Commodities are split into two types: hard and soft commodities. Hard commodities are typically natural resources that must be mined or extracted—such as gold, rubber, and oil, whereas soft commodities are agricultural products or livestock—such as corn, wheat, coffee, sugar, soybeans, and pork

### Government Schemes

- Green Revolution (Agriculture Marketing and allied interventions)
- Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS) Agriculture & Cooperation
- Price Stabilisation Fund Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana



## Quiz

1. What is the global proportion of undernourished people in developing regions?
2. What is the absolute number of undernourished people in the world?
3. What is the percentage of anaemic women in the age of 15-49 years of age in India?
4. What is the percentage of low height and low weight of children under five years of age in India?
5. Name some schemes pertaining to food security in India.

## Answers

1. Between 1990 and 2016, the proportion of undernourished people in developing countries dropped from 23.3% to 12.9%.
2. The absolute number of undernourished people in 2017 was pegged at 821 million.
3. 50% women in the age group of 15 and 49 years are anaemic, and more than one-thirds of women have a low body mass index.
4. Among children younger than age five, 38.4 percent have low height for-age, or are stunted and 21 percent have low weight-for-age.
5. There are several important schemes targeting food security in India, such as the Public Distribution System, National Nutrition Mission, POSHAN Abhiyaan.

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**SDG GOAL 3**



# GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being  
for all at all ages



# GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



BY: MARGREET DE HEER

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING...?



WHAT DOES THAT REALLY MEAN...?

IT MEANS THINGS LIKE THIS:



## 1. A SAFE AND HEALTHY BIRTH FOR MOTHER AND CHILD

CHILD BIRTH CAN BE PRETTY DANGEROUS! WITH PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT THE RISK OF DEATH OR COMPLICATIONS IS MINIMIZED.



## 2. LIVING THROUGH EARLY CHILDHOOD

CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE ARE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE. THEIR HEALTH CAN BE STRENGTHENED BY VACCINATIONS AND PROPER FOOD.



## 3. PROTECTION FROM PREVENTABLE DISEASES

EPIDEMICS CAN BE PREVENTED AND MANAGED. PEOPLE WHO CONTRACT A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE MUST GET QUALITY TREATMENT.



## 4. FREEDOM FROM ADDICTION

EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT ADDICTION AND PROVIDE TREATMENT FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE.



## 5. KNOWING YOUR BODY AND RIGHTS

IMPROVE INFORMATION ABOUT - AND ACCESS TO - SERVICES RELATED TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.



## 6. ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

PROVIDE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES, MEDICINES AND VACCINATION FOR ALL.



COMICS  
UNITING  
NATIONS

## ENERGISER

1. What images come to your mind when you think of 'good health'? Is being fat or thin an indication of good health? How would you define good health and well-being?
2. Name few invisible diseases?
3. When do you normally see a doctor, or recommend that someone sees a doctor?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of diseases. Some of the key elements of well-being relate to Career well-being, Social well-being, Physical well-being, and Community well-being.<sup>1</sup>

2. An invisible illness is an umbrella term for any medical condition that isn't easily visible to others.<sup>2</sup> Some of the invisible diseases are depression, chronic fatigue syndrome, diabetes, cancer etc.

3. High unexplained, persistent fever, sudden weight loss and weight gain, shortness of breath, severe chest pain, headache experienced with numbness, frequent urination etc.

## BACKGROUND

Poor health constitutes suffering and deprivation of the most fundamental kind. Over the years, significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality.

Globally, the incidence of major infectious diseases has declined since 2000, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB, but the challenge of these and new pandemics remains in many regions of the world. Not only does disease impact the wellbeing of an individual, it burdens family and public resources, weakens societies, and squanders potential. The health and wellbeing of people at all ages therefore lies at the heart of sustainable development. Protection from disease is not only fundamental to survival, but it enables opportunity for everyone and strengthens economic growth and prosperity.

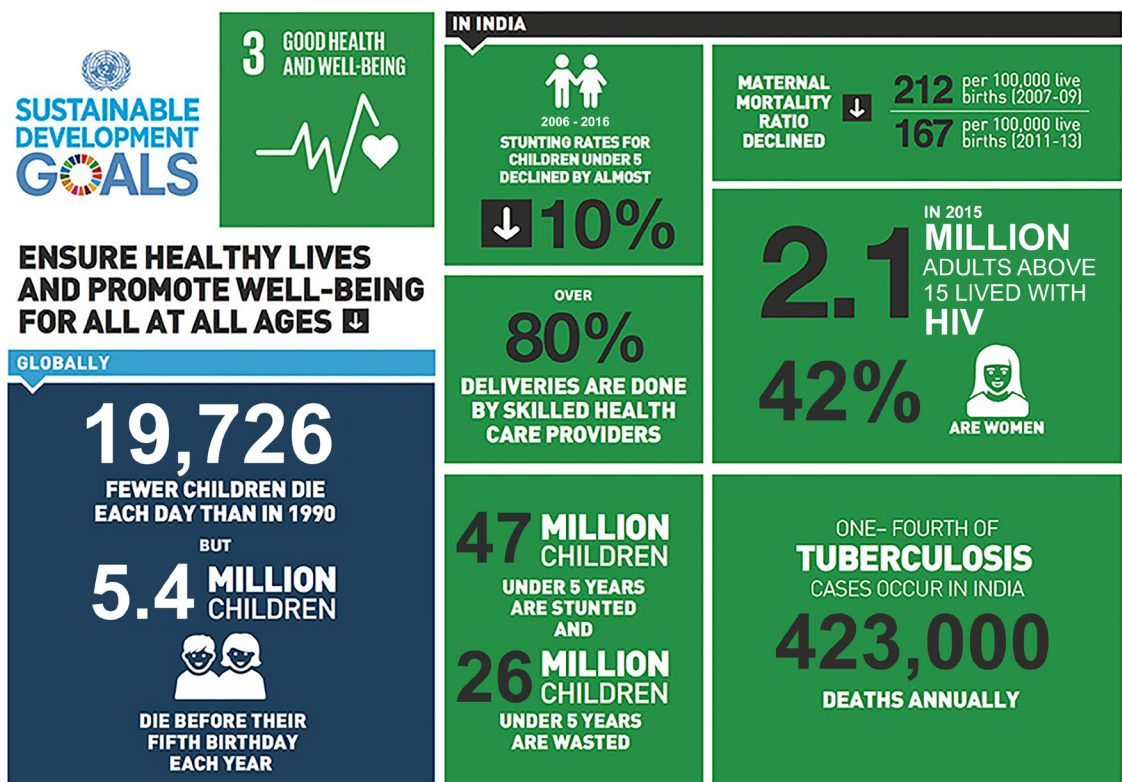
The international community, through Goal 3, has committed itself to a global effort to eradicate disease, strengthen treatment and healthcare, and address new and emerging health issues. It calls for innovation, and research in these areas to further enhance public policy efforts. A holistic approach to better health will require ensuring universal access to healthcare and to making medicine and vaccines affordable. It also calls for a renewed focus on mental health issues. Suicide is the second leading cause of death globally between the ages of 19 to 25. And finally, health and wellbeing are closely linked with the quality of our environment, and Goal 3 also aims to substantially reduce the numbers of deaths and illnesses caused by air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.<sup>3</sup>

Men and women have an equal right to be healthy. However, for many women and girls, gender discrimination systematically undermines their access to health care, for reasons that include fewer financial resources and constraints on mobility, gender disparities, long hours spent on domestic work, unsafe work environments and gender based violence. Further, pregnancy and childbirth pose other risks. Every day, 830 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth around the world. Globally, that amounted to about 303,000 women in 2015. <sup>4</sup>

National aspirations for economic growth cannot be achieved without a healthy and productive population. Economic and social advancements can neither be secure nor sustainable unless sufficient investments are made to protect and promote the health and well-being for all, at all ages. Thus, maintaining good health is important for individuals to lead a better life and is critical for a nation's development. <sup>5</sup>

## FAST FACTS

- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) stands at 122 per 1,00,000 live births
- Approximately 54.7% of estimated deliveries happen in a health institution in India
- For every thousand live births in India, 50 children die before completing 5 years of age, as per NFHS- 4
- About 160 cases of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 persons were noted in 2018
- HIV incidence per 1000 uninfected population is estimated to have declined from 0.64 in 1995 to 0.07 in 2017





## SDG 3: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

**SDG Target 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

**SDG Target 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

**SDG Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.

**SDG Target 3.5:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotics abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

**SDG Target 3.6:** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

**SDG Target 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

**SDG Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

**SDG Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

**SDG Target 3.A:** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

**SDG Target 3.B:** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, and provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibility to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

**SDG Target 3.C:** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 3

*“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” - World Health Organization, 1948.*

SDG 3 aspires to ensure health and well-being for all, including a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases by 2030. It also aims to achieve universal health coverage, and provide access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines for all.

Given that community radio can personalise messages, and can embed information in a given social context, it has the power to influence people’s opinions and perceptions around maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health. The radio can showcase positive stories and highlight best practices, dispel myths and taboos associated with health-related issues and practices, particularly in the context of pregnancy and maternal health, menstrual health and hygiene, and adolescent girls’ health issues. It can promote stories from its listeners on making informed choices, practicing safe sex, spacing between births, healthy diet and health supplements, importance of institutional delivery facilities and regular check-ups, access to facilities and entitlements at anganwadi centres for pregnant women.

CRs can double up as a safe space for communities to speak up and help build a support network. Community radios can address mental health and drug abuse related stigma and prejudices, trivialisation, framing it as societal issue and emphasising the importance of family and friends care and support.

Community radios can build up perceptions on issues of pollution- air, water, soil by providing accurate, and sufficient information on the causes of pollution, the main drivers of pollution, long term health impacts. They can foster public understanding by moving away from short term solutions and enabling community action towards long term solutions. Like identifying pesticides and mapping health risks; water pollution and diseases such as dysentery, hepatitis; air pollution and asthma, stroke, etc. The regularity and frequency of these discussions, unlike mainstream media which are seasonal can prompt a recall value and support long term engagement in building solidarity for long term measures and contribute to shaping relevant public policy.

Advocacy on road safety is another important issues, which community radios can easily facilitate. This includes regular and periodic Public Service Announcements, information on relevant legislation, policies, programs and systems.

### TARGET

3.1



### REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY

*By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Do you know of any family that witnessed a maternal death? Could it have been avoided? What are the common causes of maternal deaths in India? List all possible risks and vulnerabilities associated with it.
2. Why is it mandatory for pregnant women to undergo regular check-ups during pregnancy? Do you recollect any advertisements on TV or radio, or in newspapers, or any street play on this?
3. What preventive steps can be taken to maintain good health during pregnancy?
4. What are the advantages of institutional delivery?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The major complications that account for nearly 75% of all maternal deaths are severe bleeding (mostly bleeding after childbirth), infections (usually after childbirth), high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia), complications from delivery, unsafe abortion.<sup>6</sup> In India 50-98% of maternal deaths are caused by direct obstetric causes (haemorrhage, infection, and hypertensive disorders, ruptured uterus, hepatitis, and anaemia). About 50% of maternal deaths due to sepsis are related to illegal induced abortion.<sup>7</sup> Education, gender inequalities, caste, financial factors, and so on. The risks and vulnerabilities include nutrition, lack of access to supplements of Vitamin D, iron and calcium. Women are also responsible for domestic work, have compromised immunity and are susceptible to disease.
2. Antenatal care is the systemic supervision of women during pregnancy to monitor the progress of foetal growth and to ascertain the well-being of the mother and the foetus. A proper antenatal check-up provides necessary care to the mother and helps identify any complications of pregnancy such as anaemia, pre-eclampsia and hypertension etc. in the mother and slow/inadequate growth of the foetus. Antenatal care allows for the timely management of complications through referral to an appropriate facility for further treatment. It also provides opportunity to prepare a birth plan and identify the facility for delivery and referral in case of complications.<sup>8</sup> The recommended schedule for prenatal check-ups is: Weeks 4 to 28: 1 prenatal visit a month; weeks 28 to 36: 1 prenatal visit every 2 weeks; weeks 36 to 40: 1 prenatal visit every week.<sup>9</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

- 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio.
- 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

### Indian Indicators:

- 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio.
- 3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years).
- 3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 1 year).
- 3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (period 5 years/1 year).

3. Improving the quantity and nutrient level of food consumed in the household, preventing micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia by taking prenatal supplements, access to basic nutrition and health services, using clean water and sanitation facilities, preventing pregnancies too early, too many and too close together.<sup>10</sup>

4. The advantages of institutional delivery, birth preparedness, contraception, choosing your birth companion, and awareness of health and wellness centres.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map the number of PHCs/CHCs in your area. Visit your local PHC and find out the number of maternal deaths and the reasons
- List 10 pregnant women and check if they are registered in the hospital for delivery
- How many of the mothers are adolescent mothers or also called early married women, are they prepared for childbirth? Do they have a choice for the delivery place?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series based on the POSHAN Abhiyan, include Nutrition tips, preparation of low cost nutritious food
- Plan a series on the importance of family support, role and responsibilities of the husband and the extended family
- Host a series on the Importance of institutional delivery, regular health check-ups, antenatal check-ups, care, diet, cleanliness, etc. Refer the My Safe Motherhood Booklet by the NHM, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI to plan for the series<sup>11</sup>
- Run on-air reminder campaigns – “See your doctor!”, “Have you visited your anganwadi or PHC?” and other related messaging
- Organise on-air doctor and nurse sessions to answer questions / concerns
- Host special series on myths, stigmas and superstitions around pregnancy
- Host a special series on the problems and complications faced because of child marriage and early pregnancy

- Host series on National Health Policy, National Nutritional Policy, National Food Security Act, 2013, Anemia Mukh Bharat
- Host a special series on indoor air pollution, sanitation practices, and its health implications on pregnant mothers
- Host special series on the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (PNDT) and the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (MTP), as amended in 2002- Include components of the importance of women's education

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

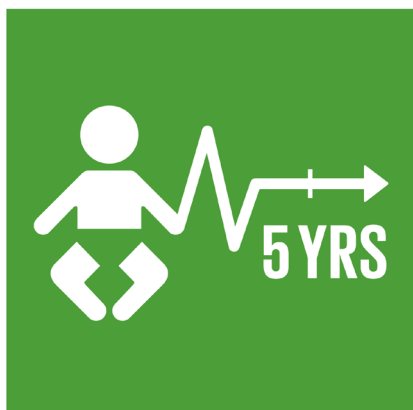
- Host a cooking competition on low cost nutritious meals
- Observe Iron Deficiency Day on November 26 and World Sickle Cell Awareness Day on June 19
- Observe National Safe Motherhood Day (NSMD) on April 11 to raise awareness about the proper healthcare of women and maternity facilities to pregnant and lactating women. On this day also focus on reducing anaemia among women, institutional delivery, for better pre and postnatal health care etc.<sup>12</sup>
- Run a campaign against female foeticide and child marriage

## Government Schemes

- National Health Mission (NRHM RCH Flexible Pool including Health System Strengthening, Routine Immunisation programme, Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc., National Urban Health Mission – Flexible Pool)
- POSHAN Abhiyaan
- Human Resources for Health & Medical Education.
- National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
- Umbrella ICDS
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

## TARGET

3·2



**END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE**

*By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is the first thing that you need to feed to the new born? What are the advantages of breast milk?
2. What should be the frequency of check-ups for children under the age of three years?
3. What is immunisation? What vaccines should be given to children in the first five years?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Whether delivery takes place in a hut in a rural village or a hospital in a major city, putting newborns to the breast within the first hour after birth gives them the best chance to survive, thrive and develop to their full potential. UNICEF and WHO recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, starting within an hour of birth. Continuing to breastfeed exclusively – without any other food – for the first six months promotes sensory and cognitive development, and protects babies against infectious and chronic diseases. Breast milk is the natural first food for babies, it provides all the energy and nutrients that the infant needs for the first months of life, and it continues to provide up to half or more of a child's nutritional needs during the second half of the first year, and up to one-third during the second year of life. Exclusive breastfeeding reduces infant mortality due to common childhood illnesses such as diarrhoea or pneumonia, and helps for a quicker recovery during illness. Breastfeeding contributes to the health and well-being of mothers; it helps to space children, reduces the risk of ovarian cancer and breast cancer, increases family and national resources, is a secure way of feeding and is safe for the environment.<sup>13</sup>

2. It is recommended to visit the doctor in the first, second, fourth, sixth, ninth, twelfth, eighteenth, and twenty-fourth month after birth.<sup>14</sup>

3. Immunisation is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease.

For Infants: BCG ( At birth or as early as possible till 1 year of age); Hepatitis B - Birth dose( At birth or as early as possible within 24 hours); OPV -0 (At birth or as early as possible within first 15 days) ; OPV -1,2,3 (6 weeks, 10 weeks & 14 weeks); fIPV 1 &2 (6 weeks & 14 weeks); Pentavalent vaccine - 1, 2 & 3 (6 weeks, 10 weeks & 14 weeks) ; RVV 1, 2 & 3 ( At 6 weeks, 10 weeks & 14 weeks); PCV 1, 2 & Booster (At 6 weeks, 14 weeks & 9 months); MCV 1/ MR 1 (9 completed months - to 12

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate.

3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate.

### Indian Indicators:

3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate.

3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate.

3.2.3: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine).

months. Give up to 5yrs if not received at 9 - 12 months age); Vitamin A 1st dose( At 9 completed months); Japanese Encephalitis 1st Dose\*\*\* ( At 9 completed months - 12 months) For Children: DPT booster 1(16- 24 months); MCV 2/ MR 2 (16-24 months); OPV Booster (16-24 months); Japanese Encephalitis\*\*\*if applicable (16-24 months); Vitamin A\*\*\*2nd to 9th dose & 18 months 2nd dose. Then, one dose every 6 months upto the age of 5 years; DPT booster (5- 6 years)

Notes: \* Give Td-2 or Booster doses before 36 weeks of pregnancy.

However, give these even if more than 36 weeks have passed. Give Td to a women in labour if, she has not previously received Td.

Pentavalent vaccine (containing Diphtheria+Pertussis+Tetanus+Hepatitis B+Hib) \*\*\* JE vaccine at select endemic districts<sup>15</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Pick a PHC closest to your transmission area and find out the following statistics: number of births per day for a month; number of underweight children; the child sex ratio; number of infant deaths after birth; number of still borns; check smart health cards
- Pick any anganwadi near you and find out the number of lactating women visiting the anganwadis for free meals. Find out if there are any State specific schemes

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series based on the POSHAN Abhiyan, include nutrition tips, recipes for preparation of low cost nutritious food, include linkages between undernutrition, stunting and child wasting. Emphasise on the importance of the first 1000 days
- Make programmes on the nutrition pyramid, the importance of the colours of food and why each of these foods are important
- Plan a radio series on anganwadis and mother and child care. Get mothers to share tips and stories. Host a Q&A with a health practitioner
- Plan a special series on immunisation and vaccines and the importance of each vaccine along with possible reactions of the vaccine and the disease that can be prevented through it. Run reminder breastfeeding, nutrition, and health campaigns like – “Vaccinate your child!”, 1000 days campaign, breastfeeding week/month, ‘Have you visited the doctor?’

- Organise on-air doctor to educate community about infant emergency and enrolment drives for schemes
- Plan a series on all related government schemes
- Run special series on air pollution and impact on children's health
- Host an episode on the dangers on sex normalisation surgery and on intersex children and infants
- Run a special series on Identification of autism and early interventions

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Join hands with your local health department and run periodic announcements on vaccinations drives, including government schemes
- Plan a monthly programme on recognition and felicitation of mothers for updated health cards of children, visits to PHCs, healthy and nutritious cooking, and promoting healthy habits
- Observe World Autism Awareness Day on April 11
- Observe World Polio Day on October 2

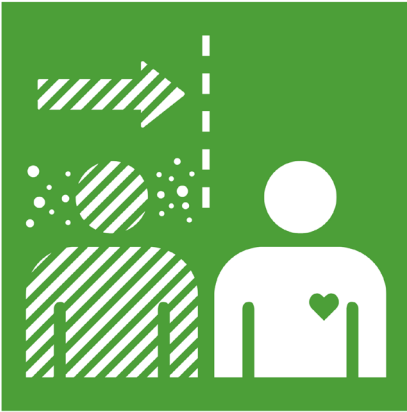
## Government Schemes

- National Health Mission (NRHM RCH Flexible Pool including Health System Strengthening, Routine Immunisation programme, Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc., National Urban Health Mission – Flexible Pool)
- Mission Indradhanush
- National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
- Umbrella ICDS



## TARGET

3.3



## FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

*By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you explain the difference between communicable and non-communicable diseases? Give some examples.
2. How are the following diseases transmitted: HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis?
3. Identify root causes for transmission. Suggest some common tips for prevention of communicable diseases.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. A communicable disease is one that is spread from one person to another through a variety of ways, including contact with blood and bodily fluids, breathing in an airborne virus, or by being bitten by an insect. Diseases such as heart disease, cancer, or diabetes which are not caused by infectious agents and are not transmitted between people are called non-communicable diseases.<sup>16</sup>
2. a) HIV/AIDS is transmitted through unprotected sexual contact, direct blood contact, including injection needles, blood transfusions, accidents in health care settings or certain blood products, from mother to baby (before or during birth, or through breast milk).<sup>17</sup>  
b) TB bacteria are spread through the air from one person to another.<sup>18</sup>  
c) Malaria is spread by infected mosquitoes.  
d) Hepatitis is most often transmitted through consumption of contaminated water or food.<sup>19</sup>
3. Common tips to protect yourself from communicable diseases are: handle and prepare food safely, wash hands often, clean and disinfect commonly used surfaces, don't share personal items, get vaccinated, and stay home when sick.<sup>20</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of NGOs working on HIV/AIDS in your area
- Make contact with your district tuberculosis centre and understand the causes and prevention of TB
- Find out if there have been any outbreaks of diseases like the Nipah Virus, Zika Virus, Swine Flu, Dengue, in the last three years in your area. Speak to the local health department to map the frequency of occurrence

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Invite NGOs working on HIV/AIDS and get them to host a series on HIV/AIDS – prevention, stigma and discrimination, care and treatment

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

- 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.
- 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population.
- 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.
- 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population.
- 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases.

### Indian Indicators:

- 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population.
- 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population.
- 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.
- 3.3.4: Viral Hepatitis (including A & B) incidence per 100,000 population.
- 3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (CFR).
- 3.3.6: Number of Chikungunya cases.
- 3.3.7: Number of new cases of Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis.
- 3.3.8 : Number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis(LF).
- 3.3.9: The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy.
- 3.3.10: HIV Prevalence Rate.

- Host a special series to prevent mosquito-borne diseases ( Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika Fever, Lymphatic Filariasis or Elephantiasis, Japanese Encephalitis)
- Plan a special series on street food safety, food hygiene and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India ( FSSAI)'s Clean Street Food Hub Programme
- Run a special series on importance of handwashing
- Run a special series on understanding TB, hepatitis and other communicable diseases, their prevention, and precaution
- Understanding leprosy – medical and surgical treatment, disability prevention, rehabilitation facilities, counselling
- Run a special series on water-borne diseases – precaution and prevention

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World AIDS Day on December 1
- Observe World Malaria Day on April 25
- Observe Global Handwashing Day on October 15
- Observe World Tuberculosis Day March 24

## Government Schemes

- NHM - Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases
- National AIDS Control Programme
- National AYUSH Mission Ayush
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Urban
- National Rural Drinking Water programme
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Rural
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana
- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes

## TARGET

3•4



**REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH**

*By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Give five examples of non-communicable diseases.
2. What are the common causes of non-communicable diseases?
3. List a few ways to avoid non-communicable diseases.
4. What is included in mental health?
5. What are the common warning signs of mental health risk?
6. How do you ensure healthy minds?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Some examples of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, heart attack, and diabetes.<sup>21</sup>
2. Some of common causes of non-communicable diseases are hereditary, unhealthy diets, lack of physical activity, smoking and secondhand smoke, and excessive use of alcohol.<sup>22</sup>
3. A few ways to avoid non-communicable diseases include avoiding use of tobacco, increasing physical activity, consuming healthy diet, regulating the consumption of alcohol, especially the heavy episodic drinking, have restful sleep etc.
4. Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices.<sup>23</sup>
5. A change in personality – if someone is acting like a very different person, or not acting or feeling like themselves, this is a warning sign. Uncharacteristic anxiety, anger, or moodiness, social withdrawal and isolation, lack of self-care or risky behaviour, and a sense of hopelessness or feeling overwhelmed are also signs.<sup>24</sup>
6. A few ways to ensure healthy mind include, exercise, right and balanced diet, use of supplements only by prescriptions like Omega 3, Vitamin D etc get mental stimulation to keep brain healthy, avoid junk foods, processed food, ensure restful sleep etc.

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.

3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate.

#### Indian Indicators:

3.4.1: Number of deaths due to cancer.

3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate.

3.4.3: Percentage distribution of leading cause groups of deaths.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the number of suicides in your State- break it down by age and gender
- Make a list of organisations working on alcohol and drugs deaddiction, mental health, invite them to the station for programmes
- Make a list of harmful pesticides in food products, for example Formalin in Fish, DDT ( dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) in vegetables etc and map their links to diseases, with the help of an expert or the local health department

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Start a regular series on mental health in association with a local government hospital. Include a special segment for children and suicide prevention, during examinations, post-traumatic stress disorder, women and depression, etc.
- Host a special series on the harmful use of tobacco and alcohol. Include organisations that help with de-addiction
- Host a regular fitness series, include the importance of regular health check-ups for all age groups, healthy and balanced diet with the help of nutritionist , importance of adequate sleep, posture related pains, care before marathons
- Run a series on the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)'s Eat Right India Campaign
- Run a special series on Air Pollution – immunity for lungs, asthma, COPD, stroke etc. Include the importance of plants ( indoor and external)
- Host cooking shows, with a special focus on food for preventing heart diseases and diabetes, share tips to counter air pollution with food, etc.
- Host a special series on Oral Health ( Dental Health)
- Run a series on the different types of mental illness—care and treatments

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Cancer Day on February 4
- Observe World Asthma Day on May 7
- Observe No Tobacco Day on May 31
- Observe World Suicide Prevention Day on September 10
- Observe World Heart Day on September 29
- Observe World Mental Health Day on October 10
- Observe World Diabetes Day on November 14
- Observe World COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) on November 15
- Carry out tree plantation drives around the station. With the help of your local municipality, facilitate community gardens and slum gardens
- With the help of your local health department, organise health camps for check-ups

## Government Schemes

- NHM- Flexible Pool for Non Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma
- NHM-Human Resources for Health & Medical Education
- NHM-Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System
- National AYUSH Mission
- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes

## TARGET

3-5



## PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE

*Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by addiction?
2. Name some forms of addiction. Do you understand passive addiction?
3. What are the various effects of addiction?
4. What are the treatments available to cure addiction?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Addiction is a complex condition of being addicted to a particular substance or activity.<sup>25</sup>
2. Addiction could be in the form of alcohol, drugs, gambling, and eating disorders.<sup>26</sup>
3. Tobacco smoke can cause many cancers, methamphetamine can cause severe dental problems, opioids can lead to overdose and death. In addition, some drugs may damage or destroy nerve cells. Alcohol addiction can cause major harm to the liver and heart.<sup>27</sup>
4. The forms of treatment available to cure addiction are behavioural counselling, medication, detoxification, residential treatment, psychotherapy, and motivational enhancement therapy.<sup>28</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the de-addiction centres in your area
- Find out the number of NGOs working on de-addiction and rehabilitation

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a series on substance abuse, alcoholism, gambling and other addictions. Include stories of support networks, effects on families, importance of rehabilitations. Invite survivors of addictions to share their personal stories (care must be taken to maintain anonymity)  
The series must also include segments on signs to watch out for, living and care for a drug abuser, non-clinical support for people seeking recovery from addiction
- Profile NGOs and other organisations working on the issue

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders.

3.5.2: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol.

#### Indian Indicators:

3.5.1: Percentage of adults (15+ years) who have had at least 60 millilitres or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly (approximately equivalent to standard alcoholic drinks).

3.5.2: Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres.

3.5.3: Percentage of population, men (15-54 years) and women (15-49 years), that consumes alcohol.

- Run a special series on the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. Invite the police department to be a part of this series

- Run special series on the Universities Grants Commission guidelines to prevent Drug Abuse, and the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products ( Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade, Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003. Include sensitisation programmes on Tobacco Free Campuses

Note: Communicating with a person with addiction needs care and compassion, refrain from programmes that stigmatise , criticise, insult or belittle them. Be consistent in your messaging and insert where to get help at the end of the programme. You could also create a call-in show just for people to share stories of their addiction. Use the right terminology, don't say 'alcoholic', for instance.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World No-Tobacco Day on May 31

- Observe International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on June 26

- Observe International Overdose Awareness Day on August 31

## Government Schemes

- Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse
- National AYUSH Mission
- Police Infrastructure (Narcotics Control Bureau, etc.)

## TARGET

3•6



## REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATHS

*By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. List three road safety rules.
2. What is the age requirement to apply for a driving licence?
3. What is the penalty for driving without owning a licence?
4. What is the penalty for drunk driving?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Some safety rules are: stop, look, and cross, always use sidewalks, pass or overtake the vehicle in front of yours from its right side.
2. A person is eligible to apply for a driving licence at the age of 18.
3. Driving without a valid licence has a proposed fine of Rs. 5,000 and/or imprisonment for upto three months.
4. The penalty for drunk driving under the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2016, is fine from Rs. 2,000 to Rs.10,000 and imprisonment from six months to four years.<sup>29</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of organisations working on issues of road safety
- Find out the number of road accident fatalities in your area and understand what caused them. Collect data for a three year period. Include deaths by bad road conditions- potholes, grade separators, poor lighting, etc. Use the information to sensitise people and administration
- Find out all the legislations in your State like the State Road Safety Policy, State Road Safety Cell, State Road Sector Policy, Parking Policy, Guidelines and Planning and Implementing Pedestrian Infrastructure, Non Motorised Transport Directions. For example Cycle Infrastructure etc.
  - Is your city/ village cycle friendly? Where are the dedicated bicycle tracks and parking facilities at major transport interchange?
  - Does your city have ample traffic intersections with pedestrian crossing facilities, including skywalks, subways, and foot-over-bridges (FOB). Do they facilitate access for differently-abled
  - What is the coverage of footpaths(wider than 1.2m) alongside the road network in the city



## **INDICATORS** **(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries.

### **Indian Indicators:**

3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic accidents.

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Run a series on the road safety from multiple perspectives- causes of accidents ( drunk driving, use of cell phone, over-speeding, driving in wrong lanes, overtaking from the wrong side, turning without signals etc), servicing vehicles regularly and all the key components from the Motor Vehicles Amendment Act, 2019
- Run a special campaign in association with the traffic police on drunk-driving
- Run a special series on handling road rage
- Run a primer for cyclists on safety
- Run a series on road safety for pedestrians
- Run a series on helping road accident victims. Include what to do if you are caught in a road traffic collision or accident etc. Mention important helpline numbers
- Run a series on relevant legislations, including both central and state-specific policies regarding road safety

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Have a public awareness series as part of Road Safety Week Campaign – Sadak Suraksha – Jeevan Raksha, between February 4 to 10
- Observe World Bicycle Day on June 3
- Observe World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on November 17

## **Government Schemes**

- Road Safety Schemes (Publicity and awareness generation, NHARSS- National Highways Accident Relief Service Project, Institute of Driving Training and Research, etc.)
- National Health Mission
- National AYUSH Mission

## TARGET

3-7



### UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE CARE, FAMILY PLANNING AND EDUCATION

*By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is family planning? Why is it important? List as many indicators as possible.
2. What is the suggested age gap between children?
3. Name the different forms of contraception available for family planning.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. According to WHO, “Family planning allows people to attain their desired number of children and determine the spacing of pregnancies. It is achieved through use of contraceptive methods and the treatment of infertility”.<sup>30</sup>

Family planning means better health for the mother, child and the entire family, less financial burden, better access to nutrition, and so on.

2. Studies advise a gap of 2-3 years between children.<sup>31</sup>

3. The different types of contraception available are condoms, oral contraceptive pills, injectables, emergency contraceptive pills, intrauterine devices, sterilisation.<sup>32</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Do a random survey of 50 women to find out their age at marriage and first childbirth, spacing between births and practice of contraceptives
- Do a random survey of 5 anganwadis in your area and map infrastructure facilities. Use some of the parameters from the NITI Aayog’s “A quick evaluation Study of Anganwadis, Under ICDS”. Check if there is a functional baby weighing scale, functional adult weighing scale, drinking water and toilet facilities, management of records - manual or digital. Understand the schedule of counselling, provision of meals, take-home rations for pregnant mothers etc.

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their family planning requirement fulfilled by modern methods.

3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.

### Indian Indicators:

3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning method.

3.7.2: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who are already mothers or pregnant.

3.7.3 : Percentage of institutional births(five years / one year).

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a series against child marriages and early pregnancy including teen pregnancies. Talk about the right age for marriage and get experts to give reasons
- Run a series on sexual and reproductive health – include understanding difference between sex, gender, sexuality; issues of sexually transmitted infections, sexual health concerns, contraceptives, practice of safe sex, female genital mutilation, puberty, pregnancy, infertility, abortions, miscarriages and menopause, myths of reproductive health and the role of men and extended family in safeguarding women's health
- Run a series on understanding legal abortion and relevant laws including the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 also called MTP Act; Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques ( Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 also called PNMT Act
- Run a series on understanding menstruation. Include dealing with premenstrual syndrome, myths, diet, sanitation, dealing with heavy or absent periods, and polycystic ovarian syndrome ( PCOS). In this series also capture songs related to menstruation
- Run a series on the importance of institutional birth, the National Nutrition Policy, Food Security Act, and on facilities at anganwadis

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Day of the Girl Child on October 11, with special focus against child marriages
- Observe Sexual and Reproductive Health Awareness Day on February 12

## Government Schemes

- National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool)
- National AYUSH Mission
- Umbrella ICDS

## TARGET

3-8



## ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

*Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What does universal health coverage mean?
2. Name two schemes launched by the government for universal health coverage.
3. What does the MCP Card stand for, and why is it important?
4. What does ART stand for?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Universal health coverage means ensuring equitable access for all Indian citizens, regardless of income level, social status, gender, caste or religion, to affordable, accountable, appropriate health services of assured quality.<sup>33</sup>
2. The Ayushman Bharat and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Mission Indradhanush schemes have been launched by the government to provide universal health coverage.
3. The Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card is a tool for informing and educating the mother and family on different aspects of maternal and child care and linking maternal and childcare into a continuum of care through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW). The card also captures some of key services delivered to the mother & baby during antenatal, intranatal & postnatal care for ensuring that the minimum package of services are delivered to the beneficiary.<sup>34</sup>
4. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is the use of HIV medicines to treat HIV infection.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the number of functional PHCs / CHCs in your area
- Does your state have a State Private Medical Establishment Act? If yes find out what it entails? How many private health care providers does your State have?
- Does your state have any particular unique health scheme, mission or policy? If yes find out what it entails?
- Map out the number of ART centers in your area and make a list of organisations working with PLHIV

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population).

3.8.2: Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 of population.

### Indian Indicators:

3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods.

3.8.2: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a special series on the National Health Policy, various health insurance schemes ( National and State), Ayushman Bharat, and PM Jan Arogya Yojana. Include information on empanelled hospitals, and the services provided by them especially on the facilities included under the schemes. Elicit the eligibility criteria etc for both the beneficiaries and the empanelled hospitals
- Run a special series on the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), list out the microscopy centers, stress on free treatment availability, need for the completion of treatment etc.
- Run a special series on HIV treatment and care
- Run a special series on all available Health Programmes – National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National Mental Health Program (NMHP), National Program for Palliative Care ( NPPC), National Oral Health Programme, National Organ Transplant Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke ( NPCDCS), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis, National Tobacco Control Programme, National Programme for Health care for Elderly, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, National Programme for Prevention and Management of Trauma and Burn Injuries

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Universal Health Coverage Day on December 12. Share stories of people without access to health care and mobilise support and solidarity for universal health care

## Indian Indicators (Continued) :

3.8.3: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV.

3.8.4: Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among age group 15-49 with systolic blood pressure  $\geq 140$  mmHg, or with diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 90$  mmHg.

3.8.5: Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) among number of adults aged 15-49 years with random blood sugar levels – high ( $>140$  mg/dl).

3.8.6: Proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were ever screened for cervical cancer and the proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were screened for cervical cancer during the last five years.

3.8.7: Prevalence of current tobacco use among men and women aged 15-49 years.

3.8.8: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 of population.

## Government Schemes

- National Health Protection Scheme (Ayushman Bharat)
- National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool)
- National Health Mission (Flexible Pool for communicable diseases)
- National Health Mission (Flexible Pool for non-communicable diseases)
- National AIDS Control Programme
- Medical treatment of CGHS pensioners (PORB)
- National AYUSH Mission
- NHM-Human Resources for Health & Medical Education
- Umbrella ICDS
- Jan Aushudhi Scheme
- Umbrella Programme for Development of STs & Minorities
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including Development of Minorities - Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP)

## TARGET

3-9



**REDUCE ILLNESSES  
AND DEATH FROM  
HAZARDOUS  
CHEMICALS AND  
POLLUTION**

*By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are the different types of pollution? What are the health hazards of pollution?
2. What are the causes of groundwater pollution?
3. List a few ways an individual can take to reduce pollution?
4. What is the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The different types of pollution are land (soil) pollution, water pollution, air pollution, and noise pollution. Different kinds of pollution have different hazards. For instance, Air pollution can cause respiratory disease, lung damage, chest pain, dry throat, headache, nausea and increased fatigue etc.
2. Unscientific landfills and waste dump yards, industrial discharge, use of pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers, industrial discharge.
3. Walking or riding a bicycle to work or the shops instead of driving, choosing a fuel-efficient vehicle, saving energy, buying energy-efficient appliances, using environmentally-friendly cleaning products, and so on can help reduce pollution.<sup>35</sup>
4. NCAP is a pan India medium term five-year national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map water bodies in your area and identify sources of pollution
- Find out the Air Quality Index in your area, for a period of one to three months. Understand the different levels of health concerns with the AQI. Find out if your state has a State Action Plan to tackle air pollution

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a special series on air pollution and health hazards. Include issues related to children's health, reasons for an increase in heart attacks, strokes, asthma, etc. Try to include communities' role in reducing air pollution by talking about hazards of trash burning, crop burning, use of firecrackers, vehicular pollution, road dust, burning of plastics, problems of landfills etc. Do segments on indoor and outdoor pollution, precaution, solutions, and ways to mitigate the impact of pollution

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution.

3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services).

### Indian Indicators:

3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.

3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting asthma aged 15-49 years.

- Run a special series on water pollution. Elucidate reasons which can include industrial discharge, waste dumping, use of pesticides, fertilisers, etc and ways to prevent and mitigate impact.
- Run a special series on soil pollution and how it impacts health
- Run a special series on noise pollution and relevant acts
- Profile organisations and people working on mitigating pollution related illness
- Run special series on waste composting, urban farming, use of natural cleaners and products, sustainable menstruation implying clean hygiene practices during menstruation and use of nonpolluting disposable products.
- Run a special series on the Road Dust Policy, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 and include segments from SDG 7 and SDG 11
- Run a special show on alternatives to crop burning and applicable schemes from the government
- Run a special show on the Soil Health Card Scheme and Natural Farming.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Cancer Day on February 4
- Observe World Asthma Day on May 7
- Observe World Heart Day on September 29
- Observe World COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) on November 15
- Carry out tree plantation drives around the station. With the help of the local municipality identify suitable areas, for community gardens
- Host composting melas, workshops for urban gardening, organic farming, preparing natural cleaners etc.

## Government Schemes

- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development. (Pollution Abatement)
- Decision Support conservation skills and System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation



- Urban Transport including Metro projects, UT Planning Scheme and Capacity Building
- National River Conservation Programme
- Research & Development and Implementation of National Water Mission
- Development of Major and Minor Port

## TARGET

3.A



IMPLEMENT THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

*Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

3.A.1: Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older.

#### Indian Indicators:

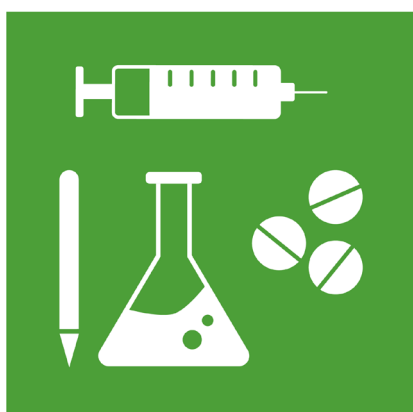
3.A.1: Prevalence of current tobacco use among men and women aged 15 -49 years.

### Government Schemes

- National Tobacco Control Programme

## TARGET

3.B



SUPPORT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINES

*Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.*

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

3.B.1: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis.

3.B.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors.

### Indian Indicators:

3.B.1: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors.

## Government Schemes

- National Health Mission
- Setting up of a network of laboratories for managing epidemics and national calamities
- Development of infrastructure for promotion of health research
- National AYUSH Mission and allied schemes related to pharmaceuticals
- Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment
- Biotechnology Research & Development Science & Technology
- National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERS)

TARGET

3.C



INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND SUPPORT HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.*

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

3.C.1: Health worker density and distribution.

### Indian Indicators:

3.C.1: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 of population.

3.C.2: Percentage of public investment in health in proportion to GDP.

## Government Schemes

- NHM - Human Resources for Health & Medical Education
- Human Resource & Capacity Development
- Umbrella ICDS

**TARGET**

**3>D**



**IMPROVE EARLY  
WARNING SYSTEMS  
FOR GLOBAL HEALTH  
RISKS**

*Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

3.D.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

National Indicator not yet evolved.

## **Quiz**

1. Which are the 3 vaccines that need to be administered on birth?
2. For how many months should the new born be given only breast milk?
3. When do we mark World No-Tobacco Day?
4. Name two schemes of the government related to health care.
5. Name one communicable and one non-communicable disease.

## **Answers**

1. BCG, Oral Polio Drops and Hepatitis B.
2. Six months, mother's milk should be fed within the first hour.
3. World No-Tobacco Day is on May 31.
4. National Health Mission (NHM), National Aayush Mission, Mission In-dradhanush National Disease Control Programme, are schemes launched by the government related to health care and well-being.
5. Tuberculosis is a communicable disease, cancer is a non-communicable disease.

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**SDG GOAL 4**



# QUALITY EDUCATION

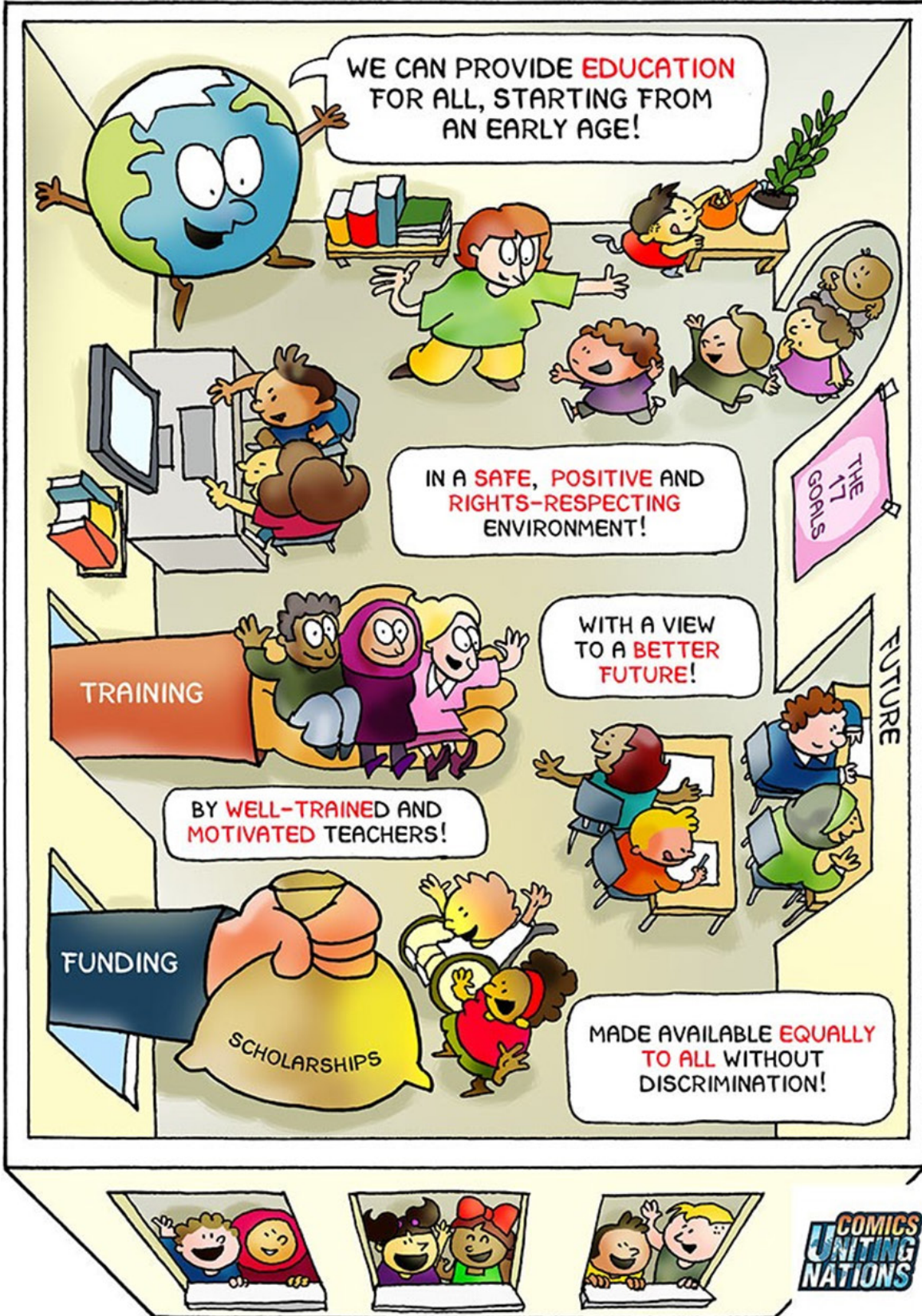
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



# GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

BY: MARGREET DE HEER

4 QUALITY EDUCATION





## ENERGISER

1. What is the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary education and the related institutions?
2. What do you understand by quality education? What are the parameters that define quality education?
3. What are the factors that affect the quality of education?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Education levels are divided into primary, secondary and tertiary based on the age groups they target. Primary education includes students aged 5 to13, secondary education includes students aged 14 to18. Tertiary education comprises college/university education or vocational training, which ends in the receipt of specialisation certificates or diplomas.<sup>1</sup>

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) understands quality education as inclusive education which can be achieved through “renovating the teacher education and training system, improving teachers’ quality and teacher status, reform and adaptation of curriculum at all levels.”<sup>2</sup> Some basic parameters of general (non-specialised education) are the learning of transferable skills such as communication skills, leadership skills, problem analysis and solving. Other recent research also suggests that parameters of quality education should focus on localised definitions specific to the working context.<sup>3</sup>

3. Individual characteristics such as age, research interests, previous results, perception pattern, family background, and income can affect perceptions of quality of education. In addition, environmental factors such as classroom management, teacher qualification, school infrastructure and learning materials can affect quality of education.<sup>4</sup>

## BACKGROUND

Education is the foundation of any society on which dreams of economic growth and development are built. Its role is not only limited to boosting economic growth by enhancing skills and opening up opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, but also to enable people to lead a life of dignity.

Goal 4 aims to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education for all, including technical and vocational training by providing lifelong learning opportunities, so as to achieve substantial adult literacy and numeracy. It also aims to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and ensure that all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.<sup>5</sup>

Globally, countries have made major strides in increasing access to education at all levels and increasing enrolment rates in schools, and basic literacy skills have improved tremendously. Among youth aged 15-24, the literacy rate improved globally between 1990 and 2016, increasing from 83.2% to 91.4%. Completion rates in primary school were 89.6% by 2016, but has witnessed a decline in recent years dipping from 90.7% in 2012. In addition, one in five children, adolescents, and youth are out of school, including 64 million children of primary school age, 61 million of lower secondary school age and 138 million of upper secondary age.<sup>6</sup>

The Sustainable Development targets for 2030 call for ensuring the completion of primary and secondary education by all boys and girls, and guaranteeing equal access to opportunities for access to quality technical and vocational education for everyone. Policy interventions will require improving access and improving quality, as well as addressing relevant obstacles which include gender inequalities, food insecurity, and armed conflict.<sup>7</sup>

## FAST FACTS

- 75.3% of eligible children are enrolled into school at the elementary and secondary levels <sup>8</sup>
- The average marks scored by children till Class 5 are 54.69% which drops to a mere 44.58% in Class 8.
- The percentage of children who drop out of school at Secondary level are 19.89%
- The percentage of out of school children in India is at 2.97%
- The percentage of professionally qualified school teachers is 81.15 %
- Rate of enrolment for women at higher education level is only 25.4%
- The percentage of college graduates considered employable rose from 33% in 2016 to 40% in 2017. <sup>9</sup>
- The literacy rate of adults in India is 74.04%



## SDG 4: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

**SDG Target 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

**SDG Target 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

**SDG Target 4.4:** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

**SDG Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

**SDG Target 4.6:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

**SDG Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

**SDG Target 4.A:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

**SDG Target 4.B:** By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

**SDG Target 4.C:** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international co-operation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 4

Education is a fundamental human right and is indispensable for the achievement of sustainable development.<sup>10</sup> A strong education system broadens access to opportunities, improves health, and bolsters the resilience of communities – all while fuelling economic growth in a way that can reinforce and accelerate these processes. Moreover, education provides the skills people need to thrive in the new sustainable economy, working in areas such as renewable energy, smart agriculture, forest rehabilitation, the design of resource-efficient cities, and sound management of healthy ecosystems. Perhaps most important, education can bring about a fundamental shift in how we think, act, and discharge our responsibilities towards one another and the planet.<sup>11</sup>

Radio as a tool of mass media in the field of information and communication technologies has played an important role in the sphere of education, and specifically distance education. Communication has been found to be an important tool in human development, as it enhances mobility and connectivity of the most marginalised populations by removing intermediaries which leave them in precarity.<sup>12</sup>

Community radios connect with communities to achieve social goals of which education for all is the starting point. In many countries, radio has been used as an educational tool.

Thailand uses broadcasts to teach mathematics to schoolchildren, while in Mali it has been used for literacy, in Sri Lanka for family planning and health, etc., in Australia it is used for distance education. In India, it has been used for environmental education and disaster preparedness. The Department of Science and Technology has used community radio extensively for teaching mathematics, particularly in areas where there is a deficit of qualified mathematics and science teachers. It has also explored the potential of radio to build a scientific temperament among women by broadcasting programmes on health and nutrition, and science in everyday life.

India has for years experimented with using radio as an effective tool of mass communication in language learning project to enhance vocabulary. Some of the popular projects - AIR's School Broadcast project, Radio Forums to advance adult education, Farm Radio Schools, IGNOU and GyanVani, the exclusive educational radio station, have been well documented.

Community Radios can play a fundamental role in achieving Goal 4 through transmission of information that can help improve education outcomes, highlight the powerful role of teachers and celebrate their contribution from early childhood care and education right through to primary, secondary, tertiary education, non-formal education, and functional literacy. Sports Development and Cultural Appreciation, can also be furthered through community radios. Physical Education and sport are as much of a fundamental right and as important as equitable and quality education.

CRs can be instrumental in highlighting issues of infrastructure and governance of the educational institutions, promote government schemes, and scholarship programs and financial literacy.



## UNPACKING THE TARGETS

### TARGET

4.1



### FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

*By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people  
(a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and  
(c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by Right to Education?
2. Differentiate between equity and equality in education. Why are they important for society?
3. Discuss the statement, “Every learner matters and matters equally”.

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.<sup>14</sup>

2. Equity (as per UNICEF the lead agency for Goal 4) means that all children have an opportunity to survive, develop and reach their full potential without discrimination, bias or favoritism. This interpretation is consistent with the Convention of the Rights of the Child, which guarantees the fundamental rights of every child regardless of gender, race, religious beliefs, income, physical attributes, geographical location or other status. The equity-based approach in UNICEF’s programmes and policies seeks to understand and address the root causes of inequity so that all children, particularly those who suffer the worst deprivations in society, have access to education, health care, sanitation, clean water, protection and other services necessary for their survival, growth and development.<sup>15</sup>

Equality refers to ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents. A fair and inclusive system that makes the advantages of education available to all is one of the most powerful levers to make society more equitable.<sup>16</sup>

3. Numerous international treaties have affirmed the protection and fulfilment of rights of all learners. However, despite global progress, many learners from marginalised groups have not been included in formal educational institutions. For example, there are large gender and class disparities in formal education. The message seeks to build inclusive education for all.<sup>17</sup>

### **Indian Indicators:**

4.1.1: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education.

4.1.2: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education.

4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education.

4.1.4: Percentage of students in Classes 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of the above grades.

4.1.5: Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary).

4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Class 1 who reach the last grade or primary/upper primary/secondary levels.

4.1.7: Out-of-school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary).

4.1.8: Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks.

### **ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION**

- Find out what is your State's ranking in the Niti Aayog's school education quality Index?
- What is the average enrolment ratio in your area? Also find out the difference between enrolment for girls and boys.
- Find out the enrollment rate in primary school under RTE Act, for a period of three years
- What are the numbers for out-of-school children (OOSC) in your State?

### **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Run a series on the importance of education, RTE Act, understanding of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan as part of Mission 2020 and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. Include motivating stories of parents who send their children to school.
- Run a special series on the mid-day meal schemes, include quality of food, nutritional specifications as per the scheme, Mid Day Meal Rules, 2015, National Food Security Act, 2013, inclusion of millet. Highlight the guidelines to ensure safety and hygiene under the MDM scheme.
- In association with local child rights organisations parents and local district administration, plan a series on reasons for drop out, state of education in schools, school infrastructure, teacher-student ratio, quality of mid-day meals, status of the schools, learning outcomes, responsibilities of schools to include children with disabilities, and make adequate arrangements for their mobility and access.
- Run a special series on the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (with screening of children with defects at birth, diseases, deficiencies and development delays including disabilities).
- Make a series on the scholarships being provided for vulnerable sections of society with interviews of beneficiaries.



## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe Important days: International Literacy Day (September 8), International Day of the Girl Child (October 11), National Education Day (November 11), and International Day of Disabled Persons (December 3).

## Government Schemes

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDM).
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.
- National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS).
- Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions
- Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMMNMTT)
- National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) HRD (School Education & Literacy)
- Pre-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and vulnerable groups
- Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards
- Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities
- Other scholarships & fellowships for SC, OBC Students
- Free coaching for SC students
- Hostels for SC & OBC students
- Pre-matric scholarships for ST students
- Pre-matric scholarships for minority students
- National Child Labour Project (including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies & reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour)

## TARGET

4.2



## EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

*By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Share your experience, past or present, of an anganwadi center. Can you recollect a nursery rhyme?
2. What is the role of anganwadis in facilitating early childhood care and education?
3. What are some of the key indicators of on-track development in early childhood?
4. What are the six gross motor development milestones?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. This question is for you to introspect and reflect.
2. The key objectives of this scheme are to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0–6 years; to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of mothers to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of their children through nutrition and health education<sup>18</sup>
3. Early Child Development Index (ECDI) that aims to measure the developmental status of children within four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, and social-emotional development. Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) at present defines ‘on-track development’ as the percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months who are developmentally on-track in at least three of the following four domains. (i) literacy-numeracy- at least two of the following are true: can identify /name at least 10 letters of the alphabet, can read at least four simple words, and can recognise all numbers 1 to 10. (ii) Physical- one or both are true: can pick up small objects easily and is generally well enough to play, (iii) Socio-emotional – at least two of the following are true: gets along well with other children, does not kick, bite or hit other children and is not easily distracted.(iv) Learning – one or both of the following are true: can follow simple instructions on how to do something correctly and, when given something to do, is able to do it independently.<sup>19</sup>
4. The six gross motor development milestones are sitting without support, hands-and-knees crawling, standing with assistance, walking with assistance, standing alone and walking alone.<sup>20</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

4.2.1: Proportion of children under five years of age who are developmentally on-track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.

4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

#### Indian Indicators:

4.2.1: Participation rate in organised learning one year before official primary entry.

4.2.2: Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the enrolment rates in the anganwadis nearby. What's the ratio of boys and girls enrolled?
- Find out if lactating mothers get meals at the anganwadi
- Meet the Anganwadi Advisory Committee members

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series with early childhood experts on the importance early childhood care and education (from a care, health-immunisation and vaccination, diet, nutrition-stunting, malnutrition, play, early learning, socialisation, motor skills, and protective environment principle); include segments from the National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy (ECCE), 2013

- Plan a series on the ICDS schemes and feature different anganwadis and the anganwadi workers in your area, include segments on the Mother and Child Protection Card. Invite the Child Development Project Officers. Elaborate on the specific services offered including supplementary nutrition, infrastructure, monitoring and governance etc.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host an Anganwadi Worker (Educator)'s thank you day to recognise and celebrate their contribution on Teachers Day on September 5.

## Government Schemes

- Umbrella ICDS (Anganwadi services).

## TARGET

4.3



### EQUAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

*By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is the difference between formal and non- formal learning?
2. What does NSQF stand for?
3. Are you aware of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and the SWAYAM?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Formal learning refers to systematic learning environments which follow a syllabus, are intentional as learning is the main goal of all the activities learners engage in. Learning outcomes are measured by tests and other forms of assessment. Non-formal learning takes place outside formal learning environments but within some kind of organisational framework. It arises from the learner's own efforts to master a particular activity, skill or area of knowledge.

It may or may not follow a formal syllabus or be governed by external accreditation and assessment. Non-formal learning usually does not result in a recognisable document confirming status of educational attainment.<sup>21</sup> Non- formal education is an addition, alternative and/or a complement to formal education within the process of the lifelong learning of individuals. It is often provided to guarantee the right of access to education for all. It caters for people of all ages, but does not necessarily apply a continuous pathway-structure; it may be short in duration and/or low intensity, and it is typically provided in the form of short courses, workshops or seminars. Non-formal education mostly leads to qualifications that are not recognised as formal qualifications.<sup>22</sup>

2. NSQF stands for National Skill Qualification Framework. The (NSQF) organises qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they were acquired through formal, non-formal or informal learning. In that sense, the NSQF is a quality assurance framework. It is, therefore, a nationally integrated education and competency based skill framework that will provide for multiple pathways, horizontal as well as vertical, both within vocational education and vocational training and among vocational education, vocational training, general education and technical education, thus linking one level of learning to another higher level. This will enable a person to acquire desired competency levels, transit to the job market and, at an opportune time, return for acquiring additional skills to further upgrade their competencies.<sup>23</sup>

3. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is an autonomous institution under MHRD established in 1989. NIOS offers Secondary (10th), Sr. Secondary (12th) and Vocational courses through Open and Distance learning (ODL) mode. It also offers Open Basic Education and Elementary Teacher Education Programme. NIOS operates through a network of five Departments, 22 Regional Centres and more than 6500 accredited Institutions in India and abroad. There is no upper age for admission in NIOS. Freedom of choice of subjects, self-learning study materials, transfer of credits and flexible examination system with ICT based On-Demand Examination System (ODES) are some of the learner-centric facilities being provided by NIOS.

SWAYAM is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. This is done through a platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from Class 9 till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time. All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are available, free of cost to any learner. More than 1,000 specially chosen faculty and teachers from across the country have participated in preparing these courses. The courses hosted on SWAYAM are in 4 quadrants – (1) video lecture, (2) specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed (3) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (4) an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts. Steps have been taken to enrich the learning experience by using audio-video and multi-media and state of the art pedagogy / technology.<sup>24</sup>

### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of schools exclusively for girls at secondary school level. Check out the teacher- student ratio
- Make a list of all the polytechnic colleges and vocational institutions in your city
- Find out the number of universities and colleges in your State. Find out the total number of students enrolled in higher education

### Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on the different vocational programs- private and government run, include programs offered by polytechnic courses and other skill development initiatives, apprenticeship and other training programs.
- Plan a series on available scholarships, fellowships, subsidies and Model Education Loan Scheme available from scheduled banks.

## **INDICATORS**

**(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.

### **Indian Indicators:**

4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months.

4.3.2: Proportion of males and females enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education.

4.3.3: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education.

- Host special series on Open Schooling and SWAYAM Platform, include competitions and contests – Smart India Hackathon, Start-Up Contest, The AICTE- Vishwakarma Awards etc.

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Observe World Youth Skills Day on July 15 and World Youth Day on August 12

## **Government Schemes**

- Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan
- Scholarships for college and university students
- Interest subsidy and contribution for guarantee funds
- Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme
  - o Post-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and other vulnerable community students
  - o Post-matric scholarships for ST students
- National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students
  - o Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
  - o Post-matric scholarships for minorities students
  - o Merit-cum-means based scholarship for minorities students for professional and technical courses undergraduate and postgraduate
  - o Free Coaching & Allied Scheme for Minorities
  - o Support for minorities students clearing preliminary examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, State PSCs, etc.
  - o Interest subsidy on education loans for overseas studies for minorities students
- Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minorities students
- Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MsDP)
- Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities:
- Seekho aur Kamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities
- Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities
- iv. Nai Manzil- The Integrated Educational and Livelihood initiatives
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:
  - i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)
  - ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme)
  - iii. National Board for Skill Certification
  - iv. National Skill Development Agency
  - v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes
  - vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme)
  - vii. Scheme of Polytechnics

## TARGET

4.4



**INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH RELEVANT SKILLS FOR FINANCIAL SUCCESS**

*By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Define ICTs.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is defined as a system of integrated telecommunications, enterprise software which enables users to transmit and access information. The percentage of youth (aged 15 to 24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and older) who have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given period (e.g. the last three months). Computer-related activities to measure ICT skills include: copying or moving a file or folder; finding, downloading, installing and configuring software; using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document; creating electronic presentations with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts); sending e-mails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video); transferring files between a computer and other devices; using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet; writing a computer programme using a specialised programming language; connecting and installing new devices (e.g. modem, camera, printer). A computer refers to a desktop computer, a laptop (portable) computer or a tablet (or similar handheld computer).<sup>25</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Do a random quick survey of people in the age group of 18 to 30 years and find out the number of people who have undertaken any computer-related activities, courses or programs and what ICT skills they have ?
- Find out the rate of unemployment in your area

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on skill development, vocational training programmes (Include content ideas from SDG 4.3)
- Host a special series to encourage more women in the ICT sector. Feature women who code, female students in mathematics, engineering, computer science and other sciences
- Host special series on financial literacy and financial education
- Host a special series to teach Mathematics on Radio

## **INDICATORS** **(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.

### **Indian Indicators:**

4.4.1: Proportion of computer literate adults.

- Host a show on understanding the National Youth Policy and State Youth Policy
- Host a special series on Disability and Employment

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Observe International Girls in ICT Day – celebrated every year on the fourth Thursday of April with the mission of bridging the gender digital divide
- Observe World Youth Skills Day on July 15 and World Youth Day on August 12

## **Government Schemes**

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:
  - i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)
  - ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme)
  - iii. National Board for Skill Certification
  - iv. National Skill Development Agency
  - v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes
  - vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme)
  - vii. Scheme of Polytechnics
- Vocational training centres in tribal areas.
- Umbrella programme for skill development of minorities:
  - i. Seekho aur Kamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities
  - ii. Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities
  - iii. Nai Manzil- The Integrated Educational and Livelihood initiatives



## TARGET

4•5



## ELIMINATE ALL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

*By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Discuss why it is important to ensure equal access to persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations?
2. List all possible reasons for educational inequality.
3. What are some of the schemes available for persons with disabilities?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Every student deserves equal access to educational resources like academic and extracurricular programmes, strong teaching, facilities, technology, and instructional materials, no matter their race, colour, or national origin. Access should also be guaranteed in terms of disability. Policies on education for the disabled should move from the paradigm of “learning in regular classes” to “inclusive education”. Apart from physical infrastructure, there need to be resources which support individual students and individualised learning plans, executed by teams of teachers, parents and other specialised professionals.<sup>26</sup>

2. Some reasons for educational inequality are social background, access to learning resources, time devoted to formal learning activities, and cultural attitudes associated with gender inequality in educational outcomes.<sup>27</sup>

3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP), Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) scholarships for students with disabilities, establishment of colleges for the deaf, National Programme for Persons with Disabilities, National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD), Pre- and post-Matric scholarships for students with disabilities, SIPDA (Schemes for the Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of schools available exclusively for persons with disabilities
- Pick any ten schools ( Private and Government and find out if they have used or created inclusive learning systems. Do they have counsellors? What are the grievance redressal systems? What is the process of enrollment for children living with HIV or a sexual minority? Are slow learners punished?

## **INDICATORS** **(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data becomes available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

### **Indian Indicators:**

4.5.1: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities.

4.5.2: Gender parity indices for primary/ secondary/ higher secondary/tertiary education.

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Host a special series against discrimination based on caste, religion, occupation of parents, illness, gender, language etc. Include important legislations like the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016; National Aids Prevention and Control Policy; The Transgender Person ( Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019; the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights ( NCPCR)'s Safe Childhood Programme for Panchayat members; the Juvenile Justice ( Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2016; The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe ( Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, RTE Act . Profile schools that are unique and inclusive.
- Host a special series for children with attention deficit and hyperactivity problems, learning difficulties.
- Host a special series on the UGC Regulations on curbing the menace of ragging in higher educational institutions, relevant sections of Indian Penal Code, the formation of Anti-Bullying Committees in CBSE schools, State specific laws on ragging etc
- Host a special series on Corporal Punishment, include segments from Indian Constitution, Article 21, The National Policy on Education, the RTE Act, etc. Include interviews from the Corporal Punishment Monitoring Cell of every school.
- Profile differently-abled schools in your region.
- Run special on available scholarships
- Host a special series on sports and promotion of different skills – leadership, team work, discipline etc. and feature schools that provide equal training to boys and girls.

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Observe Important days: International Day of the Girl Child on October 11, National Education Day on November 11, World AIDS Day on December 1, International Day of Disabled Persons on December 3, Human Rights Day on December 10
- Run a signature campaign demanding facilities that increase access and reduce discrimination and submit to the District Education Officer

## Government Schemes

- National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)
- Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel HRD (School Education & Literacy)
- Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)
- Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Scholarships for students with disabilities
- Support to Establishment/ Modernisation/ Capacity augmentation of Braille Presses
- Establishment of Colleges for Deaf
- National Program for Persons with Disabilities
- National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)
- Pre-and post-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities.
- National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities .
- Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students
- Boys and Girls Hostels
- SIPDA (Schemes for the Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:
  - i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)
  - ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme)
  - iii. National Board for Skill Certification
  - iv. National Skill Development Agency
  - v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes
  - vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme)
  - vi. Scheme of Polytechnics

## TARGET

4.6



## UNIVERSAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY

*By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.

#### Indian Indicators:

4.6.1: Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15 to 24 years.

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. How does UNESCO define literacy?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. UNESCO has recently suggested an improved definition of literacy as an “ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society”.<sup>28</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- What is the literacy percentage as per census data in your area?
- Find out the percentage of literate men and women in your area
- Discuss the causes of differences based on gender and class

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a special series on Adult Literacy Programs
- Host a special series on the National Open Schooling System and the SWAYAM Platform
- Interview organisations running special programs on financial literacy, and other self-development, entrepreneurship programs
- Host a special series on the National Service Scheme. Interview NSS volunteers from different colleges

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Literacy Day on September 8

## Government Schemes

- Saakshar Bharat HRD
- Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana - Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- National Service Scheme (NSS)
- Schemes for Youth Development & Education (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.)

## TARGET

4·7



### EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

*By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by global citizenship and cultural diversity? How do you think the two are important for a sustainable future?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The primary aim of education focused on global citizenship and cultural diversity is to nurture respect for people from all genders, races, classes or national origins. It builds a sense of belonging to a common humanity and helps learners become responsible and active global citizens. It can empower learners to assume active roles and resolve global challenges and proactively contribute to a more peaceful, tolerant, inclusive and secure world.<sup>29</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Interview 10 schools to understand if they have separate courses on the following: climate change education, human rights and gender equality, and sex education. Find out the different organisations offering similar programmes
- Pick 10 different schools and check if they have playground facilities.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a special series on sex education, human rights education, gender equality and environment education, waste management, peace and being a responsible citizen
- Host a special series on importance of sports in advancing social change, promoting life-long learning and enabling the SDGs. Plan a Sports on Air series, interview different clubs from schools and colleges, interview coaches and trainers
- Host a series on the 'World of Sports' and interview children who have done well in sports
- Host a special art appreciation series
- Profile libraries around your city ( formal and informal)

## **INDICATORS**

**(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

### **Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Observe World Poetry Day March on 21; World Puppetry Day on March 21; World Theatre Day on March 27; International Day of Sport for Development and Peace on April 6; World Art Day on April 15; World Book Day on April 23; World Dance Day on April 29 ; World Museum Day on May 18; World Music Day on June 21; International Day of Education for Global Citizenship on July 18.
- Host a community library at your station.

## **Government Schemes**

- Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana
- Saakshar Bharat HRD
- Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana - Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- National Service Scheme (NSS) –
- Schemes for Youth Development & Education (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)
  - ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme)
  - iii. National Board for Skill Certification
  - iv. National Skill Development Agency
  - v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes
  - vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme)
  - vii. Scheme of Polytechnics

## TARGET

4>A



### BUILD AND UPGRADE INCLUSIVE AND SAFE SCHOOLS

*Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are the ways in which traditional schooling systems exclude women, other genders, and people with disabilities?
2. What are some effects of exclusion on children from marginalised communities?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Many facets of school culture reinforce gender stereotypes and biases and accentuate gender differences and inequities. In some classrooms girls have been found to have fewer opportunities than boys to engage in discussions, perhaps because teachers and students expect girls to be passive and quiet while boys are expected to be active and talkative. In textbooks used until quite recently, researchers found that females were underrepresented. This was reflected in the number of text lines, proportion of named characters, and so forth. Moreover, females and males were portrayed stereotypically (e.g., females shown as nurses, males as doctors and lawyers).<sup>30</sup>

Children with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination which leads to their exclusion from society and school. Attitudes towards children with disabilities as well as a lack of resources to accommodate them compound the challenges they face in accessing education. While lack of access to school is an issue, an equal concern is the inability of the education system to ensure quality education for children with disabilities.<sup>31</sup>

2. Exclusionary school practices are known to have several psychological repercussions on students. They may induce feelings of anger, anxiety, paranoia, fear, depression, self-blame, sadness, frustration, hopelessness, resentment, powerlessness, self-doubt, isolation, stress, confusion, feeling invisible or not heard.<sup>32</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Survey 10 schools in your area and do a quick assessment of the existing physical infrastructure. How inclusive and safe are the schools (all weather buildings, barrier free access, ramps, playgrounds, libraries, separate toilets for boys and girls) ?

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

4.A.1: Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions).

### Indian Indicators:

4.A.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled-friendly ramps and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic handwashing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions).

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series as a report on schools in association with child rights and welfare organisations based on Niti Aayog's School Education Quality Index- Infrastructure and Facilities
- Host special interviews with the school development committees of different schools
- Host a special series on Swachh Vidyalaya (SBSV) program
- Host a special series on the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, Sexual Harassment Committees in Schools
- Host a special series on safe transport to schools, use segments from the School Bus Policy Rules and Regulations 2011, Maharashtra State, CBSE School Transport Guidelines, 2019, Directions of the Supreme Court of India for School Bus etc.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Train schools in managing waste, composting and cultivating kitchen gardens
- Conduct workshops on Child and Drug Abuse, Sex Education, Fire Safety Drills

## Government Schemes

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Umbrella Programme for Education of SC, ST, OBC and minorities students
- Umbrella ICDS
- Umbrella Programme for Education of SC, OBC and vulnerable group students
- Umbrella Programme for Education of ST students
- Umbrella Programme for Education of minorities students



## TARGET

4 ▸ B



**EXPAND HIGHER  
EDUCATION  
SCHOLARSHIPS  
FOR DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES**

*By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study.

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet developed

## TARGET

4 ▸ C



**INCREASE THE SUPPLY  
OF QUALIFIED  
TEACHERS IN  
DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES**

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Why is teacher-student ratio important
2. What are the qualifications needed to become a teacher?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The teacher-student ratio is important from the perspective of direct and indirect communication with the pupils. A balanced ratio is expected to enable greater comfort among students and foster a culture of inquisitiveness among students.<sup>33</sup>
2. Qualifications for teachers for different grades/ standards differ widely across different countries. For example, in Finland, schoolteachers are expected to be post-graduates.<sup>34</sup> In India, teachers must complete a special degree called Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.).<sup>35</sup>

*By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.*

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

4.C.1 Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

#### Indian Indicators:

4.C.1: Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (preprimary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)

4.C.2: Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out what is the basic qualification to be appointed as a teacher. Make a list all grades
- Visit 10 schools and check out when the teachers attended a refresher course or training
- Make a list of teacher training institutes and support networks (Government and Private)
- Find out the number of teacher posts vacant in schools

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a special series on the contribution of teachers to the society, profile different teachers ( yoga, mathematics, languages etc) address issues of professional growth, challenges, grievance redressal mechanisms, qualifications
- Host a special show on the National Teacher Platform or Diksha and other teacher training programmes

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Announce Teachers' Day (September 5) and host programmes such as a call-in dedicated to your favourite teacher
- Host an informal teacher support network at your station, for teachers to be able to share, express and learn

## Government Schemes

- Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching
- Teachers Training and Adult Education



## Quiz

1. How many children in India are not enrolled in school?
2. What is the percentage of children enrolled in school at the elementary and secondary levels?
3. What is the rate of literacy for people with disabilities in India?
4. What is the percentage of people who drop out of school at Secondary level?
5. What is the enrolment rate for women at the higher education level?

## Answers

1. Percentage of 'out of school' children in India is at 2.97%.
2. 75.83% of eligible children are enrolled in school at the elementary and secondary levels.
3. The literacy rate among people with disabilities is 55%.
4. The percentage of children who drop out of school at Secondary level is 17.06%.
5. Rate of enrolment for women at higher education level is only 25.4%.

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**SDG GOAL 5**



# GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower  
all women and girls



# GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY



BY: MARGREET DE HEER



WOMEN AND GIRLS WORLDWIDE OFTEN LIVE DISADVANTAGED LIVES! HERE'S WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT!



- 1. END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS**  
INCLUDING TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, FORCED MARRIAGE AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION



- 2. RECOGNIZE AND VALUE WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME**



- 3. ENCOURAGE WOMEN AND GIRLS TO PARTICIPATE IN ALL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC SPHERES**



- 4. EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW**



COMICS  
UNITING  
NATIONS



## ENERGISER

1. What is gender? How is it different from sex?
2. How would you define the term gender equality?
3. Draw an image of a man and a woman. (Stick images permitted) and write down all the things that come to your mind associated with the words 'man' and 'woman'. Write down the tasks you associate with them.
4. The treatment meted out to men and women in the society differs. Make a list of all possible roles, norms, taboos, discriminations, privileges, boundaries that exists and challenge each statement.

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Gender is defined by FAO as 'the relations between men and women, both perceptual and material.' Gender is not determined biologically, as a result of sexual characteristics of either women or men, but is constructed socially.<sup>1</sup>
2. Gender equality means that women and men have equal conditions for realising their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development. Gender equality is therefore the equal valuing by society of the similarities and the differences of men and women, and the roles they play. It is based on women and men being full partners in their home, their community and their society.<sup>2</sup>
3. This activity is for you reflect on the images of men and women.
4. This activity is for you to reflect and list out. Like for instance: Boundaries: It's not safe for a woman to travel late in the night, why should a woman work till late? Roles: Men are strong and don't cry, men can carry heavy weight, etc.

## BACKGROUND

Gender inequality constitutes one of our most persistent and widespread forms of injustice. Gaps in gender equality exist in every sector. One in three women experience some form of physical or sexual violence in their lifetimes.<sup>3</sup> Gender equality is a fundamental human right, and also a necessary foundation for a peaceful and sustainable world. The exclusion of women places half of the world's population outside the realm of opportunity to partner in building prosperous societies and economies. Equal access to education, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes are not only rights women should have, they benefit humanity at large.

In India, the net school enrolment ratio for women was only 62% in 2013.<sup>4</sup> In 155 countries, at least one law exists which impedes women's economic opportunities. The gender pay-gap costs global economy \$160 trillion.<sup>5</sup> Globally, only 24% of all national parliamentarians are women.<sup>6</sup>

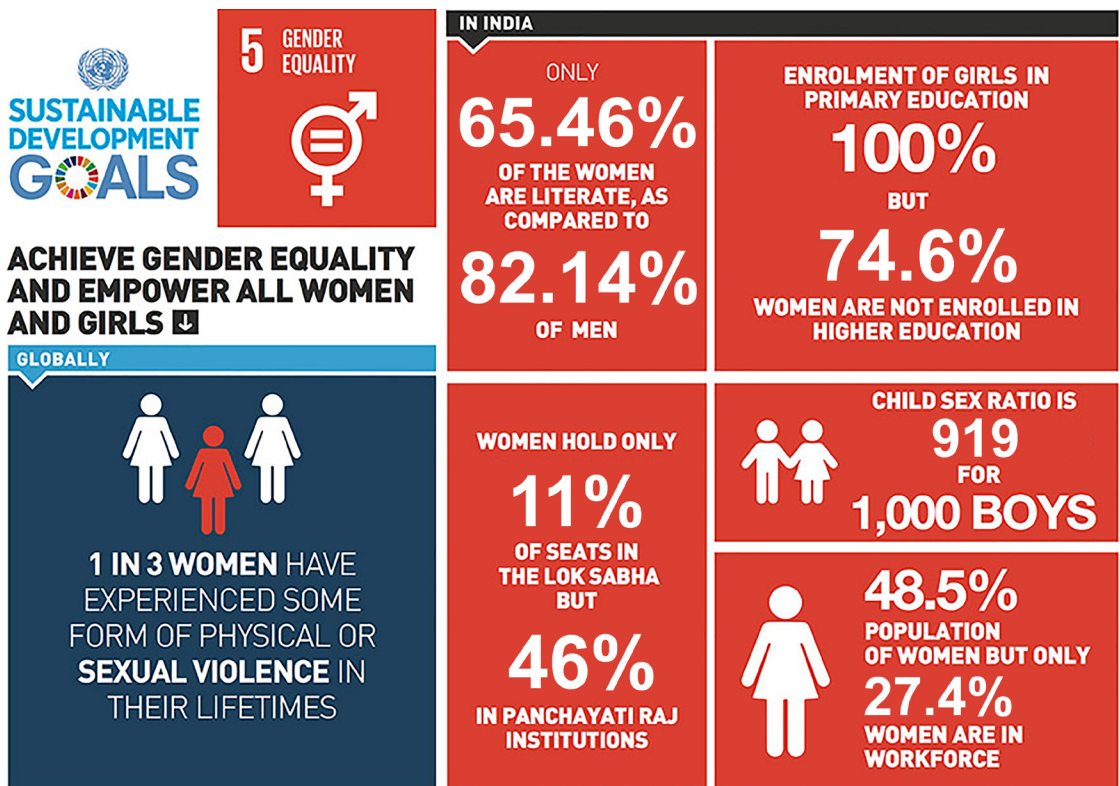
India's Goal for 2030 is to empower all women to live dignified lives, contributing as equal partners in the growth and development of the country, in an environment free from violence and discrimination. Women and girls in India experience inequalities in access to healthcare, education, nutrition, employment and asset ownership. Decision making at home and in public sphere is another area where women lag behind. This is reflected in indicators such as child (0-6 years) sex ratio which was 919 females per 1000 males in 2011, declined from 927 in 2001. Women continue to lag behind in education as is reflected in literacy rate for women being 65 percent, compared to 82 percent for males in 2011.

Concerted efforts are being made towards eliminating gender inequality by focusing on education of the girl child, providing access to health care facilities to girls and women, and ensuring access to livelihood opportunities. The participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions is having a positive impact on decision making opportunities for women in public sphere. India's commitment towards undertaking reforms to ensure gender equality is reflected in number of legislations enacted for ensuring equal opportunities and dignity of life for women, namely, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Targeted national level schemes and programmes, such as the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, MUDRA Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana have been launched –all aimed at achieving the targets of Goal 5. Besides these, there are a number of State level schemes as well, aimed at providing welfare, support and building capacity of women and girls.<sup>7</sup>

Goal 5 aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women in the public and private spheres and to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and access to ownership of property. This is to ensure that a sustainable future is inclusive and creative in its solutions to the most pressing problems.

## FAST FACTS

- The proportion of women in the Lok Sabha in India is only 14.4% and only 8.32% of the seats in Legislative Assemblies are held by women.<sup>8</sup>
- Literacy rate among women is only 65.46% as compared to 82.14% among men.<sup>9</sup>
- Rape cases account for 12% of all cases of violence against women. One in every three women has experienced spousal violence.<sup>10</sup>
- Government data show that 99% of cases of sexual violence against women go unreported.<sup>11</sup>
- There are only 896 females per 1000 males<sup>12</sup>.
- There are many government schemes such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for education of girl children, Janani Suraksha Yojana for mothers advancement of gender equality.



## SDG 5: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

**SDG Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

**SDG Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

**SDG Target 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

**SDG Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.

**SDG Target 5.6:** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

**SDG Target 5.A:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

**SDG Target 5.B:** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

**SDG Target 5.C:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels  
universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 5

*"Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance".*

- Kofi Annan, former Secretary- General of the United Nations, at the Conference on African Women and Economic Development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (1998)<sup>13</sup>

The principles of gender equality and objectives of gender justice are embedded in the Constitution of India and are sought to be actualised through various legislation, policies, programmes, and special government initiatives. Initiatives to eliminate poverty strive to address issues of women in poverty and those related to their access to economic assets, financial services, social protection, and opportunities for skill development and employment.<sup>14</sup> Community radios can play a unique and important role in advocating for women's right and representation, in making their voices heard, choices visible and highlighting opportunities.

Community radios can raise awareness on the importance of women's education, the role of men and boys and the extended family in advocating for a more equal and level playing field, breaking stereotypes, addressing regressive social norms and harmful practices including gender-based violence, child marriage and forced marriages, lack of agency in advocating of sexual and reproductive rights, property and other decision making rights. In addition, highlighting the variety of unpaid activities that women undertake on a daily basis – caring, cooking, cleaning, the traditional notions of women's role in the society and long term socio-economic disadvantage that gives them less time for education, paid and productive employment and leisure and making them vulnerable to various issues including climate change and other disasters.

Mary Robinson, in the World Economic Forum Blog says, "In many homes around the world, women are at the heart of the household's nexus of water, food, and energy – and thus often know firsthand about the challenges and potential solutions in these areas. In our conversations with women around the world, we hear about their struggles, but also their ideas, many of which, if applied, could facilitate change. Women are the most convincing advocates for the solutions that they need, so they should be at the forefront of decision-making on sustainable development...".<sup>15</sup> The core principle of a community radio is to inform and engage communities by giving them a local media platform to articulate their views. The producer also becomes the listener and there is a two-way dialogue and conversation. Empowerment for women would actually imply enhancement of their position from powerlessness to that of power. This can be achieved by raising their self-image, confidence and promoting their strengths on a platform that is run by the members of the community. The community radio can play a vital role in providing women an opportunity to participate in the discussions, and to ensure their contribution in the development of content and ideas. It can play an enabling role in helping them understand their rights and in raising their voice against injustice, abuse, violence and exploitation. With a level of anonymity to share their concerns publicly yet from safe spaces like their homes, the radio can become an accessible community forum to discuss issues surrounding gender, LGBTQIA+ rights and rights of other minorities, while involving men and boys in the conversation. The CRs can also build a movement for women to reclaim public spaces, by joining hands with the various groups and organisations.

Dr B. R Ambedkar once said that, "political power is the key to all social progress", and community radios by highlighting 73rd and 74th amendment of the Constitution, featuring women leaders can promote the need for women's participation in politics.

In 2018, 12 Community Radio Stations, supported by SMART, a Delhi based non profit, developed 72 programs on gender-based violence with a focus on discrimination, suppression, forced marriages, child marriages, economic disparities, the Vishakha Guidelines, #MeToo campaign and online harassment, and other forms of violence. The programs emphasised on redressal mechanisms provided both by the government and civil society. This reiterated the role of Community Radios in promoting gender equality and building the credibility of the government institutions set up to ensure support to women facing violence. Stories of courage and empowerment from within a community are a source of inspiration for other women to come out and fight all forms of discrimination and violence in private and public sphere.

Note: The Community Radio Policy Guidelines explicitly state the role of Community Radios in ensuring that there is no negative content in terms of sexualising women, or in normalising gender violence, stereotypes.<sup>16</sup>

## UNPACKING THE TARGETS

### TARGET

5.1



### END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

*End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Hold a discussion on gender roles in the workplace.
2. For each of the occupations listed, match the jobs to the gender:
  1. Pilot
  2. Farmer
  3. Homemaker
  4. Nurse
  5. Sweeper
  6. Teacher
  7. Street Painter
  8. Lab Assistant
  9. Dental Assistant
  10. Baby Sitter
  11. Plumber
  12. Artist
  13. Garment Worker
  14. Domestic Worker
  15. Waste Picker
  16. IT Professional
  17. Construction Worker
  18. Machine Operator
  19. Hair Stylist
  20. Wedding Planner
  21. Chef
  22. Street Vendor
  23. Electrician
  24. CEO
  25. Bus Driver
  26. Cashier
  27. Secretary
3. Discuss if there are any occupations in the list that can be predominantly termed as male or female jobs. Next pick any three occupations and discuss skill requirement – education, working hours and possible pay scale from a gender point of view.
4. Have you ever felt harassed, exploited or discriminated against because of your gender?
5. Can you explain gender discrimination?

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.

### Indian Indicators:

5.1.1: Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population.

5.1.2: Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women.

5.1.3: Sex Ratio at birth

5.1.4: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1 to 4: These are meant for you to reflect and write it down

5. Gender discrimination is defined as discrimination on the basis of one's gender or sex, which in turn results in unfair treatment at the workplace in terms of hiring, promotions, wages or salary, working conditions etc. Gender discrimination also includes sexual harassment, which includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.<sup>17</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of NGOs working on women's issues and understand the statistics on dowry and domestic violence related offences in your area
- Find the sex ratio in your city, town or panchayat
- How many women drivers does your city have? Include bus, metro, autorickshaws, trains, trams and taxis
- How are women represented in advertisements or media? Make a list of top five advertisements that come to your mind and write down how they have treated women or sexual minorities. Next, list five films or TV series and write down the characters and description/treatment to women and sexual minorities. Discuss problems of representation, and stereotypes

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on understanding gender, sex and sexuality (Use the activities above to frame the series and get organisations working on gender issues to be a part of the series)
- Series to understand discrimination – visible and invisible against women in workforce. Invite women to share stories of discrimination in pay parity, promotions, maternal leaves etc.
- Run a series on women in different careers- for example: women drivers in public transport, thumka dancers, drummer girls, women in tech, women in sports etc. You can also look at passion pursued by women like women bikers
- Run a series on the importance of women's education, health, sanitation, nutrition – Include components of various government schemes. Include segments on falling sex ratio and its impact and the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (MTP) and Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (PNDT), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, access to institutions of learning, access to sanitation and hygiene etc.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Women’s Day on March 8
- Observe International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia on May 17
- Observe International Day of the Girl Child (October 11)

## Government Schemes

- Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc.
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
- Umbrella ICDS
- Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)
- National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)
- PRAGATI (Providing Assistance for Girls’ Advancement in Technical Education Initiative)

**TARGET**

**5·2**



**END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS**

*Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. List examples of violence against women. Discuss different types of violence.
2. List out the places where you can go and report

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. There are 4 main types of violence – physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. Physical violence includes instances of domestic violence, assault, manslaughter, among others.

Sexual violence includes rape, molestation and other forms of sexual assault. Domestic violence can also overlap with sexual violence. Psychological violence includes coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment.<sup>18</sup> Economic violence refers to both structural and institutional oppression, which includes deprivation from financial resources, lack of access to education or the labour market, discrimination based on gender-based social norms etc.

2. One Stop Centre, Mahila Police Thana, District Legal Authority Cells, State Commission for Women, National Commission for Women, Women and Child Protection Officer.



## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.

5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Visit police stations and NGOs working on women's issues to understand the statistics of the number of cases of gender-based violence reported. You could also use the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) to find out crimes against women in the last 3 years.
- Conduct a focus group discussion to understand the issues of trafficking, women in the devadasi system, violence against women in sex work, violence against women with mental health issues.
- Find out the number of children rescued from the railway station in the last years. Find out the percentage of women.
- Make a list of all the helplines and apps for women's safety, counselling etc.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on forms of different types of violence, the cycle of violence and corresponding legislations, support networks, helplines etc. Get experts to talk about the law against each crime or act of violence. Dowry and Domestic Violence – Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Dowry Prohibition Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2005. Include topics on honour killing, patriarchy, weak institutional structures, forced marriage, preference to a male child, female feticide, human trafficking, prostitution, acid attacks, rape, widow mistreatment, eve teasing, female genital mutilation, sexual assault, sexual violence, and social taboos
- Plan a series with survivors of domestic violence, acid attacks, burn victims etc.
- Plan a series on public places and women. Invite groups and organisations working on reclaiming public places like #IWillGoOut, #MeettoSleep, #WhyLoiter #GirlsatDhabas #PinkChaddiCampaign . Include segments from the Safe City Program and the State Safety program, along with available helplines and the relevant IPC sections
- Host a series on women safety in public transportation. Invite the appropriate authority or departments, along with the drivers
- Plan a series on the Railway Protection Force's Nanhe Farishte- dedicated to child rescue along with the local Child Helpline and the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, the Juvenile Justice Act, and if relevant in your state the Devadasis Prohibition & Dedication Act, 1982

### **Indian Indicators:**

5.2.1: Proportion of crimes against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year.

5.2.2: Proportion of sexual crimes against women to total crimes against women during the calendar year.

5.2.3: Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year.

5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year.

5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year.

5.2.6: Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and/ or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months.

5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)

- Invite women and transgenders in sex work, to speak about violence at work and possible remedies, legislations. Encourage conversations around Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), and provisions which provide redress against partner violence.
- Plan a special series on workplace harassment, #MeToo, sexual assault, importance of a Sexual Harassment Committee
- Plan a series against sexual harassment and assault in schools/colleges

### **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Observe International Missing Children Day on May 25
- Observe International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on November 25
- Plan a special campaign on reclaiming public places
- Plan a special campaign to end female feticide

### **Government Schemes**

- Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women – Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc.
- Umbrella ICDS

## TARGET

5.3



### ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGES AND GENITAL MUTILATION

*Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. List down five reasons why we should end child marriages.
2. List down problems of early motherhood.
3. What is genital mutilation?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Child marriages impact: (i) fertility and population growth; (ii) health, nutrition and violence; (iii) educational attainment and learning; (iv) labour force participation and earnings; and (v) participation, decision-making, and investments.<sup>19</sup>
2. Early motherhood increases chances of maternal/infant mortality, under-nutrition for both mother and child, stunting of the child. It can also create several mental health issues for mothers, and make them prone to other ailments.<sup>20</sup>
3. Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

FGM is recognised internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women. It reflects deep-rooted inequality between the sexes, and constitutes an extreme form of discrimination against women. It is nearly always carried out on minors and is a violation of the rights of children. The practice also violates a person's rights to health, security and physical integrity, the right to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and the right to life when the procedure results in death.<sup>21</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the number of cases of female genital mutilation, also called “khatna” or “khafz”, in your State. Make a list of organisations working on this issue
- What's the statistics of child marriage in your State? Map the trend for the last three years. Make a list of organisations working on issues of child marriage and early married women. Host focus group discussions to understand reasons for the same. Also find out data on Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age.

#### Indian Indicators:

5.3.1: Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children.

5.3.2: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series against child marriage and forced marriage, with emphasis on impact on mothers' health and children's health, such as malnourishment, while linking it to education (SDG 4) and all other relevant legislations like - The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006; POCSO Act. Include components from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPR)'s Safe Childhood Programme

Invite your local Child Marriage Prevention Cell officer, for the series. Include state legislation on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act and relevant Supreme Court directions

- Make a series with parents who educated their daughters and made them economically independent

## Suggested Outreach

- The World Savings Day is observed on October 31. Host events around the importance of savings both at the individual and at the enterprise level. Involve local banks in this activity.

## Government Schemes

- Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc.
- Umbrella ICDS

## TARGET

5.4



### VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES

*Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY<sup>22</sup>

1. Make a list of household chores and identify who does which tasks within the family.
2. How many of these activities are paid for?
3. Can you put a cost to the following household chores? List reasons for the same.
  - Cooking
  - Cleaning
  - Raising the children
  - Caring for inlaws or people with disability
  - Washing dishes/ clothes
  - Ironing clothes
  - Buying groceries
  - Filling water
  - Working in own farm land
4. Can you think of other unpaid work which has a cost?
5. Why do you think people work?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

Unpaid work covers an extensive range of what women, men, girls, boys and third gender persons do in Asia and the Pacific. It can be subsistence production. It may also refer to unpaid care work or unpaid work in a family business inside or outside the home. It may include a vast range of community and voluntary work, such as traditional community-based work. It may include unrecorded informal work activities. It can be domestic work or domestic labour (another term for domestic work) which can be paid or unpaid. It can also be reproductive work, such as breastfeeding or pregnancy, work which may be marketed, as in vitro fertilisation costs, or surrogacy, or wet nurses.<sup>23</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

Ask for any ten volunteers at the station, and ask them to maintain a diary of household chores that their family undertakes for a period of one week. Identify relationships to map who is involved in unpaid work and to what degree. This will help in addressing stereotyping of gender and roles

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.

### Indian Indicators:

5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a drama series to showcase that household chores are not gender specific, with a focus on breaking gender stereotypes. For example, cooks in restaurants/ dhabas as men (paid work), and cooks at home as women (unpaid work for mothers, wives etc.)
- Create a jingle competition on unpaid work and the importance of shared responsibility of household chores
- Host a series on women's participation in labour markets and importance of education
- Profile women who are breaking the stereotypes in professions normally male dominated

## Government Schemes

- Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS)

TARGET

5-5



ENSURE FULL  
PARTICIPATION IN  
LEADERSHIP AND  
DECISION-MAKING

*Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Have you heard of the Women's Reservation Bill? If yes, what is it about?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

The Women's Reservation Bill [The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, 2008], seeks to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies. The highlights of the Bill: The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, 2008 seeks to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies. The allocation of reserved seats shall be determined by such authority as prescribed by Parliament. One third of the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be reserved for women of those groups in the Lok Sabha and the legislative assemblies. Reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the state or union territory. Reservation of seats for women shall cease to exist 15 years after the commencement of this Amendment Act. <sup>24</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in  
(a) national parliaments and  
(b) local governments.

5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions.

#### Indian Indicators:

5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, state legislatures and local self-government.

5.5.2: Number of women in Board of listed companies.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

1. Make a list of all women candidates irrespective of the party they represent, who hold important posts/portfolio in your city (State Legislature and local self government). Next arrive at a percentage based on the number of important posts. What's the proportion/percentage of seats contested by women in your last municipal corporation/Panchayat elections?
2. How many police officers does your city have. Of that how many are women police officers?
3. In your own station what is the ratio of men and women? Map each one's designation / role and decision making power within the radio station.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on gender equality- importance of women in politics
- Make a programme on decoding the Women's Reservation Bill
- Profile women leaders in the judiciary, political sphere, the police force and other public services and include challenges faced by them on a day to day basis, and how they overcome these challenges
- Host a special series on importance of women's role in household decision making

## Government Schemes

- Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

## TARGET

5•6



## UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

*Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by sexual and reproductive health?
2. Do you think women have reproductive rights? Why?
3. Do you know about sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS?

List all the myths regarding these.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Good sexual and reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system. It implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life, the capability to reproduce, and the freedom to decide if, when, and how often to do so.<sup>25</sup>

2. When sexual and reproductive health needs are not met, individuals are deprived of the right to make crucial choices about their own bodies and futures, with an impact on their family's welfare and future generations. Denial of gender equality and reproductive health increases poverty. To maintain sexual and reproductive health, women need access to accurate information on effective, affordable and acceptable contraception methods. When they decide to have children, women must have access to services that can help them have a fit pregnancy, safe delivery and healthy baby.<sup>26</sup>

3. Sexually Transmitted Diseases like HIV AIDS primarily get transmitted through unprotected sex, blood transfusions, breastfeeding and pregnancy. HIV does not spread through any other means; there are many myths such as kissing, eating from the same utensils, hugging etc.<sup>27</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map the number of PHCs/CHCs (Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre) in your area. Visit your local PHC and find out the number of maternal deaths and the reasons
- List 10 pregnant women and check if they are registered in the hospital for delivery
- How many of the mothers are adolescent mothers or also called early married women, are they prepared for childbirth? Do they have a choice for the delivery place?
- Do a random survey of 50 women to find out age at marriage and first childbirth, and spacing between births and practice of contraceptives



## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

### Indian Indicators:

5.6.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods.

5.6.2: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years.

5.6.3: Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a series of programmes against child marriages, problems of early pregnancy including teen pregnancies, right age for marriage
- Run a series on sexual and reproductive health. Content should include understanding difference between sex, gender, sexuality; issues of sexually transmitted infections, sexual health concerns, contraceptives, practice of safe sex, female genital mutilation, puberty, pregnancy, infertility, abortions, miscarriages and menopause, myths of reproductive health and the role of men and extended family
- Run a series on understanding legal abortion and relevant laws including the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 also called MTP Act; Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques ( Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 also called PNDT Act
- Run a series on understanding menstruation- include dealing with pre-menstrual syndrome, myths, diet, sanitation, dealing with heavy or absent periods, and polycystic ovarian syndrome ( PCOS). In this series also capture songs related to menstruation
- Run a series on the importance of institutional birth, the National Nutrition Policy, Food Security Act, on facilities at anganwadis Refer to the My Safe Motherhood Booklet by the NHM, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI to plan for the series <sup>28</sup>
- Run a series on mental health and pregnancy. Include the laws on abortion in these programmes

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe National Safe Motherhood Day (NSMD) on April 11. This day can be marked for raising awareness about the need for proper healthcare of women, entitlement and need for maternity facilities to pregnant and lactating women. This day programmes and outreach activities can also focus on reducing anaemia among women, institutional delivery, for better pre and postnatal health care etc. <sup>29</sup>
- Run a campaign against female feticide and child marriages
- Observe Sexual and Reproductive Health Awareness Day on February 12; International Day of Action for Women's Health, May 28; Menstrual Hygiene Day, May 28 ; International Safe Abortion Day, September 28; World Aids Day December 1.

## TARGET

5>A



**EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**

*Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.*

## Government Schemes

- National Health Mission
- National AIDS Control Programme
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Discuss issues of women's ownership in land and property. Why is it important?
2. Have you heard of the Hindu Succession Amendment Act of 2005? If yes, please explain what it is?
3. Do you recollect any advertisements on property rights for women?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Ownership of land plays an important role in strengthening women's agency and giving them opportunities to assert themselves. There is ample evidence that women's land rights lead to positive outcomes for the well-being of them and their families.<sup>30</sup>
2. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act of 2005 states, 'On and from the commencement of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, in a Joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law, the daughter of a coparcener shall,  
(a) by birth become a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son;  
(b) have the same rights in the coparcenary property as she would have had if she had been a son.'<sup>31</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Conduct a random survey of 20 households and find out the number of a women-led households, check in whose name are the main government documents such as ration cards, property papers etc.
- Find out the number of women who have bank accounts
- Find out how many women have loans in their names in about 5 villages and understand their reason for borrowing?
- Check the National Crime Record Bureau's statistics on women's suicide and property disputes, violence against women and dowry deaths etc.

## **INDICATORS**

**(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

5.A.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.

5.A.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

### **Indian Indicators:**

5.A.1: Operational land-holdings -gender wise.

5.A.2: Proportion of female agricultural labourers.

5.A.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender wise).

5.A.4: Agricultural wages (gender wise).

5.A.5: Exclusive women SHGs in bank linked SHGs.

5.A.6: Percentage of adults having an account at a formal financial institution.

5.A.7: Percentage of women having an account at a formal financial institution.

5.A.8: Number of borrowers per 1,00,000 adults

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Series to highlight the importance of financial independence for women
- Series on schemes that promote financial inclusion among women
- Profile Self Help Groups (SHGs)s to highlight economic activities undertaken by women
- Series to understand the Hindu Succession Amendment Act of 2005
- Host a special series on single mothers and their finances
- Run a special series on National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and SHGs and entrepreneurship development

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Work with banks to set up dedicated days for opening bank accounts for women

## **Government Schemes**

- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

## TARGET

5 > B



### PROMOTE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

*Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

5.B.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.

#### Indian Indicators:

5.B.1: Percentage of women employed in IT and IT enabled services industry.

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Technology can be an equaliser. Make a list of some basic skills which you think would be useful to promote women's empowerment, and discuss in a group how technological tools can be used to promote it.
2. What is STEM Education?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Discuss all technology options available to men. Have a discussion on access to a phone, internet browsing, online services, typing, computer trainings etc.

2.STEM is a curriculum based on the idea of educating students in four specific disciplines – science, technology, engineering and mathematics – in an interdisciplinary and applied approach. Rather than teach the four disciplines as separate and discrete subjects, STEM integrates them into a cohesive learning paradigm based on real-world applications.<sup>32</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Conduct a random survey of 50 houses and find out the number of women who own a mobile phone. Check what kind of mobile phone it is? Is it a smart phone? Does it have internet? What all do the women use the phone for?
- What is the percentage of women enrolled in science and engineering courses?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on digital literacy for women. profile training institutes for women on ICT
- Host a special series on STEM education

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

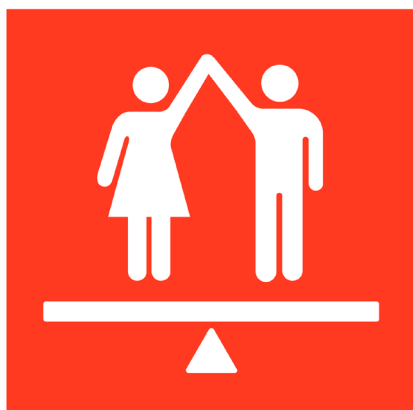
- Support #Womenwhocode event
- Observe International Day of Women and Girls in Science on December 22
- Host a STEM summer camp for women

## Government Schemes

- Science & Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building

## TARGET

5.C



**ADOPT AND STRENGTHEN POLICIES AND ENFORCEABLE LEGISLATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY**

*Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by gender budgeting? Why is it important?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Gender budgeting is a way for governments to promote equality through fiscal policy. It involves analysing a budget's differing impacts on men and women and allocating money accordingly, as well as setting targets—such as equal school enrolment for girls—and directing funds to meet them.<sup>33</sup> The Gender Budget Statement comprises two parts: Part A reflects women-specific schemes with 100% allocation for women, and Part B is constituted by pro-women schemes wherein at least 30% of allocation is for women.<sup>34</sup>

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

5.C.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

#### Indian Indicators:

5.C.1 : Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs).

## Government Schemes

- Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc.

## Quiz

1. What is the percentage of women's representation in Parliament and other representative bodies in India?
2. What is the percentage of women in State Assemblies?
3. How many cases of sexual violence go unreported?
4. What is the average sex ratio in India?
5. Name some government schemes with respect to gender equality.

## Answers

1. The proportion of women in the Parliament in India was only 14.4% in 2019, comprising both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The proportion of women represented in Panchayati Raj institutions is 46%.
2. The percentage of women in State Assemblies is only 8.32%.
3. According to government data, 99% of cases of sexual violence against women go unreported.
4. Sex ratio at birth is 896 girls for 1000 boys.
5. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for education of girls; Janani Suraksha Yojana for mothers' advancement of gender equality.



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**SDG GOAL 6**



# CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

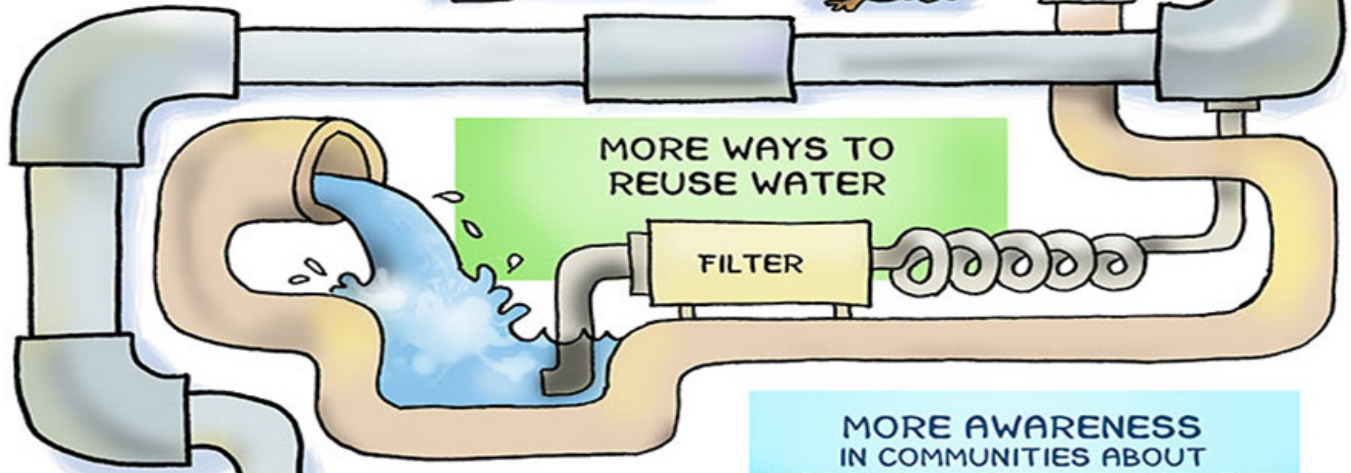
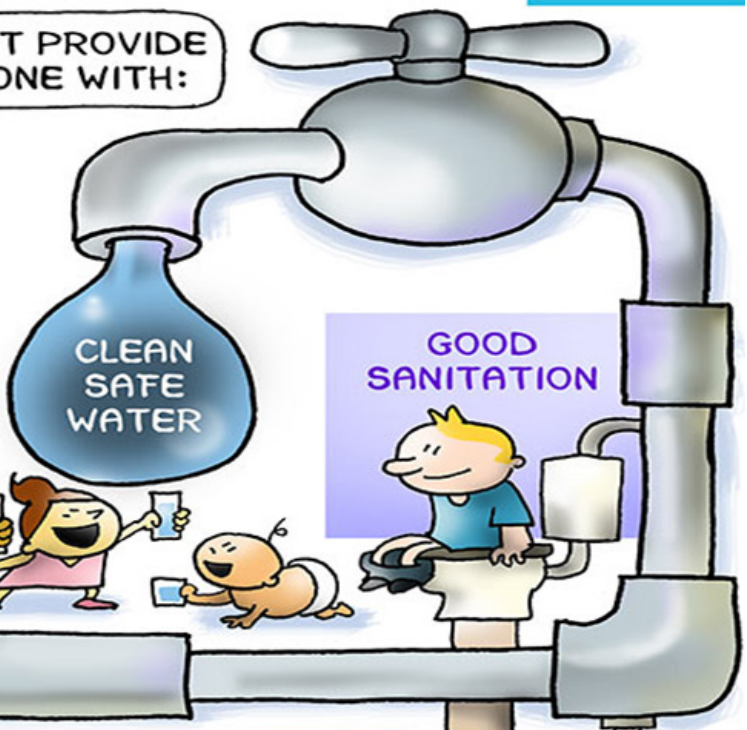


BY: MARGREET DE HEER

# GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



WE MUST PROVIDE EVERYONE WITH:



MORE AWARENESS IN COMMUNITIES ABOUT IMPROVING WATER MANAGEMENT



## ENERGISER

1. List down all possible uses of water
2. Map all possible sources of water
3. Why is the availability of clean and safe water important for all? Write down all answers
4. List down all the words that come to your mind, when you use the word sanitation?
5. List out key water borne diseases and discuss the effects of the same
6. List out all possible sources of water pollution

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Domestic purposes: cooking, bathing, washing, drinking, recreation; Agricultural purposes: irrigation, livestock farming; Industrial purposes: hydropower generation, manufacturing etc.
2. Natural springs, rain water, ground water, lakes, rivers, oceans and seas, glaciers etc.
3. Water is a fundamental human need.<sup>1</sup> Water sustains life, but clean, safe drinking water defines civilisation. Access to clean, safe and secure water resources is an essential prerequisite for communities to prosper.<sup>2</sup>
4. Hygiene, toilets, soap, hand washing, sewage system, menstruation, drainage, etc.
5. Diarrhea, dengue, cholera, typhoid, hepatitis a, leptospirosis, malaria etc.
6. Dumping waste, oil spills, industrial discharge, agricultural pollution etc.

## GROUP EXERCISE:

### Prepare a Mind Map of Water and Sanitation

**Objective:** The idea of this exercise is to map out all possible linkages to water and sanitation.

Step 1: Write Water in the centre of the board or a chart paper and draw a box around it

Step 2: Ask each participating member in the group to write out a word or concept that comes to their mind linked to water and sanitation. For example: rivers, bottled water, rain, liquid, toilets, hand wash, pollution, clean, animals, dengue, nutrition, floods, Ganga, metered drinking water, water tanker etc.

Step 3: Now write down link words, phrases, sentences, concepts, facts and figures against each word or concept.

Step 4: At any point in time if you feel at a loss, ask the following questions: What, Who, Why, Where, When, How?

Step 5: Summarise the need for this exercise and how it can lead to understanding SDG 6 better. List out the responses.

## BRIEFING NOTES

In this exercise it is important to establish cross linkages as it allows for dialogues. Make a note of all comments that would come in. For more information, read 'Mind Mapping, Adelaide, University of Adelaide'.<sup>3</sup>

## BACKGROUND

Every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the global population using an improved drinking water source increased from 76% to 91%, however, each day, nearly 1000 children die due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrheal diseases. It is estimated that by 2050, more than half of the world's population will live in water stressed regions.

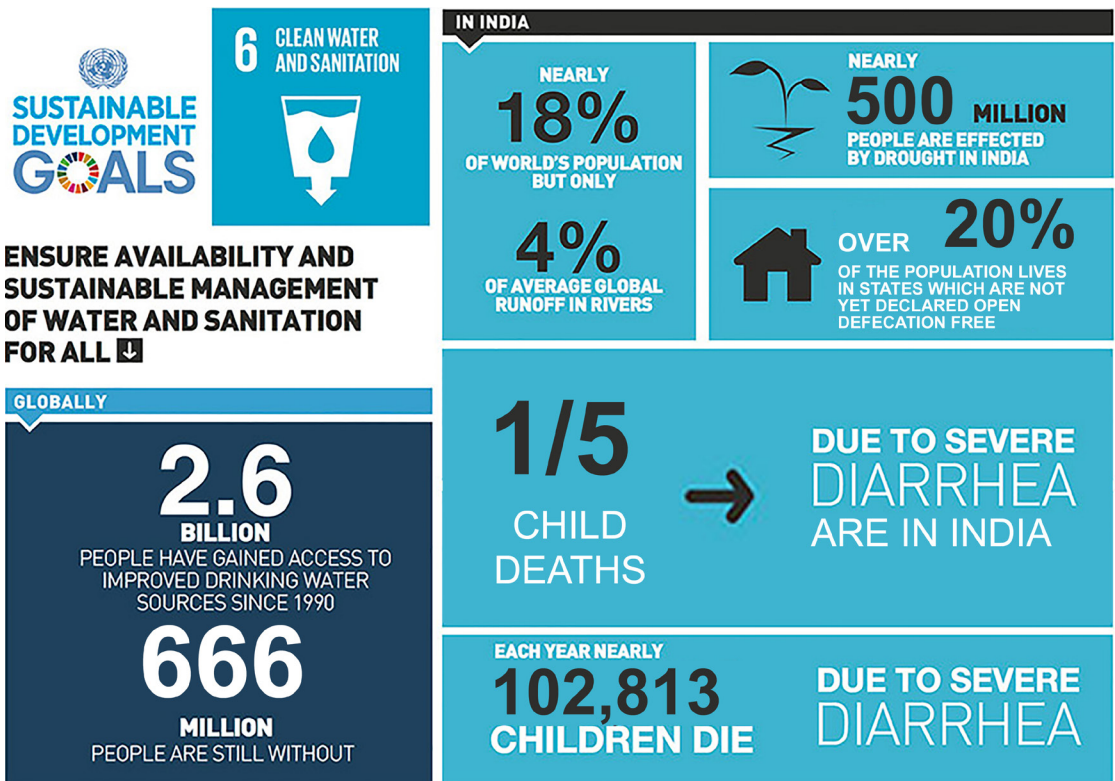
Clean water is critical to survival, and its absence can impact health, food security, and livelihoods of families across the world. Although there is sufficient fresh water to achieve a regular and clean water supply for all, bad economics and poor infrastructure can skew supply adversely. Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition. Floods and other water-related disasters account for 70% of all deaths related to natural disasters.<sup>4</sup>

Water is life. Not only is water essential for survival, it is critical for agriculture, industrial use and domestic purposes. Availability of clean water is heavily dependent on appropriate waste management. As per 2011 Census data, 85.5 percent population had access to safe drinking water whereas only 30.8 percent of the households in rural areas had toilet facilities. Sanitation in India is a major challenge where the government has a mammoth task, of not only constructing toilets for all but also of raising awareness and influencing behaviour change so that people understand the risks of open defecation and begin to use these toilets.

Thus access to safe drinking water and sanitation is one of the most pressing challenges in the country and needs to be addressed by the government on a priority basis.

## FAST FACTS

- 90.7% of the districts in the country are open defecation free
- 100% rural households have individual household toilets
- 95.5% of households have access to improved source of drinking water
- 97.43% of schools have separate toilets for girls
- 87.62% of polluting industries comply with the Central Pollution Control Board norms for waste water treatment <sup>5</sup>
- India has just 4% of the world's fresh water, but 16% of the global population <sup>6</sup>



## SDG 6: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

**SDG Target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

**SDG Target 6.3:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

**SDG Target 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

**SDG Target 6.5:** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary co-operation as appropriate.

**SDG Target 6.6:** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

**SDG Target 6.A:** By 2030, expand international co-operation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, waste water treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

**SDG Target 6.B:** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.



## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 6

Water is an important issue that spans social, political, environmental, cultural and economic landscape of any city, country or continent. It is at the core of sustainable development given its linkages to many of the world's key challenges of food security, energy security, climate change etc. It is a crucial building block of life.

Community radios in particular can play an important role in addressing clean, safe and accessible water and sanitation for all – from raising awareness and sensitising people about related issues to acting as watchdogs that focus on governance, transparency and accountability, CRs can do it all. CR stations can act as a bridge between the community and the government by increasing participation and opinion sharing.

CR stations are best positioned to build awareness on issues of water and sanitation from multiple perspectives – gender, youth, and senior citizens, to cross-cutting areas of health, economic productivity, agriculture, climate change, biodiversity etc. CR stations are also well-placed to engage people in important conversations on their role in keeping water clean and in maintaining hygiene. They can host a series of creative and interactive programmes to motivate communities to help in development and management of water sources.

From the everyday water struggles, to the functioning of toilets in the area, or campaigns like rejuvenation and river clean-ups, cleaning of water tanks by the community, repairing of handpumps, irrigated land struggles and groundwater problems etc.— CR stations can put a spotlight on the day-to-day issues of the community from a gendered lens.

They can bring together different stakeholders to share their wisdom on water conservation, preservation, helping raise the groundwater levels, treating saline water and more. The community can be made a co-producer of these programmes to create common ground for sharing ideologies, culture, technology, government policies, scientific research, advocacy and build interesting narratives on issues of water and sanitation.

Water is a scarce resource, yet critical for life. Its misuse is posing a serious threat to sustainable development and protection of the environment. The conversations around water can no longer be about supply but of security. Water security requires household, community and national actions to protect and preserve water sources, and to ensure its equitable supply. As in the absence of water human health and welfare, food security, industrial development and the ecosystems are all at risk. There is an urgent need to manage water resources more effectively. CR stations play a critical role in mobilising and equipping communities in technology driven and cost effective water management solutions.

### TARGET

6.1



### SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER

*By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Write down your interpretations for the following words in the listed target 6.1. By 2030 achieve:

Universal  
Equitable  
Access  
Safe  
Affordable  
Drinking water  
For all

2. In one or two words describe the theme of this target
3. Why is safe drinking water important for all?
4. Who takes responsibility of providing water in your homes?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The descriptions of the targets and indicators contained in the paragraphs below are those used by UN-Water, accessed from the document WASH Services in the Sustainable Development Goals

Definition of the terms used in the description of the text	Normative interpretation
Universal	Implies all exposure and settings including households, schools, health-care facilities and workplaces
Equitable	Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities among population subgroups
Access	Implies sufficient water to meet domestic needs is reliably available close to home
Safe	Safe drinking water is free from pathogens and elevated levels of toxic chemicals at all times
Affordable	Payment for services does not present a barrier to access to or prevent people from meeting basic human needs
Drinking water	Water used for drinking, cooking, food preparation and personal hygiene
For all	Suitable for use by men, women girls and boys of all ages, including people with disabilities. <sup>7</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

### Indian Indicators:

6.1.1: Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water within their premises.

6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source(Rural).

2. The theme of the target is drinking water.

In India, the right to water has been protected as a fundamental human right by the Indian Supreme Court as part of the Right to Life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian constitution.

Water is one of the most important substances on earth. All plants and animals must have water to survive. If there was no water there would be no life on earth. Host a discussion on what would the agriculture land look like without water, would the cattle and dairy animals survive without water, how many hours can human beings live without water. Discuss the uses of water.

3. The responsibility of fetching water in rural areas is often that of women. Have a discussion on problems faced by women in accessing clean drinking water, how to keep water safe? The challenges of carrying water from distant resources. How does access to safe drinking water affect economic growth? Why is the demand for drinking water increasing? What causes the quality of water sources to deteriorate? Can communities help in water conservation and access?

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map the sources of water for your village/city/town, including manmade reservoirs and find out the number of drinking water connections in the city. Also map the number of tankers operating in the city to supply water
- Find out the number of licensed mineral water, packaged drinking water and carbonated beverage units and bottling plants that are located in your city. Meet the representatives of the Packaged Drinking Water Manufacturers Association to understand how much water is required per day to produce drinking water through RO and other processes. Find out the source of water for operations and the impact if any
- Find out if your state has a water policy

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on water- what do you know about water? water as the basis of life on earth, various forms of water and water cycle
- Host a series on water supply- source, treatment, distribution, water regulatory framework, interview officers from local water supply and sewage board
- Host a series on sources of water pollution / contamination, diseases and prevention. Include segments on arsenic, fluoride and nitrate problems
- Host a special series on drinking water infrastructure: water distribution, tariffs, and schemes
- Host a special show on water samitis in villages
- Get schools to talk about water and how they ensure clean and safe drinking water as well as in the toilets

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Water Day on March 22

## Government Schemes

- National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

## TARGET

6·2



**END OPEN DEFECATION  
AND PROVIDE ACCESS  
TO SANITATION AND  
HYGIENE**

*By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is open defecation?
2. Why should we end open defecation? You could list all problems associated with open defecation

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Open defecation refers to the practice whereby people go out in fields, bushes, forests, open bodies of water, or other open spaces rather than using the toilet to defecate.<sup>8</sup>
2. Women and children at risk, increased risk to sexual violence, lack of privacy and dignity, water and vector borne diseases, attacks by animals and other reptiles, malnutrition etc. UNICEF was requested by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to conduct a study to assess the economic impacts of the Swachh Bharat Gramin in rural areas. Key findings were as follows: • On an average households in ODF villages accrued cumulative benefits of Rs. 50,000 per year • Households with a toilet saw a property increase of Rs.19,000 • On an average, total benefits exceed costs by 4.7 times for households.<sup>9</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Pick any three wards and map the number of functional toilets- public and community toilets ( Functional meaning with the required infrastructure, water facilities, lighting, etc)
- Find out your city's ranking in the Swachh Survekshan for the last three years. What have been the visible changes?
- Find out if your city has any e-toilets installed? Find out how many units have been installed and if they are functional
- Find out what initiatives the state government has undertaken on cleaning storm water drains

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on Manual Scavenging Act and focus on existing practices of drainage cleaning
- Host a special series on sanitation infrastructure – the number of functional and operational community/public toilets, dry and eco-toilets. Include components of governance and public grievances. Host a special segment on gender and disability

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

### Indian Indicators:

6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural).

6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target.

6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls.

- Host a series on Sewage Treatment Plants and their importance
- Host a series on importance of handwashing, sustainable menstruation, disposing sanitary waste ( sanitary pads and diapers, condoms etc)

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

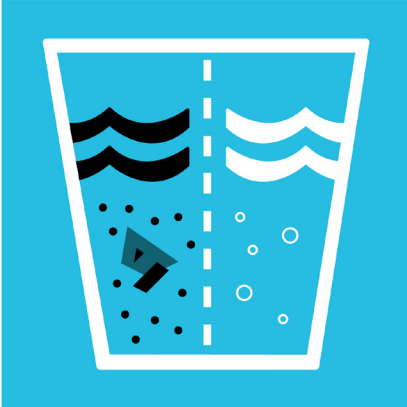
- Observe World Toilet Day on November 19
- Hold a demo on how to use toilets the right way. Put up necessary charts in the toilets
- Hold a stakeholder consultation on community toilets
- Observe Global Handwashing Day on October 15

## Government Schemes

- Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
- Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women

## TARGET

6.3



IMPROVE WATER  
QUALITY, WASTEWATER  
TREATMENT AND SAFE  
REUSE

*By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Write down your interpretations for the following words in the listed target 6.3 By 2030 improve:

Water quality

By reducing pollution

Eliminating dumping and

Minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials

Halving the proportion of

Untreated

Wastewater

Increasing recycling

And safe

Reuse

Globally

2. Describe the underlying theme of this Target. Discuss the importance of this target?

3. List out the sources of water pollution.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The descriptions of the targets and indicators contained in the paragraphs below are those used by UN-Water, accessed from the document WASH Services in the Sustainable Development Goals:

Terms Used	Proposed Definition
Water Quality	Implies achieving adequate quality of receiving water bodies so that they do not present risks to the environment or human health
By reducing Pollution	Implies minimising the generation of pollutants at source and reducing the discharge of polluting substances from point sources (for example, wastewater outlets from economic activities and households) and non-point sources (for example, urban and agricultural runoff)
Eliminating dumping and	Implies ending all inadequate disposal of waste (solid and liquid, for example, leachates from poorly managed solid waste)
Minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials	Implies reducing the generation, use and discharge of hazardous substances, as defined listed in the conventions of Basel (1989), Rotterdam (1998) and Stockholm (2001)

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated.

6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.

### Indian Indicators:

6.3.1: Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies.

6.3.2: Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting industry/ red category of industries) complying with wastewater treatment as per CPCB norms.

6.3.3: Proportion of waste water treatment capacity created vis-à-vis total generation.

Halving the proportion of

Implies halving the proportion of wastewater that is untreated, generated by households and all economic activities (based on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.4); some economic activities are of special relevance due to high wastewater generation, including agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and sewerage

Untreated

Treatment implies any process for rendering wastewater fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms; treatment can be categorised into primary, secondary and tertiary treatments (and further by mechanical, biological and advanced technology treatments)

Wastewater

Discarded water that is no longer required by the owner or user, including discharges to drains or sewers for treatment or direct discharge into the environment, as well as water reused by another user without further treatment

Increasing recycling

Implies increasing the on-site reuse of water within the same establishment or industry

And Safe

Implies water has undergone sufficient treatment, combined with non-treatment barriers to protect human health, for intended use (as described in the 2006 WHO Guidelines for Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater)

Reuse

Implies wastewater supplied to a user for further use, with or without prior treatment (for example, use of household wastewater in agriculture), excluding the recycling of water within the same establishment

Globally

Implies increased recycling and safe reuse at the global scale, allowing for differentiated efforts at the national and regional scales, focusing efforts on the water-scarce regions

## 2. Resource and waste water management

3. Sources of water pollution include dumping waste, industrial discharge, sewage treatment plants discharge, run off from farms using chemicals and fertilisers etc.



## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Can you locate a wastewater treatment plant in your area? What is the importance of the plant?
- Map industries located around the water bodies. Understand the waste management practices
- Make a list of companies that were shut down due to public protest for contaminating water resources, or because of water shortage
- Do the lakes in your city froth or catch fire? Interview experts to understand the reasons for the same and look for solutions for lake cleanup and rejuvenation
- Find out where does your State rank in ground water contamination. What are the pollutants?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on understanding various types of source-specific water pollution. For example, at a personal level: washing, bathing, dumping waste, and economic activities like burning; at the industrial level, industrial waste discharge, dyes and other untreated chemicals, leachates from landfills etc., and ways to minimise them.
- Host a special series against flushing sanitary napkins and diapers

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Organise a workshop on making natural cosmetics and cleaners – such as soaps, shampoos, detergents, floor and toilet cleaners

## Government Schemes

- National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Smart Cities Mission
- National Ganga Plan and Ghat Works

## TARGET

6•4



**INCREASE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY AND ENSURE FRESHWATER SUPPLIES**

*By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Describe the underlying theme of this Target.
2. Discuss the importance of this target?
3. How would you define water scarcity?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Efficiency and sustainable use of water.
2. Freshwater, whilst a basic human need, is also finite, and in some regions, a scarce resource.
3. Water scarcity can mean scarcity in availability due to physical shortage, or scarcity in access due to the failure of institutions to ensure a regular supply or due to a lack of adequate infrastructure.<sup>10</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- What kind of water scarcity does your community face? Has there been increase in the rise of tanker water and borewells? What are the prices of the tankers?
- Identify communities practicing rain water harvesting. Find out if the local municipality has a rain water harvesting ( RWH) policy in place. Are there any penalties for non-installation of RWH system?
- Find out if your local municipality have earmarked any package for development and rejuvenation of lakes, including desilting sludge and sediment, removal of weeds?
- Read NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index ( CWMI) and find out the performance of your state.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on water efficiency for agriculture -on micro irrigation systems, conventional irrigation system- with drip irrigation. Include key components of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana ( PMKSY) , cropping patterns, limiting the use of pesticides and fertilisers, setting up of farm producers organisations and ground water recharge
- Host a series on saving water and reusing kitchen water to water plants etc and special segment on rain water harvesting
- If in drought prone area, focus on drought management, schemes, interventions and best practices

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time.

6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

### Indian Indicators:

6.4.1: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability.

6.4.2: Per capita storage of water (m<sup>3</sup>/person).

6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (m<sup>3</sup>/person).

- Host a special series on ground water management. Invite officers from the state ground water board. Include a special segment on problems of contamination because of landfills and waste dump yards and the importance of waste management

- Document any traditional practices that still exist on holding water, water harvesting, purification and conservation

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Organise a #HalfBucket Challenge to motivate people to use less water for bathing

## Government Schemes

- Ground Water Management and Regulation
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
- Development of Water Resources Information System

TARGET

6•5



IMPLEMENT  
INTEGRATED WATER  
RESOURCES  
MANAGEMENT

*By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate.*

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Draw a mind map of integrated water resources management. At the center of the sheet, write down IWRM then link to multiple factors. For example: gender, right to life, disaster management, groundwater management, agriculture production, mining, waste water. The idea of this exercise is to appreciate the need for cross sector linkages and that IWRM is not a standalone target. For further reading refer to The Global Water Partnership – IWRM Tool Box Teaching Manual.<sup>11</sup> Once you finish this exercise you can make programs based on all that you have listed
- Make a list of all the dams in your state and your neighbouring state/s

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100).

6.5.2: Proportion of trans boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

### Indian Indicators:

6.5.1: Percentage area of river basins brought under integrated water resources management.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on water sources, storage, distribution, treatment and recycling
- Host an information series on various government projects on infrastructure and services such as management of rain water, waste water, storm water drainage, run off pollution, control of waterborne diseases and epidemics, prevention of natural disasters such as floods, droughts and landslides. Include content ideas from SDG 11.5 and SDG 13
- Profile traditional well-diggers community and if in Kolkata profile the 'Bhadi community', who sell water to households.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Water Day on March 22

## Government Schemes

- River Basin Management
- National Water Mission
- Interlinking of Rivers
- Flood Management & Border Areas Programme
- National Hydrology Project

## TARGET

6.6



### PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS

*By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.*

#### INDICATORS (For reference only)

##### Global Indicators:

6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

##### Indian Indicators:

6.6.1: Area under over-exploited blocks.

6.6.2: Percentage sewage load treated in major rivers.

6.6.3: Biological assessment information of surface water bodies.

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

Refer to SDG 14.2

### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map all water bodies in your community. Which ones need protection and restoration? What happened to them? What can be done? Specifically: What can you do? Find out if there have been any action plans by the Government to revive polluted water bodies
- Identify individuals or communities who have championed water conservation, or water body restoration
- Map out water bodies that have disappeared because of neglect or encroachments

### Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on composting, afforestation, community gardens etc
- Host a special show on the problems of sand mining and Sand Mining Framework by the Ministry of Mines. Include how to report on illegal sand mining activities.
- Profile individuals and communities restoring water bodies or adopting water conservation methods

### Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host Lake Cleanup, Lake Walks and Lake Festivals
- Host Beach-cleanup drives
- Observe World Wetlands Day on February 2

### Government Schemes

- National River Conservation Programme
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation
- Ground Water Management and Regulation

## TARGET

6.A



EXPAND WATER AND  
SANITATION SUPPORT  
TO DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES

*By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

6.A.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government- coordinated spending plan

#### Indian Indicators:

6.A.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

6.A.2: Number of MoU/Co- operation agreements for capacity building and technology transfer

### Government Schemes

- Research & Development and Implementation of National Water Mission
- National Ganga Plan
- Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme
- Human Resources Development and Capacity Building in NERIWALM, National Water Academy, RGI-Groundwater, MoWR and IEC

## TARGET

6 > B



SUPPORT LOCAL  
ENGAGEMENT IN  
WATER AND  
SANITATION  
MANAGEMENT

*Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

6.B.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

#### Indian Indicators:

6.B.1: Percentage of developed Irrigated Command Area brought under Water Users Association(WUAs)

6.B.2: Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)

### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of all local community initiatives in improving water and sanitation in your area/city

### Suggested Content Ideas

- Profile Village Water Sanitation Committees and Water Users Association
- Feature individuals and community groups restoring water bodies, adopting water conservation methods
- Host a series on the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 to mobilise people to get involved.

### Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Water Day on March 22



## Quiz

1. Name some of the government schemes pertaining to water resource management?
2. When is World Toilet Day celebrated?
3. When is World Water Day celebrated?
4. What does PMKSY stand for?
5. What does IWRM stand for?

## Answers

1. River Basin Management, National Water Mission, Interlinking of Rivers, Flood Management & Border Areas Programme, National Hydrology Project.
2. November 19 is celebrated as World Toilet Day.
3. March 22 is celebrated as World Water Day.
4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.
5. Integrated Water Resource Management.



## ENDNOTES

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**SDG GOAL 7**



# AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable,  
sustainable and modern energy for all



# GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

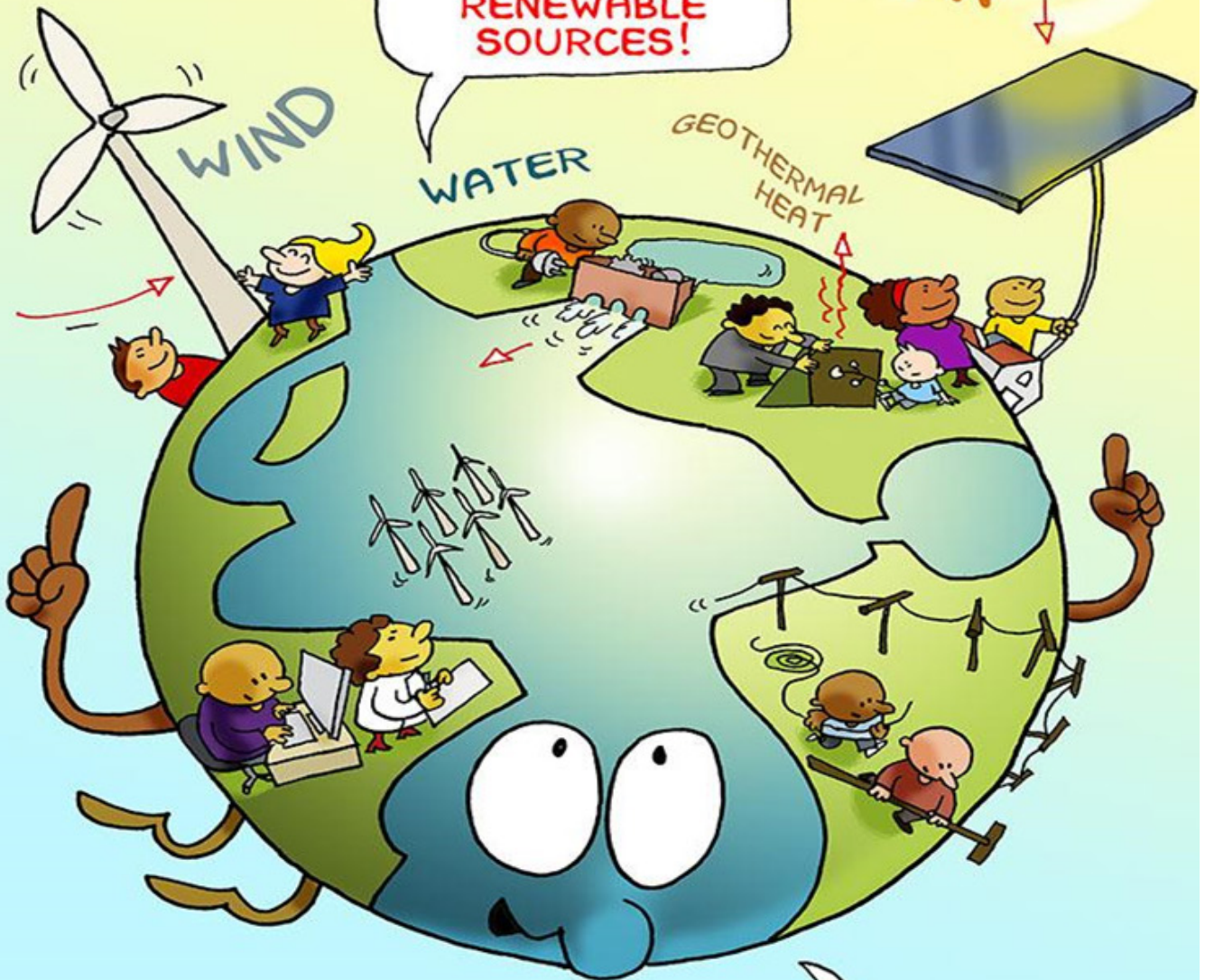
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



BY: MARGREET DE HEER

WE MUST MAKE SURE EVERYONE HAS ACCESS TO CLEAN, RELIABLE ENERGY!

ESPECIALLY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES!



WE MUST WORK TOGETHER TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND HELP COUNTRIES EXPAND THEIR ENERGY SYSTEMS IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY!



## ENERGISER

1. What is energy? Can you list the different forms of energy?
2. Can you list all possible energy sources?
3. Why is affordable and clean energy important?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Energy, in Physics, is defined as the capacity for doing work.<sup>1</sup> The different forms of energy are:

- Heat (thermal)
- Light (radiant)
- Motion (kinetic)
- Electrical
- Chemical
- Nuclear energy
- Gravitational

People use energy for everything from walking to sending astronauts into space. There are two types of energy:

- Stored (potential) energy
- Working (kinetic) energy

For example, the food a person eats contains chemical energy, and a person's body stores this energy until he or she uses it as kinetic energy during work or play.

2. Energy sources can be categorised as renewable or non-renewable.

When people use electricity in their homes, the electrical power is probably generated by burning coal or natural gas, by a nuclear reaction, or by a hydroelectric plant on a river, to name just a few sources. When people fill up a car's petrol tank, the energy source is petrol or diesel refined from crude oil; it may also include ethanol fuel made by growing and processing corn. Coal, natural gas, nuclear, hydropower, petroleum, and ethanol are called energy sources. Energy sources are divided into two groups:

- Renewable (an energy source that can be easily replenished)
- Non-renewable (an energy source that cannot be easily replenished)

Renewable and non-renewable energy sources can be used as primary energy sources to produce useful energy such as heat or used to produce secondary energy sources such as electricity.<sup>2</sup>

3. Our everyday lives depend on reliable and affordable energy services to function smoothly and to develop equitably. A well-established energy system supports all sectors: from businesses, medicine and education to agriculture, infrastructure, communications and high-technology. Conversely, lack of access to energy supplies and transformation systems is a constraint to human and economic development.<sup>3</sup>

## BACKGROUND

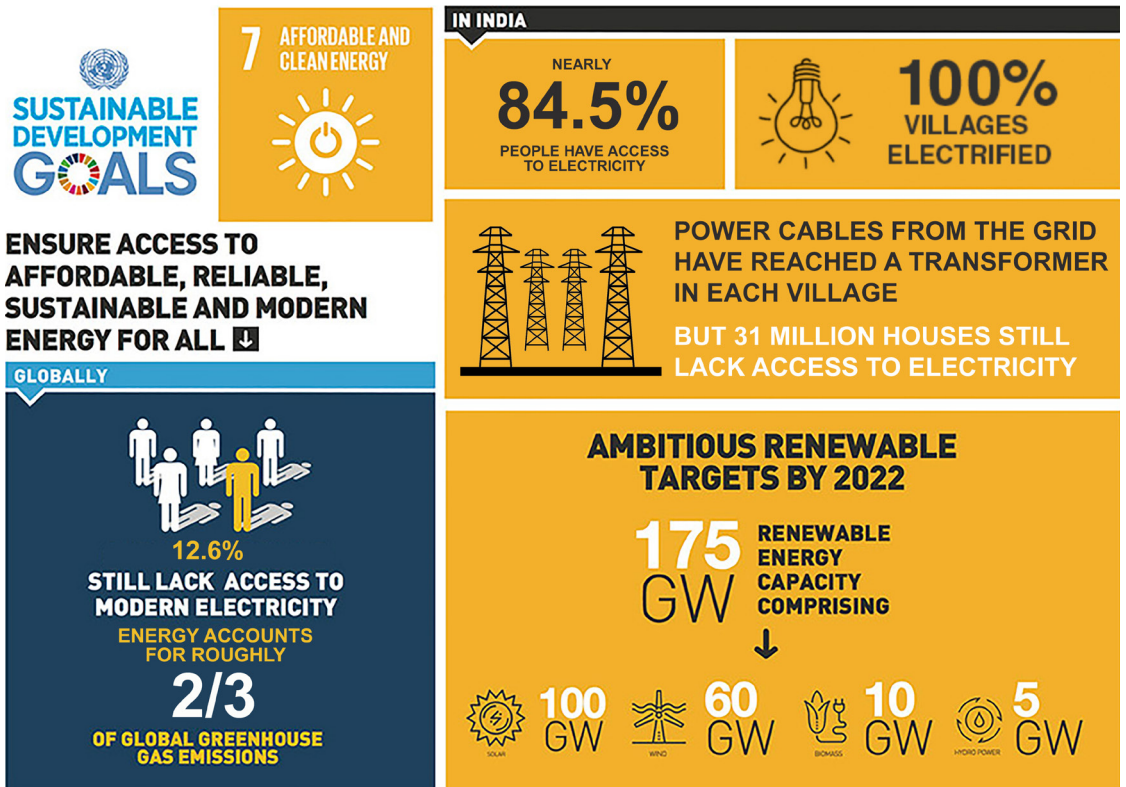
Energy is critical for global developmental agenda, and lack of access to sustainable energy sources creates a cycle of deprivation from participation in national or global progress. Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity that the world faces today – security, climate change, food production, jobs or increasing incomes. Sustainable energy has the potential to generate opportunities, such as health benefits and tackling climate change.

In India, 95% of the households have access to electricity (as on December 2018), as against 88% of households in 2014. Globally, more than 3 billion households had no access to clean fuels and technologies.<sup>4</sup> In 2015, India was producing only 4.8% of electricity from renewable sources, while this number has grown to 17.5% of total installed capacity of generating electricity in December 2018. In 2016, 39% of the world's population did not have access to clean fuel for cooking.<sup>5</sup> In India 43.8% of households use clean cooking fuel which includes electricity, LPG/natural gas and biogas.

Goal 7 of the SDGs aims to correct this enormous imbalance by ensuring everyone has access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services by expanding renewable energy. Rising demographic growth is putting strain on global resources - 72% of the increase in energy consumption came from developing regions such as Asia.<sup>6</sup> The use of non-renewable energy sources account for around 60% of total global greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>7</sup> The total renewable energy currently constitutes only 15% of the global energy mix.<sup>8</sup> Over the last three years, it has grown from 6.8% in 2015 to 15% in 2018. Our goal should be to assist with the creation of universally accessible, efficient, clean, and reliable energy sources and services. The Government of India has prepared the National Electricity Plan and the National Energy Policy which aim to chart a clear roadmap to meet these ambitious targets in the energy domain.<sup>9</sup>

## FAST FACTS

- 95% of households in India have access to electricity
- According to the National Family Health Survey-4, 2015-16, 43.8 percent of the Indian households use clean cooking fuels such as electricity, LPG/ natural gas and biogas.<sup>10</sup>
- Renewable energy sources constitute 17.51 percent of the total installed electricity generating capacity of India.
- 61.40% households in India use clean cooking fuels such as electricity, LPG/natural gas and biogas.



## SDG 7: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

**SDG Target 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

**SDG Target 7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

**SDG Target 7.A:** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

**SDG Target 7.B:** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 7

*“Energy is the golden thread that connects economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability. With access to energy, people can study, go to university, get a job, start a business – and reach their full potential.”*

- Ban Ki Moon, Former UN Secretary-General at the Clean Energy Ministerial Meeting, Seoul, May, 2014. <sup>11</sup>

Modern energy is fundamental to human development. From mobility to security, from food production to jobs, from agriculture to manufacturing, from heating and cooling to lighting and live saving equipment, we need energy. So much so that we often take it for granted. Thus SDG 7 is an important priority when we talk development.

The key here is to demystify energy, and relate energy with everyday activities. There is a need to build appreciation of energy, its requirements and conservation, and to create awareness about alternate sources of energy in communities. The community radio is a potential tool to build awareness and to influencing opinions as well. It ensures both access and participation of communities that it caters to, as it is a low input high yield mass media platform. It is less expensive and has a wide reach. Thus it can be an effective tool to promote use of clean energy and fuels.



Community Radios can further highlight the social, economic and environmental benefits of renewable energy - like the reduction in pollution, lowering emissions, making settlements safe, provision of water and sanitation, health care; the need for judicious use of energy- by opting for LED lights, solar rooftops, check energy efficient ratings before buying appliances smokeless chullas; and the conservation of existing energy sources. One way that community radios can do so is by featuring and focusing on role models, early adopters and champions, to create a demand for environment friendly energy adoption.

As energy and fuels have a direct bearing on health and well-being, like clean cooking and improved indoor air pollution, food preservation by refrigeration, etc. the radio can impart information that has immediate utility to the listeners. In addition to highlighting the human cost of air pollution. The other important area that radios can focus on is the transport sector. By promoting cycling, walking, using public transport, carpooling getting regular pollution checks, disposing off old, fuel guzzling and polluting vehicles, saving on oil and gas; and promoting the use of electric vehicles.

Community radios can play a significant role in influencing habits and lifestyle issues by advocating for sustainable building construction which reduces energy consumption, maintains proper air-light balance, and reduces heating and cooling costs<sup>12</sup>, installation of rooftop solar and small biogas plants at the community level.

### TARGET

7.1



### UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY

*By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Do you have electricity in your house? If yes, Is there regular supply?
2. What is the main source of electricity in India?
3. Can you name any five thermal power stations in India?
4. What fuel/technology do you use for cooking? If you have listed traditional fuel like firewood-based cooking, or anything equivalent then answer why is it important to have access to modern clean cooking fuels/technology?
5. Name any central government schemes related to cooking fuel or gas subsidies ?

### BRIEFING NOTES

1. The question to be answered in yes or no.
2. India is the sixth largest in terms of power generation. About 65% of the electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants, 22% by hydroelectric power plants, 3% by nuclear power plants and rest by about 10% from other alternate sources like solar, wind, biomass etc. 53.7% of India's commercial energy demand is met through the country's vast coal reserves.<sup>13</sup>
3. Badarpur Thermal Power Station, Trombay Thermal Power Station, Bokaro Thermal Power Station, Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, Mundra Thermal Power Station<sup>14</sup>. Note: There are many types of Thermal Power Stations based on fuel used – coal, gas, diesel, natural gas)
4. Household air pollution from the use of inefficient stoves paired biomass, coal and kerosene for cooking is responsible for some 4 million deaths a year, with women and children at most risk. Modern clean cooking fuels and technology can improve the safety of women and children that are at risk on account of following tradition practices. Government of India has taken strategic steps to ensure access to clean cooking fuels, like LPG/natural gas and biogas, besides use of electricity.
5. **Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)** : The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana , with the aim to provide LPG connections to 50 million women from poor families over a 3- year period (2016-19) and present target stands at 80 million. The LPG subsidy, under PAHAL, aims at reducing the cost of LPG by providing subsidy on the gas cylinders through Direct Benefit Transfers

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity.

7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.

### Indian Indicators:

7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified.

7.1.2 : Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel.

to poor households. The National Biogas and Manure Management Programme was started with the objective of providing fuel for cooking purposes and organic manure to rural households through family type biogas plants.<sup>15</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the domestic tariff/slab per unit of electricity in your state
- Run a 'Do You Know' series on understanding electricity with a focus on conserving electricity, the Earth Hour, forms of renewable energy and promoting use of LED bulbs and other energy saving devices
- What's the cost of your LPG cylinder?
- Get in touch with NGOs working on Clean fuels/Technology in your area and get them to talk about clean fuels on radio
- Make a list of the power stations and large dams in your area

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on LPG Subsidy and Smart Cooking- example cook on slow flame, cover the lid and cook, etc, include series on related government schemes, comparison of a traditional chulha vs smokeless chulha or LPG
- Series on indoor air pollution
- Series on solar energy- solar rooftops, solar pumps
- Special series on the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme. Include importance of segregating food waste for good quality manure

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host a mini exhibition of all the clean cooking technologies available
- Host an awareness program on operationalising a biogas plant

## Government Schemes

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
- Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana ( Urban) – Saubhagya
- Integrated Power Development Scheme
- Strengthening of Power Systems. – Smart Grids, Green Energy Corridor
- Grid Interactive Renewable Power
- Off-Grid /Distributed and Decentralised Renewable Power
- Research and Development
- LPG Subsidy
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- Solar Energy Subsidies for roof top water heating, pvc, and connecting to grid

TARGET

7.2



INCREASE GLOBAL  
PERCENTAGE OF  
RENEWABLE ENERGY

*By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is renewable energy?
2. Name a few types of renewable energy?
3. Can you explain emissions?
4. What are Biofuels?
5. Have you heard of the FAME scheme? If yes, please explain

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Renewable energy is an energy source that can be easily replenished. Renewable energy is energy from sources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited. They are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time.<sup>16</sup>
2. There are five main renewable energy sources: Solar energy from the sun, geothermal from heat inside the earth, wind energy, biomass from plants, hydropower from flowing water.<sup>17</sup>
3. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, emissions means the act of sending out gas, heat, light, etc.<sup>18</sup> The Merriam Webster Dictionary defines emissions as substances discharged into the air (as by a smokestack or an automobile engine).<sup>19</sup>
4. The National Policy on Biofuels by the MNRE define biofuels as liquid or gaseous fuels produced from biomass resources and used in place of, or in addition to, diesel, petrol or other fossil fuels for transport, stationary, portable and other applications; 'Biomass' resources are the biodegradable fraction of products, wastes and residues from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal wastes.<sup>20</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.

### Indian Indicators:

7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix.

5. The National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 is a National Mission document providing the vision and the roadmap for the faster adoption of electric vehicles and their manufacturing in the country. As part of the NEMMP 2020, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a Scheme viz. Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme in the year 2015 to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth of the same.<sup>21</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of NGOs working on promoting solar energy
- Identify citizens who have installed solar rooftop, installed solar pumps in their farms
- If you are a city based station, identify citizens who have switched to electric vehicles. Does your city/town have any electric powered vehicles? Does your state have an Electric Vehicle Policy? For instance, Karnataka has the Karnataka Electric Vehicle and Energy Storage Policy, and Delhi has the Draft EV Policy
- Are there any windmills or Hydro Power stations in your area? Make a list

## Suggested Content Ideas

- A series on understanding renewable energy- highlight links of pollution from fossil fuels over renewable energy
- Plan a series on schemes related to solar energy- feature organisations working on rooftop solar energy, series on encouraging schools and institutions to install solar panels along with a cost benefit analysis
- Profile organisations promoting clean fuels
- Series on biogas production
- A special series on alternative fuels – ethanol, methanol and biofuels, include a series on understanding the national policy on biofuels<sup>22</sup>
- Series on walking, cycling, public transport – the need for a judicious use of petrol and diesel
- Make programmes on the government's Electric Vehicle Policy

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe Earth Hour: Earth Hour is marked by turning off lights at 8.30pm on the last Saturday of March. Earth Hour is a global WWF (formerly known as World Wildlife Fund) climate change initiative. This event calls for everyone to stand up and take responsibility towards a sustainable future. Earth Hour is not to be confused with Earth Day.<sup>23</sup>
- Plan events around National Energy Conservation Day celebrated on December 14

## Government Schemes

- Grid Interactive Renewable Power
- Off-Grid /Distributed and Decentralised Renewable Power
- Research and Development
- Solar energy subsidy
- Biogas projects

TARGET

7.3



DOUBLE THE  
IMPROVEMENT IN  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

*By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Define energy efficiency
2. Why do we need to be energy efficient?
3. How can we energy efficient? List out 5 things you can do
4. List some of the initiatives by the Government on Energy Efficiency
5. Have you heard of the BS VI norms, by the Government?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Energy efficiency is a way of managing and limiting this growth in energy consumption, to save wildlife habitats, safeguard the planet, and make sure there is energy left for future generations.<sup>24</sup>
2. Energy efficiency has a direct correlation to environment. Efficient devices can help reduce the greenhouse gas emissions and also keep the air pollution levels lower. At the personal level, using efficient devices will reduce the expenses by giving a lower electricity bill.
3. Switch off lights when not needed; remember to switch off fans and lights when you leave the room, bring food to normal temperature before heating, use lid while cooking to minimise fuel loss, use LED bulbs, shut down computers when not in use.<sup>25</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.

### Indian Indicators:

7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.

4. **Energy Efficiency:** The National Programme for Energy Efficient Appliances, UJALA, the programme for distributing low cost LEDs, The Energy Efficient Building Code, Labelling of Appliances for energy efficiency. Focused programmes on energy efficient buildings and housing, importance of energy conservation and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) star rating of efficient appliances.<sup>26</sup>

5. BS which stands for Bharat Stage signifies the emission regulation standards set by Indian regulatory bodies. The 'VI' is a roman numeric representation for six (6). The higher the number gets, the stricter the Bharat Stage emission norms get. These emission standards were set by the central government to keep a check on the pollutant levels emitted by vehicles.<sup>27</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

In your station, do a quick survey of the lighting and heating system. If you have an AC or Refrigerator check the star rating. Which bulbs are being used? Put up signs to switch off lights when not in use.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on understanding the importance of energy efficiency- servicing vehicles regularly, emission testing, lifespan of vehicles – 10 years for diesel and 15 years of use for petrol vehicles, switching to rechargeable batteries rather than one time 'use and throw' batteries. Plan a special show on understanding BS VI compliant vehicles with your local State Pollution Control Board officer or RTO
- Promote conservation of electricity- switch off all electrical appliances when not in use, switch off laptop when not in use, rather than sleep mode, use of energy efficient bulbs. Include a segment on understanding labels on products and star rating
- Plan a series around Sustainable Building – invite architects working in that space to the station, get them to talk about better use of natural light, materials, green buildings etc. on this show

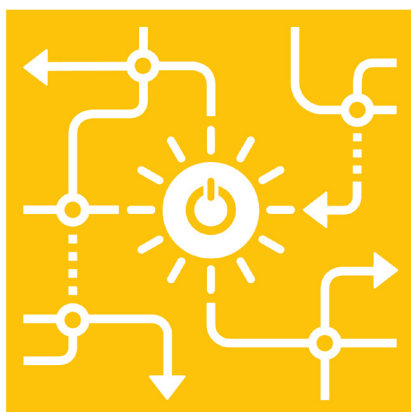
## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Hold sensitisation camps in schools along with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and PCRA (Petroleum Conservation Research Agency) or any other local NGO or citizens group working energy conservation.
- If there are donors for LED bulbs- conduct a drive at the local schools or places that need them.
- Observe National Energy Conservation Day on December 14

## Government Schemes

- Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- Energy Conservation (MNREGA)
- UJALA (LED scheme)
- Human Resources Development and Training
- Information, Education and Communication
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Gas subsidy)

### TARGET 7.A



PROMOTE ACCESS TO RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN ENERGY

*By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

7.A.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems.

#### Indian Indicators:

7.A.1: Official Development Assistance on clean energy.

## Government Schemes

- Research, Development and International Cooperation
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- Energy Conservation



## TARGET

7.B



**EXPAND AND UPGRADE  
ENERGY SERVICES FOR  
DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES**

*SDG Target 7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

7.B.1: Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services.

#### Indian Indicators:

National Indicator not yet evolved

## Quiz

1. What does LPG stand for?
2. What does MNRE stand for?
3. Name one Gas Subsidy scheme
4. Name the scheme for providing fuel for cooking and organic manure
5. Name the scheme to achieve 100% electrification

## Answers

1. Liquefied petroleum gas.
2. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
3. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Gas subsidy).
4. National biogas and Manure Management Programme.
5. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya.

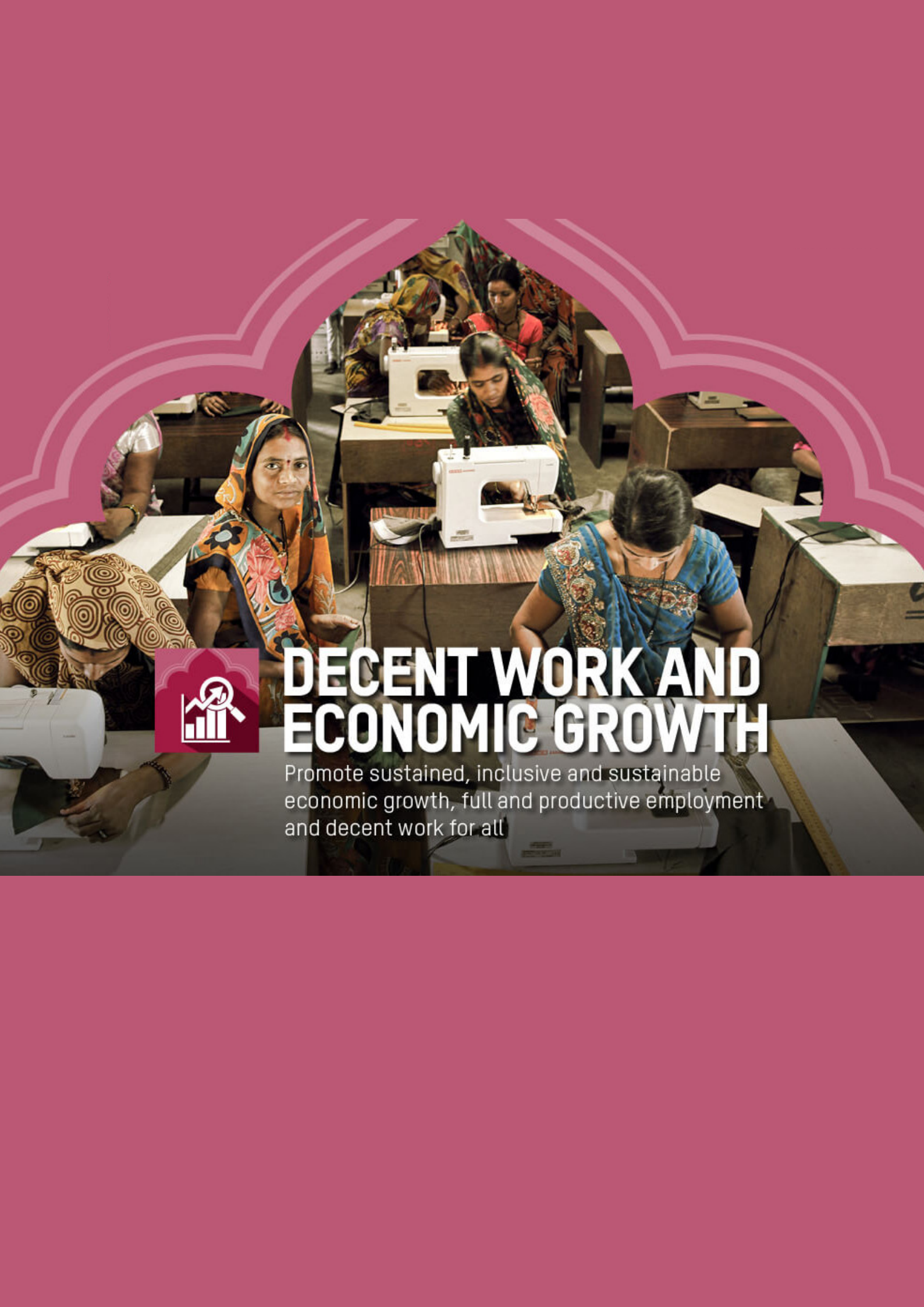
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**SDG GOAL 8**



# DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



# GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

BY: MARGREET DE HEER

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



"DECENT WORK"...?



WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

IT MEANS WE HAVE TO MAKE SURE...



1. EVERYONE CAN FREELY CHOOSE A **SAFE, FAIRLY PAID, SECURE AND FULFILLING JOB**



2. BUSINESSES USE **NATURAL RESOURCES** WISELY



3. **NO ONE IS EXCLUDED** FROM WORK OPPORTUNITIES

MEN AND WOMEN    PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES    YOUNG PEOPLE    MIGRANT WORKERS



4. UNEMPLOYMENT IS REDUCED BY PROVIDING **TRAINING**



5. TO END AND PREVENT **CHILD LABOR, FORCED LABOR AND MODERN SLAVERY**



6. EVERYONE CAN BENEFIT FROM A **GROWING ECONOMY**



## ENERGISER

1. What is the difference between a childcare worker, or a domestic help taking care of our children versus asking your mother/mother-in-law or a friend to take care of the children? Are both forms type of work?
2. Is caring for others and for the environment bad?
3. In your own words define paid work, unpaid work and no work?
4. What comes to your mind when we talk about decent work?
5. What is GDP? Can you explain in your own words?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. In the first scenario, we pay for services, and in the second scenario, we do not make any payment. Yes, both forms are work. The latter is also called unpaid care work.

2. No, it is not. It is a wonderful feeling and also necessary. Yet, care can become a problem when it is only certain people (women) that do all the care work, 'care concentration', because this creates ill-being, inequality and women rights' violations.<sup>1</sup>

3. Paid work refers to time contracted out that receives remuneration.<sup>2</sup> Unpaid care work includes those activities that nurture other people (our family, our community) and the environment such as cooking, cleaning, collecting water and firewood, and caring for the ill, elderly and children, when these activities are done by family members for no pay. Unpaid care work also includes voluntary community work.<sup>3</sup> No work is commonly understood as consisting of free time spent on personal care and leisure activities. A distinction must be drawn between "no work" as voluntarily chosen free time and "no work" as the outcome of enforced inactivity due to chronic lack of employment opportunities.<sup>4</sup>

4. According to the International Labour Organisation, "Decent Work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organise and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men".<sup>5</sup>

5. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. GDP is the final value of the goods (washing machine, cake, clothes, shoes) and services (repairs, salons) produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a specified period of time, normally a year.<sup>6</sup>

## BACKGROUND

Globally, annual GDP growth declined from 4.4% in 2000 to 3.2% in 2017. One in ten people in the world lived on less than USD 1.90 in 2015, and in too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty.

Economic growth – making our world more prosperous – is inextricably linked to all our other priorities. Stronger economies will afford us more opportunities to build a more resilient and sustainable world. And economic growth must be inclusive: growth that does not improve the wellbeing of all sections of society, especially the most vulnerable, is unequal and unfair.

'No one left behind' is at the core of the sustainable development agenda for 2030 and if economic growth is to build a fairer world, it must be inclusive. This is the idea behind Goal 8, which aims to sustain an economic growth rate of 7% for the least developed countries by 2030, and achieve full and productive employment for all men and women everywhere in the next 15 years. In 2015, nearly 736 million people lived below the USD 1.90 poverty line and that poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs.<sup>7</sup>

India is on a high growth trajectory. However, rapid growth has not translated into better outcomes in the labour market, especially for a country with the largest youth population in the world and likely to play a pivotal role in shaping the future of work (FoW).<sup>8</sup>

Women have not benefited from the growth on par with men, as can be seen in the very low labour force participation rate. The Labour Bureau Employment and Unemployment Survey records that female labour force participation has fallen to about 27.4 per hundred in 2015–16<sup>9</sup>, 23.3% in 2017-18, meaning that over three out of four women over the age of 15 in India are neither working nor seeking work.<sup>10</sup>

India is also at a critical juncture in its development trajectory with the largest youth population in the world, and overlapping shades of industrialisation and a large informal economy. New drivers to the economy, such as rapid technological progress, climate change, globalisation, migration are also emerging. These observations indicate that the future of work in India is likely to be influenced by the existing nature of the economy, the labour market and these current trends. The nexus between growth and prosperity rests on India's ability, to create more and better jobs, especially in developing states and in matching the aspirations of the young people entering the labour market.<sup>11</sup>

The government's National Skill Development Mission, Deendayal Upadhyaya Antodaya Yojana, Atal Innovation Mission, as well as the National Service Scheme and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are some flagship programmes aimed at bringing decent work to all.<sup>12</sup>





8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



IN INDIA

LABOUR FORCE OF  
**510**  
MILLION



MORE THAN 10 MILLION CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED IN SOME FORM OF LABOUR

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

GLOBALLY

**172** MILLION PEOPLE ARE UNEMPLOYED OF WHICH

**71** MILLION ARE YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

**12.8** MILLION

ENTER THE JOB MARKET EVERY YEAR

**12-15** MILLION

ESTIMATED ANNUAL DEMAND FOR EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

**6.9%**



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

**20.7%**

OF EMPLOYED ADOLESCENTS ARE ENGAGED IN HAZARDOUS WORK

**24%**

DECLINING FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



## FAST FACTS IN INDIA

- The Annual Growth rate of India's GDP per capita stands at 6.5%
- The average unemployment rate per 1000 persons stands at 6%
- 99.99% households in the country have bank accounts
- 16.84 bank ATMS are available in the country per 1,00,000 population <sup>13</sup>
- As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round, for the period 2015-16, there were 6.34 crore unincorporated non-agricultural micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the country engaged in different economic activities providing employment to 11.10 crore workers <sup>14</sup>
- India's informal sector employs approximately 85 per cent of all workers
- 53% of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana accounts are held by women

## SDG 8: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG 8.1:** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

**SDG 8.2:** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

**SDG 8.3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

**SDG 8.4:** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.

**SDG 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

**SDG 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

**SDG 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

**SDG 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

**SDG 8.9:** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

**SDG 8.10:** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

**SDG 8.A:** Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

**SDG 8.B:** By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING THE GOAL 8

*“Experience shows that economic growth, on its own, is not sufficient. We must do more to empower individuals through decent work, support people through social protection, and ensure the voices of the poor and marginalised are heard.”*

- Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, World Day of Social Justice, 2014

During the UN General Assembly in September 2015, decent work and the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda – employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue – became integral elements of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work. Furthermore, key aspects of decent work are widely embedded in the targets of many of the other 16 goals of the UN’s new development vision.<sup>15</sup>

The role of community radio in creating a space for social dialogue through representation of different voices is an important component in enabling SDG 8. It’s not surprising that the first community radio station was operated in Bolivia by the miners’ trade unions to talk about their working conditions.

Community radio stations are best placed to highlight issues of human trafficking, bonded labour, child labour, occupational hazards- illness, diseases, fatalities and prevention, to building awareness on decent work conditions, social security system and labour rights, as CR can act as a facilitator in enabling these dialogues. Deconstructing the various policies, in a simple language using both broadcast and public engagement strategy is another important element. Featuring workers from different sectors- to share their working life stories, with focus on migration, is crucial to bring out more voices.

One of the biggest challenges is skilling India, and CR stations are best place to make those necessary announcements on available training, new courses, and scholarships and even act as disseminators, across both government and private sector initiatives. Given the community connections, CRs can also help act as an interface between trainers and trainees. Promotion of new age business, profiling micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, awareness of schemes, fellowship, competitions and grant availability, is another key aspect that CR stations can produce programs on.

Observances of important days like National Handloom Day on August 7, National Entrepreneurship Day on November 9, International Youth Day on August 12, World Against Trafficking in Persons on July 30, Labour Day on May 1, etc. help mobilise people, raise awareness and highlight the priorities that can help in speeding up the 2030 agenda.

## UNPACKING THE TARGETS

### TARGET

8.1



**SUSTAINABLE  
ECONOMIC GROWTH**

*Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

Understanding GDP: Watch this video:

What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? Marginal Revolution University

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mjJmo5mN5yA>

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

#### Indian Indicators:

8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12).

### TARGET

8.2



**DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE  
AND UPGRADE FOR  
ECONOMIC  
PRODUCTIVITY**

*Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you define and name a few labour intensive industries?
2. What is labour productivity?
3. How can labour productivity be enhanced? Can you provide an example?
4. Discussion: Will automation, mechanisation displace or aid labour?
5. Do you think selling online at market places or having their own website with options for payments and deliveries can help boost the local business?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

1. Industries that produce goods or services requiring a large amount of labor. Examples of labor intensive industries include agriculture, mining, hospitality and food service.<sup>16</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.

### Indian Indicators:

8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person.

8.2.2: Total number of patents issued.

8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector.

8.2.3: Annual growth in agriculture sector.

2. Labour productivity represents the output produced per unit of labour in a given economy and is hence closely linked to economic growth, competitiveness and living standards.<sup>17</sup>

3. Average labour productivity can be enhanced by technical innovations, which lead to increased efficiency of the methods applied at the existing workplaces,<sup>18</sup>

4. Occupations and jobs are made up of numerous tasks, each of which requires a combination of specific competencies and skills. Automation potential must be assessed accordingly, i.e. in terms of technical feasibility of automating certain kinds of tasks.<sup>19</sup>

5. Yes, given that with the internet, the market place is increasingly wider, it is important for the business to have an online presence.<sup>20</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of labour intensive industries in your area. Find out how they use technology to aid production
- Actively seek out five local and small businesses that have used technology, to boost sales. (app based platform, Whatsapp or any other social media)

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on available grants and fellowships by the Government like The India Innovation Growth Programme (IIGP) 2.0 is a unique tripartite initiative of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, Lockheed Martin and Tata Trusts, Abdul Kalam Technology Innovation National Fellowship, Biotechnology Ignition Grant Scheme
- Profile individuals and organisations developing indigenous technology
- Series on improving agricultural productivity including mechanisation and technology available for agriculture, farm machinery banks, post-harvest equipment's etc.
- Success stories on the likes of IISR Tractor Mounted Sugarcane Multipurpose Equipment, CIAE Tractor Mounted Pneumatic Planter, Tractor Mounted Cultivator Seed Planter, Tractor Mounted Zero-Till Seed cum Fertiliser Drill, Tractor Mounted Rotavator

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host a competition or hackathon in collaboration with other partners and the government on innovation related to a particular sector or industry.

## Government Schemes

- Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana
- Employment Promotion Scheme
- National Career Services
- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit Support Schemes
- Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment
- Green Revolution
- White Revolution

**TARGET**

**8·3**



**PROMOTE POLICIES TO SUPPORT JOB CREATION AND GROWING ENTERPRISES**

*Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium- sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is a micro, small, or medium-sized enterprise?
2. Why is it important for micro, small and medium sized enterprises to have access to financial services and be financially literate?
3. Can you approximately estimate the number of people the handloom sector employs? Name some of the schemes to improve the socio-economic condition of weavers and to promote the handloom sector?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

1. In accordance with the provision of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are classified in two classes: Manufacturing and Service Enterprises. A micro enterprise is defined as an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 25 lakh. A small enterprise, where the investment is more than 25 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore; A medium enterprise, where the investment is more than Rs. 5 crore but does not exceed Rs. 10 crore <sup>21</sup>
2. Access to financial instruments like bank accounts, credit facilities- loan, overdrafts, subsidies, grants, tax rebates etc., is important across the lifecycle of the business, to start up, develop and grow, and make contributions to employment, growth and social inclusion. <sup>22</sup> No access to formal instruments, will lead into entrepreneurs taking loans from middlemen or money lenders, paying extremely high interest rates, which in turn leads to a vicious cycles of being debt ridden and that inhibits growth.

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non- agriculture employment, by sex.

### Indian Indicators:

8.3.1: Proportion of unorganized employment in non-agricultural sectors.

8.3.2: Coverage under ESI and EPS.

8.3.3: Coverage of NPS.

8.3.4: No. of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar registration.

8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India.

8.3.6: Total number of patents issued.

8.3.7: Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises

8.3.8: Total loans

outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises.

8.3.9: Outstanding Credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

3. Handloom is one of the largest employment providers after agriculture in India. This sector provides employment to 43.31 lakh persons engaged in about 23.77 lakh handlooms. Some of the schemes are National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS), Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)<sup>23</sup>

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on the various government schemes, segment it based on access to finance, infrastructure, technology, training, social security measures including insurance
- Profile and feature micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, including entrepreneurs in traditional product clusters
- Series on skill development with special focus on women.
- Host a series on innovations in the handloom sector

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host an understanding GST or schemes series, with the relevant government department.
- Observe Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day on June 27 and National Entrepreneurship Day on November 9
- Observe National Handloom Day on August 7

## Government Schemes

- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)
- Make in India (Scheme for Investment Promotion, Scheme for implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, etc.)
- Ease of Doing Business (e-Biz Project)
- Start-up India
- Stand-up India
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and allied initiatives
- Credit Guarantee Funds
- Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme and Other Credit Support Schemes

- Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries
- Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) & setting up of Khadi plazas
- Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification.
- Entrepreneurship and Skill Development
- Infrastructure Development Programme
- Social Security Schemes for Workers
- Schemes to implement labour laws

## TARGET

8.4



### IMPROVE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

*Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. In your own words define resource efficiency?
2. Make a list of all the things you consume on a daily basis. In your own words define consumption.
3. How can you avoid wastage in your day-to-day activities?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

1. Resource Efficiency means using the Earth's limited resources in a sustainable manner while minimising impacts on the environment. It allows us to create more with less and to deliver greater value with less input.<sup>24</sup>
2. Food, clothes, transport, electricity for cooking, heating entertainment, mobile services, internet etc. Consumption can be defined as the use of a resource – product or service.
3. By serving small portions, switching off lights and fans when not in use, ensuring that there are faulty water pipes, saying no to single use plastics, switching to energy efficient bulbs etc.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- What are the prevailing garbage collection systems in your area? Is there separate collection for wet, dry and sanitary waste? How is it processed?
- Is there a single use plastic ban in your state? What items are banned? Make a list of sustainable alternatives
- Make a list of organisations collecting left over food in your city/town



## INDICATORS

(For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

### Indian Indicators:

8.4.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix.

8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption.

8.4.3: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated.

8.4.4: Proportion of sewage recycled vs. sewage generation.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on awareness on segregation of waste, promotion of composting, limiting the use of disposables

- Host a series on energy efficiency, rainwater harvesting, and water conservation. Profile organisations and individuals working towards this cause.

- Host a special show on food wastage and profile organisations collecting excess food

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Street Plays on importance of segregation of waste and importance of saving water

- Host a compost Mela<sup>25</sup>. For more information check out Bengaluru Compost Santhes.

- Set up a Community Fridge – For more information check out Feeding India #BeAHungerHero<sup>26</sup>

## Government Schemes

- Swachh Bharat Mission-Rural
- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban
- Smart Cities Mission
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- National River Conservation Programme
- Grid Interactive Renewable Power
- Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralised Renewable Power
- Research & Development

**TARGET**

**8·5**



**FULL EMPLOYMENT  
AND DECENT WORK  
WITH EQUAL PAY**

*By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is Gender Pay Gap (wage/salary difference for men and women) in India?
2. Why is equal pay important? What happens when there is low pay and wage inequality?
3. Name some of the labour related legislations.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

1. According to the ILO's India Wage Report : Wage policies for decent work and inclusive growth 2018, the raw gender pay gap between men and women stands at 34% in 2011–12. <sup>27</sup> According to the Monster Salary Index survey 2019, women in India earn on average 19% less than their male counterparts.<sup>28</sup>
2. Equal pay for equal work is very important to eliminate any form of discrimination, inequality. It also undervalues women's skills and competence, and promotes stereotypes. Equal pay for women and men for work of equal value is central to realising gender equality and women's economic empowerment, reducing poverty and is beneficial to promote economic growth. <sup>29</sup>
4. The Factories Act, 1948<sup>30</sup> , Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017<sup>31</sup> , The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976<sup>32</sup> .

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Pick any three occupations, for example construction, food processing or textile, and interview 10 people and find out the prevailing wages for men and women
- Map NGOs offering vocational training for youth in the area

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

#### Indian Indicators:

8.5.1: Unemployment rate.

8.5.2: Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR) .

8.5.3: Wages earned by male female in regular / casual employment.

8.5.4: Number of employed persons with disabilities in public services.

8.5.5: Total population with disabilities covered under social protection schemes.

8.5.6: Share of unemployed persons in population aged 15-24 (percentage).

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series of programs in association with the Labour Department on understanding the following laws - Code on Wages, 2019, The Factories Act, The Inter State Migration Act, The Contract Labour Act, The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017, The National Policy on HIV/AIDS
- Identify domestic workers and union in your area and produce a series of shows on domestic workers – importance of registration and issuance of identity cards, right to form unions, pays and leaves etc.
- Plan a series of shows on available schemes and opportunities for people with disabilities. Involve the local Commissioner for Disabilities
- Plan for a regular series on Women Entrepreneurs

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- June 16 is celebrated as International Domestic Workers Day. Plan activities around the day- to invite domestic workers to share their stories

## Government Schemes

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
- National Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe Hub Centre
- Integrated Skill Development Scheme (textiles)
- Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women and Girls
- Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities: i. Seekho aur Kamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities ii. Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities iii. Nai Manzil- The Integrated Educational and Livelihood Initiatives.
- National Program for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups
- Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of ST communities Vulnerable Groups

## TARGET

8-6



## PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

*By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. How would you define youth?
2. Are you aware that India has a Youth Policy? If yes or no, can you list some of the key priority areas within the policy.
3. Why is it important for the youth to be gainfully employed?
4. Can you name some schemes or skilling programs for the youth.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

1. The National Youth Policy 2014 defines 'youth' as persons in the age group of 15-29 years.<sup>33</sup>
2. The vision of NYP-2014 is to empower youth to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations. For achieving this vision, the Policy identifies five well-defined objectives and 11 priority areas and suggest policy interventions in each priority area. The priority areas are education, skill development and employment, entrepreneurship, health and healthy lifestyle, sports, promotion of social values, community engagement, participation in politics and governance, youth engagement, inclusion and social justice.<sup>34</sup>
3. The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action underlined the centrality of youth employment to social development, both through poverty alleviation and social integration, when it called for "developing and strengthening programmes targeted at youth living in poverty in order to enhance their economic, educational, social and cultural opportunities, to promote constructive social relations among them and to provide them with connections outside their communities to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty."<sup>35</sup>
4. The government has set up the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), with an enabling framework to facilitate job creation and entrepreneurship, as well as attract private investment. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (Skill India Mission) is MSDE's flagship scheme to enable young Indians to take up industry-relevant skills training and improve their employability. The government's commitment to ensuring that young Indians are ready to compete in the labour market is demonstrated by the breadth of skilling programmes it has made available: National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana, National Urban Livelihoods Mission, and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. The National Career Service, launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, aims to provide job matching services in a transparent and user friendly manner.<sup>36</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.

#### Indian Indicators:

8.6.1: Unemployment Rate (15- 24 years).

8.6.2: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET).

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out if your state has a State Youth Policy. Understand the key components
- Make a list of all the vocational training centers in the private or nongovernmental space and the areas in which they provide training
- If your station is located in the urban area, make a list of the City Livelihood Centers

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a program on similar lines of a community classified- training opportunities, vacancies available, jobs being offered etc.
- Run community classified program in association with employment exchange or department and training organisations announcing training opportunities and job listings. Include segment on career development
- Special program based on the “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)” and SBM . Invite Federation Leaders, the head of the City Livelihood Center etc.
- Profile all the NCC and NSS wings from various institutions

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Youth Skills Day on July 15 and International Youth Day on August 12

## Government Schemes

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 3. National Career Services (NCS)
- Employment Promotion Scheme
- National Service Scheme
- Schemes for Youth development & Education (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.)
- Umbrella Programme for Development of STs

## TARGET

8·7



## END MODERN SLAVERY, TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR

*Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. In your own words define child labour. Where is child labour most common in India?
2. Name a few laws related to protection of children
3. What is bonded or forced labour?
4. Are you aware of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976?
5. Can you list some of the reasons related to trafficking? Are you aware of The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

1. Any child employed below the age of 14 is considered as child labour. Child labour is most common in agriculture, diamond trade, firecracker industry, brick kilns, battery recycling units, domestic workers, dhabas etc <sup>37</sup>
2. The Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Amendment ACT, 2016, Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Amendment Rules 2017 <sup>38</sup>.
3. Bonded Labour is a form of forced labour that exists because of a “bonded debt,” means an advance obtained, or presumed to have been obtained, by a bonded labourer under, or in pursuance of, the bonded labour system.
4. According to the Bonded Labour System ( Abolition) Act, 1976, no person shall (a) make any advance under, or in pursuance of, the bonded labour system, or (b) compel any person to render any bonded labour or other form of forced labour. <sup>39</sup>
5. Forced marriage, sex work, domestic servitude, removal of organs, begging, child pornography, drug peddling are some of the reasons of trafficking. In India, trafficking is primarily an offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860. It defines trafficking as (i) recruitment, (ii) transportation, (iii) harbouring, (iv) transfer, or (v) receipt of a person for exploitation by use of certain forceful means. For more information, refer to The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018<sup>40</sup>.

## INDICATORS

(For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

### Indian Indicators:

8.7.1: Total crimes relating to human trafficking.

8.7.2: Number of missing children.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the statistics on the number of people trafficked from your state<sup>41</sup>
- Make a list of the child rights and other NGOs, and institutions, working on issues of child labour, bonded labour, and on issues of trafficking. Invite them to the station for a focus group discussion and program planning
- If you are in an urban area, plan for a one hour street observation at a busy traffic signal. Count the number of children involved in street vending – map what are they selling or performing. Make sure you do this exercise with a local child rights partner, to facilitate further counselling or rehabilitation

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Make a series of programs on child labour ( The causes and nature of child labour, the reasons for children being forced into work, the challenges of child labour and its eradiction, the types of child labour, the need to send the children to school )
- Partner with the local Child Helpline for a regular series
- Plan a legal series on the various laws related to child labour, bonded labour, trafficking, devadasi system<sup>42</sup>
- Host a series on rehabilitation and other skilled based programs for and on trafficked individuals and bonded labour survivors. Include segments from the National Urban Livelihood Mission and the National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- Host a special series on migration - include awareness on the Inter State Migrant Workmen ( Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service Act, 1979), Migrants –Right To The City, Health Care, Housing, Wages And Other Social Security, Issues affecting migrant families etc.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Screen the documentary: Invisible chains - bonded labour in India's brick kilns <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T85g2IRjA1w>
- Observe World Day Against Child Labour on June 12

- Observe World Day Against Trafficking in Persons to call to action against trafficking and its crimes on July 30

- Contact your Railway station and for a public dissemination on Missing children<sup>43</sup>

## Government Schemes

- National Child Labour Project
- Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

**TARGET**

**8·8**



**PROTECT LABOUR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS**

*Protect labour rights and promote safe secure working environments for all workers including migrant workers in particular women migrants and those in precarious employment.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you list some of India's most dangerous jobs?
2. Name some of the occupation related illness and diseases in India
3. Are you aware of any laws to protect workers on occupational illness and diseases?
4. What are the available social security system for workers in India?
5. Why is the formation of workers' union important? What are trade unions?
- 6 Name some of the legislations for women workers?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

1. Underground coal miners, manual scavengers and other sanitation workers, chemical and gas factory workers, stone crushers etc.
2. Some of the most commonly heard ones include silicosis also called pathar ki bimaari, TB, chronic cough and breathing problems, skin infections and other dermatitis, hearing loss, poisoning, accident related disabilities etc. As per The Indian Factories Act 1948 3rd Schedule, Sections 89 and 90 – list of notifiable diseases, there are 29 enlisted diseases.<sup>44</sup>
3. The main goal of the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace is to build and maintain national preventive safety and health culture.<sup>45</sup>
4. India's social security schemes cover pension or the Employee Provident Fund (EPF), health insurance and medical benefit also called the Employees State Insurance (ESI) , disability benefit, maternity benefit, and gratuity.<sup>46</sup> The Government of India, has come out with the Draft Code on Social Security 2019 which amalgamates Employee Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, Maternity Benefit, Gratuity, Employee Compensation, Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess, Social Security for Unorganised Workers.<sup>47</sup>



5. Workers movement is important to enable better bargaining power, protect labourers from being exploited, protection of workers and right to fair price, decent working conditions, appropriate and timely remuneration, right to strike and right to form unions. According to the Trade Unions Act, 1926, 'trade union' means "any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, and includes any federation of two or more trade unions".<sup>48</sup>

6. Maternity Benefit Act, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, The Factories Act, The Mines Act, Plantations Labour Act, The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Rules, The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act etc.<sup>49</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Meet the labour department and obtain a list of work related accidents in your city/town. Some examples of work related incidents, accidents include the following:
  - o For over a week or so, some 14 miners have been trapped in a flooded rat-hole coal mine, despite ban from the National Green Tribunal (NGT)<sup>50</sup>
  - o The Bhopal Gas Tragedy
  - o In the 1970s, hundreds of women from Mahbubnagar's villages lost their husbands to silicosis, an occupational hazard in quartz mines<sup>51</sup>
- Find out what the different hazardous occupations in your area are and meet with the trade union leaders if any (example mine, sanitation workers, stone crushers, etc). Meet with organisations / unions working on issues of domestic workers, plantation workers, beedi and cigar workers etc and waste pickers and other municipal sanitation work. Invite them over for program planning
- Map the informal migrant settlements in your area near a place of occupation- example construction work site
- Find out the number of deaths because of manual scavenging in your state, in the last five years<sup>52</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.

8.8.2: Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status.

### Indian Indicators:

8.8.1: Number of workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act.

8.8.2: Number of migrant workers 10 years Home Affairs(ORGI).

8.8.3: Number of accidents in factories. Annual Labour and Employment.

8.8.4: Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA).

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Invite the different workers group to the station by occupation for a regular series , hosted by them– plantation workers, fishermen, waste pickers, domestic workers, etc.
- Run a series on social security for workers to understand the applicable laws
- Run a series to understand the The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016; The Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019 and laws for women workers
- Meet with the state safai karmacharis officer for a special series on manual scavengers

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Run an awareness campaign on social security measures in the form of street plays or open sessions

## Government Schemes

- Labour Welfare Scheme
- Social Security for Unorganised Workers
- Schemes for awareness generation, occupational health and enforcement of labour laws, etc.

## TARGET

8-9



## PROMOTE BENEFICIAL AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

*By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you approximately estimate, how many jobs does the travel and tourism sector support?
2. Can you define sustainable tourism?
3. How does tourism contribute to livelihoods? Can you elaborate with an example?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

1. According to the World Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2019, tourism supports one in every ten jobs on the planet, and has accounted for one in five of all jobs created across the world over the past five years.<sup>53</sup> Travel and tourism in India supported 41 million jobs in 2017. The industry contributed to 10.4% of the global GDP in 2017 and by 2028 it is projected to support 400 million jobs globally<sup>54</sup>.

2. Sustainable tourism can be defined as, “Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities”<sup>55</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Is your station located near a popular tourist place? If yes, map the jobs associated because of the location. Find out if there are key tourism projects in your own state or in your neighbouring states that have been successful.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- If you are in a tourist area, profile jobs associated around the area. Feature tourist guides and local micro entrepreneurs
- If there are local dying arts, within the tourist area, profile activities

## INDICATORS

(For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate.

8.9.2: Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs.

### Indian Indicators:

8.9.1: Percentage change in number of tourists (domestic and foreign).

8.9.2: Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Tourism Day on September 27

## Government Schemes

- Tourism Infrastructure
- Promotion and Publicity
- Training and Skill Development
- Integrated Skill Development Scheme (textiles)

**TARGET**

**8-10**



**UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**

*Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.*



## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are the main financial schemes that you have heard of in recent times?
2. What are the benefits of an account in your name?
3. Which are the most common insurance schemes?



## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITIES

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana etc
- You can get loans, you can get subsidies and direct benefit transfers etc.
- Atal Beema Yojana, Fasal Beema Yojana, Janani Suraksha Yojana etc.

## INDICATORS

(For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.

8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.

### Indian Indicators:

8.10.1: Indicator on Financial Inclusion

8.10.2: Proportion of population having Bank accounts.

8.10.3: Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population.

8.10.4: Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population.

8.10.5: No. of accounts with Nil/1-5/more than 5 transactions.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Locate about 5 money lenders and pawn brokers in your area and find out the prevailing interest rates and if they are licensed. Find out if your state has a Debt Relief Bill? <sup>56</sup> For instance Karnataka has passed the Debt Relief Bill, which is a “one time relief” for all those who have availed loans from pawn brokers, money lenders and other informal sources of credit<sup>57</sup>

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series of programmes on available financial products, importance of bank accounts, saving schemes and other government schemes
- Host a series on being aware of fraud schemes, being investor aware
- Run a special series on understanding Goods and Services Tax ( GST)
- Run a series on the problems of borrowing money from unlicensed money lenders- including lending from the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee APMC traders

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host an open house on awareness on financial products

## Government Schemes

- Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks
- Support to Financial Institutions

## TARGET

8.A



INCREASE AID FOR  
TRADE SUPPORT

*Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries*

### INDICATORS

(For reference only)

**Global Indicators:**

8.A.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements.

## TARGET

8.B



DEVELOP A GLOBAL  
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT  
STRATEGY

*By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.*

### INDICATORS

(For reference only)

**Global Indicators:**

8.B.1: Existence of a developed and operationalised national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as a part of a national employment strategy.

**Indian Indicators:**

8.B.1: Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).



## Quiz

1. Name any scheme for crop protection.
2. When is World Tourism Day celebrated?
3. Name any 2 social security measures for workers.
4. When is International Youth Day celebrated?
5. What is the full form of MGNREGA?

## Answers

1. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojna.
2. September 27.
3. ESI and EPF.
4. August 12.
5. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

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**SDG GOAL 9**



# INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



# GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

BY: MARGREET DE HEER



WE ALL NEED TO BE **CONNECTED** SO WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TOWARDS INNOVATION!



## ENERGISER

1. When you think of a city, what kind of infrastructure do you envisage? Feel free to draw an image of the urban infrastructure. (Can be aspirational)
2. What is urban infrastructure?
3. What are some of the urban infrastructure policies?
4. What is Digital India programme?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Some of the basic infrastructure services include—clean water, drainage, sewage, roads, electricity, telecommunications, transport, parks, etc.
2. According to the Ministry of Urban Development, now called Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 'Urban Infrastructure' should be equipped with all the necessary facilities. It should give a decent quality of life to its residents, promising clean and sustainable environment by applying smart solutions in the domain of sanitation, waste management, public transport and governance.<sup>1</sup>
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission ( JnNURM) which covered Urban Infrastructure and Governance • Urban Infrastructure Development of Small & Medium Towns • Basic Services to the Urban Poor • Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme. Under the new Urban Agenda, it is the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation- Swacch Bharat Mission, Smart Cities Mission, HRIDAY Cities, and the Pradhan Mantri Housing Yojana (Housing for All).<sup>2</sup>
4. Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas: a) Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen b) Governance & Services on Demand c) Digital Empowerment of Citizens.<sup>3</sup>

## BACKGROUND

From the first steam engines to the first assembly lines, to today's truly global production chains and processes, industry has changed our economies and helped drive major changes in our societies.

Infrastructure development has a direct bearing on investment, manufacturing and productivity. It is critical for the social sector like health and education, for promoting inclusive development and for poverty reduction. Inadequate infrastructure leads to a lack of access to markets, jobs, information and training, creating a major barrier to doing business. Resilient infrastructure can help achieve and promote scientific innovation and research.

Sustained investment in infrastructure and innovation are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. With over half the world population now living in cities, mass transport and renewable energy are becoming ever more important, as are the growth of new industries and information and communication technologies.

Technological progress is also key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs and promoting energy efficiency. Promoting sustainable industries, and investing in scientific research and innovation, are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.<sup>4</sup>

Investments in transport, irrigation, energy and information and communications technology have been crucial to driving economic growth and empowering communities in many countries. Technological progress similarly enhances our wellbeing as countries, and can also improve the state of the planet through increased resource and energy efficiency. A strong physical network of industry and communication can enhance productivity and incomes, and improve health, wellbeing and education.<sup>5</sup>

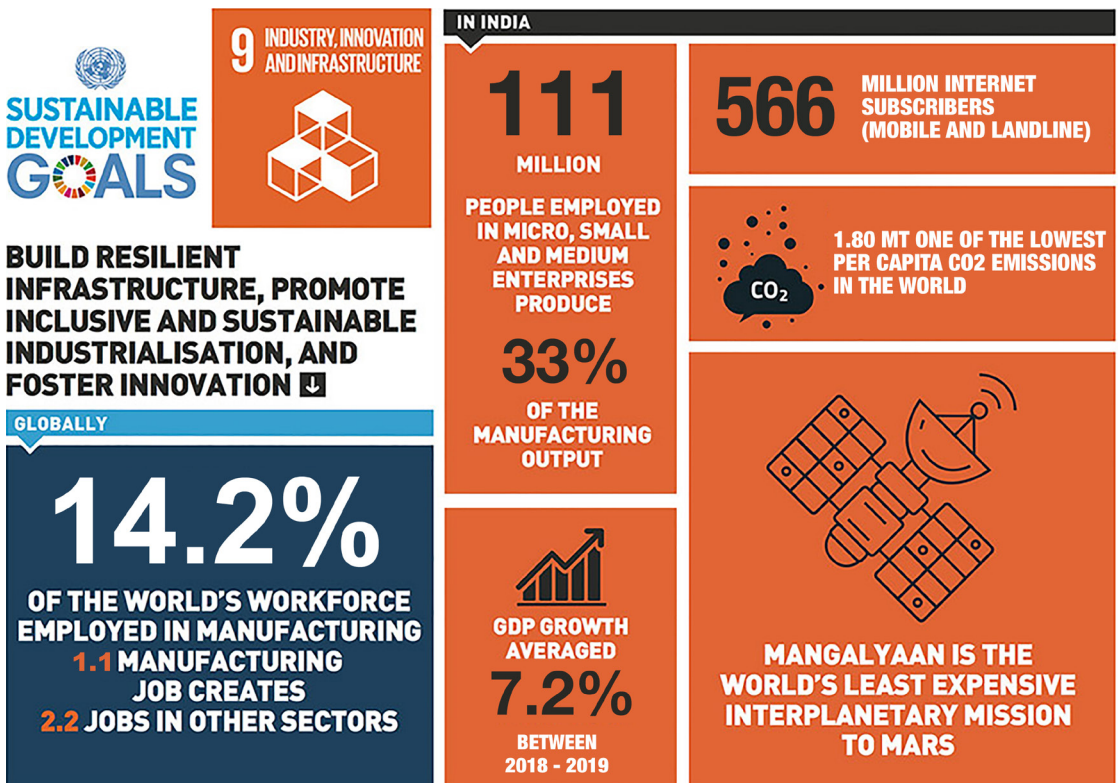
More than 4 billion people still do not have access to the Internet, and 90 percent are from the developing world. Bridging this digital divide is crucial to ensure equal access to information and knowledge, and as a consequence foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

In 2016, more than 937 million of the world's population did not have access to electricity. For many lower-income countries, existent infrastructure constraints affect firm productivity by around 40%. Building quality, reliable and resilient infrastructure and supporting economic development with emphasis on innovation and wellbeing of humans is critical to the objectives of Goal 9.



## FAST FACTS

- 70% rural habitations are connected with all-weather roads
- For every 100 persons – 49 internet subscribers and 88 mobile subscribers <sup>6</sup>
- 42.43% Gram Panchayats covered under BharatNet
- There are currently 566 million internet users in India.
- Aadhaar, now covers more than 90% of the country's population
- Under the Digilocker initiative of the government access is provided to 1.7 billion digitised documents (driving license, school certificates etc.)<sup>7</sup>



## SDG 9: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 9.1:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

**SDG Target 9.2:** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

**SDG Target 9.3:** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

**SDG Target 9.4:** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

**SDG Target 9.5:** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

**SDG Target 9.A:** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

**SDG Target 9.B:** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification, and value addition to commodities.

**SDG Target 9.C:** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to promote universal and affordable access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 9

SDG 9 is built on three pillars, infrastructure, industry and innovation, all of which are interconnected<sup>8</sup> and interwoven.

“Transport is not an end in itself but rather a means allowing people to access what they need: jobs, markets and goods, social interaction, education, and a full range of other services contributing to healthy and fulfilled lives”.<sup>9</sup> The role of community radios in providing information, on the concept of sustainable transportation is crucial for long term behaviour change in terms of demanding and adopting fuel efficient and low-carbon transportation.

By a people first approach in programming over a vehicle first, community radios can highlight the issues of safe road - road safety with a special focus on responsible driving, responsible pedestrian behaviour, safety of women, senior citizens and vulnerable populations, highlighting infrastructure issues of potholes and footpaths, pedestrian walk ways, railway track pedestrian crossing between platforms; air pollution – with a special focus on clean fuels, problems of diesel vehicles, importance of servicing vehicles regularly, scrapping of old vehicles, adoption of electric vehicles, etc. Oceans, seas and rivers act as conduits, facilitating trade, providing resources & livelihoods, and overall contributing to the economy. Community radios can highlight the powerful role played by them and the importance of sustainable use of oceans- by focusing on existing infrastructure, policies, schemes, issues of pollution- micro plastics, discharges, marine litter etc.

Radio can play a crucial role in discussing benefits of greener infrastructure that is also disaster resilient and exploits smart technologies that can contribute effectively to reduction of environmental impacts and disaster risks.

CRs can also focus on the importance of green manufacturing, improved resource efficiency for competitive advantage at MSMEs in addition to promoting all the government schemes, access to financial services, information technology and other skill development programmes. They can run special series to promote efficient energy sources including implementation of solar rooftop and installation of rain water harvesting, practice proper waste management, and the use of digital technology.

Community radios are best placed to ensure change in attitudes and behavior, therefore they can influence their communities to build disaster resilient homes and buildings. They can lobby for earthquake resistant schools, hospitals and homes. They can promote financial inclusion, help vulnerable groups access financial services, digital transfers, help bridge the digital divide, promote use of public transport, waste segregation and recycling and talk about sustainable development.

TARGET

9.1



**DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE,  
RESILIENT AND  
INCLUSIVE  
INFRASTRUCTURES**

*Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Why are roads important? How do they contribute to development?
2. Define sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure?
3. What is the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna about?
4. For stations in the coastal area or near ports, have you heard of the Sagarmala Programme?
5. What policy replaces the National Telecom Policy 2012?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Roads are the arteries through which the economy pulses. By linking producers to markets, workers to jobs, students to school, and the sick to hospitals, roads are vital to any development agenda. It is acknowledged that roads enhance mobility, taking people out of isolation and therefore poverty. The road transport industry is indeed instrumental in interconnecting all businesses to all major world markets, driving trade, creating employment etc. <sup>10</sup>
2. Sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure entails, among other features, the ability to provide transportation that is safe, socially inclusive, accessible, reliable, affordable, fuel-efficient, environmentally friendly, low-carbon, and resilient to shocks and disruptions, including those caused by climate change and natural disasters. <sup>11</sup>
3. Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to provide all-weather road access (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures), which is operable throughout the year to eligible unconnected habitations. The PMGSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. <sup>12</sup> Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III) proposes to consolidate 1, 25, 000 km road length in the States and involves consolidation of existing roads through routes and major rural links connecting habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), higher secondary schools and hospitals. <sup>13</sup>
4. Maritime sector in India has been the backbone of the country's trade and has grown manifold over the years. To harness India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes, the Government of India has embarked on the ambitious Sagarmala Programme which aims to promote port-led development in the country. Components of Sagarmala Programme are:

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.

9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport.

### Indian Indicators:

9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.

9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport.

9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use.

Port Modernisation & New Port Development, Port Connectivity Enhancement, Port-linked Industrialisation, and Coastal Community Development.<sup>14</sup>

5. The National Digital Communications Policy 2018, replaces the National Telecom Policy 2012.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the length of unpaved roads in your area?
- Make a list of authorities responsible for roads, in roads, highways, inland water transport in your area
- Who are the cellular operators in your area?
- If you are based in the coastal area, map the different industries

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on existing public transport systems. Invite your local urban transport institutions, authorities or officers- state transport department, local municipal administration, traffic police, RTO etc. within the public transport network
- Plan a series on transport infrastructure – include motorable roads, problems of potholes, need for skywalks and pedestrian walkways, cycling infrastructure, disable friendly transport infrastructure (with focus on Accessible India Campaign, including technological innovations for visual and hearing impaired ), street-lighting, parking, proper waste management, green spaces, etc
- Do a series on footpaths and street vendors and pedestrian rights, with specific coverage on accessibility for the differently abled
- Do a series on understanding your ports if in that area. Engage with people working there.
- Plan special show on understanding urban infrastructure including schemes on PMGSY, HRIDAY, Smart City Mission etc.
- Plan a special series on irrigation infrastructure, digital india campaign, and other cluster development programs by the government including understanding development of industrial corridors, plastic parks, regional connectivity etc.

- Plan a special series on cycling ecosystems- feature bicycle mayors, cycle designers, cyclists, cycling groups etc
- Plan a special series on the Bharat Net Programme which has been launched to develop infrastructure to spread the reach of mobile and internet access to the remotest gram panchayats in the country.
- Plan a series on understanding the objectives and purpose of the MPLAD funds

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Bicycle Day on June 3

## Government Schemes

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana ( PMGSY)
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
- Bharatmala Pariyojana
- Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern Region ( SARDP- NE)
- Railways, Mass Rapid Transit System ( MRTS) and Metro Projects
- Boarder Area Development Programme ( BADP)
- Development of Industrial Corridors
- Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme ( MIIUS)
- North East Industrial Development Scheme ( NEIDS)
- Industrial Development Scheme for Himalayan States- Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
- Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme
- Schemes for upgradation of Airport Infrastructure
- Schemes for Regional Connectivity
- National Handloom Development Programme
- Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture
- Digital India
- Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing ( MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters
- Sagarmala Programme
- MPLADS

## TARGET

9.2



### PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION

*Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed.*

*Target 9.2 is for your reference only, but CR stations can make programs around different manufacturing schemes.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Have you heard of the Make in India initiative? If yes, please describe it.
2. How would you define a manufacturing industry? Can you list a few?
3. Are you aware of the different criteria of categorisation of industrial sectors by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change?
4. What is PM 2.5 and PM 10?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The Make in India initiative was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in September 2014 as part of a wider set of nation-building initiatives. Devised to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub.<sup>15</sup>
2. Manufacturing is the process of transforming materials or components into finished products that can be sold in the marketplace. Manufacturing units can be placed in factories or can be home based production units.<sup>16</sup>
3. Clothing and textiles, food processing, plastics, petrochemicals, wood, leather, paper, electronics, computer and transportation etc.
4. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has developed the criteria of categorisation of industrial sectors based on the Pollution Index which is a function of the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. The Pollution Index PI of any industrial sector is a number from 0 to 100 and the increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution load from the industrial sector.<sup>17</sup>
5. PM stands for particulate matter (also called particle pollution): the term for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Some particles, such as dust, dirt, soot, or smoke, are large or dark enough to be seen with the naked eye. Others are so small that they can only be detected using an electron microscope. Particle pollution includes: PM10: inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers and smaller; and PM2.5: fine inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller. How small is 2.5 micrometers? Think about a single hair from your head. The average human hair is about 70 micrometers in diameter – making it 30 times larger than the largest fine particle.<sup>18</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita  
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

#### Indian Indicators:

9.2.1: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted).  
9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map the different manufacturing industries in your area
- Map the different cottage industries in your area
- Find out if any highly polluting industry is located near an ecologically fragile area/protected area?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a special series on Make In India, National Manufacturing Policy,<sup>19</sup> National Skill Development, Textiles Technology Upgradation Fund, Auto Mission Plan and all other relevant policies and schemes
- Host a special series on Khadi and Coir Industries
- Host a special series on women entrepreneurs in all segments of manufacturing- cottage, small scale, mid-size and large scale industries
- Make programmes on Mudra loans and Mahila Banks
- Run a series on start ups in your areas and new opportunities that are being created through them

## Suggested Outreach

- Observe Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day on June 27
- Observe World Entrepreneurs Day on August 21
- Observe National Entrepreneur's Day on November 19

## Government Schemes

- Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building
- Research and Development
- Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment
- Biotechnology Research and Development
- Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme
- Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification
- Entrepreneurship and Skill Development
- Infrastructure Development Programme



## TARGET

9-3



### INCREASE ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS

*Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by financial services and markets?
2. Why is it important for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to have access to financial services and be financially literate?
3. Can you list some of the schemes that support small enterprises?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. India has a diversified financial sector undergoing rapid expansion, both in terms of strong growth of existing financial services firms and new entities entering the market. The sector comprises commercial banks, insurance companies, non-banking financial companies, co-operatives, pension funds, mutual funds and other smaller financial entities.<sup>20</sup> Financial markets allow the efficient transfer of resources from those having idle resources to others who have a pressing need for them is achieved through financial markets, they provide channels for allocation of savings to investment. Financial markets play an important role in the efficiency and growth of the economy.

2. Access to financial instruments like bank accounts, credit facilities-loan, overdrafts, subsidies, grants, tax rebates etc., is important across the lifecycle of the business, to start up, develop and grow, and make contributions to employment, growth and social inclusion<sup>21</sup>. No access to formal instruments will lead to entrepreneurs taking loans from middlemen or money lenders, paying extremely high interest rates, which in turn lead to a vicious cycle of debt that inhibits growth.

3. Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGT SME)<sup>22</sup>, Market Development Assistance Scheme by the Ministry of Commerce<sup>23</sup>. For a full list of schemes, check the website, Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) for skill development in the entire textile value chain, Scheme for development of Handloom sector such as National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS), Handloom Comprehensive Weavers Welfare Scheme (HCWWS) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Startup India<sup>24</sup>, among the others, Special Package for Small Tea Growers<sup>25</sup>, Skill India etc. In addition the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken various measures to facilitate easy access to finance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). These measures include issuing guideline to banks regarding collateral requirements and setting up a Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA). In 2017, a new portal named 'Udyami Mitra' has been launched by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with the aim of improving credit availability to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' (MSMEs) in the country.<sup>26</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added.

9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.

#### Indian Indicators:

9.3.1: Share of Household sector in total industry value added.

9.3.2: Percentage/ Proportion of Credit Flow to MSMEs ( as a Percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit).

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of financial services available for women entrepreneurs
- Do a sample survey of 50 people and find out the different kind of financial products that are being used by them

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on understanding different types of credit schemes available for MSMEs
- Host a series on understanding the importance of taking loans from formal financial institutions
- Series on Make in India and Start-up India
- Series on various Skill Development Programs
- Profile SHGs involved in any manufacturing industry

## Suggested Outreach

- Observe The World Savings Day on October 31. Host events around the importance of savings both at the individual and at the enterprise level. Involve local banks in this activity

## Government Schemes

- Make in India ( Scheme for Investment Promotion, Scheme for implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, etc)
- Ease of Doing Business ( e-Biz Project)
- Start-up India
- Stand-up India
- Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries
- Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification
- Entrepreneurship and Skill Development
- Infrastructure Development Programme
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana ( PMMY) and allied initiatives
- Credit Guarantee Funds
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes

## TARGET

9.4



### UPGRADE ALL INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

*By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by retrofitting?
2. What do you understand by green building?
3. Have you heard of any rating system for green buildings?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Retrofitting means making changes to an existing building to protect it from flooding or other hazards such as high winds and earthquakes.<sup>27</sup>
2. A 'green' building is a building that, in its design, construction or operation, reduces or eliminates negative impacts, and can create positive impacts, on our climate and natural environment. Green buildings preserve precious natural resources and improve our quality of life. There are a number of features which can make a building 'green'. These include: efficient use of energy, water and other resources, use of renewable energy, such as solar energy, pollution and waste reduction measures, and the enabling of re-use and recycling, good indoor environmental air quality, use of materials that are non-toxic, ethical and sustainable, consideration of the environment in design, construction and operation, consideration of the quality of life of occupants in design, construction and operation, a design that enables adaptation to a changing environment.<sup>28</sup>
3. **LEED**, or Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, is the most widely used green building rating system in the world<sup>29</sup>. Indian Green Building Council (**IGBC**) has licensed the LEED Green Building Standard from the USGBC. IGBC facilitates Indian green structures to become one of the green buildings and has developed its own rating systems as well.<sup>30</sup> **GRIHA** is an acronym for Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment. GRIHA attempts to quantify aspects such as energy consumption, waste generation, renewable energy adoption, etc. so as to manage, control and reduce the same to the best possible extent. TERI has developed GRIHA and has been adopted by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. This tool, by its qualitative and quantitative assessment criteria, is able to 'rate' a building on the degree of its 'greenness'.<sup>31</sup> **BEE (Bureau of Energy Efficiency)**, formerly Energy Management Center, was reinstated in 2002, under the provisions of Energy Conservation Act, 2001, is a statutory body under the Ministry of Power. To address energy efficiency in the commercial building sector, Government of India launched the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in 2007. For more information read the Roadmap document.<sup>32</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added.

9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.

#### Indian Indicators:

9.3.1: Share of Household sector in total industry value added.

9.3.2: Percentage/ Proportion of Credit Flow to MSMEs ( as a Percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit).

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

1. If your station is located in an area that is prone to earthquakes or cyclones, find out if there has been any attempt at retrofitting the houses
2. Find out if your state has Energy Conservation Building Code Rules?
3. Find out if any of the commercial buildings or hotels have been awarded under any of the ratings listed above

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan series on green buildings, ratings, retrofitting of houses, rainwater harvesting, investments in solar for street lighting, housing and industries, waste management at source, sewage treatment plants, etc
- Special series on dust pollution during constructions and measures to be undertaken
- Plan a series on Electric Vehicles and Hybrid Vehicles
- With the help of your local Pollution Control Board, run a special series on the different kinds of pollution- water, air, waste, noise in industrial estates and their management

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

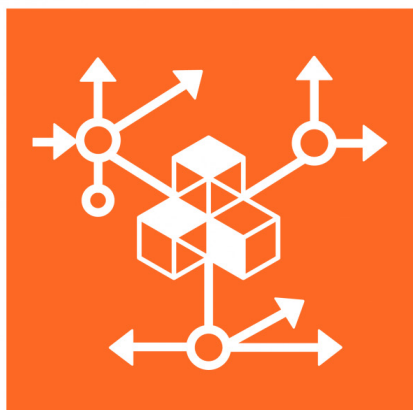
- Observe World Green Building Week from September 23 to 29 every year. With the help of your local municipality or citizen groups, come up with rating to award residential houses, companies, small restaurants on protocol – in terms of segregation and management of waste, installation of rain water harvesting, and solar rooftops, and other energy saving appliances if any. Distribute stars for those ranked highly.

## Government Schemes

- Digital India
- Railways Mass Rapid Transit System ( MRTS) and Metro Projects
- Scheme for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of ( hybrid and ) Electric Vehicle in India – ( FAME- India)
- Research and Development Project for Development of Advanced Ultra Super Critical ( AUSC) Technology for Thermal Power Plants
- National Handloom Development Programme
- Catalytic Development Programme for Sericulture
- Make in India

## TARGET

9.5



**ENHANCE RESEARCH  
AND UPGRADE  
INDUSTRIAL  
TECHNOLOGIES**

(For reference)

*Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.

9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

#### Indian Indicators:

9.5.1: Percentage share of expenditure in R&D to total GDP.

9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

9.5.3 : Total number of Patents issued.

### Government Schemes

- Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building
- Research and Development
- Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment
- Biotechnology Research and Development
- Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development
- Atal Innovation Mission ( AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation ( SETU)
- Implantation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative

*Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.*

## TARGET

9.A



**FACILITATE  
SUSTAINABLE  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
DEVELOPMENT FOR  
DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES**

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

9.A.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure.

#### Indian Indicators:

9.A.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure.

## TARGET

9.B



**SUPPORT DOMESTIC  
TECHNOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENT AND  
INDUSTRIAL  
DIVERSIFICATION**

(For reference)

*Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

9.B.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added.

#### Indian Indicators:

9.B.1: Share of Intellectual Property Products in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation

9.B.2: Share of GVA of companies with research & development as main activity in total GVA from Private Corporate Sector.

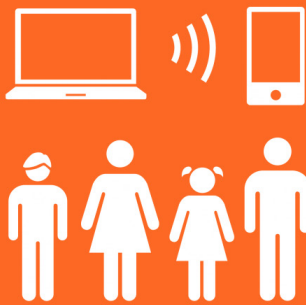
9.B.3: Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA.

### Government Schemes

- Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity building
- Research and Development
- Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment
- Biotechnology Research and Development
- Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
- Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme ( MIIUS)
- National Handloom Development Programme
- Catalytic Development Programme Under Sericulture
- Atal Innovation Mission
- Railways Mass Rapid Transit System ( MRTS) and Metro Projects
- Digital India
- Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing ( MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)
- MPLADS

## TARGET

9.C



## UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

(For reference)

*Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

9.C.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.

#### Indian Indicators:

9.C.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

9.C.2 : No. of broadband subscribers per 10000 persons.

### Government Schemes

- Digital India
- Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing ( MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)
- Bharatnet
- Compensation to Telecom Service Providers

### Quiz

1. How can you make your building earthquake resistant?
2. What is the full form of MSME?
3. Name any two financial services
4. What's the full form of ECBC?
5. What is the full form of PM as in PM 2.5 and PM10?

### Answers

1. You can make your building earthquake resistant by retrofitting.
2. MSME stands for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
3. The examples of financial services are loans and share brokerage.
4. Energy Conservation Building Code.
5. PM stands for particulate matter (also called particle pollution).

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**SDG GOAL 10**



# REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries



# GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

BY: MARGREET DE HEER

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



THE **HUMAN RIGHTS** OF ALL PEOPLE MUST BE PROTECTED AND RESPECTED!

1. PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY GET SUPPORT AND ACCESS TO **ECONOMIC GROWTH**

WE MUST MAKE SURE:



2. LAWS AND PRACTICES DO NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANYBODY



EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND RIGHTS

3. DISADVANTAGED AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE MUST BE **PROTECTED**



REPRESENTATION IN PUBLIC LIFE

4. PEOPLE WHO LEAVE ONE COUNTRY TO LIVE IN ANOTHER BENEFIT FROM **LAWS TO PROTECT THEM**



COMICS  
UNITING  
NATIONS

## ENERGISER

1. What do you understand by inequality?
2. Can you list the different types of inequalities?
3. What is the difference between poverty and inequality?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. In simple words, inequality means the unavailability of status, rights, resources and opportunities for different people. <sup>1</sup>

2. Inequality of outcomes occurs when individuals do not possess the same level of material wealth or overall living economic conditions. Economic inequality refers to how economic variables are distributed—among individuals in a group, among groups in a population, or among countries. Inequalities can be compared by inequalities in standards of living, inequalities in income/wealth, education, health, and nutrition or consumption. Equality of opportunity exists when life outcomes depend only on factors for which persons can be considered responsible, and not on disadvantageous attributes outside of their control. It argues that gender, ethnicity, family background, etc. should not determine outcomes. In practical terms, it exists when individuals are compensated in some way for their disadvantageous circumstances. Equality of outcome describes a state in which people have similar economic conditions. While inequality in terms of opportunity is defined on an ex-ante basis and is concerned with ensuring a common starting place, inequality of outcomes is concerned with the finish line and depends on both circumstances beyond one's control as well as talent and effort. Going beyond a focus on individuals and examining the inequalities that arise between individuals due to the group(s) they identify with (cultural, caste, gender, age, etc.) and that may be the cause of prejudice, discrimination, marginalisation, or advantage—a phenomenon named horizontal inequalities<sup>2</sup>.

3. People in poverty are those who are considerably worse-off than the majority of the population. Their level of deprivation means they are unable to access goods and services that most people consider necessary to an acceptable standard of living. The expert committee set up by the Planning Commission in 2014 under C Rangarajan, former chairperson of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, has redefined the poverty line. According to the report of the committee, the new poverty line should be Rs 32 in rural areas and Rs 47 in urban areas. The earlier poverty line figure was Rs 27 for rural India and Rs 33 for Urban India<sup>3</sup>. Inequality, by contrast, is always a relative term: it refers to the difference between levels of living standards, income etc. across the whole economic distribution. In practice, poverty and inequality often rise and fall together but this need not necessarily be the case. Inequality can be high in a society without high levels of poverty due to a large difference between the top and the middle of the income spectrum. <sup>4</sup>

## BACKGROUND

The twenty first century has seen major steps for reduction of poverty globally. The least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and the Small Island developing States, which are also the most vulnerable, have made great achievements to this effect. Despite this, severe disparities remain in access to health and education services. While income inequality between countries may have been reduced, inequality within countries has risen.<sup>5</sup>

In 2017, the richest 1% of the world's population held 50.1% of the world's wealth, while the poorest 70% of the world's working age population people together hold only 2.7% of the global wealth.<sup>6</sup> The world's 10 richest billionaires, according to Forbes, own \$505 billion in combined wealth, a sum greater than the total goods and services most nations produce on an annual basis.<sup>7</sup> Inequality is a major roadblock as it deprives people of opportunity.

There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty. Only an inclusive development model focused on all three components, i.e. economic, social and environmental, will be able to tackle the challenges successfully. Rising inequalities adversely impact human development. India ranked 130 on the Human Development Index indicator in 2018, and lost 25% of its ranking to inequality<sup>8</sup>.

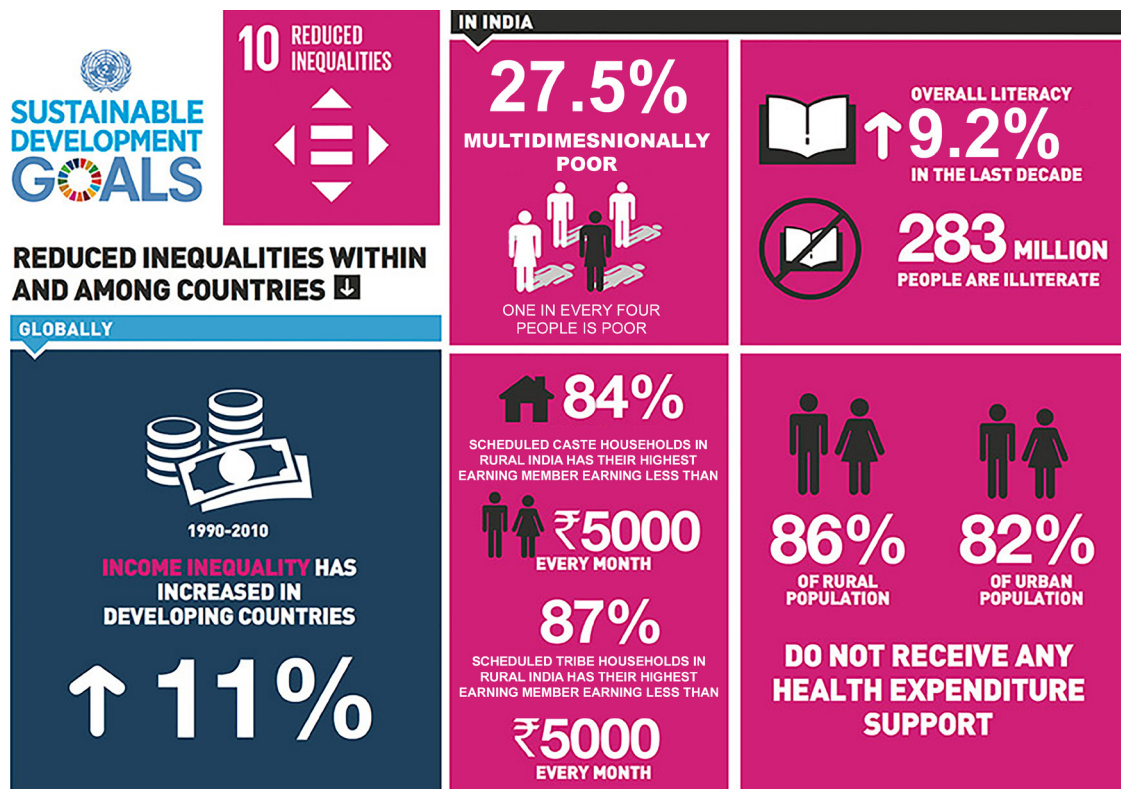
The economic inequality has widespread social manifestations including its power to exhort unequal gender relations. Income inequality leads to higher gender inequality both at macro and micro levels. Gaps in labour force participation rates between men and women, gender wage gaps which result in inequality of earnings, directly contribute to income inequality between sexes, thus socio economic dependence. The economic dependence of one gender on the other directly contributes to disparities in gender roles, inferior status of women in household decision making, limiting their access to social opportunities such as health and education that again results in low human capital, further exacerbating income inequality. The gender, caste, disability and sexuality inter-sectionality has played a crucial role in redefining socio-cultural inequalities to economic inequalities, thus making the most marginalised and vulnerable communities constitute the major share of the bottom 40 per cent.<sup>9</sup>

Goal 10 seeks to ensure that the income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population is higher than the national average by the year 2030. It advocates for active focus on inclusive policy- making and reduced inequalities across all ages, sexes, races, religions and ethnicities to create conditions of equity within countries. It also promotes the creation of a fairer international system globally, through greater regulation of global financial markets, and providing a voice to developing countries in international decision making. Inequality takes on many forms in a large and diverse country like India. There are inequalities in income and consumption; structural inequalities which take the form of inequalities based on gender, religion, caste and social groups as well as regional inequalities, all of which manifest in inequalities of opportunities and access. There are several legislations and programmes for empowerment and socio economic development of women and different social groups. India has a number of legislations and programmes in place which aim to provide equal opportunity in education to girls and children from vulnerable sections of the society. The Government of India's emphasis on JAM the trinity of Jan Dhan-Aadhar- Mobile presents a broad strategy

of inclusion, financial security and social empowerment. It includes national level schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana and employment schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, which are aimed at reducing social, economic and political gaps and progressively achieving greater equality in the country.

## FAST FACTS

- In India, in 2011, 21.9% of the population lives below the national poverty line in 2011.<sup>10</sup>
- In India, in 2011, the proportion of employed population below \$1.90 (Rs 150) purchasing power parity a day was 21.2%<sup>11</sup>.
- In urban India, the top 10 percent of the households have a monthly consumption expenditure that is 1.41 times the monthly consumption expenditure of the bottom 40 percent.<sup>12</sup>
- In rural India, the top 10 percent spend 0.92 times the bottom 40 percent households on monthly consumption.
- For every 1,000 babies born in India in 2017, 39 die before their 5th birthday.<sup>13</sup>
- The Gini coefficient of income inequality for India fell from 36.8% in 2010 to 33.6% in 2015<sup>14</sup>.
- India has been ranked among the bottom 10 countries in The World Inequality Index 2018 on the commitment of different nations to reduce inequalities in their populations<sup>15</sup>.
- The government of India has launched a three-pronged program called the JanDhan-Aadhar-Mobile program, focusing on inclusion, financial empowerment and social security.<sup>16</sup>



Community radio stations can play an important role in furthering SDG 10 by identifying different communities, enabling participation and representation and amplifying voices of all people, particularly, those who have been facing discrimination for years in societies that are caste based or patriarchal. These populations are vulnerable because of their religion, caste, class, colour or economic status.

Community Radio's ability to allow the democratisation of media, by enabling listeners to become producers, puts inclusion at the heart of media making. Diversity, within the community radio stations takes multiple forms- voices, gender, occupations, languages and dialects, formats, communities, ideas etc. This helps in bringing together a wide range of issues, interests, opinions, perspectives to the mainstream media and indirectly helps increase participation in development projects.

By speaking about prejudices, stereotypes and discrimination, from a rights based perspective (inequality of rights, when people are not treated equally because of gender, sex, caste, disability, illness, occupation, region, religion etc. ) community radios can address economic, educational and cultural discrimination. They can play an important role in reducing inequalities by highlighting constitutional rights; make people aware of various government schemes available, for the minority and marginalised communities that range from scholarships for education and hostels, to the various employment schemes, skill development trainings, and encouragement to small scale and micro entrepreneurs.

Issues of inequality due to migration is another important area that community radio can address. Inequality in terms of wages, labour market opportunities & livelihoods, housing and sanitation, education & skill development, access to financial institutions, cultural development, representation in the media etc. can be discussed in programmes. From inter-state migration policies, to understanding the current practices in the city—slum eviction, poor sanitary conditions at work, bringing forth issues of bonded labour, trafficking if any, community radios can make a difference in mainstreaming populations. They can contribute effectively help in integrating the migrant populations and reduce inequalities by sharing information that is local, relevant and useful. They can help empower marginalised groups through associations with other workers groups, connect their children to bridge schools and other alternative schooling facilities. Airing of community songs, folk songs of migrant communities, in their native language and dialect can help generate a sense of “community”, in the city.

As Amartya Sen rightly put it, Gender inequality is not one problem, it is a collection of problems. Highlighting issues of gender inequality, that persist across all sectors, drawn back to the patriarchal society is a discussion that community radios can spearhead — including issues of female feticide, infanticide, education, nutrition and health, political empowerment, economic participation, sports, hate crimes, etc.

Community Radios can lead affirmative action against inequality!



## UNPACKING THE TARGETS

TARGET

10·1



REDUCE INCOME  
INEQUALITIES

*By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is gross income?
2. Breakdown your household expenses for a month?
3. Define income inequality?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Gross income, also known as gross pay, is an individual's total pay before taxes or other deductions. This includes income from all sources and is not limited to income received in cash, but can include property or services received <sup>17</sup>.
2. Household expenses represent a per-person breakdown of general living expenses. They include the amount paid for lodging, food consumed within the home, utilities paid and other expenses. The sum of all the expenses is then divided by the number of family members residing in the house in order to find each member's part of the total expense. <sup>18</sup>
3. Income inequality is an extreme concentration of wealth or income in the hands of a small percentage of the population. It has been described as the gap between the richest and the rest <sup>19</sup>.

### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

Take a random sample of 100 households and find out the following: a) If the families have a bank account b) Education and employment status c) If the couple is working in the same field, for example, construction or agriculture, find out their pay gaps.

### Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on livelihoods and link it with both the NULM and NRLM schemes. If in urban areas make a special series on the DAY NULM and the SBA Convergence Scheme
- Plan a series on household budgeting, the importance of bank accounts, financial literacy and saving instruments. Encourage women to share their stories of how they plan their budgets

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.

### Indian Indicators:

10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.

10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of household expenditure.

- Plan a series on the various government schemes with special focus on scholarships, skill development, financial aids, and other employment generating programmes – based on different community groups – people with disabilities, tribal communities, etc.

- Plan a special series to address gender inequalities – focus on employment, education, nutrition, property rights, payment for labour etc. Announce job opportunities for reserved candidates.

## Government Schemes

- Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes (Scholarships for educational empowerment, protection of civil rights, promotion of livelihoods, special assistance, etc.)
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups including OBCs
- Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act, as a part of the Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups
- National Programme for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities
- Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Scholarships for students with disabilities Social Justice & Empowerment
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (Tribal Education, Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, Special Central Assistance, etc.) Tribal Affairs
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities (education empowerment, skill development & Livelihoods, etc.)
- Stand-Up India Finance
- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme & allied credit support schemes
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

## TARGET

10.2



### PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION

*By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is social inequality?
2. What is political inequality?
3. Why is it important to promote political inclusion?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Social inequality manifests itself in inequalities based on social structures. Inequality takes on many forms in a large and diverse country like India. There are inequalities in income and consumption; structural inequalities which take the form of inequalities based on gender, religion, caste and social groups as well as regional inequalities, all of which manifest in inequalities of opportunities and access.
2. Political inequality is when certain individuals or groups have greater influence over political decision-making and benefit from unequal outcomes through those decisions, despite procedural equality in the democratic process. As such, it undermines a central democratic ideal: that all citizens, regardless of status, should be given equal consideration in and opportunity to influence collective political decision-making.
3. Political inclusion is the right to political participation and to political representation of migrants on the same legal basis as host populations thus developing a notion of membership to a city's population.<sup>20</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

1. Make a list of all the scheduled caste and tribes in your state
2. Pick any occupations like garbage collection or construction in a particular area and profile the caste and access to education and financial instruments
3. Make a list of representation from caste, religion, disability and gender of elected representatives in the State Assembly/ Panchayats and calculate their percentage to understand the distribution.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018
- Plan a series on different pension schemes available - Pension schemes for senior citizens, disability pension scheme, pension for farmers, and other communities. Include state specific schemes, for example Odisha's pension scheme for PLHIV communities, transgenders etc.

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

### Indian Indicators:

10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median household expenditure.

10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government.

10.2.3: Proportion of persons from vulnerable groups in elected bodies.

- Plan a series on scholarships, skill development, vocations, financial inclusion schemes and SHG formations
- Plan a series on various social security schemes by labour categories and by caste
- Plan a series on panchayat women leaders
- Plan a special series on Right to Education, labour rights, and sanitation facilities with a focus on women.
- Plan a series on schemes for people living below poverty line (BPL) and those at the BoP(Bottom of the Pyramid)..

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Day of Social Justice on February 20 . (Invite groups by their occupation and call for a pledge for solidarity)

## Government Schemes

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)
- Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana
- Employment Promotion Scheme
- National Career Services
- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit Support Schemes
- Coaching and Guidance for SC and Other Backward Classes
- Scheme for educational and economic development of Denotified Nomadic Tribes
- Umbrella scheme for development of ST communities
- Umbrella scheme for development of minority communities
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
- North East Region Livelihood Project (NERLP)

## TARGET

10.3



### ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND END DISCRIMINATION

*Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet evolved.

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you think of any discriminatory practices in India this could be against a class, caste, gender, profession or status?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Discriminatory practices based on marital status, caste, sexual orientation, illness, disability, religion or food preferences, hate based crimes. In the recent past discrimination also extends to viewpoints and opinions, food preferences, display of affection and dress. Some of them also include intimidation of couples in public parks, holding hands in metros, harassment of dog feeders, refusal of rented accommodation to people from North East India, single women, trans- genders, sex workers, unmarried couple, or people who eat non-veg, or inter caste marriage couples and people belonging to particular communities. The role of Khap Panchayat and other employment related discrimination can also be discussed. The systemic exclusion of Dalits and Muslims and other crimes committed against them are also a manifestation of discrimination and intolerance.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

Make a list of different community groups for example, women in sex work, transgenders, sanitation workers, domestic workers, refugees, migrant workers etc. invite them for a focus group discussion to understand existing discriminatory practices and possible solutions. Please ensure that there are no promises made. Invite a lawyer and other organisations working in this space as observers and for future interventions if any

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on stigma and discrimination by community, and how others can address these issues.
- Labour laws and laws relating to inter- state migration
- Plan a special series on the different community groups and the relevant laws, also include refugees in this series, if possible
- Make programmes on schemes that ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities by talking about eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices – invite representatives from the local police station, municipal officers, lawyers, district child and women protection officer etc.

## Government Schemes

- Schemes for awareness generation, occupational health and enforcement of labour laws, etc.
- Common Registration under relevant Central Labour Acts (relating to contract and migrant labour and benefits to workers like Provident Fund, insurance, etc.)

*Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.*

**TARGET**

**10.4**



**ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTES EQUALITY**

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

#### **Indian Indicators:**

10.4.1: Proportion of budget allocated to North Eastern States

**TARGET**

**10.5**



**IMPROVED REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS**

*Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators

#### **Indian Indicators:**

Not yet evolved.

## TARGET 10•6



**ENHANCED  
REPRESENTATION  
FOR DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES IN  
FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTIONS**

*Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet evolved.

## TARGET 10•7



**RESPONSIBLE AND  
WELL-MANAGED  
MIGRATION POLICIES**

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet evolved.

*Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.*

### Suggested Content Ideas

1. Make programmes on the legal status of migrants, refugees
2. Make a series of programmes on jobs done exclusively by migrants like construction, baking bricks, road building, fruit picking, packing, driving, rickshaw pulling, plumbing and challenges faced by them
3. Make a series of programmes on lifelong skills that are mostly confined to a particular community

### Suggested Outreach Ideas

1. Host discussions in schools on migrant labour and populations in order to inculcate values of respect and inclusion
2. Host an event on International Migrants Day on December 18

## TARGET 10.A



SPECIAL AND  
DIFFERENTIAL  
TREATMENT FOR  
DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES

(For reference)

*Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

10.A.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff,

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet evolved.

## TARGET 10.B



ENCOURAGE  
DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE AND  
INVESTMENT IN LEAST  
DEVELOPED  
COUNTRIES

*Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

10.B.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet evolved.



**TARGET**

**10 > C**



**REDUCE TRANSACTION  
COSTS FOR MIGRANT  
REMITTANCES**

*By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

10.C.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

10.C.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.

### **Quiz**

1. What is the percentage of population in India that lives below the poverty line as per the 2011 census?
2. What is the percentage of people in rural India that do not receive any health expenditure support?
3. What is the percentage of people in urban India that do not receive any health expenditure support?
4. In 2011, what was the proportion of employed people in India whose purchasing power parity was below \$190 (Rs 150)?
5. What is the three pronged programme of the Government of India?

### **Answers**

1. In India, 21.9% of the population lives below the national poverty line as per the figures of 2011.
2. The percentage of people in rural India who do not receive any health expenditure support is 86% as per the 2015 NSSO figures.
3. The percentage of people in urban India who do not receive any health expenditure support is 82% as per the 2015 NSSO figures.
4. In India, the proportion of employed population below \$1.90 (Rs 150) purchasing power parity a day in 2011 was 21.2%.
5. The government of India has launched a three-pronged programme called the JanDhan-Aadhar-Mobile program, focusing on inclusion, financial empowerment and social security.

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# SDG GOAL 11



# SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe,  
resilient and sustainable



# GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



BY: MARGREET DE HEER

WE MUST ENSURE THAT CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ARE **INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE!**

EVERYONE MUST HAVE ACCESS TO **QUALITY, SAFE HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES...**

...WITH **MONITORING** OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND AIR QUALITY.

WE MUST **ENGAGE EVERYONE** IN PLANNING FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR CITIES.

WE WILL **PROMOTE APPRECIATION AND PROTECTION** OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE.

WE MUST PROVIDE **SAFE, ORGANIZED TRANSPORTATION** THAT IS NOT HARMFUL TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

WE MUST MAKE CITIES **RESILIENT** TO DISASTER AND **ADAPTABLE** TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

## ENERGISER

1. What images come to your mind, when you think of the word 'city'? If you wish to draw your impressions of the city please feel free to do so.
2. How would you define human settlements?
3. What does the word resilience mean to you in the context of a city?? Can you think of an example from your own community of these ideas are being demonstrated or promoted?
4. What do the words 'inclusive city' mean to you in a city context?
5. What kind of shocks do cities face? List all possible potential and perceived, frequent Shocks Hint: Earthquakes
6. How can cities be sustainable?

## BREIFING NOTES

1. Skyscrapers, buildings, traffic, crowds, flyovers, malls etc.

2. The human settlements term largely corresponds to the locality, as defined in population and housing census. It refers to a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre and so forth) in which the inhabitants live in neighbouring sets of living quarters and that has a name or locally recognised status. It includes fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other population clusters that meet the criteria specified in the UN-Habitat: Monitoring Framework - SDG Goal 11.<sup>1</sup>

3. Resilience means the ability to anticipate the risk, limit impact or resist and bounce back or continue, following a threat or change.<sup>2</sup> "A resilient city is one that has developed capacities to help absorb future shocks and stresses to its social, economic, and technical systems and infrastructures so as to still be able to maintain essentially the same functions, structures, systems, and identity."<sup>3</sup>

4. An inclusive city is a city in which the processes of development include a wide variety of citizens and activities. These cities maintain their wealth and creative power by avoiding marginalisation, which compromises the richness of interaction upon which cities depend.<sup>4</sup>

5. Cities face a growing range of adversities and challenges in the 21st century. From the effects of climate change, growing migrant populations, inadequate infrastructure, pandemics to cyber-attacks. Acute shocks are sudden, sharp events that threaten a city, including: earthquakes, floods, disease outbreaks, terrorist attacks etc. Chronic stresses are slow moving disasters that weaken the fabric of a city. They include: high unemployment, overtaxed or inefficient public transportation system, endemic violence, chronic food and water shortages etc.<sup>5</sup>

6. Cities can be sustainable in a number of ways by improving basic infrastructure, greening spaces, energy efficient systems, better public transport, improving urban livelihoods, stronger community networks etc. It is important that people are enabled to live a life of dignity, have adequate and bare necessities of food, clothing and shelter.

## BACKGROUND

More than half of humanity – 4.2 billion people – lives in cities today and by 2030, it is estimated that six out of ten people will be city dwellers. India is no different. Between 2001 and 2011, the country's urban population had increased by 91 million. India is projected to add 416 million urban dwellers between 2018 and 2050. By 2030, India is expected to be home to seven mega-cities with populations above 10 million. 68% of the country's total population live in rural areas, while 17% of the country's urban population live in slums.

Cities are drivers for sustainable development, offering opportunities for people in numerous ways - economically, socially, culturally, emotionally and intellectually. However, this is only possible when cities are able to accommodate people in decent jobs and where land resources are not overwhelmed by growth. Unplanned urban sprawl, as cities spill beyond their formal boundaries, can be detrimental to national developmental planning and to the global goals for sustainable development. Our urban areas are also emitters of greenhouse gases and contribute to climate change.<sup>6</sup>

## FAST FACTS ON INDIA

- 5.41% of the urban households in India lives in slums.
- 90.99% of the wards are collecting 100% of the waste through door to door collection across India.
- 56% of the total waste generated in India gets treated.<sup>7</sup>
- 31.01% houses have been completed under PMAY( U)





## SDG 11: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

**SDG Target 11.2:** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

**SDG Target 11.3:** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

**SDG Target 11.4:** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

**SDG Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

**SDG Target 11.6:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

**SDG Target 11.7:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

**SDG Target 11.A:** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

**SDG Target 11.B:** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

**SDG Target 11.C:** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 11

Urbanisation is here to stay! The former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's remarks to the High-level Delegation of Mayors and Regional Authorities, in New York, 23 April said "Our struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities...sustainable cities are crucial to our future well-being."

Community radios can help address the pressing issues of their areas. Having a deep connect with their communities and being a hyper local media, they can sensitise the people on each and every target listed above. Starting from road safety, to safe housing – they can influence behaviour. The radio can take up issues of crowding, traffic, sanitation, safety, homelessness etc. Strategically placed, community radios have the opportunity to see everyday concerns and realities of urban and rural communities from the ground. They can play a key role in facilitating a unified vision of safe, inclusive and sustainable cities.

The Community radio through its programming can bring together diverse set of people including the underrepresented and unrepresented voices, to have conversations around and about cities, and facilitate dialogues on sustainability and social equity. They can provide visibility to communities that have contributed to the economy, hygiene and beautification of a city but have been marginalised because of their occupation, gender, caste, disability among the others – for example the street vendors, waste pickers, gardeners etc.

By facilitating continuous on ground engagement in community led, community driven solutions to problems of waste management, air pollution, need for inclusive and safe public spaces, disaster preparedness, sustainable mobility and protection of natural and cultural heritage, the radio can mobilise citizen participation. One of the key principles of the Smart City Mission is putting people at the heart of governance, this would include ensuring access to information and data about planning and managing a city, transparency, and accountability in fund utilisation and implementation of projects. Community radio can help demand social audit and use of Right to Information.

Community radios can play a leadership role in disaster mitigation, by advocating for pro-activeness (prevention) rather than reactive behaviour and can ensure that messages are accurate, credible and valuable. In addition, CRs role in early warnings of disaster, safety precautions to be adopted and post disaster relief and rehabilitation - information of supplies, reliefs, contacts with officials, relief organisations etc. is equally crucial.

One of the most important objectives of a community radio is the preservation of local culture and traditions, and community radios can play an important role in fostering a sense of community, belonging and identity, and a sense of pride in cities. Local folk forms can be used for better dissemination of information.

### TARGET

11.1



### SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

*By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Draw a diagram or list down important words of what affordable, safe and adequate housing mean to you
2. What is the difference between slum and informal settlements?
3. Who are urban homeless? Are you aware of any schemes for the urban homeless?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. **Affordable housing:** is based on cost that does not override other expenses. **Safe housing:** freedom from evictions or demolitions, harassment, threats, privacy, to be able to choose the area of residence. **Adequate housing:** security of tenure, more than four walls and a roof, safe drinking water, sanitation, energy requirements, protection against seasonal conditions.<sup>8</sup>

2. **Slum:** Based on the MDGs methodology, a slum household is one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following deprivations:

1. Lack of access to improved water source.
2. Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities.
3. Lack of sufficient living area.
4. Lack of housing durability.
5. Lack of security of tenure.

**Informal settlements:** Informal settlements can be defined as residential areas where:

1. Inhabitants have no security of tenure vis-a-vis the land or dwellings they inhabit, with modalities ranging from squatting to informal rental housing.
2. The neighbourhoods usually lack, or are cut off from, basic services and formal city infrastructure.
3. The housing may not comply with current planning and building regulations, is often situated in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas, and may lack a municipal permit.

**Inadequate housing:** The United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights distinguishes seven elements which constitute adequate housing:

1. Security of tenure;
2. Availability of services, materials, and infrastructure;
3. Affordability;
4. Accessibility;

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

### Indian Indicators:

11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

11.1.2: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source.

5. Habitability;
6. Location;
7. Cultural adequacy.

In the human rights framework, every right creates a corresponding duty on the part of the government to respect, protect, and fulfill.<sup>9</sup>

3. The Census of India 2011 defines 'houseless household' as, 'households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc.'

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map slums and informal settlements in your area and observe the conditions
- Find out if you have a Slum Development Board and a State Slum Policy
- List possible Slum Housing Schemes, if available
- Map out the Shelters for Urban Homeless in your city. Make a list of facilities available

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on government schemes on housing - urban and rural and schemes for particular community groups like the PLHIV, transgender persons, people with disabilities, and housing loans offered to them
- If your state has a State Slum Board, invite the officer over for a programme on awareness of government schemes
- Profile initiatives for upgrading low income housing, including using recycled materials and those that have improved energy access
- Profile communities that have been rehabilitated after eviction
- Include series on water and sanitation- See Goal 6
- Plan a series on schemes for urban homeless and night shelters
- Plan a series on understanding city master plan, green buildings, zoning, National Building Code of India 2016

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Habitat Day on October 1
- Observe World Cities Day on October 31

## Government Schemes

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Urban
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Smart Cities Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Rural

TARGET

11.2



AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

*By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is the role of transport in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals? Example: labour, market opportunities.
2. In your own words define safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable in the Target 11.2.
3. List reasons for road accidents.
4. In your own words define public transport.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The Indian transport system comprises of several modes, including roads, railways, shipping, air transport etc. These provide employment and market opportunities, trade, are an enabler for other SDGs from an economic, health safety, environmental development perspective, transporting essential commodities and other food materials.<sup>10</sup>
2. Safe transport is one without harassment, or violence, including the feeling of being secure or protected. Affordable transport is that which can be afforded even by the urban poor and is accessible to all, including people with disabilities, women, the elderly and other vulnerable groups.<sup>11</sup> Sustainable transport includes use of clean fuels, public transport with proper connectivity and convenience, encouraging non-motorised travel and investments in transport infrastructure- better roads, transit convenience – including inter-state buses navigable inland waterways etc.<sup>12</sup>
3. Negligent driving, poor road infrastructure – including potholes, poor street lights, no footpaths or pedestrian walk ways, violation of traffic norms – speeding, drunk driving, no helmets or seat belts, driving on the wrong side of the road, use of mobile phones etc.<sup>13</sup>

4. Public transport refers to a public service that is considered as a public good that has well designed 'stops' for passengers to embark and disembark in a safe manner and demarcated 'routes' that are both officially and/or formally recognised.<sup>14</sup>

### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- What are the available public transport facilities in your area?
- Find out the number road accident fatalities in your area and understand what caused them
- If your station is located in the coastal area, map the ports and navigable waterways
- Find out if your state has a State Electric Vehicles Policy?
- In your city, town what are the provisions for women in public transport? For example, in the metro, the front coach is reserved for women, the Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) has begun operating a few buses with 13 pink-coloured seats – that have been reserved for women<sup>15</sup>
- Check if any of the public transport buses are disabled friendly- low floor, hydraulic lifts, panic buttons, space for the differently-abled to park their wheelchairs , ramps at the bus stops, audio facilities at bus stops for visually impaired etc.

### Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on existing public transport systems – invite officers from the transport department, local municipal administration, traffic police etc. for an understanding on rules, activities, routes, plans, roles and responsibilities, governance mechanisms etc.
- Series on understanding the different legislations –Acts, rules, policies, bye-laws, missions, schemes etc.
- Series on road safety
- Series on road infrastructure – include motorable roads, problems of potholes skywalks, pedestrian walk ways etc.
- Feature cyclists and talk about cycling infrastructure.
- Series on disabled friendly transport, public transport for women, older persons and children.
- Series on phasing out two stroke autos and air pollution

- Series on commuter safety measures at railway and metro stations
- Series on the Motor Vehicles Amendment Act, 2019 ( includes fines and penalties- state specific), accident victims compensation etc
- Series on electric vehicles and feature people who have made the switch
- Series on car-pooling

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Select one Sunday of the month and celebrate Cycle Days or Pedestrian Days, in association with your local municipality
- At busy traffic intersections, hold awareness on road safety measures

## Government Schemes

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Smart Cities Mission
- MRTS and Metro Project
- Bharatmala Pariyojana
- Schemes for Railway Infrastructure Development
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission

## TARGET

11-3



## INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

*By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. With the crowding of cities, can you explain the problems faced by unplanned and uncontrolled urbanisation?
2. What is Smart City? What is the SMART City Mission?
3. What does MPLADS stand for?
4. Are you aware of the 73rd and 74th Amendment Act of 1992? If yes, list out what it entails?
5. How can urban agriculture be promoted?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The problems of unplanned and uncontrolled urbanisation include over-crowding, poverty, unemployment, under employment, pressure on public utilities like housing, sanitation, transport, water, electricity, health, education, increase in slums, urban crimes, etc.
2. There is no universally accepted definition of a smart city. However, the core infrastructure elements in a smart city would include: i. adequate water supply, ii. assured electricity supply, iii. sanitation, including solid waste management, iv. efficient urban mobility and public transport, v. affordable housing, especially for the poor, vi. robust IT connectivity and digitalisation, vii. good governance, especially e-governance and citizen participation, viii. sustainable environment, ix. safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and x. health and education.<sup>16</sup>
3. The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is an ongoing Central Sector Scheme which was launched in 1993-94. The Scheme enables the members of parliament to recommend works for creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies in the area of national priorities namely drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, roads etc.<sup>17</sup>
4. 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments were passed by Parliament in December, 1992. Through these amendments local self-governance was introduced in rural and urban India. These amendments added two new parts to the Constitution, namely, 73rd Amendment added Part IX titled “The Panchayats” and 74th Amendment added Part IXA titled “The Municipalities”. Panchayats and Municipalities are “institutions of self-government”.<sup>18</sup>
7. By encouraging community and rooftop gardens, greenhouses, indoor and vertical farms, and edible green walls, community composting<sup>19</sup> and slum gardening.



## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.

11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically.

### Indian Indicators:

11.3.1: Proportion of cities with integrated development plans.

11.3.2: Share of Mixed Land Use Area in overall city land use.

11.3.3: Net Density.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Draw a map of the city as your grandfather remembers and observe the expansion of the city- both in terms of population and land
- Understand the role of ward committees in enhancing public participation?
- Make a list of street vendors in a particular street? Are there dedicated street vending zones? Do they face harassment? Are they registered and do they have identity cards?<sup>20</sup>

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a series on ward committees – profile members from different wards, air meetings live when being conducted
- Run a series based on different government policies applicable and the MPLADS
- Profile street vendors and do a special series on understanding street vendor policy
- Run a series on urban agriculture – community gardens, rooftop gardens, vertical gardens, slum gardens

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Conduct awareness sessions on how to run /conduct ward committee meetings
- Conduct sessions on urban gardening

## Government Schemes

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Smart Cities Mission
- Swachh Bharat Mission

## TARGET

11.4



## PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

*Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are natural and cultural heritage?
2. Can you list few of India's natural and cultural heritages?
3. Define "culture", in your own words?
4. How can museums support the Sustainable Development Goals?
5. What does GI tag mean?
6. Have you heard of HRIDAY scheme?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, an international agreement adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, was founded on the premise that certain places on earth are of outstanding universal value, from the point of view of history, art or science, aesthetics, ethnology or anthropology etc. and as such should form part of the common heritage of humankind. Cultural and natural heritage are defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the World Heritage Convention – "**Cultural heritage**" includes a) monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features; b) groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape; c) sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites. "**Natural heritage**" includes natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view.<sup>21</sup>

2. \*Agra Fort \*Ajanta Caves \* Ellora Caves \* Taj Mahal \* Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram \* Sun Temple, Konârak \* Kaziranga National Park \* Keoladeo National Park \*Manas Wildlife Sanctuary \* Churches and Convents of Goa \* Fatehpur Sikri \* Group of Monuments at Hampi<sup>22</sup> Also check Indian sites on UNESCO World Heritage List.<sup>23</sup>

3. "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by a human as a member of society"- The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity.<sup>24</sup> For additional information read Culture for the 2030 Agenda, UNESCO<sup>25</sup> and Culture in the Sustainable Development Goals:A Guide for Local Action.<sup>26</sup>

4. "Museums are not merely places where our common heritage is preserved – they are key spaces of education, inspiration and dialogue. They play an essential role in social cohesion and sharing collective references. They hold up a mirror to society, introduce visitors to alternative visions of the world and they provide opportunities to foster creativity, imagination and respect for self and others. As the economic hub for an industry and diverse professions in architecture, urban planning, cultural mediation and tourism, they are also spaces that perfectly embody the link between culture and sustainable development" - Ms Irina Bokova Director-General of UNESCO for the publication of the Recommendation concerning the Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections, their Diversity and their Role in Society.<sup>27</sup> For Additional Information read Guide: Museums and the Sustainable Development Goals, by Henry McGhie (founder, Curating Tomorrow).<sup>28</sup>

5. GI tag means geographical indication tag – Like the Bengal's Muslin Fabric or the GI tagged Kuthampully saris woven with rich gold borders etc <sup>29</sup>, granted for a period of 10 years. The renewal depends on the standards being maintained over the years. For more information, read the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.<sup>30</sup>

6. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, launched the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme, with a focus on holistic development of heritage cities. The scheme aims to preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.<sup>31</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of important historic and cultural monuments or institutions in your community – both the recognised, and those neglected <sup>32</sup>
- Make a list of disappearing cultural traditions in your community
- Make a list of all the GI tagged products of your state and check on your states GI policy

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship).

### Indian Indicators:

11.4.1: Restoration and Reuse of Historic Buildings.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on “Know your heritage and profile important historical sites- Invite historians and other cultural anthropologists, senior citizens from your area. Add a segment on the HRIDAY scheme”
- Do a series on different unique local traditions. For example, feature Kite Makers and sport of Kite Flying,<sup>33</sup> etc.
- Series on different kinds of textiles and regions - Kalamkari, Kosa of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kutchi Mirror work, Chikan embroidery, Banarsis etc. In this series also feature lone crusaders or last generation weavers like Pitchuka Srinivas, Kalamkari Craftsman in Pedana village, Andhra Pradesh<sup>34</sup>
- Do a series on down the memory lane, collect audio bytes, ask people to share stories, anecdotes from the past. This can be backed up with outreach activities.
- Profile different bazaars, sunday markets, flea markets, and their unique products
- Feature new art community groups and events - artists that are drawing attention to civic problems, performances, paintings – Thanjavur, public art district like Delhi’s Lodhi Colony<sup>35</sup>, music festivals, literature festivals, poetry festivals etc.
- Feature museums and galleries- both in the private and government space
- Host a series on illicit trafficking of cultural property, the role of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972
- Host a series on all the products awarded GI tag in your state – the makings of it, till it is market ready, the people who work etc.
- Host a series on the various schemes offered by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India
- Host a series on ‘Read Aloud’ and feature libraries in the community, public libraries, travelling libraries etc

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Important Days – Host community events around these days
- Observe World Read Aloud Day on February 1
- Observe Museum Day in India on February 1
- Observe International Museum Day on May 18
- Observe World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development on May 21
- Observe National Handloom Day on August 7
- Observe International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples on August 9
- Observe National Librarian’s Day on August 12
- Organise “Know your City Walks”
- Host cooking with traditional recipes and native food competitions
- Host competitions that engage students in developing ideas to protect natural and cultural heritage.
- Create your own Book Club at the station
- Organise a clean-up drive near a heritage or popular tourist spot.<sup>36</sup>

## Government Schemes

- Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana
- National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

## TARGET

11.5



## REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

*By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Describe natural and manmade disasters
2. Define disaster and disaster management
3. Name the law to make roads safer? Name a few offences.
4. Name any law governing fire safety and governance

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction proposed classification divides hazards into two families: natural and man-made. **Natural hazards** are naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be **geophysical** (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic activity), **hydrological** (avalanches and floods), **climatological** (extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires), **meteorological** (cyclones and storms/wave surges) or **biological** (disease epidemics and insect/animal plagues). **Technological or man-made hazards** (complex emergencies/conflicts, famine, displaced populations, industrial accidents and transport accidents) are events that are **caused by humans** and occur in or close to human settlements. This can include environmental degradation, pollution and accidents. Technological or man-made hazards (complex emergencies/conflicts, famine, displaced populations, industrial accidents and transport accidents)<sup>37</sup>
2. According to the Disaster Management Act, 2005, “Disaster” means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area. “Disaster Management” means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for— (i) prevention of danger or threat of any disaster; (ii) mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences; (iii) capacity-building; (iv) preparedness to deal with any disaster; (v) prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster; (vi) assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster; (vii) evacuation, rescue and relief; (viii) rehabilitation and reconstruction;<sup>38</sup>
4. The Motor Vehicle (Amendments) Bill 2019. Some of the offences are drinking and driving, speeding, riding two-wheeler without helmet, not wearing seatbelt etc.

5. The National Building Code of India, 2016, Part 4 Section Fire and Life Safety, specifies the demarcations of fire zones, restrictions on constructions of buildings in each fire zone, classifications of buildings based on occupancy, types of building construction according to fire resistance of the structural and non-structural components and other restrictions and requirements necessary to minimise danger of life from fire, smoke, fumes or panic before the buildings can be evacuated.<sup>39</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map the disasters in your region in the past. Find out the number of deaths, missing persons in each disaster. Was there a disaster preparedness plan in place? How effectively were the post disaster measures undertaken?
- Make a list of community radios in India that were part of disaster awareness during a crisis. What did they do?
- Find out if eateries, restaurants, high rise buildings have fire safety norms. What is the procedure to obtain a No objection certificate? Maharashtra has the Maharashtra Fire Prevention & Life Safety Measure Act, 2006. Does your local municipality have any Building Bye Laws? Find out what it contains?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on disaster management guidelines and preparedness for manmade and natural disasters
- Interview the local officer from NDMA for a show on fire rescue services in your area
- Host a series of dos and dont's on potential disaster in your city/town and how to protect your family in case of emergency
- Special series for schools on fire and traffic safety – including maintenance of injury-related health record
- Series on precautions during flash floods and rains
- Interview with experts on ecologically sensitive areas and quarrying, based on landslide susceptibility zones
- If in areas of tribal belts, focus on traditional coping techniques and preparedness

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.

#### Indian Indicators:

11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

- Disaster waste management<sup>40</sup>
- Series on disaster preparedness during large scale events or festivals like the Kumbh Mela with a focus on issues of stampede, heat-related illness etc.
- Series on disaster preparedness in heritage sites, hospitals, homes, schools etc.
- Broadcast periodic weather related bulletins in coordination with your local meteorological department
- Special series on forest fires, if your station is located in the surrounding areas, include the Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme 2017

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Tie up with your local SDMA and police and conduct mock drills
- Plan a quiz competition with school students to test awareness on fire and road safety
- Observe International Day for Disaster Reduction on October 13

## Government Schemes

- Infrastructure of Disaster Management
- National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)
- Other Disaster Management Schemes
- Flood Management & Border Areas Programme
- Development of Water Resources Information System
- Atmosphere and Climate Research Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS)
- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS)
- Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE)
- Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc.



## TARGET

11.6



### REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES

*By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. How would you define municipal solid waste?
2. Do you know how much waste does India generate?
3. Why is segregation of waste important?
4. What are sources of Air Pollution?
5. What does NCAP stand for? How many cities are under NCAP?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. According to the SWM Rules 2016, “solid waste” means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2.<sup>41</sup>
2. According to the Press Information Bureau, India generates 62 million tonnes of waste (mixed waste containing both recyclable and non-recyclable waste) every year, with an average annual growth rate of 4%<sup>42</sup>
3. Segregated waste is safer to handle, minimising health hazards, provides opportunity for reuse and recycling of materials which in turn saves the environment. It is a source of livelihood, reduces ground water contamination, and reduces threats to animals and plants who mistakenly consume plastics etc.
4. Air pollution can come from a variety of sources including transportation: such as personal vehicles, trucks, etc; industry: such as factories that burn fossil fuels or coal; agriculture and animal agriculture that produces methane; and construction, road dust; indoor air pollution: from the use of traditional fuels such as firewood, cowdung, use of air freshener, mosquito repellents, asbestos sheets, etc.
5. National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). 102 cities are under NCAP

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- What are the current practices of collecting, processing and treating municipal solid waste in your city?
- What is your city's ranking in the Swachh Survekshan Survey for the past three years?
- Does your city have an air quality monitoring station? If yes, what have been the readings for past one year?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- The series on waste would include the importance of waste management, segregation of waste at source, how to segregate waste, understanding the different types of waste, importance of practicing the different R's of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repair, Refurbish and Remanufacture
- Profile waste warriors in the city. Involve waste workers - waste pickers, scrap dealers and other informal recyclers in the city to host their own show
- Understanding the various rules - Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 amended 2018; The Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016; The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- Plan a special series around the landfill impacted communities and highlight the problems caused by mixed waste disposal
- Series on eco-friendly festivals- Like 'Switch to Clay' idols versus the 'Plaster of Paris', No to plastic flowers or gifts in poly propylene bags, no wrapping gifts in shining materials, Green Diwali and Green Christmas, Green Holi etc.
- Series on moving away from single use plastics – like plastic plates, cups, cutlery, say no to straw, carry your own bag
- Special series on responsible waste management in tourist places and hill stations
- Series on understanding air pollution; initiatives of change makers, cycle networks in the city, green autos – phasing out 2 stroke autos

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities.

11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted).

#### Indian Indicators:

11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities.

11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted).

11.6.3: Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) above mean level.

- Series on tree plantation and its importance for combating air pollution, include urban farming, terrace gardening, vertical gardens etc.

- Special Series on indoor pollution and indoor plants to improve air quality in homes/offices/schools

- Special series on people making the switch to electric vehicles and Government of India's policy on electric vehicles, include segments on commute related pollution<sup>43</sup>

- Host a special series on understanding the components under the NCAP

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Hold composting demos in your area and organise Compost Melas<sup>44</sup> in the city

- Hold Cycle Days or Bus Days in partnership with your local government

- Map trees in your city and conduct tree plantation drives

- Conduct special sessions on waste management in schools<sup>45</sup>

- Mobilise action around a particular tourist place for the Cleanest Place title. Read Swachhest Indian Village- Mawlynnong in Meghalaya<sup>46</sup>

- Observe World Environment Day on June 5

## Government Schemes

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

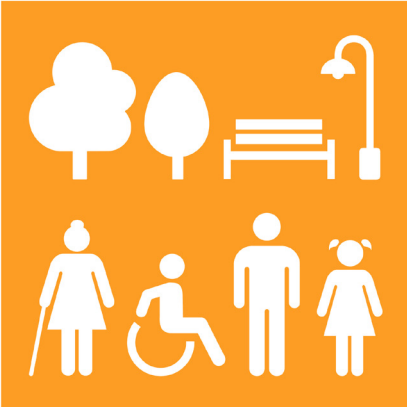
- Smart Cities Mission

- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban

- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development

## TARGET

11.7



### PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES

*By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. In your own words define public spaces? Why are they important?
2. What is sexual harassment in public place?
3. How can public spaces be made safe for women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Public spaces are those spaces that are open and accessible to the public. They include streets, local public markets, parks, public squares and beaches. UN-Habitat considers public spaces “a vital ingredient of successful cities” and the places in a city that build a sense of community, culture, social capital, and community revitalisation. Public spaces create livable communities and facilitate the enjoyment of the higher-density neighbourhoods typically found in cities.<sup>47</sup>

2. Under the Indian Penal Code, 1860:

**Section 294 (OBSCENITY)** states that if anyone acts in an obscene manner or sings/recites/utters any obscene song or words in any public place then the same is punishable under law with either imprisonment for three months, or fine, or with both.

**Section 326 A (ACID ATTACK)** makes it punishable to voluntarily cause grievous hurt by use of acid etc. leading to permanent or partial damage to or deformity to or burns or maims or disfigurement or disablement of any part or parts of the body of the person or causes grievous hurt by throwing acid or by administering acid to that person or by using any other means with the intention of causing or with the knowledge that he is likely to cause injury or hurt with imprisonment from 10 years – Life + Fine.

**Section 326 B (ACID ATTACK)** makes it punishable to voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid with the intention of causing permanent or partial damage or deformity or burns or maiming or disfigurement or disability or grievous hurt to that person with imprisonment between 5 to 7 years + Fine.

**Section 354** specifically punishes all the acts of assault or criminal force with the intention to outrage the modesty of any woman with imprisonment between 1 to 5 years + Fine.

**Section 354 A** lays down the acts by a man that amount to those leading to outraging the modesty of any woman: physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures; or a demand or request for sexual favours; or showing pornography against the will of a woman; or making sexually coloured remarks

**Section 354 B** makes punishable all the acts by a man of assault or use of criminal force on a woman with intention to disrobe or compelling her to be naked with imprisonment between 3 to 7 years + Fine.

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

### Indian Indicators:

11.7.1: Per Capita Availability of Green Spaces.

**Section 354 C** makes voyeurism punishable. It means when any man who watches, or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or if he disseminates such image.<sup>48</sup>

3. Street lights, sign boards, ramps, better footpaths, public toilets, railings on the side of the board, designated spaces for street vendors, are some of the examples.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Using an existing map of your community / town / city, mark all the green and public spaces - parks, public squares, lakes etc. Number each space and describe whether it is safe, inclusive and accessible. Discuss your ratings in a group.
- Does park in your city have gym equipment?<sup>49</sup> If yes, hold a fun exercise session at the park<sup>50</sup>
- Is there any exclusive sports grounds for girls?
- Does your city have dog parks?<sup>51</sup>
- Conduct a mapping exercise of public spaces that are disabled friendly in your city.
- Does your city have dedicated cycling paths and walkways?
- Do wastepickers in your city have spaces earmarked for segregating and sorting waste?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on sexual harassment in public space. Profile women reclaiming public spaces
- Feature all green places in your area, trace its development, collect audio stories
- A series on understanding the Street Vendor Bill
- Plan series on the need for public space to be inclusive – including disabled friendly, benches at key places for walkers to sit
- Feature cyclists and cycling advocates – include cycling infrastructure

## Suggested Outreach Idea

- In consultation with your local municipality have a 'pedestrian only' day packed with events.
- Host singing/ poetry in park kind of events in your local parks.
- Celebrate World Habitat Day on October 1

## Government Schemes

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

**TARGET**

**11>A**



**STRONG NATIONAL  
AND REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
PLANNING**

*Targets 11A, B and C are for  
information only*

*Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

11.A.1: Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city.

## Government Schemes

- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission
- North Eastern Regional Urban Development Project (NERUDP) and other projects in the North Eastern Region
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

## TARGET

11>B



IMPLEMENT POLICIES  
FOR INCLUSION,  
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY  
AND DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION

*By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

11.B.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

11.B.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

#### Indian Indicators:

11.B.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2031.

11.B.2: Proportion of state and local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

### Government Schemes

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Infrastructure of Disaster Management
- National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)
- Other Disaster Management Schemes
- Flood Management & Border Areas Programme
- Development of Water Resources Information System
- Atmosphere and Climate Research – Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS)
- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS)
- Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE)
- Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc

**TARGET**

**11>C**



**SUPPORT LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILDING**

*Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)**

**Global Indicators:**

11.C.1: Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials.

**Indian Indicators:**

National Indicator not yet evolved.



## Quiz

- Name some government schemes pertaining to safe and affordable housing.
- Name some government schemes pertaining to preservation of cultural heritage.
- What are some of the legal provisions against sexual harassment and safety in public spaces in India?
- What does NCAP stand for?
- When is World Habitat Day observed?

## Answers

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) – Urban; Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT); Smart Cities Mission.
- Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana; National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY).
- Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code on Obscenity; Sections 326 A and B of the Indian Penal Code on Acid Attacks; Street Vendors Protection Act of 2014.
- National Clean Air Program.
- World Habitat Day is celebrated on October 1.

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**SDG GOAL 12**



# SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



# GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



BY: MARGREET DE HEER

WE MUST MAKE SURE THE **PRODUCTION PROCESS** FROM MANUFACTURER TO CONSUMER DOES NO HARM TO NATURE NOR HUMANITY AND GENERATES AS LITTLE WASTE AS POSSIBLE!

COMPANIES MUST BE **OPEN** AND **RESPONSIBLE** ABOUT THEIR PRACTICES.



WE MUST HAVE **INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS** FOR THE HANDLING OF HARMFUL CHEMICALS.



PROTECTING WATER.

AIR & SOIL

WE MUST PREVENT **FOOD WASTE!**



AND **KEEP THE PUBLIC INFORMED AND EDUCATED!**



## ENERGISER 1

1. How would you define consumption? Make a list of all that we consume?
2. What processes does consumption enable?
3. Can you list the possible by consequences of consumption (By consequences and by products)? Use the list made in Step 1 to answer Step 3
4. Discussion: Should we stop consuming because of environmental degradation? Yes/No. Why? What are the alternatives? Can we be more responsible in our consumption? If yes, how?
5. Using the definition of sustainable listed in Introduction Chapter, make your own definition of sustainable consumption
6. What do you mean by this statement, “Sustainable consumption does not mean less consumption”? How and why is sustainable consumption relevant to a country like India? Hint: SDG 1, 2, 3, 6, 14, 15.<sup>1</sup>

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. According to the Oxford Dictionary consumption ‘is the act of using up resources’.<sup>2</sup> The things we consume are varied- food, clothes, broadband services, etc.
2. The process of consuming enables processes such as agriculture, horticulture, mining, transportation, industries, etc.
3. Some of the consequences include overuse, over exploitation of natural resources, pollution, etc. Make your own list of consequences.
4. No, we should not stop consuming. However, we can be aware and make responsible decision on what we are consuming, by asking questions on the process of production, reading the labels to understand, using recycled materials that can be recycled or composted.
5. The ultimate goal of sustainable consumption is to improve quality of life for all consumers in our present and future generations, while minimising associated environmental impacts. The core idea is to meet our own consumption needs in such a way that we do not deprive future generations’ ability to meet their consumption needs.
6. “Sustainable Consumption” does not automatically translate into “less consumption” but rather to more efficient, better informed and less resource intensive consumption. This is especially true for people living in poverty, often having a real need to increase their consumption of products and services. Sustainable consumption is directly linked with many other development priorities, such as poverty alleviation, economic growth, health and education, and environmental protection, all of them contributing to an improved quality of life. Sustainable consumption is therefore often not a prescription for how to consume less, but for how to meet the consumers’ needs in a smart way.



## ENERGISER 2: Understanding Sustainable Production

### I. If in a rural area, use this question

You are a paddy farmer; describe all the process involved in producing rice, till it reaches the finished stage. List all possible by-products, wastes or consequences and necessary factors involved in the production. If necessary, use the flipchart or white board to detail out all the elements

### If in an urban set-up, use this question

Ask participants to describe the process involved in making of either a vehicle or an aerated drink. List all possible by products, wastes or consequences and necessary factors involved in the production

2. How would you define sustainable production?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. The first question is for your reflection and discussion.

2. Sustainable production is the creation of goods and services using processes and systems that are: non-polluting, conserving energy and natural resources, economically viable, safe and healthful for workers, communities, and consumers, socially and creatively rewarding for all working people. If production is sustainable, then the environment, employees, communities, and organisation - all benefit. These conditions can lead, always in the long term, and often in the short term, to more economically viable and productive enterprises.<sup>3</sup>

## BACKGROUND

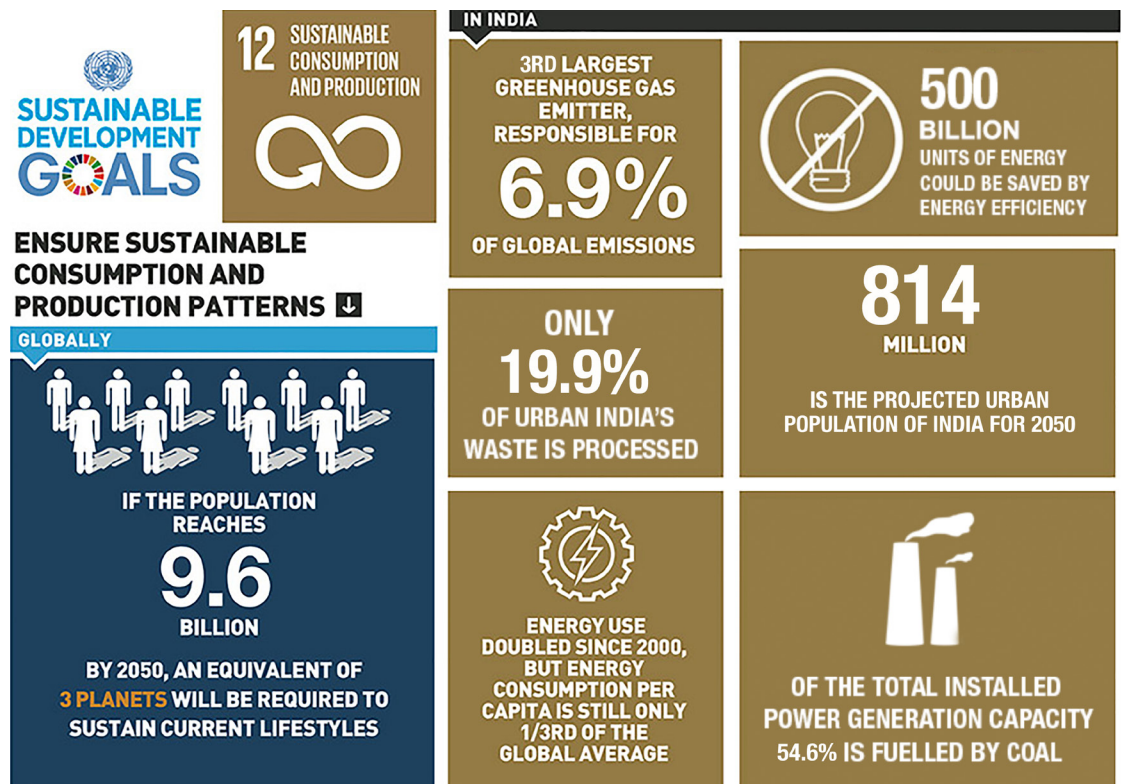
Each year, approximately one-third of all food produced – equivalent to 1.3 billion tonnes – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers, or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices. More than one billion people still do not have access to fresh water. Less than 3% of the world's water is fresh (drinkable), of which 2.5% is frozen in Antarctica, the Arctic and glaciers. Given India's ever increasing population, the social, economic and environmental impact of each person's lifestyle on the planet must be considered. At the UN Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, sustainable consumption and production (SCP) was recognised as an overarching theme to link environmental and development challenges. The conference's final report, Agenda 21, states that the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production.

“Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all”.<sup>4</sup>

India, is the second most populous country in the world. It is home to about 17.5 percent of the world population but has a meager 2.4 percent of the world’s area. Thus it is imperative for India to have a comprehensive policy framework aimed at achieving resource efficiency, reduction in waste and pollutant activities, and adoption of technologies focusing on renewable resources. The policies need to encourage sustainable practices that facilitate cultural and attitudinal shifts leading to improved consumption and production behaviour.

## FAST FACTS

- India is home to 18% of the world’s population, but only 4% of global water resources
- India is the third highest emitter of carbon-dioxide and is responsible for 6.9% of global emissions
- Only 4 % of the hazardous waster generated gets recycled
- In 2016 India formally ratified the Paris Agreement. And made a commitment to reduce the emissions intensity by 20-25% by 2020 and by 33-35% by 2030<sup>5</sup>



## SDG 3: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 12.1:** Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

**SDG Target 12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

**SDG Target 12.3:** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

**SDG Target 12.4:** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

**SDG Target 12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

**SDG Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

**SDG Target 12.7:** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

**SDG Target 12.8:** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

**SDG Target 12.A:** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

**SDG Target 12.B:** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

**SDG Target 12.C:** Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 3

Community radios are best placed to address the goal of sustainable consumption and production by raising awareness on issues that could then lead to improved knowledge on the process of production and consumption. This could, in turn, lead to behaviour change and adoption of sustainable practices.

Imparting information is the start of the process of change. It takes time for people to absorb the information and may take years for them to act on it. Changing mindsets is not a quick fix and cannot be achieved overnight. It needs to be sustained through regular campaigns on radio as well as through creative and participative outreach activities.

While the role of a community radio must be objective, it is important to build an emotional and engaging relationship with the listeners. Community radio is a media that demands passion, perseverance and understanding of issues. It requires commitment for a cause. Information needs to be disseminated in a manner and in a language that people understand and can relate with. Stories have to be personal and practical, should be able to inspire and motivate. For action oriented impact the information provided should not only be convincing and demonstrative but also complete. For example if the RJ keeps talking about the need to recycle waste without the necessary infrastructure being available, then the listeners will not be convinced. Thus end to end solutions should also be provided by the radio. This can be done through conversations with the local government and through public consultations.

Community radios have a stake in the development of the local community. Thus they can also promote responsible tourism; provide consumer information and sustainable lifestyle education. They can through their efforts bring in synergy across all stakeholders. They are therefore an effective tool for explaining concepts of sustainability, responsible consumption and environment friendly production. They can ensure community participation in awareness programmes and reach out to different stake holders through creative and innovative programming.

Community radios can be a ideal platform to encourage green weddings, sustainable parks, solar lights, initiatives on waste collection, waste segregation etc. They can build local ambassadors of change and build radio led campaigns with their support. consumption and production and in involving people by raising awareness and educating them on related issues.

## UNPACKING THE TARGETS

### TARGET 12.1



IMPLEMENT THE  
10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE  
CONSUMPTION AND  
PRODUCTION  
FRAMEWORK

*Implement the 10- year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.*

#### INDICATORS (For reference only)

##### Global Indicators:

12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies.

##### Indian Indicators:

12.1.1: Formulation of national SCP framework and integration of SCP with national/State planning process

For additional reading refer to United Nations, Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries, ' India and the Sustainable Development Goals: The Way Forward' pages 153 to 155.<sup>6</sup>

### TARGET 12.2



SUSTAINABLE  
MANAGEMENT AND  
USE OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES

#### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are natural resources? List out as many as possible.  
Can humans make natural resources?

#### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Natural resources are fundamental for any economy or society. They provide raw materials, energy, food, water and land, as well as environmental and social services. No, humans cannot make natural resources, but they can play an important role in conservation and protection.

#### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Map all the water bodies, parks and other natural habitats near your station (Use Activities Listed in SDG 11.4 )

*By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.*

## **INDICATORS** **(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

### **Indian Indicators:**

12.2.1: Percentage variation in per capita use of natural resources.

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Host a series explaining natural resources: What are natural resources? Types of natural resources. Why is it important to conserve them?
- Host a series on the objectives of the National Mission for a Green India, National River Conservation, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, National Water Mission, , Responsible fishing etc.
- Run a series on demystifying various important policies and rules like the National Water Policy 2012, the Solid Waste Management rules, 2016 etc

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Organise a river or lake cleanup
- Observe World Environment Day on June 5

## **Government Schemes**

- National Mission for a Green India
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
- National River Conservation Programme
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development

## TARGET

12.3



## HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE

*By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you define food loss? When does it occur? Can you think of instances where you have chosen unwisely while buying, preparing, consuming and finally disposing food? (At home, at a buffet, a wedding, an event etc.)
2. What do you do with leftover food?
3. What happens when food waste is mixed with other waste?
4. List all possible options for use of food waste.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Food loss is defined as “the decrease in quantity or quality of food”. The part of food loss that is called “food waste” refers to discarding or alternative (non-food) use of food that is safe and nutritious for human consumption along the entire food supply chain, from primary production to end consumers. Food waste is recognised as a distinct part of food loss because drivers that generate it are different from those that generate food loss. (FAO, 2014).<sup>7</sup> Food losses occur across the four stages- Production (During cropping, harvesting, pest, insufficient water and other nutrition, soil health), Processing (postharvest storage, transportation, value addition, packaging), Distribution (where the product expires, spoiled, spilled before it is sold) and Consumption (food on the plate wasted, or spilled, food that is spoilt because of weather conditions, or improper cooking).<sup>8</sup> The latter part of the question is for your reflection.
2. Reflect on your behavior- do you feed the dogs, or you try out a new recipe, give it to people who need it, distribute it among street children or throw it away.
3. When food waste is mixed with other recyclable resources, it leads to contamination and makes it difficult to retrieve the valuable resources that could be recycled or composted. It is important that the food waste is stored separately and composted or handed over without any paper lining to the municipal worker.
4. Food loss refers to all food produced for human consumption but not eaten by humans.

## INDICATORS

(For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

12.3.1: Global food loss index.

### Indian Indicators:

12.3.1: Per capita food availability.

12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- If you are in a rural area, visit some farmers to understand what are the harvest and post-harvest losses. If you are in a semi urban or urban area, interview five retailers and hotels to understand food loss - transport, storage and discarded
- Visit your local ration shop (PDS)/ anganwadi to understand food losses there and discuss ways to mitigate losses
- If there is a bakery or bread manufacturing firm, speak to the manager to understand what happens to the food that is not sold

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a special series on understanding food loss and food waste, across the supply chain from farm to the final destination- include interviews from farmers, food processors, vegetable vendors and other distributors; understanding Food Recovery Hierarchy
- Harvest and post-harvest losses and what can be done to mitigate them
- Host a series on understanding Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana
- Host a series on understanding the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016, the Legal Metrology Rules 2011.
- Host a special series on consumer awareness
- Host a special series on crop burning and air pollution combining it with SDG 2, 3, 11, 13, 14
- Host a special series on food preservation recipes- include a segment on documenting
- Plan a series on grandmother's recipes and techniques of cooking
- Plan a series on do's and don'ts of feeding animals left over food



## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Compost Awareness Week from May 3- 9
- Organise composting demos and grow your own food events. Encourage listeners to take the green spot challenge for one week of compost, grow, cook. Use ideas from the Swachagraha challenge <https://www.swachagraha.in/>
- Organise an activity for best recipes of cooking with leftover food

## Government Schemes

- Consumer Protection (including consumer awareness development)
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana
- Storage and Godowns

TARGET

12.4



RESPONSIBLE  
MANAGEMENT OF  
CHEMICALS AND  
WASTE

*By 2020 achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you recollect any major environmental disaster in India? What happened, what was the cause?
2. What are hazardous waste?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. A few examples are: The **Bhopal gas tragedy**, also called the Bhopal disaster, a gas leak incident in India, considered the world's worst industrial disaster. It occurred on the night of December 2-3, 1984, at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Over 500,000 people were exposed to methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas and other chemicals.<sup>9</sup> The **Chasnala Mine Disaster** occurred on the evening of December 27, 1975, and killed 372 miners in Dhanbad, India. On this day, an explosion rocked the Chasnala Colliery in Dhanbad, India. The explosion was most likely caused by sparks from equipment igniting a pocket of flammable methane gas. The **Jaipur oil depot** fire broke out on October 29, 2009, at 7:30 pm at the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) oil depot's giant tank holding 8,000 kilolitres of oil, in Sitapura Industrial Area on the outskirts of Jaipur, Rajasthan, killing 12 people and injuring over 200. The incident occurred when petrol was being transferred from the Indian Oil Corporation's oil depot to a pipeline.<sup>10</sup> Other major incidents include death by pesticide poisoning, garbage dump catching fire or building collapse etc.

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each.

12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.

### Indian Indicators:

12.4.1: Developing national secondary resource policy framework.

12.4.2: Development of national policy for environmentally sound management of hazardous chemical and waste

12.4.3: Implementation of National Action Plan for fulfilling obligations of various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) ratified.

2. According to the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. “hazardous waste” means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemical, biological, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive, causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances...”<sup>11</sup> A recent joint study by The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India (ASSOCHAM) and Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) shows that hazardous wastes in India are mounting at a rate of 2 to 5 per cent per year. The study estimates that nearly 74.6 lakh tonnes of hazardous waste is generated in India annually. This waste which can be disposed in landfills constitutes for about 34.1 lakh tonnes or 46 per cent of the total waste. Recyclable hazardous waste consists of 33.5 lakh tonnes or 45 per cent of the total.<sup>12</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Have there been any environmental disasters in your area? What happened? Who was responsible? How was it addressed?
- Find out if your city has a Hazardous Waste Processing Facility. If yes, plan a visit to understand process of managing the waste
- Make a list of the garbage dumps, landfills in your area. Find out process followed for managing waste

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on industrial waste pollution. The various chemicals and possible health hazards- like mercury, lead etc. Use components from the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 to build an understanding of the issues and problems
- Host a series on understanding water pollution, air pollution, soil pollution through industrial discharge and effects on living beings
- Host a series on responsible disposal of electronic waste –including tube lights and bulbs and explain what happens when they are not disposed off safely
- Host a special series on pesticide poisoning and alternatives to pesticides
- Host a special show on problems of food adulteration
- Host a special show on understanding of dry cleaning works, pollution and health issues

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host “composting” demos and composting fairs
- In schools, organise a responsible –e-waste collection awareness program

## Government Schemes

- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission
- Swachh Bharat Mission – Rural
- Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban

**TARGET**

**12.5**



**SUBSTANTIALLY  
REDUCE WASTE  
GENERATION**

*By 2030 substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. How do you dispose waste at home? Why is it important to segregate waste at source? In what way can you follow the principles of waste hierarchy- that is reduce, reuse, and recycle?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. For the first and third part of the questions, you will need to critically evaluate your practice and arrive at possible solutions. It is important to segregate waste – as food waste can be composted and recyclable waste can go in for recycling, as it acts as secondary raw-material.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Use the toolkit for Swachh Survekshan 2020<sup>13</sup>, to form a baseline impression of how waste is managed in your area. Look at community participation in segregation, collection, processing, disposal etc. Check if waste pickers are provided occupational identity cards? How are they integrated into the system?
- Find out where the landfill is located?
- Identify eco-warriors in your area
- Convert your station into a zero-waste zone

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled.

### Indian Indicators:

12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed.

12.5.2: Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques.

12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning use of plastic.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on waste. You can have separate programmes of each kind of waste - liquid, solid, wet, dry, sanitary, e-waste, biomedical waste. Talk about the importance of recycling waste and composting waste, highlight problems of mixed waste unsegregated waste)
- Interview communities around landfill and highlight problems faced
- Interview ecowarriors in your area and profile them
- Encourage waste workers employed by the municipality and waste pickers in the area to host their own show
- Interview animal activists and discuss problems of plastics and its consequences
- Interview municipal officers or activists who could explain the SWM Rules 2016, and the Plastic Waste Rules 2016
- Host a series on problems faced because of single use plastics. Include alternative to plastics
- Host a series on ecofriendly weddings, events, marathons, school and college annual days. Profile ecofriendly places of worship
- Host a special series on sustainable menstruation and diapers. Include problems of sanitary waste, and solutions

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Organise a composting demo and segregation talk
- Organise door to door awareness of segregation of waste
- Hold a demo of the 2Bin1Bag<sup>14</sup> campaign and get people to participate
- Organise a waste trail in the city, that starts with waste leaving the home, till it reaches the landfill
- Start a jingle competition on segregation of waste
- Organise a clean -up drive and conduct a waste and brand audit to know the top polluters

- Organise Trashonomics Workshops<sup>15</sup> or any other equivalent workshops in school to sensitise students on responsible waste management.

## Government Schemes

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation

**TARGET**

**12.6**



**ENCOURAGE COMPANIES TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING**

*Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Why is it important for companies to adopt sustainable practices and report on sustainability?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, said “Business is a vital partner in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Companies can contribute through their core activities, and we ask companies everywhere to assess their impact, set ambitious goals and communicate transparently about the results”.<sup>16</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Think of any five companies and read their sustainability reports. How are they addressing sustainable consumption and production?

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.

### Indian Indicators:

12.6.1: Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports.

## TARGET

12.7



### PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

*Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities*

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Check out the policy on procurement with your local council offices/ anganwadis

### Note:

1. The document Tracking the Global Goals in India, states Article 299 of the Constitution is the legal framework governing the public procurement in India. It stipulates that contracts legally binding on the Government have to be executed in writing by officers specifically authorised to do so.<sup>17</sup>
2. Central public procurement portal of government of India facilitates all the central government organisations to publish their tender enquiries, corrigendum and award of contract details. The objective of this portal is to provide a single point access to the information on procurements made across various central government organisations.<sup>18</sup>
3. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a form of market intervention by the government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices. The minimum support prices are a guarantee price for their produce from the government.<sup>19</sup> For more information also check the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan ( PM- AASHA) scheme.

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

12.7.1: Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action.

### Indian Indicators:

12.7.1: Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the Central Ministries/States/UTs (Numbers).

**TARGET**

**12-8**



**PROMOTE UNIVERSAL UNDERSTANDING OF SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES**

*By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.*

## **WARM-UP ACTIVITY**

1. Identify the different packaged foods/ fast foods in the market.
2. What does FSSAI stand for?

## **HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY**

1. The different packaged foods include carbonated drinks, breakfast cereals, tinned food, ready-to-eat foods etc.
2. Food and Safety Standards of India.

## **ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION**

- Pick five schools in your area and check the canteen and the periphery of the school area to understand the kind of food and water stocked there
- Pick any 5 products and read the labels. Make a list of common preservatives used in food products to prolong the shelf life of long term use. Invite a nutritionist to explain the labelling system and the consequences of consuming the processed food.
- In what ways can you promote SCP in your own lifestyle? Make a list of examples - clothing swaps, upcycling of e-waste, recycling plastics and non- biodegradable materials, using sustainable materials etc.

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Host a series on the importance of healthy food- seasonal food , including fruits and vegetables, the problems of crash diets, using protein and other supplements without prescription, along with key components of the food and safety standards, exercise and fitness, including mental wellbeing etc.
- Host special show on kitchen gardens, community gardens, growing microgreens etc.
- Host series on traditional varieties of rice and other cereals and pulses and document native cooking techniques, and recipes. Include community harvest of produce customs
- Host a series understanding labelling on products

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

### Indian Indicators:

12.8.1: Develop icon on sustainable development.  
12.8.2: Government to Celebrate year on Sustainable development.

- Host a special series on #WhoMadeMyClothes, and sustainable clothing, use of vegetable dyes, washing clothes without harmful detergents, preparing natural washing cleaners
- Host a special show on know your cosmetics, decoding jargons and reading the labels to understand the chemicals in them and effects on health
- Host a series on understanding preservatives in food, including chemicals in agricultural produce, formalin in fish and documenting traditional preservation techniques
- Host a special show on cookware- cast iron, mud pots, etc over non-stick cookware. Invite an expert to talk about this
- Host a series on sustainable lifestyle- including buying seasonal foods, farmers markets, walking, cycling or public transport, encouraging reuse, recycle, repair, refurbish, decisions on products, conserving energy etc.
- Profile eco-warriors, alternative product makers like bamboo bottles and cutlery

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe the Sabzi Tarkari Din or Vegetable Day to celebrate regional vegetables on March 31
- Observe World Bicycle Day on June 3rd
- Observe Earth Day on April 22

## Government Schemes

- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation



## TARGET 12.A



SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

*Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

12.A.1: Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies.

#### Indian Indicators:

National Indicator not yet evolved

## TARGET 12.B



DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TOOLS TO MONITOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

### ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Think of a tourist spot you visited recently. What was the first thing you noticed, apart from people? Make a list of things
- Make a list of single use disposable products you use/buy while travelling? How do you normally dispose waste in tourist places? Discuss the importance of banning single use plastics. Make a list of states that have banned plastics
- Do you know that Mawlynnong, 100 kms from Shillong is Asia's cleanest village?
- Find out the current tourism promotion schemes in the area

*Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.*

### Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a series on eco-tourism, responsible tourism, problems of waste management, no child labour in tourism, the National Tourism Policy
- Feature eco-resorts
- Use content ideas from SDG 8.9 and 11.4

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

12.B.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools.

### Indian Indicators:

12.B.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and action plans implemented with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Tourism Day on September 27

## Government Schemes

- Tourism Infrastructure
- Swadesh Darshan- Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around specific themes
- PRASAD- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive
- Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development
- Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality
- Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance
- Training for Entrepreneurship Development

TARGET

12.C



REMOVE MARKET  
DISTORTIONS THAT  
ENCOURAGE  
WASTEFUL  
CONSUMPTION

*Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.*

For more information, read 'India's Energy Transition: Mapping subsidies to fossil fuels and clean energy in India November 2017.'<sup>20</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

12.C.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels.

### Indian Indicators:

12.C.1: Subsidy per unit of fossil fuel consumption.

12.C.2: Tax per unit of fossil fuel consumption.



## Quiz

1. What is SCP?
2. Name some of the Rules related to Waste Management.
3. Which is the cleanest village in Asia?
4. What is FSSAI?
5. What is PM- AASHA?

## Answers

1. Sustainable Consumption and Production.
2. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
3. Mawlynnong, 100 kms from Shillong is Asia's cleanest village.
4. Food and Safety Standards of India.
5. PM- AASHA is Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan.

## ENDNOTES

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16. United Nations Development Programme and GRI, Measuring Impact, How Business Accelerates the Sustainable Development Goals [https://www.globalreporting.org/resource/library/Measuring%20Impact\\_BCtA\\_GRI.pdf](https://www.globalreporting.org/resource/library/Measuring%20Impact_BCtA_GRI.pdf)
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18. Central Public Procurement Portal <https://eprocure.gov.in/cppp/>
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**SDG GOAL 13**



# CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*



# GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION

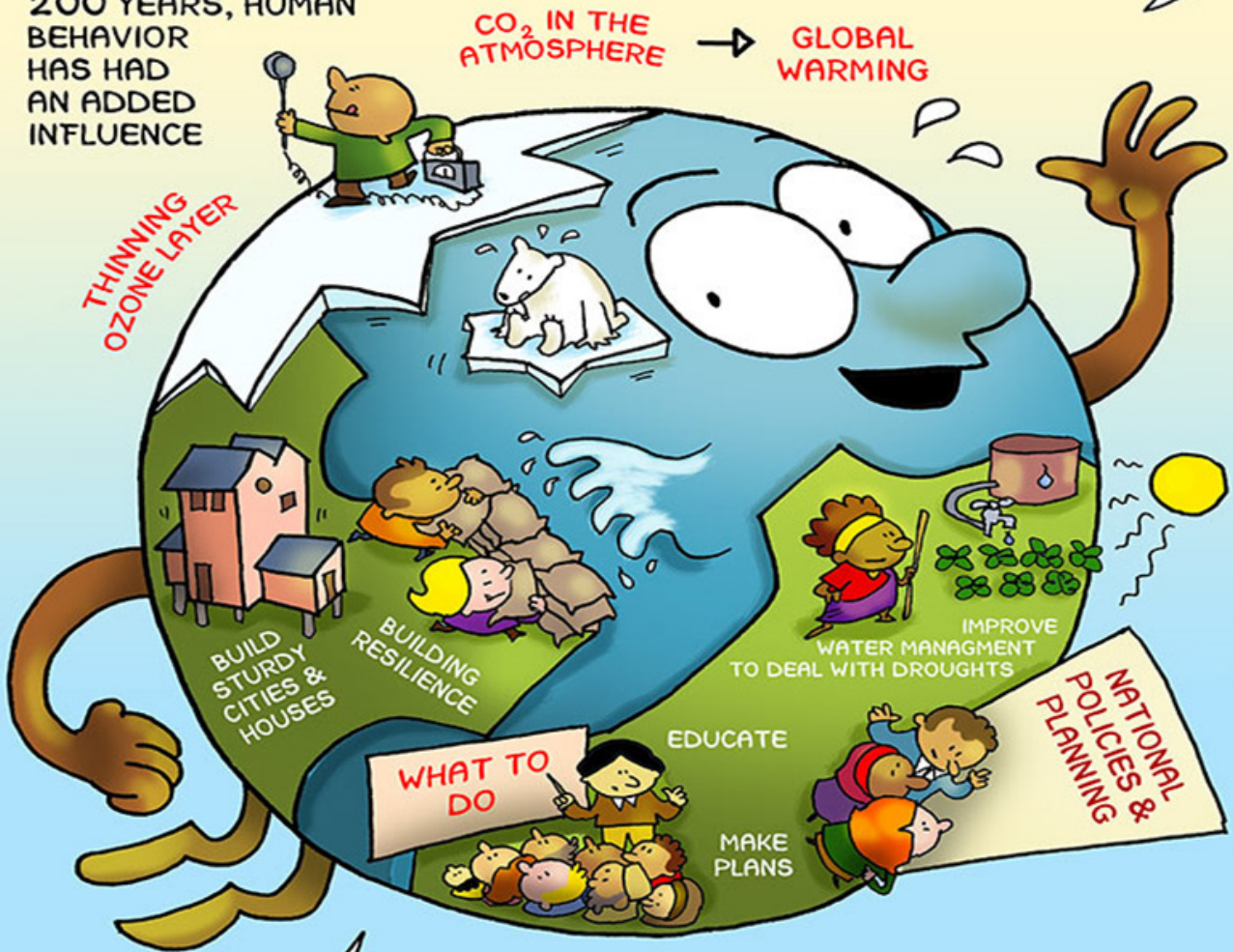


BY: MARGREET DE HEER

**THE CLIMATE IS CHANGING!**

THE CLIMATE IS ALWAYS CHANGING NATURALLY, BUT IN THE LAST 200 YEARS, HUMAN BEHAVIOR HAS HAD AN ADDED INFLUENCE

EVEN WITH ALL THE MEASURES TAKEN, IT WILL TAKE DECADES TO REVERSE GLOBAL WARMING – SO WE MUST BE **PREPARED** TO MANAGE EXTREME WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTERS!



ALL NATIONS MUST **WORK TOGETHER** TO HELP MITIGATE AND ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.



## ENERGISER

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?
2. Have you noticed any signs of changing climate?
3. What are the causes of climate change? Can you define climate change?
4. In your opinion, what can we do to mitigate climate change?
5. What is Global Warming?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Weather is the present set of conditions in one particular location for a limited period of time, such as throughout the day or night or at any particular point during the day. This varies from location to location. Climate, on the other hand, is a long term pattern of the weather condition, an average pattern taken over a 30 year period of time, for a particular region.<sup>1</sup>

2. Droughts, floods, higher temperatures, extreme cold or heat conditions, rising sea level, melting glaciers, changing patterns of rain and snow fall, ocean acidification, changes in animal migration and lifecycle, changes in plant life cycle, warmer oceans, damaged corals, are a few examples.

3. Several human activities such as fossil fuel burning, mining, deforestation, transportation, waste, farming through traditional agricultural practices and cattle, home appliances like refrigerators and hydro fluorocarbons<sup>2</sup> lead to climate change, which can be felt far and wide. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ( UNFCCC), defines climate change as, “Climate Change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods”.<sup>3</sup>

4. Use alternative and clean energy like solar water, reduce, reuse, recycle waste, reduce especially non-degradable plastic and Styrofoam, water, use public transport, etc.

5. Imagine you are living in a wooded cottage in the Himalayas and it is very cold. To warm yourself you build a huge log fire after collecting wood from around. You feel blissful with the warmth. Suppose you make the fire very big and keep adding the logs into the fire, the cottage will heat up very quickly, till you start feeling uncomfortable and cannot do anything, as it is burning. Once you stop piling the wood, the cottage will continue getting warmer. Global Warming works on a similar mode, based on all human activities that add the wood to the big fire.

We know that the earth has a way of trapping heat naturally and radiating it back to earth to keep us warm, which is called natural greenhouse effect. However human activities such as coal burn, transportation, crop or waste burning cause human greenhouse emissions, warming the earth faster than natural sources.<sup>4</sup>



## BACKGROUND

There is no country in the world that is not seeing first-hand the drastic effects of climate change. Climate change has severe consequences on our daily lives and the resilience of our countries. It is disrupting national economies. People are experiencing changing weather patterns, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events. Climate change exacerbates disasters and combating it is vital to guaranteeing our survival and the wellbeing of future generations.<sup>5</sup> Scientists and environmentalists say global warming is also endangering India's rivers like the Ganges, which holds deep religious and cultural significance for millions of Indians. They note that rising temperatures are causing Himalayan glaciers, which provide water to some of these rivers, to recede. This is affecting the amount of water flowing into them annually.<sup>6</sup>

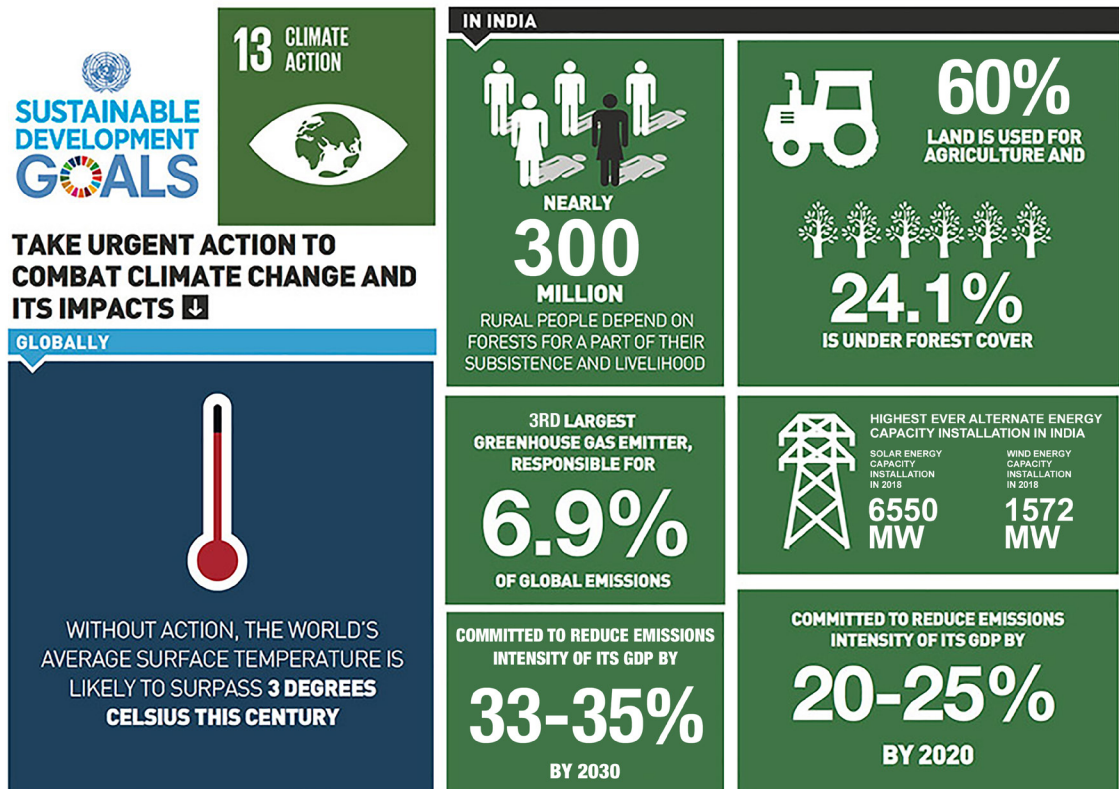
The world's average surface temperature is projected to rise more than 3 degrees Celsius in the 21st century. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities driving this change continue to rise, they are now at their highest levels in history. Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) have increased by almost 50% since 1990. To put in perspective each one degree Celsius of temperature increase in global mean temperature is estimated to reduce average global yields of wheat by 6%, rice yields by 3.2%, and maize yields by 7.4%. When averaged over all of the world's oceans, absolute sea level has risen at an average rate of 0.06 inches per year from 1880 to 2013.<sup>7</sup>

According to the Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters 1998-2017 report, released by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, "Between 1998 and 2017 climate-related and geophysical disasters killed 1.3 million people and left a further 4.4 billion injured, homeless, displaced or in need of emergency assistance. While the majority of fatalities were due to geophysical events, mostly earthquakes and tsunamis, 91% of all disasters were caused by floods, storms, droughts, heat waves and other extreme weather events".<sup>8</sup>

According to the Lancet Countdown report 2018, "In total, 153 billion hours of labour were lost in 2017, an increase of 62 billion hours relative to the year 2000; notably, 80% of these losses were in the agricultural sector. The areas most affected by these changes are concentrated in already vulnerable areas in India, Southeast Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and South America."<sup>9</sup>

## FAST FACTS

- India is the third highest emitter of carbon-dioxide and is responsible for 6.9% of global emissions.
- In 2016 India formally ratified the historic Paris Agreement. India made a commitment to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% from its 2005 levels by 2020 and by 33-35% by 2030.<sup>10</sup>
- India has also adopted a National Action Plan on Climate Change. The NAPCC has eight missions – National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, National Mission for Green India, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change<sup>11</sup>
- Nearly 300 million Indians in rural India depend on forests for their subsistence and livelihood.<sup>12</sup>
- India has high alternative energy capacity installations. In 2018 the Solar Energy Capacity Installation was 6550 MW and that of Wind Energy was 1572 MW.<sup>13</sup>
- 35.22% of total electricity generation is from renewable energy.



## SDG 13: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**SDG 13.2:** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

**SDG 13.3:** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

**SDG 13.A:** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.

**SDG 13.B:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 13

*“Let us always remember that climate change and sustainable development are two sides of the same coin”.*

- United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, June 2015

Climate change has been recognised by the UN as the main accelerator of all other global trends in food security, water scarcity, and chaotic urbanisation. The development agenda is closely interlinked with the climate agenda: it has been estimated that as many as 154 of the 169 SDG targets are aligned with climate actions.<sup>14</sup>

Community radios can play a very important role in advancing the discourse on climate change. The first step is to throw light on how human activities are the drivers and contributors to climate change. From spread of infectious diseases, changing crop patterns, extreme weather conditions like floods, droughts, heat waves etc. climate change is not just a story: it is the context in which so many other stories will unfold.<sup>15</sup> The key here is climate communication, as the general population may or may not have access to scientific reports or understand climate change. Citizen behavior and community action is intrinsic and indispensable to mitigating climate change.

As Nobel Prize Winner Elinor Ostrom, wrote in the essay for Project Syndicate, in 2012, “We cannot rely on singular global policies to solve the problem of managing our common resources: the oceans, atmosphere, forests, waterways, and rich diversity of life that combine to create the right conditions for life, including seven billions, to thrive”.<sup>16</sup> The problems of climate change demand grassroots action and individual commitment. Community radios can break down complex terminology, demystify facts and policy, for the citizens to act, make them aware, and give them a chance to participate in action or be a part of the climate change mitigation activities. Given that community radios can broadcast personalised messages, and can embed information in a given social context, they provide a setting to examine people’s opinion and perceptions around climate change and an opportunity to showcase positive stories and highlight best practices.

Promoting sustainable consumption patterns - responsible waste management practices, water management, energy efficient appliances and green buildings, sustainable and inclusive commuting options like walking, cycling (with appropriate safety nets and infrastructure), demanding better integrated public transportation, cultivating community gardens and other afforestation activities, turning to natural farming and composting, limiting use of fertilisers and pesticides, moving to no-till farming, crop rotation, safeguarding natural and cultural habitats are some of the actions that community radios can encourage within their communities.

Documenting local and indigenous knowledge systems and empowering women to be on the frontline of climate change, by making their voice, opinions heard is another important role that community radios can play.

The role of radio in disaster management has been well documented. Community radios can contribute effectively in disaster preparedness in communities by disseminating vital information. They can be the first responders and assist in risk mitigation in pre, during and post disaster. They can serve as the early warning signal transmitting agency. They can support the local administration during the evacuation as well as in the rehabilitation process. For instance, in rising temperatures, “Heat is an invisible climate risk that catches communities unaware. In most cases, vulnerable people have limited or no knowledge of how they can protect themselves from heat stress or treat themselves when exposed to extreme heat”,<sup>17</sup> or in case of flash floods, where the impulse is to run, community radios can help deliver a primer on being safe and to minimise risk at regular frequencies, in association with the local Meteorological Department as well as National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the state level agencies. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) can work closely with the community radios in disseminating information that can save lives and preventing loss to property.

**TARGET**

**13·1**



**STRENGTHEN  
RESILIENCE AND  
ADAPTIVE CAPACITY  
TO CLIMATE RELATED  
DISASTERS**

*Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.*

### **WARM-UP ACTIVITY**

1. What does the word resilience mean to you?
2. What do you mean by adaptive capacity?

### **HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY**

1. Resilience means the ability to anticipate the risk, limit impact or resist and bounce back or continue, following a threat or change.<sup>18</sup>

2. Adaptive capacities are the social and technical skills and strategies of individuals and groups that are directed towards responding to environmental and socio economic changes. In the context of food systems, adaptive capacity is usually exhibited or deployed to maintain livelihoods, food production, or food access. In the context of climate change, it is important to distinguish between adaptive capacity vs. mitigation: Adaptive capacity is deployed to adapt to perturbations in growing or living conditions or shocks brought on by climate change. Mitigation involves actively reducing the threat of climate change, rather than adapting to its effects: for example reducing emissions, reducing meat consumption among high-meat consuming populations, or geoengineering of the atmosphere to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. Adaptive capacity is the second important property that refers to the responsiveness of agri-food systems when faced with extreme conditions. Human systems might, for example, have the capacity to switch to alternative land use within the agri-food systems. In these cases, people would be able to adapt to change since they have the capacity to shift their use of land and other resources. Adaptive capacity in the case of natural systems is exemplified by drought-tolerant crops. Such crops may have more developed root systems or biological adaptations for conserving moisture.<sup>19</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

#### Indian Indicators:

13.1.1: Number of States with strategies for enhancing adaptive capacity and dealing with climate extreme weather events.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the details of the State Natural Disaster Management Authority.
- Get all emergency numbers from the District Disaster Management Authority and broadcast them from time to time.
- Talk to the district administration to include the community radio in their media plan for disaster risk mitigation.
- Based on the area, your station is located in, think of a possible natural disaster that your area/ region might face. For instance flood or earthquake. Make a list of all vulnerable populations in your area/ region that will be affected, for example, people with disability, senior citizens, cattle etc. Make a list all possible disaster preparedness measures that would be required to strengthen resilience to face the disaster. Find out the SDMA's action plan if any: for example, the Karnataka Government has a Heat Wave Action Plan 2018. Find out if your state has any such action plans.
- The 2018 floods in Kerala due to unusually high and heavy rainfall, was termed the worst flood in over a century. Over 483 people died, 800 cattle, 3000 goats and 47 dogs died. 14 districts were placed on red alert, as 35 out of the 54 dams were opened up and Indian government declared it as a calamity of severe nature.<sup>20</sup> Conduct a brain storming discussion, in a situation like this how can one be able to improve their ability to cope with and recover from the shocks of a disaster?
- Find out the nomadic communities in your city/state. Interview them to find out, if changes in cropping, or grass cover, presence of water etc, have resulted in an altering of habitats and professions.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Host a radio serial on climate change. Do listen to Vigyan Prasar's 52 episode radio serial titled 'Badalti Fizayen' in Hindi and 'Whispers of Wind' in English, on climate change, for an idea on production.<sup>21</sup>
- Host a special series on the Disaster Management Act, 2005; National Disaster Management Guidelines, National Disaster Management Plan, the National Disaster Management Guidelines on Disability and Disaster, for an understanding of prevailing legislations
- Host a series on the Aapda Mitra – training for community volunteers in disaster response in 30 most flood prone districts

- If your station is located in a drought prone area, host a series on the Drought Management Plan, initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture. Involve local officers, experts and scientists from the agriculture department. Include segments on soil protection, conservation and improving soil fertility, water harvesting and climate resistant agriculture (Invite people working with the National Innovations in Climate Resistant Agriculture also called NICRA)
- If your station has seen an increase in temperature or heat wave, plan a series on coping with heat waves along with a list of do's and don'ts. Add State specific plans and guidelines and the India Cooling Action Plan, by the Ozone Cell. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GoI<sup>22</sup>. Include segments on protection for animals and birds.
- Host a series on the National School Safety Project, by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- If your station is in the coastal area, invite relevant authorities and organisations, for practical tips and suggestions on building resilience retreats in coastal areas such as building coastal defenses, managed retreat, preservation of natural defenses such as mangroves, short term emergency evacuation etc.
- If your station is in the cyclone prone area, irrespective of the vulnerability, host a special series on the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project. CR stations can be a part of the mock drill exercises
- Host a special series on Forest Fire Disaster Management: Prevention and Adaptation, with the help of your local forest department
- Host a special series on Flood Management ( What to do before a flood, if a flood is likely to hit your area, how should you prepare for evacuation, preparing for evacuation, emergency kits, animals and floods, safeguarding important documents)

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Tie up with DDMA/SDMA and conduct mock drills
- Observe International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction on October 13

## Government Schemes

- National Mission for Green India
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
- National River Conservation Programme
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development

TARGET

13·2



INTEGRATE CLIMATE  
CHANGE MEASURES  
INTO POLICIES AND  
PLANNING

*Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.*

## WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW?

### What is the COP?

The COP stands for Conference of Parties. It is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

### What is COP 21?

In December 2015, 196 countries met in Paris at the 21st annual UNFCCC. The main objective was to agree to a new climate deal that will be legally binding and universal and aimed to keep global warming below 2 degree Celsius. COP 21 was also historical as it moved away from a top down approach of setting targets for governments to comply and allowed individual countries to come forward with their plans for carbon reduction. That submission is known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions ( INDCs).<sup>23</sup>

### What does INDC include?

INDC includes information on emission reductions and includes the following: A reference point ( for instance, the base year from which emissions will be reduced), time frame, scope and coverage, methodological approach towards calculating emissions, how the contribution is fair and ambitious and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the UN's climate convention.

### What was India's submission to INDC?

On October 2, 2016, India became the 62nd country to ratify the Paris Agreement. Read the document India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution: Working towards Climate Justice<sup>24</sup>



## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).

### Indian Indicators:

13.2.1: Pre 2020 action achievements of pre 2020 Goals as per country priority.

13.2.2: Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals in post 2020 period.

### National Action Plan on Climate Change ( NAPCC)

The National Action Plan on Climate Change was formally launched on June 30, 2008. The NAPCC identifies measures that promote development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. There are eight “National Missions” which form the core of the National Action Plan. They focus on promoting understanding of climate change, adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency and natural resource conservation.”

The eight missions are:

National Solar Mission

National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

National Water Mission

National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem

National Mission for a Green India

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change<sup>25</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of all possible government schemes or policies related to climate change

### Government Schemes

- National Mission for a Green India
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-Systems
- National River Conservation Programme
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Grid-Interactive Renewable Power( solar, wind, small hydro and biopower, biogas and other renewable energy applications)
- Research and Development
- Power system improvement, Smart Grids, etc.

## TARGET

13•3



**BUILD KNOWLEDGE  
AND CAPACITY TO MEET  
CLIMATE CHANGE**

*Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do you mean by climate change mitigation? List all reasons on why it is important to build awareness and improve education on climate change?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

Mitigating climate change is about reducing the release of greenhouse gas emissions that are warming our planet. Mitigation strategies include retrofitting of buildings to make them more energy efficient and resilient; adopting renewable energy sources like solar, wind and small hydro; helping cities develop more sustainable transport such as bus rapid transit, electric vehicles and biofuels; and promoting more sustainable uses of land and forests.<sup>26</sup> Education is an essential element of the global response to climate change. The impact of global warming, increases “climate literacy” among young people, encourages changes in their attitudes and behaviour, and helps them adapt to climate change related trends. Education and awareness-raising enable informed decision-making, play an essential role in increasing adaptation and mitigation capacities of communities, and empower women and men to adopt sustainable lifestyles.<sup>27</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of individuals, community groups and organisations working on various causes related to environment
- Make a list of organisations that are conducting training on climate change
- Make a list of all government schemes on mitigating climate change

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.

13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

### Indian Indicators:

13.3.1: Number of States that have integrated climate mitigation and adaptation in education curricula and outreach programmes.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on climate change mitigations strategies
- Host a series based on the urgency to adopt sustainable practices adoption of energy efficient appliances, use of public transport and non-motorised transport, use of fuel efficient transportation, electric vehicles, installation of solar roof tops, and use of solar water pumps, importance of afforestation and tree plantation; banning of single use plastic etc.
- Develop a series on sustainable housing including the India Cooling Action Plan and Green Buildings.
- Plan a series on various government schemes and local municipality initiatives and incentives on use of green fuels etc

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Day of Action for Rivers on March 14
- International Day of Forests on March 21
- World Water Day on March 22
- Earth Day on April 22
- World Environment Day on June 5
- International Climate Change Day, June 21
- International Day for Preservation of Ozone Layer on September 16
- Climate Action Day on November 30
- Organise Tree Plantation Drives in partnership with local schools, companies and NGOs
- Organise Demo of Solar Rooftops, with the local NGOs
- Encourage Bus Days in consultation with the local regional/district transport department or network; observe Cycle Days etc.

**TARGET****13 ▸ A****UNFCCC**

**IMPLEMENT THE UN  
FRAMEWORK  
CONVENTION ON  
CLIMATE CHANGE**

*Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

13.A.1: Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****13 ▸ B**

**PROMOTE  
MECHANISMS TO  
RAISE CAPACITY FOR  
CLIMATE PLANNING  
AND MANAGEMENT**

*Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

13.B.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

## Quiz

1. What does NAPCC Stand for?
2. What are the eight missions under NAPCC?
3. What is COP?
4. When did India formally ratify the Paris Agreement?
5. What does INDC stand for?

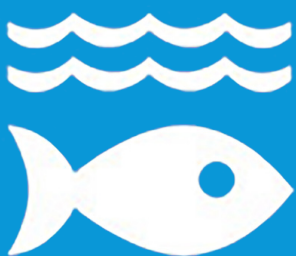
## Answers

1. National Action Plan on Climate Change.
2. The NAPCC has eight missions – National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, National Mission for Green India, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.
3. The Conference of Parties is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
4. India formally ratified the historic Paris Agreement in 2016.
5. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.

## ENDNOTES

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**SDG GOAL 14**



# LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development





# GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



BY: MARGREET DE HEER



MOST OF THE PLANET'S SURFACE IS WATER! HERE'S WHAT WE MUST DO TO PROTECT THE OCEANS:



## 1. REDUCE AND PREVENT POLLUTION



## 2. PROTECT ECOSYSTEMS



## 3. END OVERFISHING AND ILLEGAL FISHING



## 4. HELP FISHING COMMUNITIES TO DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE FISHING PRACTICES



## 5. SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

- TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE
- TO IMPROVE TECHNOLOGIES
- TO MINIMIZE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION



## 6. MAKE AND MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL LAWS

AGREEMENTS



COMICS  
UNITING  
NATIONS

## ENERGISER

1. What images come to your mind when you think about life under water?
2. What is the role of seas and ocean in sustainable development?
3. How can we protect and conserve the oceans?
4. How many states and union territories of India have a sea coast? Name them.

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. Example: fish, corals, boats.

2. Oceans and seas cover over two-thirds of the earth's surface, provide food and minerals, generate oxygen, absorb greenhouse gases and keep climate change in check, determine weather patterns and temperatures, and serve as highways for sea-borne international trade. Oceans and seas also play a major role in contributing to achieving sustainable development, economic growth, and livelihoods. In addition, oceans are crucial for global food security and human health. They are also the primary regulator of the global climate, an important sink for greenhouse gases and they provide us with water and the oxygen we breathe. Finally, oceans host huge reservoirs of biodiversity.<sup>1</sup>

3. There are number of ways in which we can protect and conserve the oceans: 1. Eliminating the use of single use plastics like paper cups, plates, cutlery, straws, gift wrapping paper etc. 2. Switching to products that are natural like bamboo toothbrush, comb, use of natural cleaners 3. Opting for energy efficient devices at home and switching off lights and other electricity appliances when not in use 4. Avoid purchasing products that are made from marine life- such as coral jewelry, turtle shell etc.

4. The nine coastal states are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and the 4 UTs are Daman and Diu, Puducherry, Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

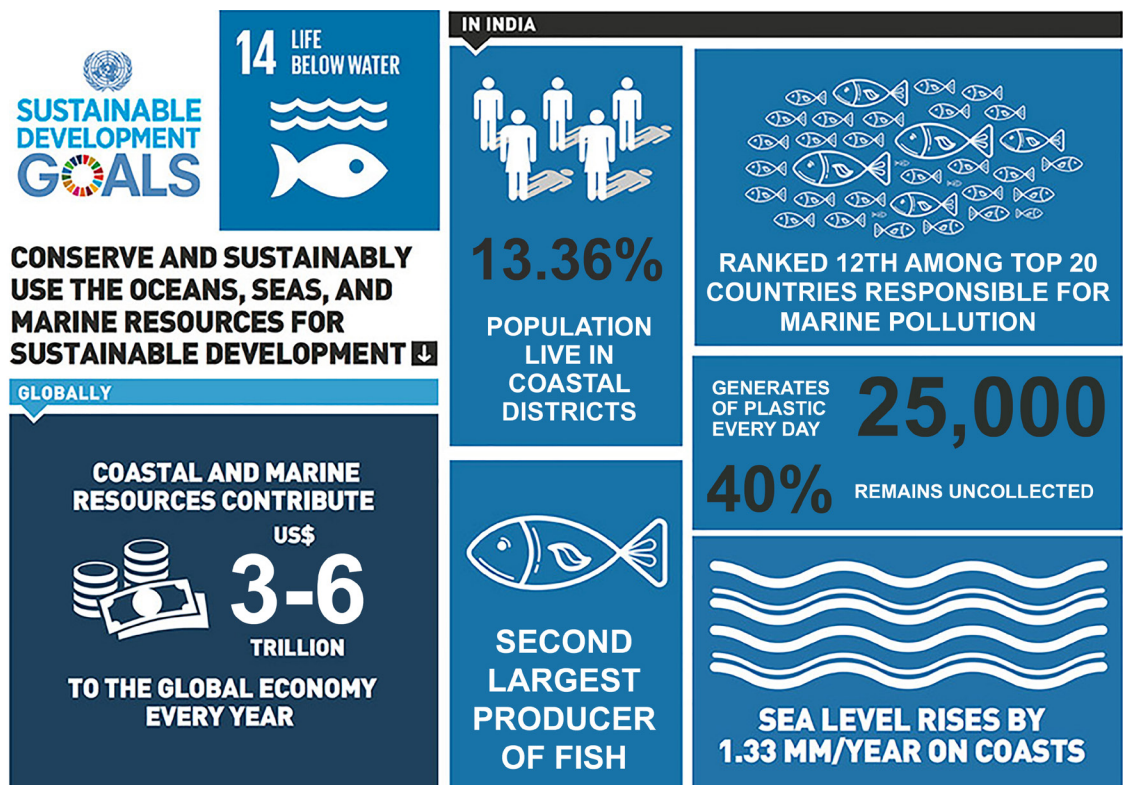
## BACKGROUND

Oceans contain 97% of the earth's water, and represent 99% of the living space.<sup>2</sup> Over 3 billion people worldwide constitute marine-dependent communities, and are directly affected by it for livelihood<sup>3</sup>. The global market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at USD 3 trillion per year which is close to 5% of global GDP.<sup>4</sup> Oceans contain more than 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions. Estimates show that 91% of ocean species have not been classified, and 95% of the oceanic body remains unexplored. Unregulated fishing has led to rapid depletion of many fish species. Due to lack

of efforts to conserve and restore global fisheries and jobs dependent on marine resources, the global contribution of the industry is also declining. It is of utmost importance that global marine resources be conserved, as they are the main drivers of earth's habitable state. Rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate etc., are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. SDG 14 seeks to achieve sustainable management of marine ecosystems, and reduce marine pollution, through international scientific partnership, and improved research and exploration.<sup>5</sup>

## FAST FACTS

- 13.36% of India's population lives in coastal districts
- India's coastal and marine ecosystems encompass 7,517 km long coastline, 2.02 km<sup>2</sup> Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), island ecosystems, and a wide continental shelf India is the second largest producer of fish in the world<sup>6</sup>
- The government has instituted a National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) to address challenges in the marine industry<sup>7</sup>
- India is ranked 12th among the countries responsible for marine pollution



## SDG 14: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 14.1:** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

**SDG Target 14.2:** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

**SDG Target 14.3:** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

**SDG Target 14.4:** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

**SDG Target 14.5:** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

**SDG Target 14.6:** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

**SDG Target 14.7:** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

**SDG Target 14.A:** Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

**SDG Target 14.B :** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

**SDG Target 14.C:** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 14

*“We have a responsibility, every one of us. We may think we live a long way from the oceans – but what we actually do here – and in the middle of Asia – has direct affect on the oceans and what the oceans do affects back on us. It is one world and it is in our care. For the first time in 500 million years, one species has the future in the palm of its hands. I just hope we realise that that is the case.”*  
- Sir David Attenborough, Naturalist and Broadcaster

Sir Attenborough’s quote aptly points out the role of community radio in enabling Goal 14. Geographically, our community radio stations may be located away or near the coastal area, irrespective of that we all have a role to play. After all rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, food, and oxygen are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea.<sup>8</sup> Oceans are primary lifelines and pollution, indiscriminate dumping and sand mining, increasing use of fossil fuels, over fishing, illegal and unregulated construction, oil spills and other accidents are contributing to the destruction of marine ecosystems.

Community radios are best placed to highlight the need for ocean conservation, promotion of individual acts like recycling and composting of solid waste, no littering, eliminating the use of single use plastics, reducing energy consumption and opting for energy efficient devices at home, use of public transport and other non- motorised transportation for daily commute, making better food choices – like going for seasonal food, not consuming seafood during breeding seasons, opting for sustainable tourism practices, participating in beach clean-ups and awareness building are few options.

Community radios can also provide regular information on the safe disposal of fishing gears and equipment, promoting chemical and fertiliser free agriculture, the need to protect coastal and marine ecosystems, key habitats ( mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs) , threatened species and can play an significant role in facilitating community stewardship.

An important contribution of community radio can be to showcase and preserve indigenous knowledge about fishing, fishing practices and devices, filtration methods, preservation techniques, songs, rituals, and other cultural heritage. It can provide a platform to all the artisanal and marginal fishing community. Community radios can also broadcast government schemes available for marginal fishing communities.

CRs can highlight the role of women as fishers, processors and traders and draw attention to gender equality . They can talk about the role of poverty reduction, food security, and providing decent work. Given their direct interaction with communities, community radios in coastal areas can be involved in raising awareness about disaster risk mitigation, and responding to disaster.

TARGET

14·1



REDUCE MARINE  
POLLUTION

*SDG Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is marine or ocean pollution? Can you list some examples?
2. List down actions on how marine pollution can be prevented?
3. What is marine debris and where does it come from?
4. Please explain the term nutrient pollution.

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The United Nations Convention on the Law of The Sea defines pollution of the marine environment as, “The introduction by man, directly, or indirectly, of substances or energy to the marine environment resulting in deleterious effects such as: hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, impairment of the quality of seawater for various uses and reduction of amenities.”<sup>9</sup>

2. Segregation of waste at source, elimination of single use plastic, caring for neighbourhood stream and other water bodies, ensuring responsible tourism, participating in regular beach clean-ups and organising awareness sessions on responsible tourism.

3. Marine debris is defined as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes. Marine debris takes many forms, including derelict fishing gear and vessels, abandoned recreational equipment, and discarded consumer plastics, metals, rubber, paper, and textiles. A majority of the trash and debris that covers our beaches comes from storm drains and sewers, as well as from shoreline and recreational activities.<sup>10</sup>

4. Nutrient pollution is the process where too many nutrients, mainly nitrogen and phosphorus, are added to bodies of water and can act like fertiliser, causing excessive growth of algae. The other sources include chemicals and fertilisers used for farming, pet and wildlife waste, weathering of rocks and soil, wastewater treatment facilities, etc. Excessive amounts of nutrients can lead to more serious problems such as low levels of oxygen dissolved in the water. Severe algal growth blocks light that is needed for plants, such as seagrasses, to grow. When the algae and seagrass die, they decay. In the process of decay, the oxygen in the water is used up and this leads to low levels of dissolved oxygen in the water. This, in turn, can kill fish, crabs, oysters, and other aquatic animals. This process is also known as eutrophication.<sup>11</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density.

#### Indian Indicators:

14.1.1: Health index of area of coastal water (percentage change).

14.1.2: Number of sewage treatment plants installed along the coast and construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission.

14.1.3: Percentage change in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal States.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- If you live near the beach, organise a beach observance visit and make a list of all items you find discarded on the beach, followed by a beach clean up
- If you live in a city, pick a ward near your station and map out large apartments and find out how are they managing sewage? Where is it discharged? Does your city have Sewage Treatment Plant Rule for apartments with 20 or more complexes? Find out if your state has a State Sanitation Policy?
- If your state has declared a plastic ban, check what products are banned and find out if those products still exist or not
- Find out if your state has an Organic Policy and what are the schemes available
- Map fishing hamlets in your area and observe the sanitation facilities

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on #BeatPlasticPollution. Talk about how to avoid disposables and single use plastic item, to be conscious about waste we generate and better management of waste. Include a list of all single use plastic items and their alternatives
- Promote the use of natural cleaners as alternatives to chemical detergents for dishwashing, laundry and personal grooming
- Series to switch from chemical pesticides and fertilisers to organic farming methods and the relevant government schemes
- PSAs on the need to avoid bathing, washing, and other cleaning activities near the rivers, lakes or streams
- Series on sewage treatment plants and their discharge
- Series on industrial charge into river, lakes and streams and its consequences
- Series on marine debris and the problems

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Organise river/lake/beach clean up drive consistently for a period of time and highlight the importance of safe disposal, recycling of waste
- Organise a natural cleaner making event to show citizens the ease of switching from chemical products
- Organise a compost workshop for residents and grow your own vegetables sessions

## Government Schemes

- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- National Coastal Management Programme
- Neel Kranti Mission ( Blue Revolution) – Marine fisheries and aquaculture related components
- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science ( O-STORMS)

**TARGET**

**14·2**



**PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS**

*By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.*



## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Did you know that globally, some 20% of coral reefs, 19% of mangroves and 29% of seagrass habitat have been lost over about the last century?<sup>12</sup>
2. List India's coastal ecosystems? List down points on the importance of managing and preserving marine and coastal ecosystems
3. Where does mangrove forest grow? Can you name any five mangrove forests in India?
4. How are mangroves threatened?
5. What does MPA stand for?



## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Healthy coastal ecosystems are critical for food security and nutrition. Many people's livelihoods are intrinsically tied in with food production,<sup>13</sup> which in turn leads to better income. In addition, it helps reduce vulnerability to climate hazards, maintain biodiversity and fish stocks.
2. Indian coastal ecosystems comprise of of tidal/mudflats, sandy beaches/ bars/spits, estuaries and backwaters, creeks, mangroves, coral reefs, salt marshes, lagoon, sea grass beds, and sandy and rocky beaches creeks, salt pans, aquaculture ponds, rocky coasts.<sup>14</sup> Discuss the importance of preservation.



3. Mangrove forests grow in creeks, estuaries, bays and lagoons and in inter-tidal areas – area between the high tide and the low tide. Their ecosystem is believed to have evolved around 114 million years back in tropical and subtropical regions. India has 3% (4,740 sq km) of the world's mangrove cover. Some of the unique mangroves located along India's 7,516-km coastline are in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.<sup>15</sup> The better known mangrove forests are Sundarbans Mangrove, West Bengal; Vikhroli Mangroves, Mumbai; Godavari- Krishna Mangroves, Andhra Pradesh; Baratang Island Mangroves, Andamans; Pichavaram Mangroves, Tamil Nadu; Bhitarkanika Mangroves, Odisha.<sup>16</sup>

4. Encroachments, unauthorised and unregulated commercial activities like constructing new buildings, pollution, land conversions, deforestation, over fishing, over harvesting, river changes, pollution etc.<sup>17</sup>

6. Marine Protected Area (MPA) is essentially a space in the ocean where human activities are more strictly regulated than the surrounding waters – similar to parks. These places are given special protection for natural or historic marine resources by local, state, territorial, native, regional, or national authorities. There are over 130 MPAs in India.<sup>18</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- If your station is located in the coastal state, find out the forest cover and understand the increase or decrease in the area. Find out reasons for either of them
- If your station is located near the mangrove forest visit the place to understand the flora and fauna. Make a list of unique species. Find out the livelihoods of the people living there

## **INDICATORS** **(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

14.2.1: Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches.

### **Indian Indicators:**

14.2.1: Percentage change in area under mangroves.

14.2.2: Implementation of Coastal Zone Regulation. Notification of 2011.

14.2.3: Percentage change in Marine Protected Areas (MPA).

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Raise awareness of local communities on the importance of healthy oceans and its benefits – more income, food security, nutrition
- If your station is located near a mangrove, produce a series on mangrove forests
- Run a series on pollution prevention and responsible waste management
- Produce a series on India's coastal ecosystem. Talk about the rules and regulations that are directly or indirectly linked to the management of coastal and marine ecosystem
- Host a special series on responsible festival waste management— NO to POP idols, promote use of clay, ensure that all the puja items are separated into recyclable and non-recyclable
- Host a special series on Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

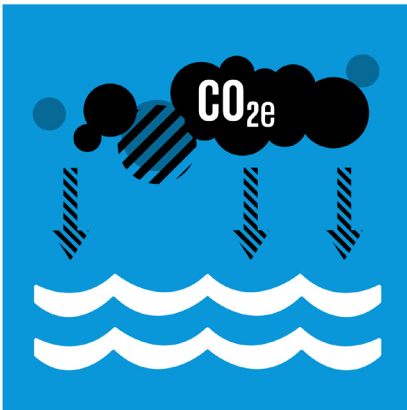
- Observe World Oceans Day on June 8
- Observe World Sea Turtle Day on June 16
- Conduct clay idol making workshop before festivals and build awareness on problems with POP idols

## **Government Schemes**

- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
- National Coastal Management Programme
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development

TARGET

14.3



REDUCE OCEAN  
ACIDIFICATION

*Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. How does the ocean become acidic?
2. What activities cause an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?
3. Why does it matter? And what can we do about it?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Oceans play an important role in keeping the earth's carbon cycle in balance. As the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere rises, the oceans absorb a lot of it. In the ocean, carbon dioxide reacts with seawater to form carbonic acid. This causes the acidity of seawater to increase.<sup>19</sup>
2. Deforestation, transportation and consuming electricity which are fossil fuel based, construction etc. are some of the activities that cause an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
3. Acidic oceans cause a lot of changes in plant and animal ecosystems indirectly affecting life on earth.<sup>20</sup> This increasing ocean acidity has negative impacts on organisms that fix calcium carbonate in their shells/skeletons and on the metabolic and reproductive functions of many economically important marine species.<sup>21</sup>
4. Use public transport, buy energy efficient devices, recycle waste, plant more trees, make sustainable choices as consumers etc.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- If your station is located near the coastal area, speak to scientists and other experts on coral health and understand the problems
- Make a list of organisations teaching scuba diving working on ocean conservation and other research

## Suggested Content Ideas

- A series with an expert on understanding ocean acidification and its effect on marine life
- Series on use of public transport, walking, cycling, buying energy efficient devices, appliances, recycling and composting of waste
- Host a series on coral reef conservation

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

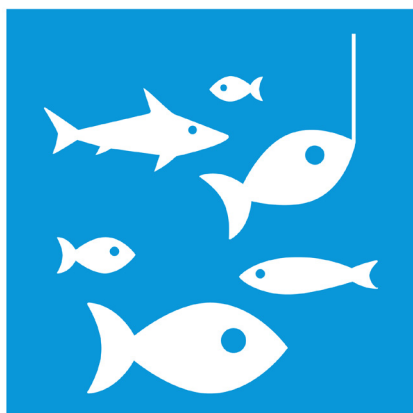
14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations.

### Indian Indicators:

14.3.1: Coral health index of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

TARGET

14.4



SUSTAINABLE FISHING

*By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.*

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Hold a demonstration with students and other community members to explain ocean acidification. Use the activity from NASA's Climate Kids <https://climatekids.nasa.gov/acid-ocean/>. This activity can be performed even at stations not located near the coastal area.

- Observe World Reef Day on June 1
- Observe the Ocean Acidification Day of Action on January 8

## Government Schemes

- National Coastal Management Programme
- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS)
- ESSO- Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services



## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What comes to your mind when you use the phrase sustainable fishing?
2. What is overfishing?
3. Why is it important to control illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing?
4. What are destructive fishing practices?



## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Sustainable fishing means leaving enough fish in the ocean, respecting habitats and ensuring people who depend on fishing can maintain their livelihoods. Fishing must be at a level that ensures it can continue indefinitely and the fish population can remain productive and healthy. Fishing activity must be managed carefully so that other species and habitats within the ecosystem remain healthy.<sup>22</sup>
2. Taking wildlife from the sea faster than populations can reproduce is known as overfishing. Overfishing also occurs in freshwater ecosystems<sup>23</sup>.
3. Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing has far reaching consequences for the long-term, sustainable management of capture fisheries. This is because IUU fishing undermines management efforts either by national fishery authorities within exclusive economic zones (EEZs), and/or competent regional fishery management organisations. This situation leads to the non-achievement of management goals, with the

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.

### Indian Indicators:

14.4.1: Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing.

extreme cases, IUU fishing can lead to the collapse of a fishery or seriously affect efforts to re-build stocks that have already been depleted<sup>24</sup>.

4. Destructive fishing refers to any type of fishing technique that destroys fish habitat. Some examples are bottom trawling, cyanide fishing, dynamite fishing, ghost fishing (when fishing equipment like nets are discarded and they continue to trap aquatic life<sup>25</sup>), long-lines (consist of short lines (called snoods) carrying baited hooks, attached at regular intervals to a longer main line), fish aggregating devices,<sup>26</sup> etc.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- If your station is located near fishing areas, map the fishing communities and kinds of fishing gears used
- Map traditional fishing practices. Find out periods when they don't fish except for sustenance, if any. Ask why? Are they aware of the reproductive cycles of fishes. Find out how they dispose of old, worn out fishing gears. Find out if there are any large fishing houses. Find out if there are any laws governing the same in the jurisdiction
- Map the inland fishing ecosystem too

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on the importance of sustainable fishing? What are the relevant laws?
- A series on native fishing practices, techniques, devices, folk songs, if any
- Recycling and safe disposal of fishing equipment
- Special series on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, include destructive fishing practices too

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Fisheries Day on November 21 (Including Inland Fisheries)

## Government Schemes

- Neel Kranti Mission (Blue Revolution) – marine fisheries and aquaculture related components
- Fishery Science

**TARGET**

**14.5**



**CONSERVE COASTAL  
AND MARINE AREAS**

*By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.

14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves.

### **Government Schemes**

- National Coastal Management Programme
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-Systems
- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science ( O-STORMS)

**TARGET**

**14.6**



**END SUBSIDIES  
CONTRIBUTING TO  
OVERFISHING**

*By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

14.6.1: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

Not yet evolved.

**TARGET****14.7**

**INCREASE THE  
ECONOMIC BENEFITS  
FROM SUSTAINABLE  
USE OF MARINE  
RESOURCES**

*By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet evolved.

**TARGET****14.A**

**INCREASE SCIENTIFIC  
KNOWLEDGE,  
RESEARCH AND  
TECHNOLOGY FOR  
OCEAN HEALTH**

*Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

14.A.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology.

**Indian Indicators:**

14.A.1: Allocation of budget resources for research as per the EEZ or coastal line.

**Government Schemes**

- Management Programme
- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science ( O-STORMS)
- ESSO- Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services

## TARGET

14 › B



## SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERS

*Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets*

### INDICATORS

**(For reference only)**

#### Global Indicators:

14.B.1: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.

#### Indian Indicators:

14.B.1: Assistance to the traditional / artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements.

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Define Artisanal Fisheries?
2. List some of the fishing communities in India.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Traditional fisheries involving fishing households (as opposed to commercial companies), using relatively small amount of capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels (if any), making short fishing trips, close to shore, mainly for local consumption. In practice, definition varies between countries, e.g. from gleaning or a one-man canoe in poor developing countries, to more than 20-m. trawlers, seiners, or long-liners in developed ones. Artisanal fisheries can be subsistence or commercial fisheries, providing for local consumption or export. They are sometimes referred to as small-scale fisheries<sup>27</sup>.
2. Pattinavars, Mukkuvars, Paravas, Vadabaliyas, Jalaris, Pattapu, Palles, Jalaris, Vadabaliyas, Kaibartas, Khandayats, Rajbhansis, Kaibartas, Kharvas, Kolis, Macchiyaras, Mogaveeras, Mukkuvar, Anjootty, Dheevera, and Pooislan<sup>28</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

If you are in a fishing area, please make a list of schemes available for the fishing community. Find out the procedure to access it

### Suggested Content Ideas

- Enable the process for the fishing communities to host their own show
- Series on understanding available subsidy for artisanal fishers

### Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Fisheries Day on November 21

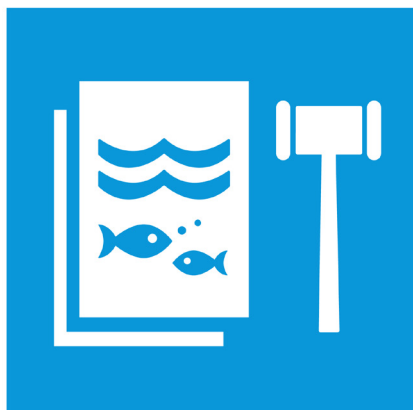
### Government Schemes

- Neel Kranti Mission ( Blue Revolution) – Marine fisheries and aquaculture related components



**TARGET**

**14 > C**



**IMPLEMENT AND  
ENFORCE  
INTERNATIONAL SEA  
LAW**

*Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

14.C.1: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

14.C.1: Percentage compliance of international laws.

### **Government Schemes**

- Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science ( O-STORMS)
- ESSO- Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services



## Quiz

1. Name some government schemes pertaining to protection and restoration of ecosystems.
2. What is MPA?
3. What does IUU stand for?
4. Name any two mangrove forests?
5. When is World Ocean Day observed?

## Answers

1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems; National Coastal Management Programme; Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development; Neel Kranti Mission (Blue Revolution) for marine fisheries and aquaculture.
2. Marine Protected Area.
3. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing.
4. Sundarbans mangrove, Pichavaram mangrove. Refer to 14.2 for more names.
5. Observe World Ocean Day on June 8.

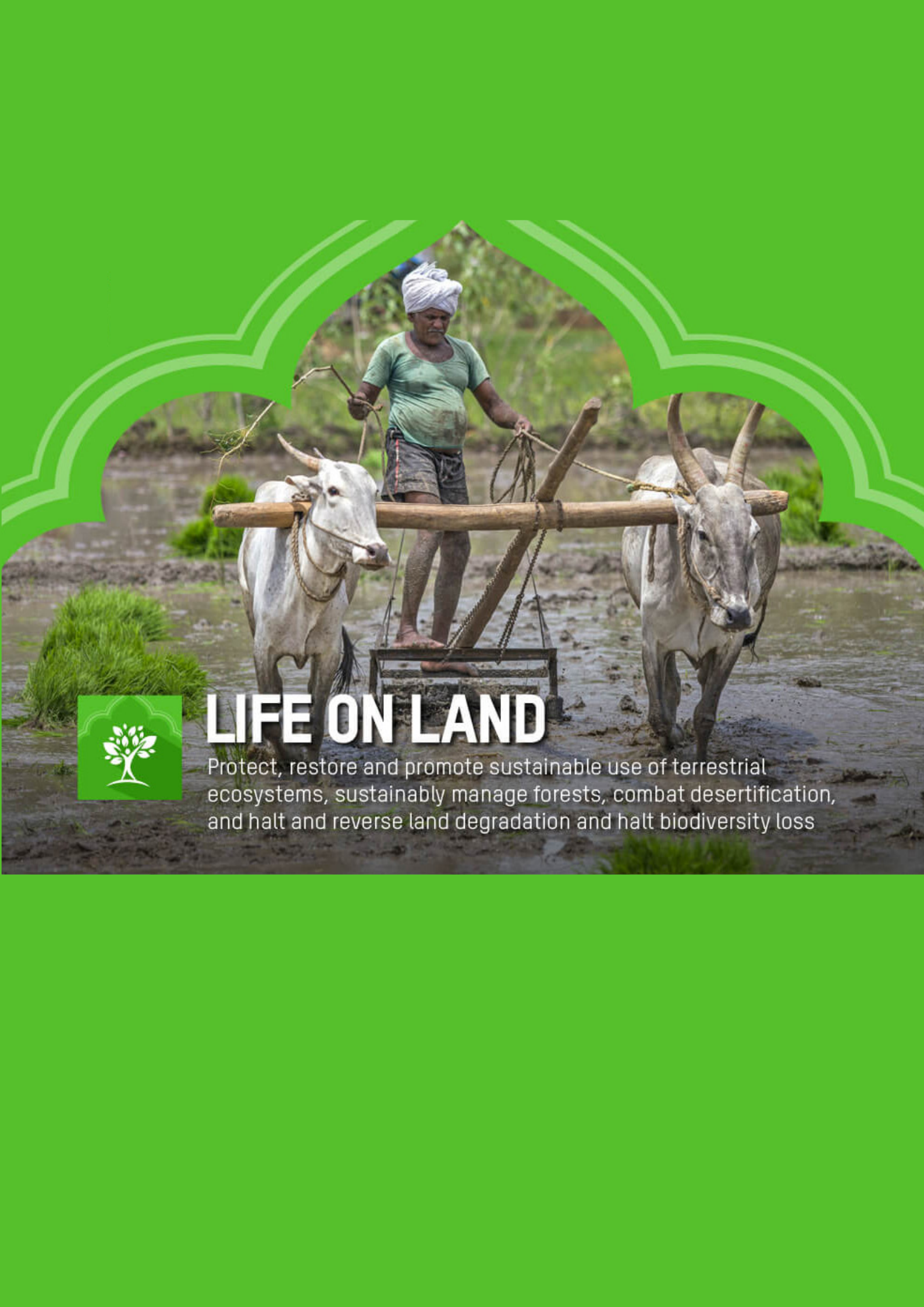
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# SDG GOAL 15



# LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



# GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND

BY: MARGREET DE HEER



AS A PART OF THE **GLOBAL ECOSYSTEM** OURSELVES, WE NEED TO CONSERVE AND PROTECT PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE ON LAND!



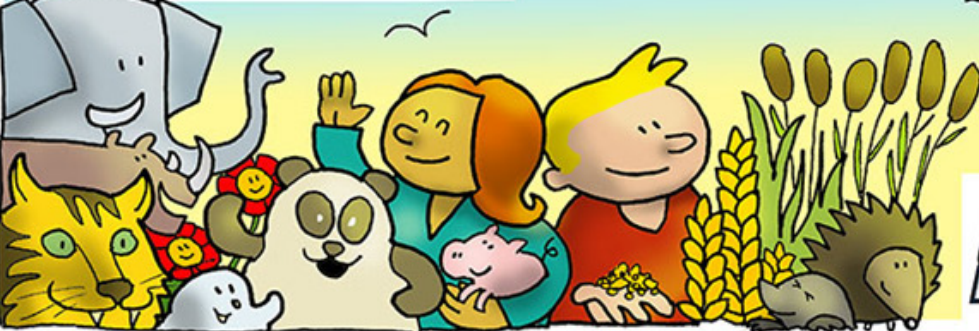
**REDUCE DEFORESTATION AND PLANT MORE TREES**

**PROTECT AND PRESERVE ECOSYSTEMS**

**COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

**REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION**

**END THREATS TO ENDANGERED SPECIES** AND PROTECT **BIODIVERSITY!**



## ENERGISER

1. What's the relationship between you going camping, reading a book, or eating an ice cream, to life on land?
2. What is Biodiversity? Why is it important?
3. In many metro cities in India, we have heard of disappearing sparrows? List a few reasons

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. The Earth's natural habitat play a very important role in our daily lives. We depend on terrestrial ecosystems and forests as an essential source of materials, food, product ingredients and also for livelihoods. The Sustainable Development Goal 15 on 'Life on Land' is all about protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of all terrestrial ecosystems so that we can have a better future.<sup>1</sup>

2. Biodiversity is short for biological diversity. It describes the variety and diversity of all life on land, in fresh water and in the sea, including the places or ecosystems where they live and the genes they contain. Our biodiversity provides the life supporting systems that enable all organisms, including humans, to survive. The important resources and services, such as clean air and water, fertile soils, pollution and flood control provided by biodiversity underpins our economic and social sustainability. It also provides products such as timber, fuel, food and medicines. Our farming, forestry and horticulture depend on the resources and services provided by biological systems. Other benefits include recreation, aesthetic, scientific, education and cultural values and a sense of identity.<sup>2</sup>

3. Some of the reasons the sparrows are disappearing are because of the rise of modern architecture, mobile radiation, limited access to food, excessive use of insecticides and pesticide etc.<sup>3</sup>

## BACKGROUND

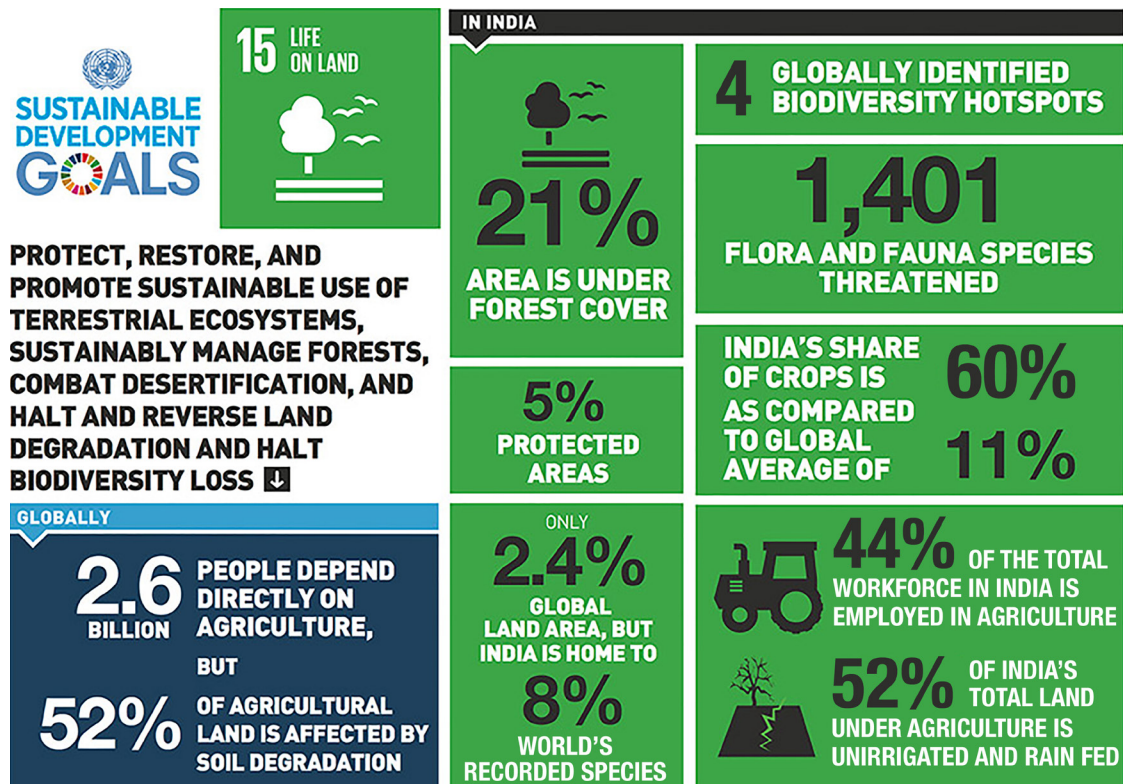
Life on earth is strongly dependent on the survival of land ecosystems. Plants serve as a source of oxygen and food, thus being the foundation of most life on earth. Recent findings suggest that about 68% of evaluated plant species are threatened with extinction. Estimates also say that over 50% of the world's primate species are at risk of extinction.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, estimated 18 million acres of forest, are lost each year. 15 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions come from deforestation.<sup>5</sup> While 2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture, 52% of agricultural land has been moderately or severely affected by soil degradation.<sup>6</sup>



Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activities and climate change – pose major challenges to sustainable development. Forests are home to more than 80% of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects. At the same time, around 1.6 billion people also depend on forests for their livelihood, including 70 million indigenous people.<sup>7</sup> Goal 15 calls for urgent action to halt the degradation of natural habitats, to end the poaching and trafficking of animals, to integrate these values into local development processes.

## FAST FACTS IN INDIA

- India is one of 17 mega-biodiverse countries in the world
- 21.54% land in India covered under forests
- India occupies only 2.4% of the earth's land area, but accounts for 7-8% of the world's recorded species
- Between 2015 & 2017, 6,778 sq.km forest cover increased nationally
- 18.24% increase in extent of water bodies within forests between 2005 & 2015<sup>8</sup>
- India's National Afforestation Programme and a national programme on the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats are core projects aimed at the conservation of land ecosystems
- Two specific schemes – Project Tiger and Project Elephant – are being undertaken to conserve two of the country's most majestic species of animals
- There has been 20% increase in population of wild elephants in India from 2012-2017
- The tiger population in India has risen from 2,226 in 2014 to 2,967 in 2018



## SDG 15: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

**SDG 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

**SDG 15.3:** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

**SDG Target 15.4:** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

**SDG Target 15.5:** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

**SDG Target 15.6:** Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

**SDG Target 15.7:** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

**SDG Target 15.8:** By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

**SDG Target 15.9:** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

**SDG Target 15.A:** Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

**SDG Target 15.B:** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

**SDG Target 15.C:** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING THE GOAL 15

Biodiversity is the living fabric of our planet. Its depletion jeopardises nature's vital contributions to humanity, endangering economies, livelihoods, food security, health, cultural diversity and quality of life, and constitutes a major threat to global peace and security.<sup>9</sup> *"The only way to save a rhinoceros is to save the environment in which it lives, because there's a mutual dependency between it and millions of other species of both animals and plants"*, said Sir David Attenborough, Naturalist and Broadcaster, in a BBC interview.

Community Radios can play a huge role in encouraging people's participation in issues of conservation, as they can translate various issues into meaningful stories by weaving together multiple cross cutting issues, blending in required information and narratives from the ground. For example, issues of biodiversity and impact on livelihoods, disaster mitigation, addressing issues of gender inequality, health and overall well -being.

CRs can also demystify the reasons for human – animal conflicts, draw links between deforestation and floods, prepare people in flood-prone areas, highlight problems of indiscriminate ground water usage, and sand extraction, inform them about reasons and impact of pollution – including industrial and sewage discharge, overuse of fertilisers and chemicals, landfills and impact on the ground, issues of non-segregation of waste, over exploitation and destructive farming practices, and death of wildlife by plastics, etc.

In addition, CRs can promote responsible tourism, highlight the important role of indigenous and tribal people and document customs and traditional knowledge and their role in conservation, restoration and protection of ecosystems.

Misuse of land, denudation of forests and degradation of land is being carried out without any consideration of its consequences. Biodiversity loss is occurring at an alarming rate. Illicit poaching and trafficking of wildlife continues despite massive efforts to protect endangered species. Community radios can mobilise community action to protect wildlife, the flora and fauna and help restore vital ecosystems. It can encourage communities to participate and initiate action towards local afforestation activities, understand the importance of cultivating and restoring native species, being vigilant about poaching and illegal trading, forest fires and illegal sand mining, apart from helping with creating natural habitats.

## UNPACKING THE TARGETS

TARGET

15.1



CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

*By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Do you have any memory or story of forests and mountains? If yes, please share. Can you draw an image of it?
2. Can you list down a few points on the importance or value of forests and mountains?
3. Why are forests disappearing?
4. What are drylands?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. For the first question, no hint provided, as the idea is to capture an individual's personal reflection.
2. The continued loss of forests threatens a wide range of goods and services that are important for human well-being such as, access to clean water, erosion prevention, flood control, water filtration, fisheries protection, and pollination—functions that are particularly important to the world's poorest people, who rely on natural resources for their everyday survival. Forest loss also reduces the availability of renewable resources like timber, medicinal plants, nuts and fruit, and game. It is also a threat to the diversity of forest ecosystems, as most of the loss takes place in tropical forests which host at least two thirds of the terrestrial species.

Furthermore, stopping deforestation contributes to reducing of impacts of climate change as forests absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it as biomass.<sup>10</sup> Some of the reasons for disappearing forests are large scale deforestation for agriculture, grazing of livestock, construction, infrastructure, mining, drilling, logging, wildfires and forest fires etc. This impacts our life in multiple ways as forests play an important role in our lives.

3. **Drylands** are defined by water scarcity and characterised by seasonal climatic extremes and unpredictable rainfall patterns.<sup>11</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

#### Indian Indicators:

15.1.1: Forest area as proportion of total land area.

15.1.2: Percentage of Tree Outside Forest (TOF) in total forest cover.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the forest cover in your state. What is the percentage of land area under forests and trees in your area?
- Have there been any State led afforestation schemes in your area?
- Make a list of organisations working on tree plantation
- Make a list of urban wildlife in your area

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on understanding the importance of forests
- Showcase practices of indigenous tribes in conserving forests
- A series on understanding the Forest Conservation Act and people's participation in forest conservation
- Series on protection against forest fires
- Showcase other agricultural practices like Jhoom Farming instead of slash and farm burning
- Only for people in Dry Land- programmes on understanding the ecosystem, featuring local traditions in protecting dry lands, storing and saving water
- Series on pollution and the importance of segregation of waste
- No plastics in forests, be a responsible camper/tourist
- Series on river and lake conservation

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Celebrate World Sparrow Day on March 20
- Observe International Day of Forests on March 21
- Observe World Water Day on March 22
- Observe World Nature Conservation Day on July 28

## Government Schemes

- National Mission for a Green India
- Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat ( Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.)
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem
- National River Conservation Programme
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Decision Support System for Environmental Policy Planning and Outcome Evaluation
- Environment Knowledge and Capacity Building
- River Basin Management
- Flood Management & Border Areas Programme
- National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and other relevant components of the umbrella scheme on Green Revolution

TARGET

15.2



END DEFORESTATION  
AND RESTORE  
DEGRADED FORESTS

*By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is deforestation?
2. How can we restore degraded forests?
3. Have you heard of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAG) Bill, 2016?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests in order to make the land available for other uses. An estimated 18 million acres (7.3 million hectares) of forest, which is roughly the size of the country of Panama, are lost each year, according to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).<sup>12</sup>
2. "Forest restoration" movement is more than just an effort to re-plant these lost trees. Restoration is really about improving landscapes throughout the world that are deforested, degraded, or underutilised. Boosting the productivity of these landscapes helps take pressure off the world's remaining forests while also providing a host of tangible benefits. Some of the methods are replacing lost trees, this includes tree-planting as well as protecting land from uses that led to deforestation and degradation in the first place: agroforestry which includes improving productivity of rural landscapes by integrating trees on farms, building planting pits, to ease out soil erosion; boosting agriculture on degraded lands rather than forest cleared lands etc.<sup>13</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management.

### Indian Indicators:

15.2.1: Percentage change in Forest Area Coverage.

15.2.2: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes.

15.2.3: Total tree cover achieved outside forest area.

15.2.4: Number of Nagar-vans and School Nurseries created.

3. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund ( CAG) Bill, 2016, will make available more than Rs. 6,000 crores per annum to the States/UTs for conservation, protection, improvement and expansion of forest and wildlife resources of the country. A major part of these amounts will be used to restock and improve quality of degraded forests, which constitutes more than 40 % of the total forest cover of the country.<sup>14</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of all of the tree parks, Nagaravanas and government nurseries
- Make a list of all the NGOs and individuals working on forest conservation /tree plantation
- Find out if the state government has any scheme to encourage planting of trees on farm lands and other relevant legislations and propogate the same

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on understanding deforestation and the problems it causes like floods etc
- Host a series on all the government schemes on development of degraded forests and afforestation
- Plan a series on greening urban areas, community gardens and urban farming
- Profile all the tree parks, nagarvanas and government nurseries in the area
- Feature Farmer-Forest Development Program if any, like the “Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojana (KAPY) in Karnataka
- Plan a series on the National Forest Policy

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Enlist support of schools for plantation and maintenance of road side plants near the school
- In partnership with the local municipality, identify empty plots/lands or government lands and invite residents to cultivate a community garden

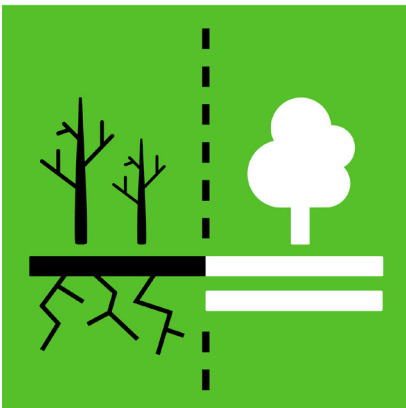
- Observe Van Mahotsava festival from July 1 to 7
- Observe World Environment Day on June 5

## Government Schemes

- National Mission for a Green India
- Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat ( Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.)
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem
- National River Conservation Programme
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Decision Support System for Environmental Policy Planning and Outcome Evaluation
- Environment Knowledge and Capacity Building

**TARGET**

**15.3**



**END DESERTIFICATION  
AND RESTORE  
DEGRADED LAND**

*By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. In your own words describe desertification? How does it impact health?
2. How does land degradation take place?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Desertification is the process by which fertile land turns into a desert. Weather extremes – particularly drought – and human activities that pollute or degrade land (including over-cultivation, overgrazing and deforestation) convert arable land into desert. As ecosystems change and deserts expand, food production diminishes, water sources dry up and populations are pressured to move to more hospitable areas. The potential impacts of desertification on health include:

- Higher threats of malnutrition from reduced food and water supplies;
- More water- and food-borne diseases that result from poor hygiene and a lack of clean water;
- Respiratory diseases caused by atmospheric dust from wind erosion and other air pollutants;
- The spread of infectious diseases as populations migrate.<sup>15</sup>

2. According to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, land degradation is the “reduction or loss of biological or economic productivity resulting from land uses or from a process or combination of processes, including...human activities.” When land degradation occurs in dryland areas, more specifically arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, it is referred to as desertification. Around 69% of India falls under drylands.<sup>16</sup>



## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

#### Indian Indicators:

15.3.1: Percentage of degraded area restored.

15.3.2: Increasing tree/forest cover in degraded area.

15.3.3: Percentage increase in net sown area.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of lost water bodies in your city. Find out the reasons for the same, for example construction. Make a list of traditional well diggers and other water harvesting systems
- Make a list of organisations that collect extra food to prevent food waste in your city
- Find out the policies in your State – Desert Development Programme, Water Shed Development Programme and Wasteland Development Programme
- Find out if any areas have been destroyed because of rehabilitation programs, example Tsunami rehabilitation destroyed grasslands of Chowri Island.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on understanding desertification
- Host a series on understanding soil health, including the Soil Health Card scheme and limiting use of pesticides, and insecticides, alternative methods to crop burning and other soil revival techniques.
- Plan a special series on controlled burning by the forest departments and prepare communities for fire alerts and response systems
- Host a series on different methods of composting organic waste (kitchen and garden waste)
- Series on illegal sand mining and include a segment on Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 and the Sandmining Frame Work, 2018 by the Ministry of Mines, Gol.
- Feature farmers who have switched to organic farming and include the State Organic Policy Guidelines if any.
- Host a series on protection of ground water and other water bodies and traditional water harvesting systems, include special segment on the Water Shed Development Programme, include segments on overuse of groundwater and the guidelines on construction and maintenance of bore wells and tube wells; guidelines on ground water usage by industries and ways to recharge ground water.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe The World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought on June 17
- Observe World Water Day on March 22

## Government Schemes

- National Mission for a Green India
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Decision Support System for Environmental Policy Planning and Outcome Evaluation
- Ground Water Management and Regulation National Hydrology Project
- Water Resources Information System
- River Basin Management
- PMKSY- Watershed component

TARGET

15.4



ENSURE CONSERVATION  
OF MOUNTAIN  
ECOSYSTEMS

*By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Can you recollect names of any trees found only in the mountains?
2. Can you recollect names of any animals or birds found only in the Himalayas?
3. Why is conservation of mountain ecosystems important?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Fir, Pine, ( Blue Pine), Bamboo, Oak etc. <sup>17</sup>
2. Snow Leopard, Himalayan Wild Yak, Musk Deer, Giant Pandas, Himalayan Thar( Wild Goat), Red Panda (Red Cat- Bear), Himalayan Black Bear, Himalayan Monal Pheasant (Colourful Himalayan Bird), Black Necked Tibetan Crane, Himalayan Marmot<sup>18</sup>, Bharal- Himalyan Blue Sheep, Yellow Throated Marten<sup>19</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity.

15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index.

### Indian Indicators:

15.4.1: Increase in forest/vegetative cover in mountain areas.

15.4.2: Restoration of water bodies/stream in mountain areas.

15.4.3: Conservation of local wildlife species.

15.4.4: Increase in per capita income of mountain dwellers.

3. Mountain environments cover some 27% of the world's land surface, and directly support 22% of the world's people who live within mountain regions. Lowland people also depend on mountain environments for a wide range of goods and services, including water, energy, timber, biodiversity maintenance, and opportunities for recreation and spiritual renewal. Mountains provide for the freshwater needs of more than half of humanity, and are, in effect, the water towers of the world. Mountain ecosystems are important for biological diversity, particularly in the tropics and warmer temperate latitudes. Isolated mountain blocks are often rich in endemic species. Mountains host some of the world's most complex agro-cultural gene pools and traditional management practices, , environmental knowledge and habitat adaptations. Mountain biodiversity plays a key role in the support of global environmental, economic, social and cultural sectors through connections to; invasive species, air pollution, climate change, mining, hydropower, tourism, forests, agriculture. Therefore the challenge is to sustainably manage mountain regions to avoid degradation and avoid subsequent increases in poverty and hunger. <sup>20</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of any protected area comprising national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and conservation and community reserves in your state
- Find out the number of illegal tree-felling, in your state due to shortage of forest officers
- Conduct a spring mapping exercise, if your station is located near the mountains
- Find out the numbers killed in human – animals conflict ( Animal deaths include train accidents, electrocution, poaching, and poisoning)

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a special series 'Responsible Mountain Tourism', include responsible tourist lodges and responsible waste management, special series on the problems of single use plastics and available alternatives.
- Plan a special series titled 'Know your Mountains', introduce your listeners to native trees, animals, birds, indigenous tribes and occupations, customs

- Plan a special series on Project Tiger and Elephants, and on appreciating wild habitat. Include the importance of vaccinations of dogs around the forests areas, to prevent the spread of canine distemper around tiger corridors
- Plan a special series on human- animal conflict- reasons and precautions
- Plan a special series on Green Highways (plantations, transportation, beautification and maintenance) Policy, 2015
- Series on the different Acts- Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & its amendments, Forest (Protection) Act of 1980, Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and Draft Wetland Policy, 2016

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Tiger Day on July 29
- Observe World Tribal Day or the International Day of the World's Indigenous People on August 9
- Observe World Elephant Day on August 12
- Observe World Animal Day on October 4
- Observe International Mountain Day on December 11

## Government Schemes

- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem
- Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat ( Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc)
- Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
- Environment Knowledge and Capacity Building

**TARGET**

**15•5**



**PROTECT BIODIVERSITY  
AND NATURAL  
HABITATS**

*Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.*

## **WARM-UP ACTIVITY**

1. What is biodiversity?
2. What can you do to protect biodiversity?

## **HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY**

1. The term biodiversity (from “biological diversity”) refers to the variety of life on earth at all its levels, from genes to ecosystems, and can encompass the evolutionary, ecological, and cultural processes that sustain life. Biodiversity includes not only species we consider rare, threatened, or endangered but also every living thing – from humans to organisms we know little about, such as microbes, fungi, and invertebrates.<sup>21</sup>
2. There are a number of ways in which biodiversity can be protected. Say no to single use plastics, reduce energy consumption, be water efficient, be aware of endangered species and legislations around it. Since consumption of resources is a root cause of biodiversity loss, we can consume less and be more mindful about what we consume. We need to leverage our purchasing power to help protect biodiversity by consuming products that do not harm the environment. Ecolabels enable consumers to determine which products are green, safe, and environmentally sustainable.<sup>22</sup>

## **ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION**

- Map the main flora and fauna which contribute to biodiversity in your region
- Map the environmental hotspots of your state and list out the environmental issues or threats in that area

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

15.5.1: Red List Index.

### Indian Indicators:

15.5.1: Red List Index

Note: Established in 1964, the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species has evolved to become the world's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species.

The Red List Index (RLI) was developed to show trends in overall extinction risk for species and provide an indicator that is used by governments to track their progress in achieving targets that reduce biodiversity loss.<sup>24</sup>

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on reducing weeds the natural way
- Responsible and limited driving- promote use of public transport, cycle or walking, reducing speed
- Promote use of native plants – invite people aware of the plants and to talk about nutritional, medicinal values, encourage people to adopt, grow and protect
- Conservation of water, minimise wasting of water
- Manage livestock grazing
- Promote use of natural products for pest control
- Use of natural cleaners instead of chemical detergents
- Series on segregation of waste- composting and recycling

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Demo on creating natural habitat in vacant lands, properties<sup>23</sup>
- Demo on setting up bird and bat houses
- Identifying native plants works
- Observe International Day for Biological Diversity on May 22

## Government Schemes

- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat ( Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc)

## TARGET

15.6



### PROMOTE ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND FAIR SHARING OF THE BENEFITS

*Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What do people mean when they say the granddaughter looks exactly like the grandmother? Or when someone remarks it runs in the family?
2. Can you define genetic resources in your own words? What does using genetic resources mean?
3. Can you name any native species of cows or plants?
4. What does GMO stand for?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The reason for the resemblance is because of the genes. A gene is the basic physical and functional unit of heredity. Genes are made up of DNA. Every person has two copies of each gene, one inherited from each parent. Most genes are the same in all people, but a small number of genes (less than 1 percent of the total) are slightly different between people.<sup>25</sup>
2. Animals, plants, micro-organisms and invertebrates which are used for food, agriculture and forestry are called genetic resources. Together with the components which fulfill agri-ecological functions they are grouped under the concept agrobiodiversity. Genetic resources for food, agriculture and forestry include both wild species and domesticated forms reflecting the main areas of use – crop production, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries and micro-organisms – they are grouped in plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, forest genetic resources, aquatic genetic resources and genetic resources of micro-organisms and invertebrates.<sup>26</sup> Using genetic resources, whether from plants, animals or micro-organisms, refers to the process of researching their beneficial properties and using them to increase scientific knowledge and understanding, or to develop commercial products.<sup>27</sup>
3. Gir, Red Sindhi, Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Rathi – are known for their milking prowess. A few others, such as Kankrej, Ongole and Hariana, belong to dual breeds that have both milch and draught qualities; i.e., they are good plough animals. The rest are pure draught breeds.<sup>28</sup>
4. GMO stands for Genetically Modified Organisms(GMO). A GMO, or genetically modified organism, is a plant, animal, microorganism or other organism whose genetic makeup has been modified in a laboratory using genetic engineering or transgenic technology. This creates combinations of plant, animal, bacterial and virus genes that do not occur in nature or through traditional crossbreeding methods. Genetic modification affects many of the products we consume on a daily basis.<sup>29</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

### Indian Indicators:

15.6.1: Number of Access and Benefits Sharing (ABS) agreements signed.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a series on the relevant government schemes. In dairy rich areas make a programme on pure breed milch animals

## Government Schemes

- Green Revolution ( Umbrella scheme)
- White Revolution ( the umbrella scheme includes National Livestock Mission (NLM), National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development etc.
- Crop Science
- Animal Science
- Fishery Science
- Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat ( Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.)
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem

TARGET

15-7



ELIMINATE POACHING  
AND TRAFFICKING OF  
PROTECTED SPECIES

*Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What is poaching? Can you name a few animals and why are they poached?
2. Can you recollect any poaching and illegal hunting cases in India?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Poaching is the illegal hunting of animals. It takes place for meat or medicine or for the high value of some items. Rhino horns and elephants tusks for ivory which are in turn converted to ornaments; tigers for their skin, used as decorations or rugs.<sup>30</sup>

Some of the cases between 2012-2018 are monitor lizards in Northeast India, Indian geckos for HIV cures, amur falcon birds in Nagaland for consumption.

2. Commercial sale: The great Indian bustard in Rajasthan, mongoose for paint brushes, Indian star tortoise, deer in Chattisgarh, Indian Pangolins for meat and medicinal purpose, migratory birds like gadwall and pintail in Chilika lake, rhinos in Kaziranga National Park in Assam, Indian red sand boa.<sup>31</sup>



## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly.

### Indian Indicators:

15.7.1: Percentage reduction in traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on need for safeguarding our animals, saying no to products made out of poached products
- Series highlighting animal trafficking and illegal trading with the involvement of local organisations working in the wildlife arena
- Interviews and discussions with forest officers and other community stakeholders
- Programmes on understanding The Indian Forest Act 1927, The Wildlife Protection Act 1972, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, The Forest Act, The Environment (Protection) Act 1986, The Biological Diversity Act 2002, The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Wildlife Day on March 3
- Observe International Tiger Day on July 29
- Observe World Elephant Day on August 12
- Observe World Rhino Day on September 22
- Observe World Animal Day on October 4

## Government Schemes

- Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.)

## TARGET

15.8



### PREVENT INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ON LAND AND IN WATER ECOSYSTEMS

*By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What comes to your mind, when you think of invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems?
2. Can you name any invasive alien species?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. An invasive species can be any kind of living organism—an amphibian (like the cane toad), plant, insect, fish, fungus, bacteria, or even an organism's seeds or eggs—that is not native to an ecosystem and causes harm. They can harm the environment, the economy, or even human health. Species that grow and reproduce quickly, and spread aggressively, with potential to cause harm, are given the label “invasive.” The Zoological Survey of India compiled a list of 157 alien invasive species in India in 2017. Out of the 157 species listed by the ZSI, 58 are found on land and in freshwater habitat, while 99 are found in the marine ecosystem.<sup>32</sup>

An alien plant also referred to as exotic, introduced, foreign, non-indigenous or non-native, is one that has been introduced by humans intentionally or otherwise through human agency or accidentally from one region to another. An alien plant that has escaped from its original ecosystem and is reproducing on its own in the regional flora is considered a naturalised species. Those naturalised aliens that become so successful as to spread in the flora and displace native biota or threatens valued environmental, agricultural or personal resources by the damage it causes are considered invasive.<sup>33</sup>

2. Some of the invasive alien species are Lantana camara, parthenium hysterophorus, water hyacinth, papaya mealy bug, seaweed, bugweed, alligator weed, bada anakh pahootani bel, whipper grass, purple morning glory etc.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Make a list of lakes affected by water hyacinth
- Find out the list of invasive species in your area
- Make a list of native species in your area, that have been lost and find out people working to revive them

## **INDICATORS** **(For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.

### **Indian Indicators:**

15.8.1: Percentage change in prevention and control of invasive alien species.

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- With the help of the agricultural department, do a series on understanding the invasive species and the potential loss to agriculture and soil productivity
- Series on water hyacinth and its problems; prevention, control and removal of it
- Plan a series on protection of native plants and animals in your area and profile farmers and others who are working on reviving plants or breeding only native species
- Plan a special series on the seed bank initiatives
- For those in the coastal areas, plan a special series on native shrimp and fishes

## **Suggested Outreach Ideas**

- Organise lake clean up days
- With the help of your local municipality and other organisations organise a native plant mela, in addition facilitate the development of a small nursery of native species
- With the help of your local agriculture department make a list of all the native rice and other pulses, grains variety

## **Government Schemes**

Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem

## TARGET

15.9



INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IN GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING

*By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

15.9.1: Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

#### Indian Indicators:

15.9.1: Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2022.

### Government Schemes

- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem
- Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan ( RGSA)

## TARGET

15.A



INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

*Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

15.A.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

#### Indian Indicators:

15.A.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

**TARGET 15>B**



**FINANCE AND INCENTIVIZE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

*Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)**

**Global Indicators:**

15.B.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

**Indian Indicators:**

15.B.1: Percentage of funds utilised for environmental conservation.

**TARGET 15>C**



**COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND TRAFFICKING**

*Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)**

**Global Indicators:**

15.C.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

**Indian Indicators:**

15.C.1 Number of detection and prevention of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

**Government Schemes**

- Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat ( Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc)
- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem



## Quiz

1. What does GMO stand for?
2. What is the area under forest cover in India?
3. What is the percentage of protected area in India?
4. What is the number of the flora and fauna species threatened?
5. Name any two invasive alien species

## Answers

1. GMO stands for Genetically Modified Organisms.
2. The forest cover is 21.54% of the total land area.
3. The protected area is 5% of the total land area.
4. The number of threatened flora and fauna species is 1401.
5. Water hyacinth and seaweed.

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**SDG GOAL 16**



# PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



# GOAL 16: PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



BY: MARGREET DE HEER



TOO MANY PEOPLE EXPERIENCE  
**WAR AND VIOLENCE!**  
HERE'S WHAT WE MUST DO ABOUT IT:

1. **END** ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE



2. ESPECIALLY VIOLENCE  
AGAINST **CHILDREN**



3. **BIRTH REGISTRATION** AND  
LEGAL **IDENTITIES** FOR ALL



4. **EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE**  
AND LEGAL **INFORMATION** FOR ALL



5. **COMBAT** CRIME AND  
CORRUPTION



6. **STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONS**  
SO PEOPLE CAN TRUST THEM



COMICS  
UNITING  
NATIONS

## ENERGISER

1. Why is peace important to Sustainable Development Goals?
2. Look at the cartoon image and break down Goal 16 into different groups- example rule of law and access to justice.
3. Are you aware of the form of the Indian legal system?
4. What is the general court structure and hierarchy?

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. In a society where positive peace prevails, all sectors help bring about the positive economic, political and social factors that lead to sustainable development. Peace, stability, human rights, effective governance and rule of law result in an enabling environment for business. In conflict-ridden communities, business operations are disrupted due to the unreliable social services and the prevalence of social problems such as poverty, hunger and inequality. <sup>1</sup>
2. SDG 16 can be divided into four groupings: peaceful societies; rule of law and access to justice; effective, accountable and inclusive institutions; human rights and fundamental freedoms. These form the essential building blocks for promoting governance based on principles of fairness and equality, and institutions that protect and serve its citizens, especially the vulnerable. <sup>2</sup>
3. India has a hybrid legal system having elements of civil law, common law, equitable law, and customary and religious laws.
4. The Indian judicial system is a single integrated system. The Constitution of India divides the Indian judiciary into superior judiciary (the Supreme Court and the High Courts) and the subordinate judiciary (the lower courts under the control of the High Courts). For administrative convenience, states are further sub-divided into districts, each of which has its own district court. Barring a few states, the original jurisdiction for both civil and criminal cases vests with the district court. The judicial system also consists of tribunals and commissions which are established under, and to deal with, specific statutes. <sup>3</sup>

## BACKGROUND

Recurrent violence is one of the most significant challenges to growth and development in many parts of the world, particularly the fatalities arising from continued presence of armed conflict. Armed conflict has created large-scale displacement within and across borders, which has instigated major humanitarian crises in recent years.

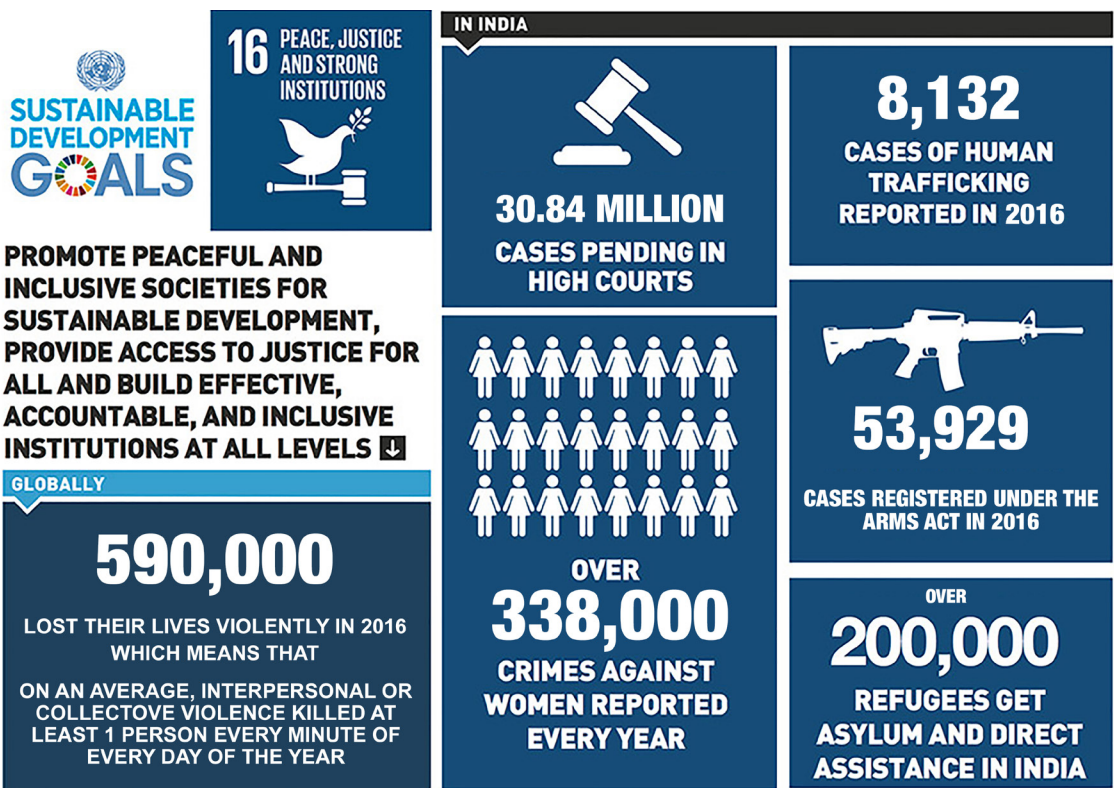
Across the world, young people are especially vulnerable to violence. 43% of all homicides globally involve young people between 10 and 29 years of age, of which 83% victims are young males<sup>4</sup>. Children constitute 20% of trafficking worldwide, out of which 79% crimes are related to sexual exploitation<sup>5</sup>. However, there are more serious forms of violence which occur through institutional channels. Lack of accountability in legal systems can lead to deprivation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. An estimated USD 1 trillion outflows from developing countries comes from illicit activities such as bribery, tax evasion, money laundering and other corrupt activities<sup>6</sup>, which could otherwise be utilised in economic uplift. Goal 16 seeks to ensure the restoration of security and human rights to most vulnerable individuals who may be embroiled in either direct or institutional forms of violence. It seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, through provision of access to justice for all.

India is one of the largest democracies of the world with principles of justice, liberty and equality enshrined in the Constitution of the country. There is a strong network of institutions at the national and state level that are transparent and effective.

Government of India's Unique Identity Number (Aadhaar) along with the Right to Information Act, 2005, are key steps to strengthen national institutions for effective and non-discriminatory public service delivery and to empower citizens with access to information. With regard to inclusive and participatory decision making, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts have ushered in democracy at the grassroots levels by strengthening local governance.<sup>7</sup>

## FAST FACTS ON INDIA

- The number of murders reported per lakh population in India is 2.2. Lakshwadeep reported no murder in 2015-2016
- There were 29 cases of cognizable crimes reported for every one lakh children
- 88.8% of India's population is covered with Aadhaar that provides universal legal identity
- At present there about 13 courts per 10 lakh population
- 34 corruption cases per 1 crore population
- 86% of total births get registered
- Several government initiatives have been started to strengthen the judiciary on a priority basis, such as the Pragati Platform, a public grievance redressal system, and Gram Nyayalayas for villages<sup>8</sup>



## SDG 16: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

**SDG Target 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

**SDG Target 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

**SDG Target 16.4:** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

**SDG Target 16.5:** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

**SDG Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

**SDG Target 16.7:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

**SDG Target 16.8:** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

**SDG Target 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

**SDG Target 16.10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

**SDG Target 16.A:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

**SDG Target 16.B:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 16

*“By making one part of a country aware of other parts, their people, arts, customs, ... modern communication, widely used, can help weld together isolated communities, disparate subcultures, self-centred individuals and groups, and separate developments into a truly national development.”*

- Wilbur Schramm, a scholar of mass communications<sup>9</sup>

Information, the cornerstone of sustainable development can be furthered by community radios by making people aware of the existing stigma and discrimination, bringing together communities that have been isolated or marginalised and giving them a voice and by helping in breaking stereotypes. Information from the 'right to know' perspective of what's happening in one's immediate environment is equally important. Simply put, public access to information, be it money invested in the construction of a flyover, or the amount sanctioned for a health scheme covers these aspects.

Community radio fosters a two-way communication and can play an important role in informing the public on access to justice and human rights issues. They can contribute in the prevention of violence against women, by ensuring that any show that deals with gender, projects men and women equally without boxing them by set societal norms, to foster non-violence. Community radios can influence behaviour, question patriarchy, and help shape attitudes, perceptions and practices that can address discrimination, gender gaps etc.

Trafficking is another important subject that community radio can address, given that it functions as a tool for dissemination of information and engaging with the community, the radio shows can look at complex issues and various intersecting elements such as poverty, domestic issues, unrest, natural disasters, run away children, bonded labours, migrant workers, trafficking, collaborate with different stakeholders including law makers, police and NGOs to bring to light the legal and social frameworks and systems. The community radios can provide anonymity while giving a voice to the survivors of trafficking without endangering them, or disclosing their identity, as they may be vulnerable to abuse, and raise the collective consciousness of the community towards the issue. The CRs can contribute effectively to avoid stereotypes, sensationalism, misconceptions, bias and also show sensitivity to traumas. With the objective of creating an informed community that acts as a social pressure to fight the issue of human trafficking the role of CR stations is irreplaceable.

Community radios play an indispensable role in simplifying the laws for general consumption and understanding, in letting citizens know their rights and available legal options. As former Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh said, "Sometimes even highly educated people have a problem understanding, and therefore interpreting, the correct meaning of some of our laws... an attempt should be made to simplify the language of the law so that anyone who reads judgments and laws can easily understand their true meaning." Community radios support transparency and accountability and therefore assist in ensuring that information is authentic and verified. They can also contribute to public consultations and participation in issues of public interest.

As the SDG Goal 16 is on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, it is important for community radios to raise awareness about the realities of violence and the importance of peaceful and just societies, by promoting inclusion and respect, hosting conversation and panel discussions and reiterating the core values of a strong democracy.



TARGET

16·1



REDUCE VIOLENCE  
EVERYWHERE

*Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.*

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are the different forms of violence?
2. Can you define physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence?
3. Can you define Intentional Homicide?
4. Can you name other forms of violence related deaths? (Example Communal violence).
5. What measures should the city invest in for women to feel safe like walking alone in the night?

### HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The different forms of violence include physical violence; sexual violence; emotional violence; psychological violence; spiritual violence; cultural violence; verbal abuse; financial abuse; and neglect.<sup>10</sup>
2. **Physical Violence** - e.g. slapping, pushing, biting, hair pulling, kicking, throwing things, choking, burning, using or threatening to use a weapon such as a gun or knife. **Psychological violence** e.g. prevented from seeing friends and/or family, insisting on knowing where she is at all times, verbal insults, making her feel scared or intimidated. **Sexual violence** e.g. any harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour imposed on someone, forced/coerced intercourse, unwanted touching, threats of sexual violence<sup>11</sup>. **Psychological violence** can also include acts of isolation from others, verbal aggression, threats, intimidation, control, harassment or stalking, insults and humiliation... the phenomenon of “revenge porn”— non-consensual distribution of sexual imagery or videos... publication, transmission of obscene and sexually explicit content... systemic abuse and mistreatment of the mentally ill and handicapped. **Sexual Violence** also includes rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women.<sup>12</sup>
3. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.<sup>13</sup> According to the UN Statistics Division (UNSD), it includes murder, voluntary manslaughter, dowry-related killings, infanticide, killings during civil unrest, honour killing, killings caused due to excessive force by law enforcement and state officials and extrajudicial killings.<sup>14</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.

16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.

16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.

### Indian Indicators:

16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population.

4. Deaths from communal violence, custodial deaths (deaths in prison), police firing and lathi charge, honour killing, extrajudicial killings or encounter deaths.

5. Street lighting, functioning cctv cameras at all streets, police patrol, open areas, proper footpaths, safe public transport etc.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Go to the nearest police station to understand the number of homicides by sex and age in the previous month. This will give the station an idea of the different kinds of violence
- Has there been any conflict or protest that resulted in a law and order situation in your area? If yes, what was the reason. Find out if there were any injury or deaths
- Speak to the local police station or an NGO working on women's issues to understand the number of cases on violence reported or unreported

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series based on various IPC sections and the punishment on crime and violence. Get a legal expert for these programmes
- Plan a series around the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Mental Health Care Act 2017, Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016, The Transgender Protection of Rights Bill, 2018
- Plan a series on importance of ending violence against women and its repercussions around Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Plan a series on The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe International Day for the Elimination of Violence on November 25 against Women
- Plan public discussions around intimate partner violence (battering, psychological abuse, marital rape, femicide); sexual violence and harassment (rape, forced sexual acts, unwanted sexual advances, child sexual abuse, forced marriage, street harassment, stalking, cyber-harassment); human trafficking (slavery, sexual exploitation); female genital mutilation; and child marriage<sup>15</sup>
- Observe International Human Rights Day on December 10

TARGET

16·2



PROTECT CHILDREN  
FROM ABUSE,  
EXPLOITATION,  
TRAFFICKING AND  
VIOLENCE

*End abuse, exploitation, trafficking  
and all forms of violence against  
and torture of children.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are the different types of violence against children?
2. What is the impact of violence on children?
3. Can you list the settings in which violence occurs?
4. How can they be prevented?
5. Name few legislations which prohibit corporal punishment in schools.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Violence against children could be sexual, mental or physical. The WHO fact sheet states the following: Most violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence that tend to occur at different stages in a child's development. **Maltreatment** (including violent punishment) involves physical, sexual and psychological/emotional violence; and neglect of infants, children and adolescents by parents, caregivers and other authority figures, most often in the home but also in settings such as schools and orphanages. **Bullying** (including cyber-bullying) is unwanted aggressive behaviour by another child or group of children who are neither siblings nor in a romantic relationship with the victim. It involves repeated physical, psychological or social harm, and often takes place in schools and other settings where children gather, and online. **Youth violence** is concentrated among children and young adults aged 10–29 years, occurs most often in community settings between acquaintances and strangers, includes bullying and physical assault with or without weapons (such as guns and knives), and may involve gang violence. **Intimate partner violence (or Dating violence)** involves physical, sexual and emotional violence by an intimate partner or ex-partner. Although males can also be victims, intimate partner violence disproportionately affects females. It commonly occurs against girls within

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.

16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

### Indian Indicators:

16.2.1: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

16.2.2: Proportion of crimes committed against children during the year (per Lakh children).

16.2.3: Number of missing children.

child marriages and early/forced marriages. Among romantically involved but unmarried adolescents it is sometimes called “dating violence”. **Sexual violence** includes non-consensual completed or attempted sexual contact and acts of a sexual nature not involving contact (such as voyeurism or sexual harassment); acts of sexual trafficking committed against someone who is unable to consent or refuse; and online exploitation. **Emotional or psychological violence** includes restricting a child’s movements, denigration, ridicule, threats and intimidation, discrimination, rejection and other non-physical forms of hostile treatment. When directed against girls or boys because of their biological sex or gender identity, any of these types of violence can also constitute gender-based violence. <sup>16</sup>

2. It has both physical and psychological impact, including mental illnesses. Although the consequences of violence for children may vary according to its nature and severity, the short- and long-term repercussions are very often grave and damaging. Violence may result in greater susceptibility to lifelong social, emotional, and cognitive impairments and to health-risk behaviours, such as substance abuse and early initiation of sexual behaviour. Related mental health and social problems include anxiety and depressive disorders, hallucinations, impaired work performance, memory disturbances, as well as aggressive behaviour. Early exposure to violence is associated with later lung, heart and liver disease, sexually transmitted diseases and foetal death during pregnancy, as well as later intimate partner violence and suicide attempts.

3. Violence can occur anywhere - at home and family, in schools and educational settings, in care and justice systems, or in the community.<sup>17</sup>

4. Greater awareness can help children in protecting themselves and seeking support of their family, counsellor or teachers. Childline 1098, for example, has been created to provide immediate support.

5. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs).<sup>18</sup> The National Policy for Children 2013 states that in education, the state shall “ensure no child is subjected to any physical punishment or mental harassment” and “promote positive engagement to impart discipline so as to provide children with a good learning experience.”<sup>19</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

1. Find out the number of child trafficking cases in your area. You could also meet the Anti-Trafficking Unit of the CID to understand under which Act cases have been booked
2. Find out the number of Fast Track Courts in your state under the POCSO Act<sup>20</sup>

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a series on Eliminating Corporal Punishment in Schools<sup>21</sup>, include relevant legislations like RTE, National Policy for Children 2013, Child Line etc.
- Series on understanding sexual abuse for children, prevention and safety of children including Protection of Children From Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
- Series to end child marriage, child labour, bonded labour, and special segment on the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018
- Series on SC/ST prevention of Atrocities Act, Juvenile Justice Act and Integrated Child Protection. Try to involve schools for information dissemination and include programmes on good touch and bad touch
- Host interviews of NGOs working on missing children
- Special series against bullying in schools and college include UGC regulations on curbing the menace of ragging in higher education institutions, Anti-cyber bullying, online harassment, and cyber defamation, particularly against women and children

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Conduct an awareness programme at the railway station or bus stop on missing children
- Observe International Child Helpline Day on May 17
- Observe World Day Against Trafficking in Persons on July 30
- Observe World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse on November 19

## Government Schemes

- Umbrella ICDS
- National Labour Project

**TARGET**

**16·3**



**PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE**

*Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. List all possible disputes for which one may need to go to court?
2. Can you explain in your own words what is “equal access to justice for all”?
3. What do you mean by rule of law?
4. What is a Lok Adalat?
5. Can you define who is an un-sentenced detainee?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Family disputes, employment disputes, land/property disputes, accidents, business/industry disputes, marriage, insurance, civil/government-citizen disputes are some of them.
2. The Indian Constitution guarantees equal treatment before the law for all its citizens. Article 39A of the Constitution of India states that the state shall provide free legal aid, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.<sup>22</sup> Where there is no discrimination based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, nationality, sexual orientation or gender identity or in which areas of societal life discrimination is perceived to exist i.e. access to public services; employment, court proceedings, and the justice system etc.<sup>23</sup>
3. Rule of law is a fundamental legal principle that states that no one is above the law, and that all people and institutions of a nation are accountable to laws that have to be fairly enforced.<sup>24</sup>
4. Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms, it is a forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under the said Act, the award (decision) made by the Lok Adalats is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal against such an award lies before any court of law. If the parties are not satisfied with the award of the Lok Adalat though there is no provision for an appeal against such an award, but they are free to initiate litigation by approaching the court of appropriate jurisdiction by filing a case by following the required procedure, in exercise of their right to litigate.<sup>25</sup>

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.

16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.

### Indian Indicators:

16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population.

16.3.2: Number of judges (all levels) per lakh population.

5. In India, unsentenced detainees are referred to as “undertrial prisoners” in NCRB statistics. A person is termed an undertrial prisoner from the day they are sent to judicial custody until the trial’s completion. This also includes those who have not yet been charged, those unable to post bail and those whose trials are underway.<sup>26</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Conduct a vox pop to find out if people in the community are aware of the Free Legal Services
- With help of local organisation, find out the number of domestic violence or any other cases registered? Of which how many FIRs were lodged and how many were counselled and sent back?
- Find out the number of labour unions that exist in your area.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on Free Legal Aid services and counselling by the Government
- Series on understanding some of the important laws or rules in simple language. The subjects could be chosen based on the community. For instance if in the coastal belt, a series on Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)2011 could be aired
- Series on understanding the Lok Adalat – How can one approach them and why are they a good option
- Series on mediation centres and family courts
- Series on labour laws
- Series on cases that can be handled by consumer courts

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- With a help of an NGO or the legal services authority conduct a free legal camp in your community

## Government Schemes

- Free Legal Aid Services

**TARGET****16.4****COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS**

*By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars).

16.4.2: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments.

**Indian Indicators:**

16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act.

16.4.2: Value of property stolen and recovered, and percentage recovery.

**TARGET****16.5****SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY**

*Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.*

**WARM-UP ACTIVITY**

1. Think of a time, when you or your friend applied for a passport, registration certificate, or a water connection. Did you pay anything in cash or kind to any one of the officers to get the work completed, faster and without any hassles? If yes, why did you pay, if no, why did you not?
2. How would you define bribery?
3. Name the act on anti-corruption in India.



## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.

### Indian Indicators:

16.5.1: Persons arrested in total cognizable crime cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related cases under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).



## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. This question is for internal reflection and as such no answers are provided.
2. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) defines bribery as: 'promising, offering, giving, soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage to or from a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, in order that the person act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties'<sup>27</sup>
3. Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018.<sup>28</sup>
4. India is placed at 77th rank among 190 countries assessed by the World Bank. India improved its ranking by 23 positions in Ease of Doing Business.<sup>29</sup>

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Plan a series on corruption laws in India - The Prevention of Corruption Amendment Act, 2018, The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- Conduct vox pop with people's inputs on specific public sector service experience, get an expert to respond.
- Run a series on online citizen services, like railway booking, PDS/ration card, direct benefit transfer of scholarships, passport, voter id card, etc.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Conduct a public voting using scoring card of basic services like PDS, railway booking, etc. from the public, and ascertain people's perception of corruption.

## TARGET

16-6



**DEVELOP EFFECTIVE,  
ACCOUNTABLE AND  
TRANSPARENT  
INSTITUTIONS**

*Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Have you ever used any of the government services online? Name some. What are the advantages of ongoing digital services?
2. Have you ever filed an RTI? If yes, what was the purpose and was the information you received satisfactory?
3. Have you ever participated in a public consultation by the government or provided feedback to a rule or policy? If yes, share your experience.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Example of online services include passport sewa, railway reservation, Agri Market App, Crop Insurance Mobile App, Goods and Service App Network etc.<sup>30</sup> The second part of the question is based on your personal experience.
2. The basic object of the Right to Information Act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in real sense. It goes without saying that an informed citizen is better equipped to keep necessary vigil on the instruments of governance and make the government more accountable to the governed. The Act is a big step towards making the citizens informed about the activities of the government.<sup>31</sup> Note the RTI Act, 2005 was amended and is now called Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019.
3. Public consultations secure for public a mandatory right to participate in the rule making exercise and corresponding duty on the regulator to invite public review of draft rules and diligently respond to the comments received as part of that exercise.<sup>32</sup> For additional information on pre-legislative consultations, read 'Decisions taken in the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) held on January 10, 2014, where it states every department/ministry shall proactively publish the proposed legislations both on the internet as also through other means, the detailed modalities of such publication may be worked out by the department/ministry concerned.<sup>33</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar).

16.6.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services.

#### Indian Indicators:

16.6.1: Number of Government services provided online to citizens.

16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded.

16.6.3: Number of applications filed with institutions coming under Right to Information Act.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out the number of public consultations undertaken by the different departments to share a new rule, or plan with the community
- Find out if your state has any act which guarantees services to citizens. For instance In Karnataka, a Bill has been passed by the Karnataka State Legislature to provide guarantee of services to citizens in the State of Karnataka within the stipulated time limit and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. This Act is called the Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act, 2011.<sup>34</sup>
- Are there any communities that are excluded from visiting police stations or posts not being delivered?

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on RTI
- A series on existing government schemes , applications that can be applied/availed online and state specific schemes like the Karnataka Government's Sakkala Scheme etc., where people can apply and receive services within the prescribed time frame
- Series on Ease of Doing Business
- Announcement of any new policy or byelaw pre-consultations online

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Conduct an RTI awareness camp
- Conduct an awareness of government schemes that can be availed online
- Host pre-policy consultations by inviting relevant stakeholders

## Government Schemes

- Digital India
- Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan ( RGSA)
- Modernisation of Police Forces (including security related expenditure)
- Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas and e-Courts

## TARGET

16-7



### ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING

*Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.

16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Have you heard of the Women's Reservation Bill? If yes what is it about?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. The Women's Reservation Bill [The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, 2008], commonly known as Women's Reservation Bill seeks to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies. The highlights of the Bill: The allocation of reserved seats shall be determined by such authority as prescribed by Parliament. One third of the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be reserved for women of those groups in the Lok Sabha and the legislative assemblies. Reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the state or union territory. Reservation of seats for women shall cease to exist 15 years after the commencement of this Amendment Act.<sup>35</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR STATION

- What's the proportion/percentage of seats held by sex/gender, age, persons with disabilities and SC/ST in your last municipal corporation/Panchayats elections?
- How many police officers does your city have? Of that how many are women police officers?
- In your own station what is the ratio of men and women? Map each one's designation / role and decision making power within the radio station.
- Talk to your local bank manager and find out how many posts are reserved for people with disabilities and other minorities?
- Hold a discussion at your station on why India needs a Women's Reservation Bill?<sup>36</sup>

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on gender equality- importance of women in politics
- Decoding the Women's Reservation Bill
- Profile women leaders in the judiciary, political sphere, the police force and other public services. Run a series on the Model Police Act 2006, which mandates the set-up of a women and child in every police station, which would be staffed by women police.

### Indian Indicators:

16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government.

16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Conduct a workshop on women's reservation bill
- Celebrate elected women representatives in public events

## TARGET

## 16.8



## STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

*Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

For more information on this target, listen to this Ep-42: SDG 16.8- Strengthening participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance (Hindi), for more information <https://edaa.in/site/ek-duniya-ek-awaaz/audio/ep-42-sdg-16-8-strengthening-participation-of-developing-countries-in-the-institutions-of-global-governance>

You can discuss schemes that impact global governance- like MNREGA; the terrorism laws, the border security issues etc.

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations.

### Indian Indicators:

Not yet evolved

**TARGET**

**16·9**



**PROVIDE UNIVERSAL  
LEGAL IDENTITY**

*By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration*

## **WARM-UP ACTIVITY**

1. List all documents in India acceptable as legal identity
2. What does legal identity mean?

## **HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY**

1. Aadhar Card, Passport, Electoral Photo Identity Card issued by the Election Commission of India, birth certificate, driving licence, PAN card to name a few.<sup>37</sup>

2. Legal identity responds to Articles 3 and 6 in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person” and “Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.” Legal identity does not necessarily equate to or imply citizenship, but it does give a person the opportunity to access certain rights and benefits that can ensure social and financial inclusion.<sup>38</sup>

## **ACTIVITY FOR STATIONS**

- Conduct a random vox pop, to find out how many children have had institutional delivery and a birth certificate
- Find out the process of obtaining a disability certificate
- Does your city or town have organisations working on issues of women in sex work, or for domestic workers, find out the process of issuing identity card
- Identify people who still don't have an Aadhar Card and try to assist them in getting one

## **Suggested Content Ideas**

- Series on how to obtain valid identity documents. For example: How does one obtain Aadhar Card, driving license, voter card, passport, a gas connection, a disability certificate, MNREGA card etc.
- Profile NGOs working on waste picker issues and advocacy on occupational ID card
- Series on the importance of institutional delivery and obtaining birth certificate
- Series on street vendor registration

## INDICATORS

(For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

### Indian Indicators:

16.9.1 :Percentage of births registered.

16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhar.

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Host camps for obtaining certain documents, in coordination with the officials or respective organisations

## Government Schemes

- Aadhar Card

TARGET

16·10



**ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS**

*Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Discuss why is public access to information important?
2. What do you mean by freedom of press?
3. What was India's ranking World Press Freedom Index 2019?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Access to information is the recognition "that information in the control of public authorities is a valuable public resource and that public access to such information promotes greater transparency and accountability of those public authorities, and that this information is essential to the democratic process". The purpose of these acts, also known as access to information laws, is to make a government more open and accountable to its people. In transitional democracies, laws that give effect to the right to information are part of the process of transforming a country from one with a closed and authoritarian government to one governed by and for the people.<sup>39</sup>
2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed in Union of India v/s Association for Democratic Reforms, "One-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non- information, all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce. Freedom of speech and expression includes right to impart and receive. Freedom of press has

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

### Indian Indicators:

16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded.

three essential elements. They are: 1. Freedom of access to all sources of information, 2. Freedom of publication, and 3. Freedom of circulation. In India, freedom of press is implied from the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. Article 19(1)(a) says that all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression. For more information read the complete article Freedom of Press - Article 19(1)(a)<sup>40</sup>

3. India's ranking World Press Freedom Index 2019<sup>41</sup> was 140th out of 180 countries.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Within the context of community radio, list down the policy restrictions that obstruct freedom.
- Check the websites of any ministry and list down all information available online and the information that you cannot find.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on RTI, how to use RTI online and success stories
- Broadcast special programs on important days (listed below)

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe World Press Freedom day on May 3
- Observe The International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists on November 2
- Observe World Radio Day on February 13 and National Radio Day on August 20



## TARGET

16 › A



**STRENGTHEN  
NATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS TO  
PREVENT VIOLENCE  
AND COMBAT  
TERRORISM AND CRIME**

*Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. What are National Human Rights Institutions?
2. What are human rights? Do we have a commission for the same?
3. Can you name any other statutory bodies which address human rights issues?

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are independent state institutions that operate from an unbiased position between the state, civil society and international sphere. Its monitoring mandate lends a unique position to act as both watchdog and advisor, and to uphold human rights.<sup>42</sup>
2. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on October 12, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993, as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006. Section 2(1)(d) of the PHRA defines Human Rights as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.<sup>43</sup>
3. There are other statutory bodies which also address human rights issues, such as National Commissions for Women, Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, these national commissions are not reviewed and accredited according to the international Paris Principle Standards.<sup>44</sup>

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

- Find out where your State Human Right Commission office is located. Does your state have State Women's Commission, State Commission for Minorities, State Commission for protection of Child Rights, State Commission for Persons with Disabilities, State Commission for Backward Classes, State Commission for SC/ST, State Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes?

## INDICATORS (For reference only)

### Global Indicators:

16.A.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

### Indian Indicators:

Not yet evolved.

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Run a series based on Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006
- Run a series on illegal trade of organs
- Invite officers from different state commissions for understanding of their role, what can be reported and specific laws around it

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Observe Human Rights Day on December 10

TARGET

16 ▸ B



PROMOTE AND  
ENFORCE  
NON-DISCRIMINATORY  
LAWS AND POLICIES

*Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.*

## WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Define discrimination.
2. What does the Article 15 of the Constitution prohibit?
3. Can you list the ways in which women are discriminated?
4. Define Schedule Caste.

## HINTS FOR WARM UP ACTIVITY

1. Discrimination is understood as “the unequal treatment of an individual or group on the basis of their status (e.g., age, beliefs, ethnicity, sex) by limiting access to social resources (e.g., education, housing, jobs, legal rights, loans, or political power)”.<sup>45</sup>
2. Article 15 of the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
3. Education, gender pay gap, nutrition needs, sex selective births etc.
4. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes defines SCs as those who “suffer from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of age-old practice of untouchability”.<sup>46</sup>

## INDICATORS

### (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

16.B.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet evolved.

## ACTIVITY FOR THE STATION

1. Have there been any reported hate crimes in your area? What was the reason? Has there been an increase in the number of cases from the previous year?
2. Check newspaper coverage for a month on discrimination at public spaces
3. Within the context of community radio, host a group discussion with communities that experience discrimination
4. Make a list of Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic and De-notified Tribes in your area
5. In the last three year period, make a list of manual scavenging deaths in your State

## Suggested Content Ideas

- Series on the Indian Constitution and all the articles related to equal opportunities to all its citizens
- Special Series on Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013
- Plan a special series on the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
- Series on the right to marriage with special focus on inter-religious marriages
- Run a series for Nomadic and De-notified Tribes
- Plan a series on Accessible India and people with disabilities
- Plan a series on Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016
- Plan a series to sensitise the community about members from North East. Involve communities that are normally discriminated against and get them to host their own show when you plan these programmes

## Suggested Outreach Ideas

- Conduct a public awareness campaign on the ban on pre-natal sex determination
- Analyse the sex ratio in your state/district and hold a public debate on how to resolve the issues, and what solutions will work
- Observe Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti on April 14
- Observe Zero Discrimination Day on March 1

## Quiz

1. Name some schemes initiated by the government to strengthen the judiciary.
2. What is the full form of POCSO?
3. When is the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against women observed?
4. What's India rank in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report 2019?
5. What does Article 15 of the Constitution prohibit?

## Answers

1. Pragati Platform, to create a seamless system for public grievances; Gram Nyayalayas, for alternative dispute resolution at village level.
2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO).
3. November 25.
4. India is ranked 77th out of 190 countries.
5. Article 15 of the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.



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**SDG GOAL 17**



# PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize  
the global partnership for sustainable development



# GOAL 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

BY: MARGREET DE HEER

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

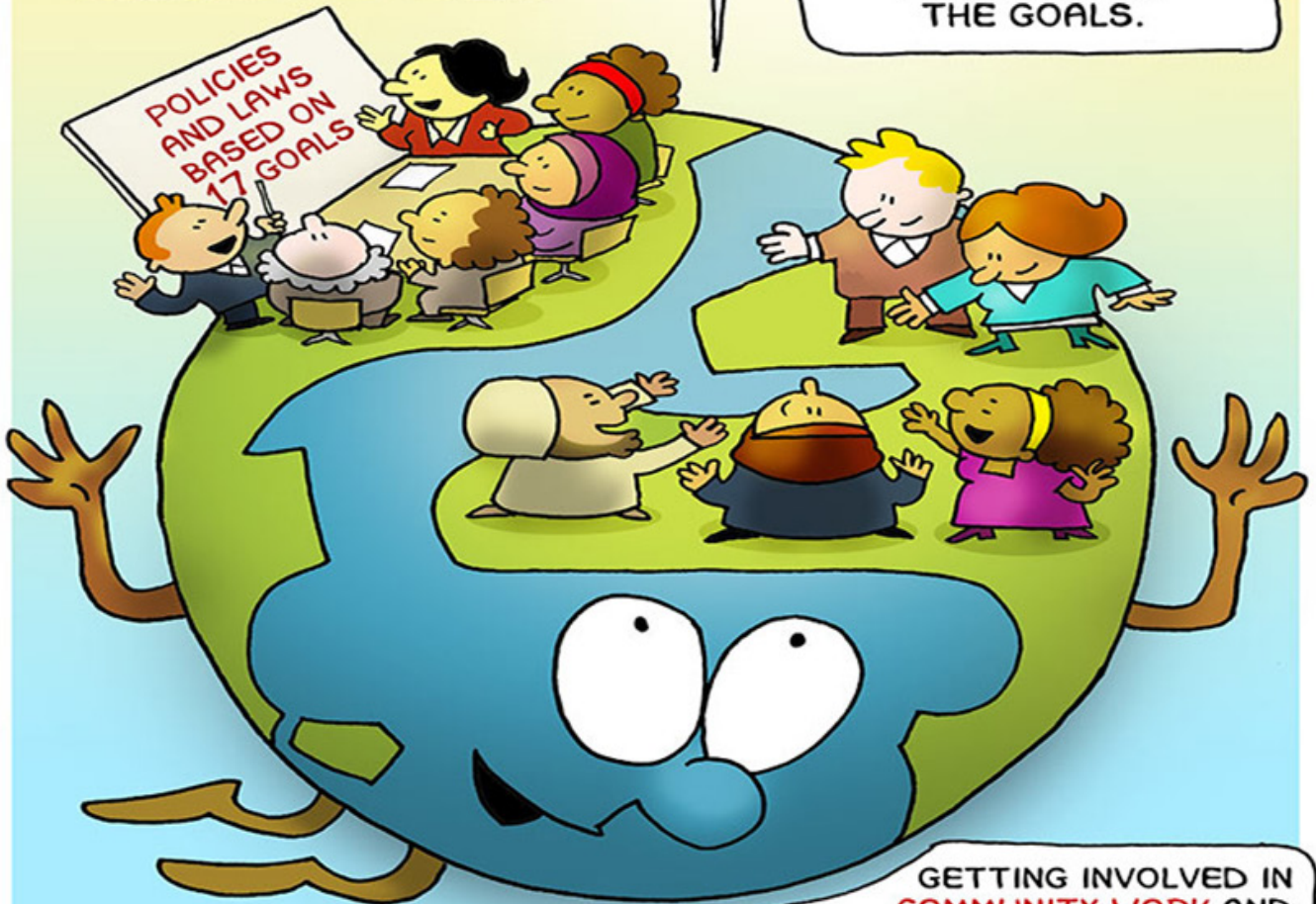


WE MUST MAKE SURE WE MEET THESE GOALS BY **2030!**

THEY MUST BE INCLUDED IN **NATIONAL PLANS.**

ALL COUNTRIES MUST **WORK TOGETHER** TO IMPLEMENT THE GOALS.

POLICIES AND LAWS BASED ON 17 GOALS



GETTING INVOLVED IN **COMMUNITY WORK** AND WITH **AID ORGANIZATIONS** IS A GREAT WAY TO START!

**GOVERNMENTS** MUST WORK TOGETHER WITH CONCERNED PEOPLE OF ALL AGES IN ORDER TO MAKE PROGRESS ON THE GOALS.



COMICS UNITING NATIONS

## ENERGISER

1. How and why are partnerships important to achieve the SDGs? List out all possible reasons. You could also use any one of the SDGs from 1 to 16 to justify the importance of partnerships.

## BRIEFING NOTES

1. The SDGs are a set of shared goals and targets for achieving sustainable development around the world. Partnerships enable cross learning of experiences, transfer of technology and enable developing countries with access to development assistance, technology and expertise to leapfrog the sustainable development mandate. It also enables countries to overcome debt, increase opportunities for economic growth and well-being, and invest for innovations and fulfill the sustainable development agenda.

## BACKGROUND

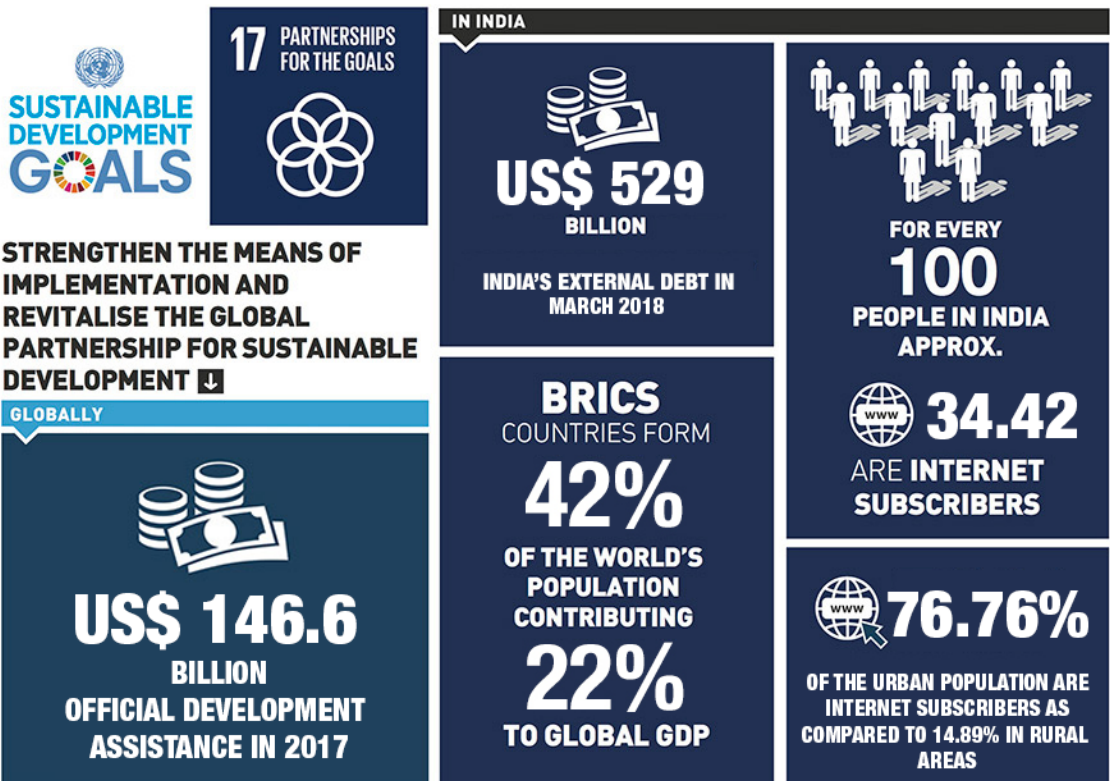
A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. Inclusive partnerships built upon a shared vision and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level. The 17 interconnected goals require new global partnerships – including financing development, exchange of knowledge across the continents, connecting people through information technology networks, international trade flows, and strengthening data collection and analysis. For instance, Climate change is global, and businesses are just as important to fighting it as governments. Gender equality is as much about communities as it is about legal instruments. If our epidemics are global, their solutions are too.<sup>1</sup>

The United Nations defines partnerships as “voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both State and non-State, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits”.<sup>2</sup>

People around the world come closer together through physical and digital networks – well over half of the world’s population (more than 4 billion user) is now online, with the latest data showing that nearly a quarter of a billion new users came online for the first time in 2017.

## FAST FACTS- INDIA

The Government of India is an important part of this new global partnership, and it has been strengthened by the country's efforts to build networks within the region and with the world. South-South co-operation has been a crucial part of this, as is India's membership and leadership in institutions like the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, BRICS and its New Development Bank, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, as well as with UN agencies and programmes around the world.<sup>3</sup>



## SDG 17: TARGETS AT A GLANCE

**SDG Target 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

**SDG Target 17.2:** Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15% to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

**SDG Target 17.3:** Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

**SDG Target 17.4:** Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

**SDG Target 17.5:** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

**SDG Target 17.6:** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international co-operation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved co-ordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

**SDG Target 17.7:** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

**SDG Target 17.8:** Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

**SDG Target 17.9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation.

**SDG Target 17.10:** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

**SDG Target 17.11:** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

**SDG Target 17.12:** Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

**SDG Target 17.13:** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy co-ordination and policy coherence.

**SDG Target 17.14:** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

**SDG Target 17.15:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

**SDG Target 17.16:** Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

**SDG Target 17.17:** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

**SDG Target 17.18:** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

**SDG Target 17.19:** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ENABLING GOAL 17

*“For too long, economics, peace, human rights, humanitarian aid and other areas have been pursued in silos. The 2030 Agenda goes beyond economics and points to comprehensive conditions that must be in place for sustainable economic growth to flourish.”*

- Mr. Michael Møller, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva <sup>4</sup>

Sustainable Development Goal number 17 includes 19 targets divided into 5 general topics: finance, technology, capacity building, trade and systemic issues. Systemic issues are further divided into policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships and data, monitoring and accountability. <sup>5</sup>

Community Radios are best placed to facilitate collaborations and partnerships between organisations to enable the SDGs. The key among them being in sharing knowledge about issues, processes and solutions. Information allows individuals to participate in the country's political, economic, social and cultural life. And the role of CR stations is to inform, educate, engage and empower.

The fundamental core of good partnerships is their ability to bring together diverse resources in ways that can together achieve more: more impact, greater sustainability, increased value to all. <sup>6</sup> By bringing together voices from the ground, building partnerships with different stakeholders, participating in social movements, building an understanding of the interconnected issues, community radios are not only fostering the SDG discourse, but also creating synergies, amplifying issues, propagating behaviour change, democratising and disseminating knowledge. They can also hold governments accountable and participate in governance based programming, through effective participation and raise levels of knowledge by collective learning and capacity building.



## UNPACKING THE TARGETS

### TARGET

17·1



MOBILIZE RESOURCES  
TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC  
REVENUE COLLECTION

*Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source.

17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet developed.

### TARGET

17·2



IMPLEMENT ALL  
DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE  
COMMITMENTS

*Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15% to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.*

### INDICATORS (For reference only)

#### Global Indicators:

17.2.1: Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI).

#### Indian Indicators:

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17·3****MOBILIZE FINANCIAL  
RESOURCES FOR  
DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES**

*Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.

17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17·4****ASSIST DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES IN  
ATTAINING DEBT  
SUSTAINABILITY**

*Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET**

**17•5**



**INVEST IN LEAST  
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

*Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET**

**17•6**



**KNOWLEDGE SHARING  
AND COOPERATION FOR  
ACCESS TO SCIENCE,  
TECHNOLOGY AND  
INNOVATION**

*Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

17.6.1: Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation.

17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17·7**

PROMOTE  
SUSTAINABLE  
TECHNOLOGIES  
TO DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES

*Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.7.1: Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17·8**

STRENGTHEN THE  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY  
AND INNOVATION  
CAPACITY FOR LEAST  
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

*Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17•9****ENHANCE SDG  
CAPACITY IN  
DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES**

*Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17•10****PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL  
TRADING SYSTEM  
UNDER THE WTO**

*Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO), including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET**

**17•11**



**INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

*Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)**

**Global Indicators:**

17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET**

**17•12**



**REMOVE TRADE BARRIERS FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

*Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)**

**Global Indicators:**

17.12.1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET** 17•13



**ENHANCE GLOBAL  
MACROECONOMIC  
STABILITY**

*Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET** 17•14



**ENHANCE POLICY  
COHERENCE FOR  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT**

*Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development .*

### **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

#### **Global Indicators:**

17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development.

#### **Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17·15**

RESPECT NATIONAL  
LEADERSHIP TO  
IMPLEMENT POLICIES  
FOR THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

*Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17·16**

ENHANCE THE GLOBAL  
PARTNERSHIP FOR  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

*Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries in particular developing countries.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.



**TARGET****17·17****ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS**

*Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.17.1: Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET****17·18****ENHANCE AVAILABILITY OF RELIABLE DATA**

*By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.*

**INDICATORS (For reference only)****Global Indicators:**

17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

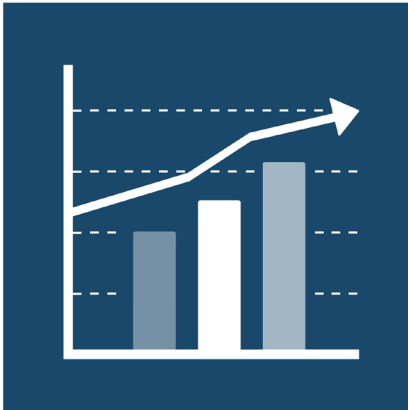
17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding.

**Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

**TARGET**

**17·19**



**FURTHER DEVELOP  
MEASUREMENTS OF  
PROGRESS**

*By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.*

## **INDICATORS (For reference only)**

### **Global Indicators:**

17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries.

17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.

### **Indian Indicators:**

Not yet developed.

## **Quiz**

1. For every 100 people in India approximately, how many are internet subscribers?
2. How many targets does Goal 17 have?
3. What is Target 17.6 all about?
4. What is Target 17.17 all about?
5. What is the full form of SAARC?

## **Answers**

1. 34.42 are internet subscribers.
2. Goal 17 has 19 targets.
3. Target 17.6 is about Knowledge Sharing and Cooperation for Access to Science, Technology and Innovation.
4. Target 17.17 is about effective partnerships. It says: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.
5. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).



## ENDNOTES

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3. United Nations in India, SDG 17: Partnerships For The Goals, Accessed from <https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-17/> on 16th September 2019
4. Sustainable Development Goals, The United Nations Office at Geneva ( UNOG), [https://www.onug.ch/unog/website/news\\_media.nsf/\(httpPages\)/1B4DDA4F1314A78B-C125808800536F7B?OpenDocument](https://www.onug.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpPages)/1B4DDA4F1314A78B-C125808800536F7B?OpenDocument)
5. United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Website  
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-developmentgoals/> Accessed [http://www.guninetwork.org/files/approaches\\_to\\_sdg17-partnerships\\_for\\_the\\_sdgs.pdf](http://www.guninetwork.org/files/approaches_to_sdg17-partnerships_for_the_sdgs.pdf)
6. Maximising the impact of partnerships for the SDGs [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2564Maximising\\_the\\_impact\\_of\\_partnerships\\_for\\_the\\_SDGs.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2564Maximising_the_impact_of_partnerships_for_the_SDGs.pdf)





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