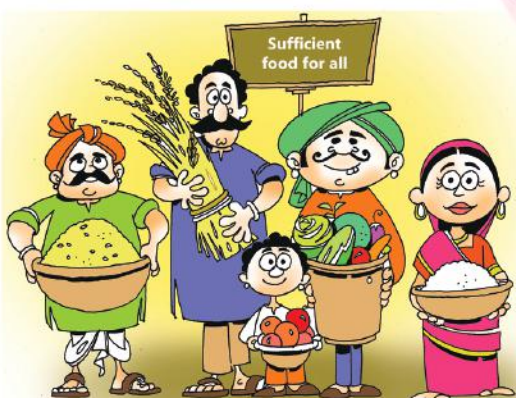




सत्यमेव जयते

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND GRAM PANCHAYATS



Save Streams

Handbook for Trainers and Gram Panchayats

Preface

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 targets were adopted by member states of the United Nations in September 2015. Local governments have a crucial role to play in achieving the SDGs. While the goals are universal, the implications and intervention possibilities are local.

The twin objectives of the Panchayati Raj system as envisaged by the Indian Constitution are to ensure local economic development and social justice. Panchayats are expected to play an effective role in the planning and implementation of functions related to 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Many SDG targets are within the purview of these subjects.

Gram panchayats (GPs) across the country are preparing gram panchayat development plans (GPDP), presenting an opportunity for the GPs to synchronize their plans with SDGs. Resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes can be leveraged and converged at the GP level. It is important to set GP-level targets with measurable indicators that will have vertical and horizontal linkages, convergence possibilities, resource mobilization potential and feasible action by the GPs.

This Handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Gram Panchayats is meant for elected GP representatives and functionaries, and for resource persons supporting the planning process at the grassroots, to use as a ready reference. It is the outcome of a consultative process begun in 2016 with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and involving brainstorming sessions on localizing the SDGs with civil society partners, academic, resource and other institutions. The discussions helped garner many useful inputs for incorporation into this Handbook.

The Handbook provides information on the SDGs directly related to GPs, and that can be the priority focus in planning, the actions the panchayats can take to achieve these goals, as well as the support base and resources that can be mobilized. It is a small step in providing basic information to Gram Panchayats towards SDG oriented planning.

Acknowledgement

The Handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Gram Panchayats has been prepared by Dr. Joy Elamon and Ms. Mariamma Sanu George (Nirmala) of Intercooperation Social Development India with inputs from Mr. Vinod Kumar P, Dr. Preetha K.K and Mr. Rahul Thampy. The team has benefited from the Working Group consultations held in the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) on SDGs and Gram Panchayats, various consultations and workshops organised by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the different documents from UNDP.

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Sustainable Development Goals: An Introduction

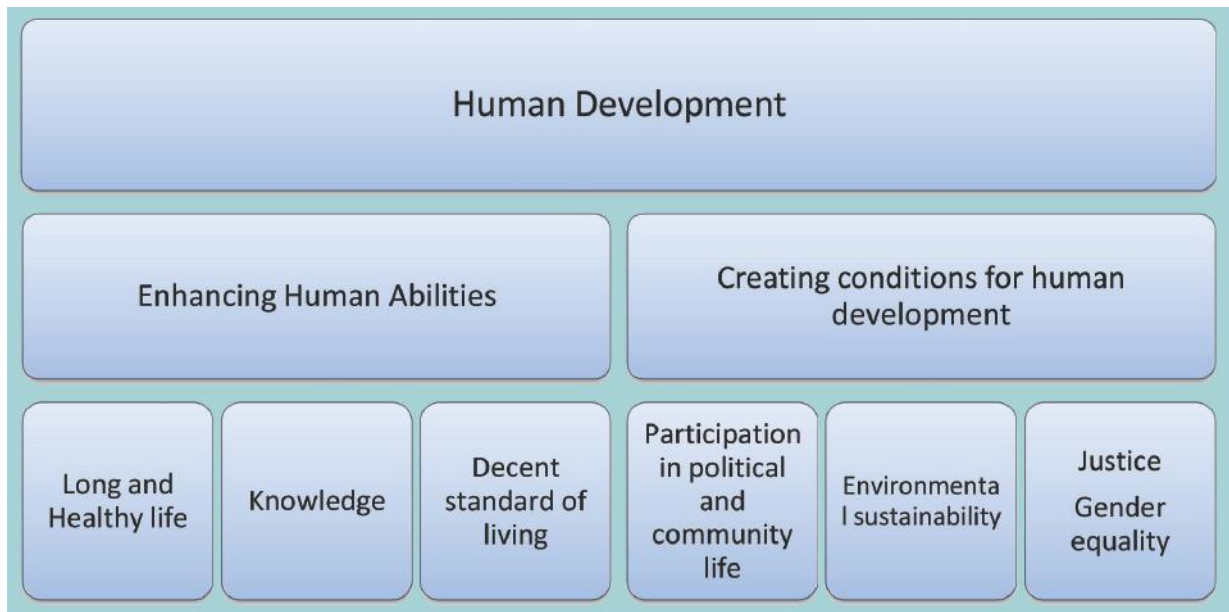
The Concept of Development

The concept of development has been defined by many in different ways. However, it can be generally stated that

- Development is about improvement in economic and social condition of people and places
- It is linked to addressing poverty, education, health, employment, infrastructure and facilities, basic amenities like housing, drinking water, sanitation.
- It is also about equity and enhancing human abilities

In the 1990s the human development paradigm was introduced. It argued that development is not merely economic growth, it is also about the people and their capabilities. It is linked to a healthy life, education and decent standards of living. This emphasized the need to shift the focus from national income as the only indicator of development to expanding the choices people have. Thus, *it became a people centric development process.*

In 1990, the United Nations Development Programme introduced the first global Human Development Report (HDR) and with it the Human Development Index (HDI) that measures a country's progress beyond gross national income to include social indicators such as health and education.



India welcomed the concept of human development. This was reflected in the Eighth National Five-Year Plan formulated in 1992 which stated that ***“human development was the ultimate goal of all planning.”***

Is the same not be applicable to our village planning too?

Shouldn't the Gram Panchayat Development Plan focusing on human development?

1. How is development reflected at the village level?

Development at a village level can be reflected by the facilities that a village has to enrich a human life and sustain the environment around it. Water, sanitation, housing, no poverty, energy, health, environment, education, employment etc. reflect how developed a village is. While we think about village development, do think about justice for all, conserving our eco systems and gender equality.

2. Why Panchayats?

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India laid the way for a paradigm shift in the governance system of the country. From two levels of the National and State governments, a new level was introduced which could be broadly called local government.

The major guiding principles followed in this shift were

- Autonomy of local governments
- Powers to take decisions in matters transferred to local governments, and
- Devolution of functions, finance and functionaries.

The major objectives of these Constitutional amendments include **Ensuring social justice and local economic development**. And these definitely cover all aspects of human development.

3. Salient Features of the Constitutional Amendments

- Every State shall have Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas.
- A three-tier system for States having population over two million.
- For others, a two-tier system with no intermediate tier.
- Panchayats and Municipalities are established as institutions of self-government.
- There is reservation of seats – not less than one-third seats for women while for scheduled caste and tribes, proportional to their population.
- The term of office for the elected representatives of these local governments is five years.
- The local governments are also to prepare local area development plans.
- Resources to the local governments may come from own resources generated by them like from taxes, duties, tolls, fees, rent, user charges, taxes collected by the state and a part of which assigned to or shared with the local governments, specific purpose grants from the State and Central governments, untied grants, borrowing, donations and gifts. These are to be decided by the State governments based on the recommendations of a mandatory State Finance Commission.
- Each district has a District Planning Committee (DPC), which prepares a development plan for the district consolidating the urban and rural local plans and higher tier plans.

- Village assemblies' alias Gram Sabhas with all adult citizens as members are established in every local government.
- States are mandated to confer power and responsibilities to these Gram Sabhas.
- The State governments shall constitute independent State Election Commissions.
- 29 subjects are transferred to the local governments; the details of which have to be defined by the State governments.

4. Subjects Transferred To Local Governments

As per the Eleventh Schedule of Article 243 G of 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution, following subjects fall within the responsibilities of local governments

1. Agriculture including agricultural extension
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
5. Fisheries
6. Social forestry and farm forestry
7. Minor forest production
8. Small-scale industries, including food-processing industries
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries
10. Rural housing
11. Drinking water
12. Fuel and fodder
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
15. Non-conventional energy sources

16. Poverty alleviation programmes
17. Education including primary and secondary school
18. Technical training and vocational education
19. Adult and non-formal education
20. Libraries
21. Cultural activities
22. Market and fairs
23. Health and sanitation
24. Family welfare
25. Women and child development
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes
28. Public distribution system
29. Maintenance of community assets

Almost all the determinants of human development are covered under these subjects!

5. Measuring Human Development

Human Development Index considers Health (Life expectancy at birth), Education (Mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age) and Standard of living (Gross national income per capita) to measure human development. This is only for global comparisons. More dimensions can be considered. There are other similar indices also – on inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

6. Millennium Development Goals

Indices alone are not enough. We need to have actions which would lead to a few goals that together contribute to human development. Thus, came the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to be achieved by 2015 to which all member states of the United Nations committed themselves. The eight goals

and their targets were aimed at eradicating poverty, achieving universal primary education, empowering women, reducing child mortality, ensuring environmental sustainability and forging new partnerships for development.

7. Sustainable Development Goals

Having completed the deadline for MDGs, the world has moved to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that 193 countries in the world have jointly set under the leadership of the United Nations. The countries are expected to frame their agendas and policies over the next 15 years to end poverty, protect the planet, enjoy peace, and ensure prosperity for all.

193 countries, including India in September 2015 adopted a global development vision called Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda is “a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity”. 2030 Agenda contains 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to stimulate global action over the next 15 years on issues critical to humanity and the planet. It has become applicable from January 2016. The deadline for the SDGs is 2030.

The concept of SDGs was born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012. The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and seek to build on the progress of MDGs and complete what they did not achieve.

The cornerstones of this Agenda are People, Prosperity, Peace, Partnerships and the Planet.



This is known as Transforming our world:
the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

There are 17 SDGs



India is one of the signatories to the resolution on SDGs. It has moved ahead on the nationalising of the implementation of the SDGs and initiated preparation of the Vision Document 2030 with NITI Aayog in the lead. Based on the guidance from NITI Aayog, State governments have begun the process of SDGs implementation. In addition to the State level, there is a critical need to take SDGs to the local level. Here lies the importance of local governments, especially the Gram Panchayats.

8. Gram Panchayats and SDGs

- The twin objectives of the Panchayati Raj system as envisaged by the Constitution of India are to ensure local economic development and social justice.
- The Eleventh schedule of the Constitution expects the Panchayats to play key roles in various thematic domains enlisted as 29 functions, though the specific mandates and capacities of these local governments vary from State to State.
- Many of the SDG targets are within the purview of these functions listed in the Eleventh Schedule.
- There are also the various flagship programmes such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, and Jan Dhan Yojana which are at the core of the SDGs and local governments play a pivotal role in many of these programmes.

The Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) initiated after the historical recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission paves the way for the Panchayats to link planning with the SDGs.

For localisation of SDGs, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has prepared a 'Draft Vision Document for Achieving SDGs'. It has mapped roles of Panchayats in terms of SDGs and centrally sponsored schemes (CSS).

The challenge related to Panchayats is to capacitate them for planning, fund absorption and improving service delivery towards achieving sustainable development goals. It is important that the SDG goals and targets are deconstructed with the perspective of local governments and presented to them in a way in which they can be used in local planning and implementation.

And hence this handbook!



Sustainable Development Goal – 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Towards a Poverty Free Panchayat

1. Introduction: Poverty has multiple dimensions

Addressing poverty is one of the toughest challenges in this world; we are yet to see a success in this long drawn out battle. Let us see what we can do.

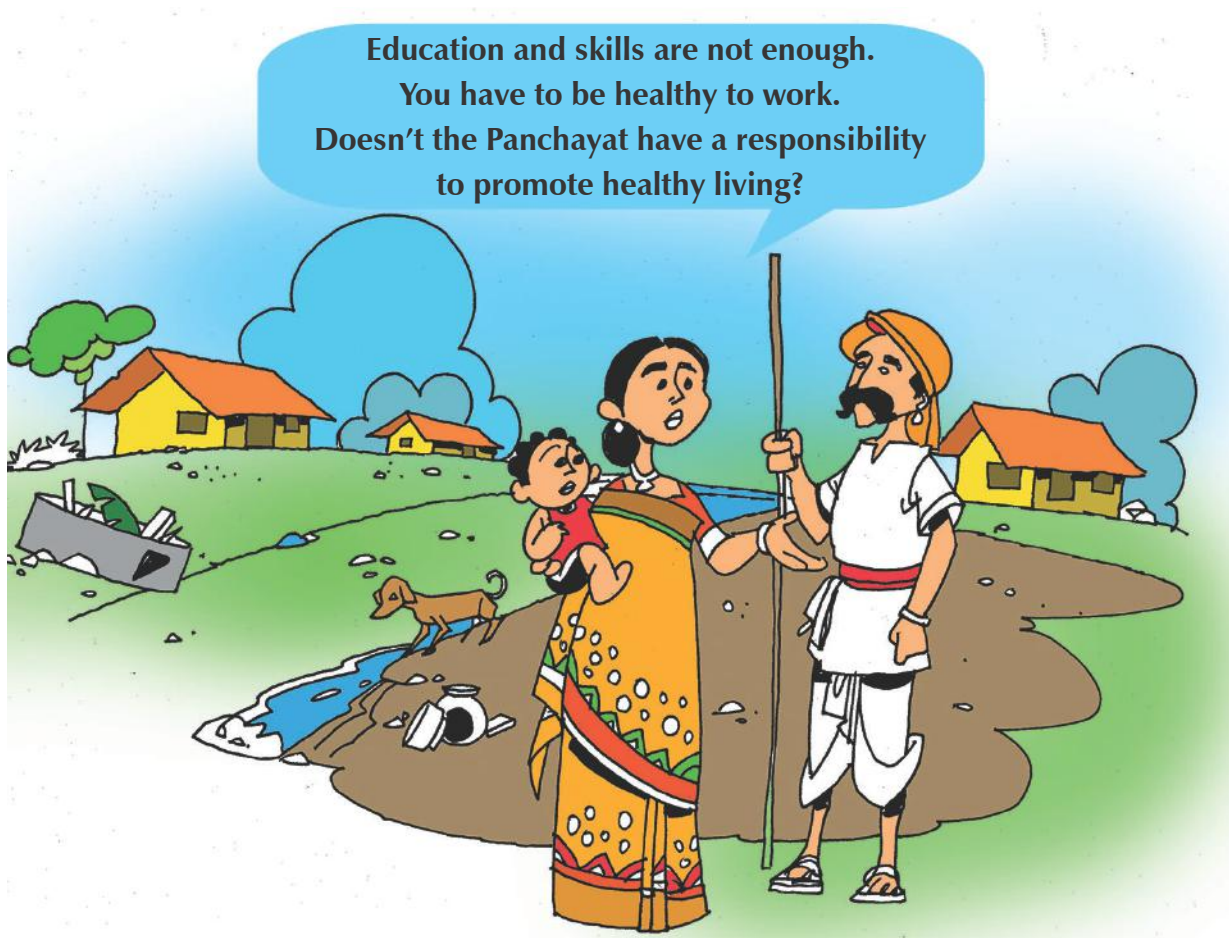
Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. There are several economic, social, gender and other deprivations contributing to poverty. The problems of poverty and unemployment are inter-linked and need a concrete action plan.

In order to ensure sustainable employment and eradicate poverty, we need to invest in human capital. Towards this investment we need to make sure that the following are available to citizens:

- a) Education– we need to ensure that all children go to school and do not drop out of school. This in turn means ensuring that basic facilities such as teachers, books, even roads and toilets in schools are present and functioning in the GP
- b) Health– Ill health is a drain on resources. Loss of wages and related medical expenses can easily turn a prosperous family into destitute.
- c) Housing, sanitation, social protection– which are all basic services that impact health, well– being and ultimately poverty
- d) Opportunities for employment – creation of labour banks, skilling farmers on mechanization can all contribute towards creating employment opportunities

- e) Enabling environment for thrift and credit, micro finance, opening of bank accounts and linkages with banks– this will make financing a micro enterprise easier within a short span of time. A critical outcome may be the disappearance of money lenders from the village. This will have very significant impact on reducing rural poverty.
- f) Improving land productivity– this would ensure availability of safe and nutritious food, which will in turn improve health and income of the poor.





Even if some or all of the above are made available, there would still be outliers. A survey for identifying vulnerable families– SC, ST, women headed, members with physically and mentally challenged, chronically ill or bed ridden persons. Factors leading to their poverty may be different and this requires personalized approaches.

**Is it not our dream to eradicate poverty in our village?
As the village local government,
doesn't Gram Panchayat have a role and responsibility
for ensuring this?**

2. Why Panchayats?

As per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India, Poverty alleviation programmes, social welfare (including welfare of the handi-capped and mentally retarded), welfare of the weaker sections and of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are all among the 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats. There are also many other areas in which Panchayats have a role and which have the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty

For poverty alleviation Gram Panchayats can work to:

FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to social protection measures and schemes, • Efficient implementation of MGNREGS • Income generation through skills training, entrepreneurship development, employment, building Self-Help Groups, access to financial services including microfinance, skill upgradation in agriculture and animal husbandry • Improvement in land productivity—irrigation, better seeds, bio-fertilizers, identification of appropriate new technologies • Access to basic services—housing, water, sanitation, electricity, fuel, education, mid-day meals in schools
UNDERTAKE THROUGH PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment for skills and employment • Identification of poor, destitute and those critically vulnerable to shocks and disasters • Planning for access to, availability of and quality improvement in social services • Preparation/adoption of operational guidelines for care and protection of destitute and vulnerable people • Convergence of funds and programmes under Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

3. How do we begin to plan for eradicating poverty in the Gram Panchayat?



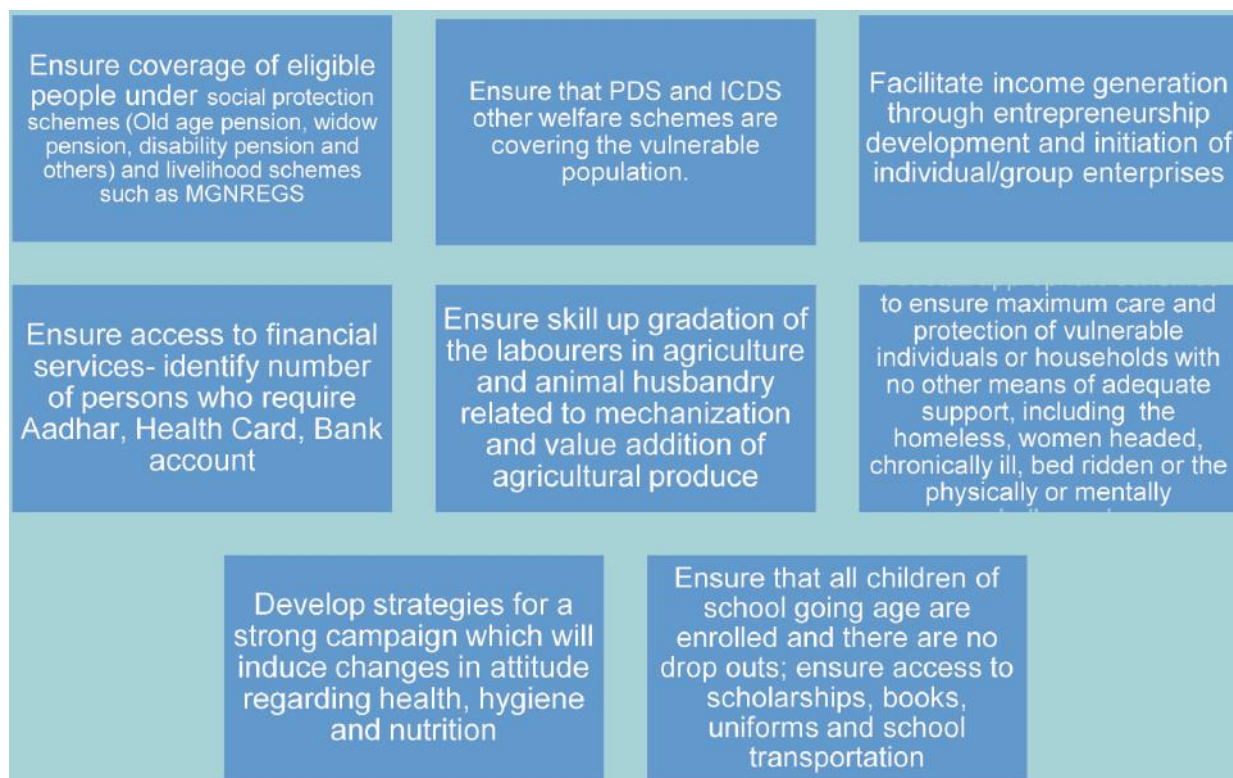
3.1 What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while planning for eradicating poverty?

- Reduce poverty and vulnerability by decreasing people's exposure to social and economic risks, such as lack of employment, inadequate food, ill health and disability and building their capacity to manage these risks
- Ensure that all people, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have access to basic services and facilities, natural resources, economic and financial services
- Ensure social care and social security network for all, especially for the poor and the vulnerable

These could be our Goals!

3.2 How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for some of the following?



**So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline-
decide on by when we want to achieve these!**

3.3 What can a Gram Panchayat Do – the Action Points

- ◆ Take steps to create an in depth understanding of the term ‘poverty’ among the Panchayat committee and other community volunteers
- ◆ Disseminate information about various schemes for poor and vulnerable through ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers and school teachers
- ◆ Facilitate SHG formation, their handholding and training
- ◆ Identify the poor through validation of the list of people living with multiple deprivations as per socio-economic caste census data

- ◆ Develop criteria for identification of the poor, destitute and vulnerable
- ◆ Initiate participatory surveys for their identification and need assessment
- ◆ Ensure transparency in the selection process/providing benefits
- ◆ Set the goals and targets for your Gram Panchayat.
- ◆ Develop a comprehensive programme based on need assessment, goals and targets
- ◆ Converge different agencies, their programmes and schemes and community organizations which can support the Gram Panchayat
- ◆ Facilitate registration in PDS
- ◆ Develop a monitoring mechanism for the actions



Ensure that all children of school going age are enrolled and there are no drop outs

4. Resources to look for

DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY–NRLM)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGS)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU–GKY)

State Poverty Eradication Missions

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Pradhan MantriAwasYojana (PMAY)

Public Distribution System(PDS)

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

Other state and central schemes

5. People to support us

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, literacyworkers, ASHAs, teachers, National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) Community Resource Persons (CRPs), Anganwadi workers, Rozgar sevaks



Ensure quality mid-day meal to all school going children

6. Here is an example:

Possible steps to be followed if the Gram Panchayat decides to prepare a plan for the care and rehabilitation of destitute

- Sensitization of SHGs regarding the programme
- Developing indicators for the preliminary identification of destitute and vulnerable families
- Selection and training of volunteers for participatory survey
- Participatory survey and identification of the poor, destitute and critically vulnerable
- Developing second set of indicators for selecting the most eligible

- Selecting the most eligible/needful using the developed indicators
- Publishing the list of selected persons in the Gram Sabha
- Selecting volunteers to do case studies of risk houses and their training
- Case study and need assessment of each individual/family in different sectors like housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity, food, medical care, income, education of children, social security, counseling etc
- Project development for each individual
- Presentation of these reports in Gram Sabha as situational analysis
- Consolidation of individual projects to a common project
- Include it in Gram Panchayat Development Plan
- Ensure convergence of funds and programmes
- Ensure that the Federation of SHGs at the Panchayat level is monitoring the programme

7. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal 1–End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

8. The Universal Targets

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



Let us have economic equality by 2030

Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the Global goal and targets to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, implement social protection systems and measures for all, particularly poor and the vulnerable.

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!



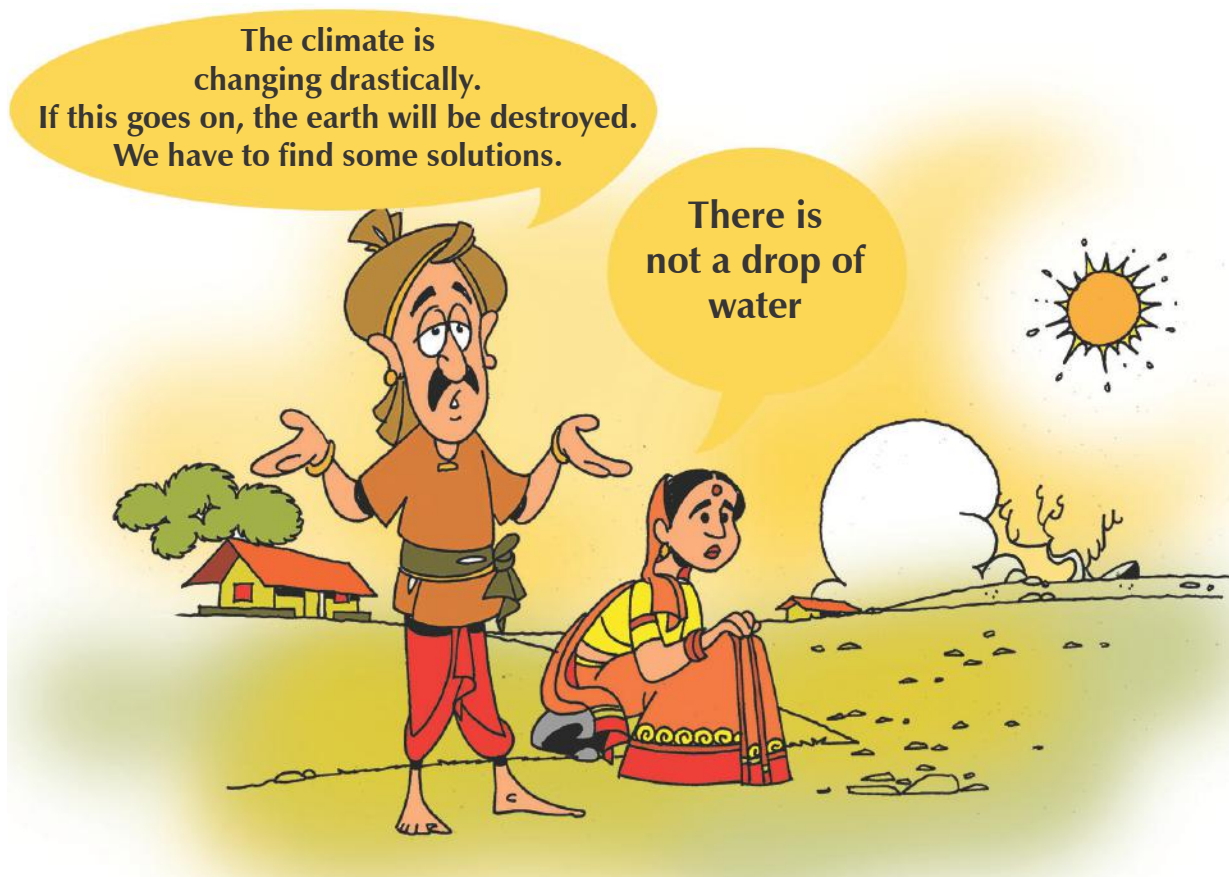
Sustainable Development Goal – 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Hunger free Village

1. Introduction: Emergence of sustainable agriculture as an answer for hunger

Humankind embraced agriculture because it ensured the availability of a chosen food by maintaining a delicate balance between many environmental factors. Problems of hunger, food security and malnutrition arise whenever this appropriate mix or balance with the environment is lost. How can we restore it





especially in today's context of globalization and climate change? Environmental elements such as sunlight, wind and humidity cannot be controlled easily. But through appropriate use of water and nutrients, food productivity can be increased dramatically.

However, market fluctuations can spoil all these efforts. Infrastructure for post-harvest management – cold storage for vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, egg, fish etc. become vital in this context. Further value addition by creating pulp from fruits, dried vegetables, processed and packed cereals, pulses, spices and ready mixes do not need much investment and technical knowhow. These value addition facilities along with cold storages will provide the much-needed capacity to overcome the unpredictable market situations.

We can ensure food security and nutrition in several ways. Some of the means of improving agriculture and food security in the village are

- a) Ensuring scientific usage of water by means of drip irrigation and precision farming The result is an increase in production with reduction

in water usage. That is, for the same amount of water, we can produce more food crops!

- b) Cultivate a healthy environment with mixed crops, crop rotation, bio fertilizers and carefully cultivate friendly bacteria like pseudomonas and beneficial insects like trichogramma to ward off pests. The result will be reduced pest attacks and cost saving, at the same time giving much healthier food and environment!
- c) Use modern techniques like poly houses, green houses, shade houses and others which can control sunlight, rain, wind, humidity and pests. The result – more quantities of food from a given area with less input!
- d) Introduce mechanization in agriculture sector protecting the rights of labourers by assuring respectable income, social security and dignity. Agricultural labour is becoming scarce due to the obvious reasons of insecurity in all aspects, poor payment and self-respect issues. This is crucial for sustainable agriculture.
- e) Introduce a land bank through which uncultivated land of absentee/unwilling landowners can be brought in to cultivation.
- f) Utilize animal husbandry –cattle, goats, fowls etc. –for converting the agriculture residue into manure, pest management and ensuring vital nutrients and proteins to toddlers, teenagers, pregnant and lactating mothers and elderly.
- g) Provide Infrastructure for post-harvest management – cold storage for vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, egg, fish etc.

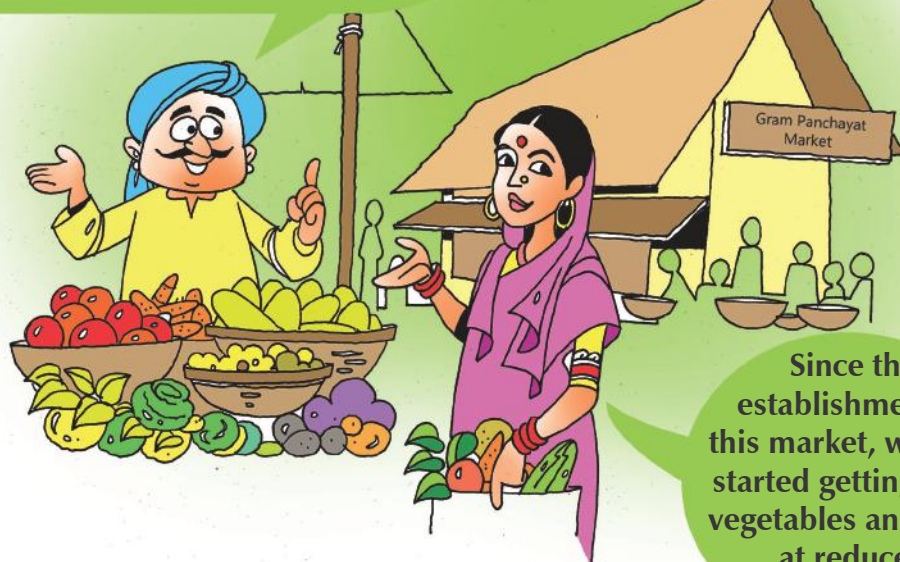
To counter market fluctuations in pricing of agricultural produce, we can make sure the people residing within the Gram Panchayat consume most of the products. This kind of local economy and agricultural system can weather most of the storms in the future and keep the population free of hunger and malnutrition. In addition, to counter malnutrition we can use appropriate Information Education Communication (IEC), improve access of people to the Public Distribution System (PDS), promote breast-feeding and ensure adequate nutrition to the adolescents and pregnant mothers to improve their nutritional status and utilize schemes for providing food directly to the elderly and the poor.

Should we not think about a village which is hunger free, has food security for the population and improved nutrition? As the village local government, doesn't a Gram Panchayat have a role and responsibility for ensuring this?

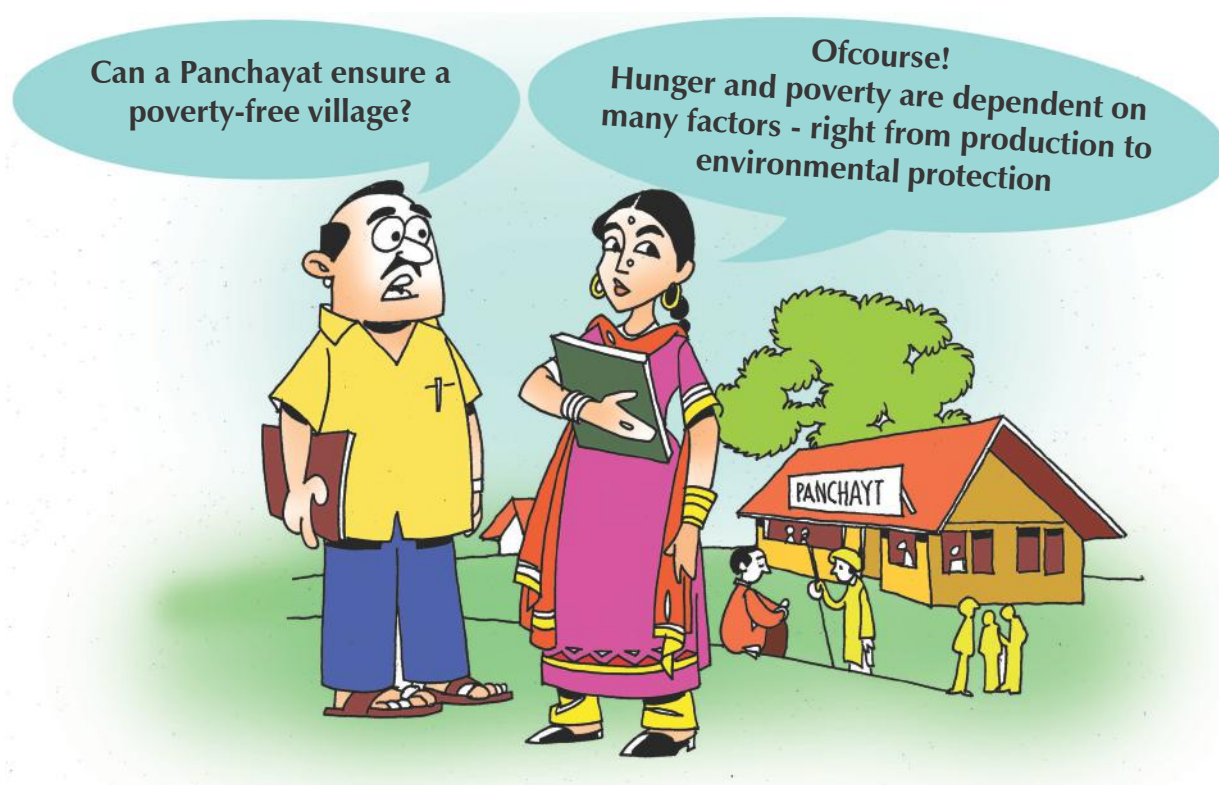
2. Why Gram Panchayats?

The issues mentioned above conform to the subjects of the Panchayats as per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India. Agriculture (including agricultural extension improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation, minor irrigation, water management and watershed development) and animal husbandry (dairying and poultry, small scale industries, including food processing industries) are some of the subjects that come under the purview of a Panchayat.

Since the Panchayat started procuring our products and selling them, farming has become profitable.



Since the establishment of this market, we have started getting fresh vegetables and fruits at reduced prices.



For a Hunger-free Village, Gram Panchayat can work to:

ENROLL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families under PDS Children, pregnant women and adolescent girls under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
ENSURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth monitoring of children under 6 Coverage of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls under ICDS supplementary nutrition programme Quality mid-day meals in schools Take home rations for children under 3, pregnant and lactating mothers Support for marketing of organic agricultural produce

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of farmers on recommendations of Soil Health Card • Identification and prioritization of women farmers for capacity building and benefits under different schemes
BUILD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, education and communication (IEC) strategy for nutrition education and agriculture improvement strategies • System of community support for assured nutrition for destitutes and the elderly • Comprehensive production plan for small-scale producers • Capacity of the communities for adaptation to climate change
PROMOTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breastfeeding of infants for improving nutritional status of communities • Locally available nutritious food • Resilient agricultural practices by sensitizing farmers and small-scale food producers including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Investment in irrigation infrastructure – drip and sprinklers

These could be our Goals!

2.2. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for the following?

Ensuring an environment friendly mix of crops, seeds and seedlings appropriate to the agro climatic zone and resilient to climatic change is used by a given percentage of farmers by a given timeline	Initiating mechanization by forming a given number of labour banks by a given year	Developing adequate water sources and irrigation techniques like drip irrigation, precision farming so that the productivity of water will improve in the Gram Panchayat.	Locally available nutritious food is used by a given percentage of local population by a given timeline
-Locally available nutritious food is used by a given percentage of local population -Ensuring mid day meal to all school children	Ensuring that PDS and ICDS other central and state schemes are covering a given percentage of vulnerable population by a given year	sufficient storage and value addition facilities for agricultural produce	Adoption of newer technologies like poly houses, green houses etc. to produce more clean food at a lesser cost and in adverse conditions, by a given percentage of agriculturists
Adoption of appropriate integrated pest management method by using friendly bacteria, having a mix of crop and crop rotations resulting in healthy food and environment at a lesser cost	Integrated nutrient management and high percentages of organic and bio fertilizers is carried out by x percentage of farmers resulting in healthy food and environment at lesser cost.	IEC strategy is developed for nutrition education of target groups like-infants, children below 5 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Ensuring cultivation of x percentage of cultivable land so that minimum and necessary fallow land is maintained

**So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline-
decide on by when we want to achieve these!**

2.3. What can a Gram Panchayat Do? – the Action Points

- Disseminate information on possibilities of scientific agriculture and respective schemes through the Gram Sabha.
- Identify key local resource persons and capacitate them with more exposure and training on agricultural practices.
- Form farmer groups, labour groups, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and young entrepreneur groups to promote and facilitate sustainable agriculture.

- Animate the group with sufficient inputs like information about schemes, agencies, knowledgeable persons so that they will be able to develop appropriate action plans including:
 - Initiation of integrated pest management, integrated nutrient management, healthy crop mix, poly/green houses, precision farming
 - Formation of labour bank along with adequate machines and skill up gradation.
 - Capacity building of SHGs on necessary capability to produce bio fertilizer, bio pesticides, high quality seeds and seedlings, capacity to maintains drip irrigation, precision farming, poly house systems.
 - Initiation of cold storage, food processing and packaging industries by entrepreneurs
- Liaise with financial institutions, various departments like industry, power, animal husbandry and agriculture, resource agencies like agriculture universities, colleges, and NGOs to provide necessary support on improving food security
- Create a land register in such a way that crop, productivity, mechanization status are monitored and to identify gaps for intervention
- Prepare a target register for population vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition and monitor their status with the support of relevant department and agencies

3. Resources to look for

National Mission for Soil and Agriculture (NMSA)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Public Distribution System (PDS)

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

National Health Mission (NHM)

State sponsored schemes and programmes on health, nutrition, agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture and livelihoods.

4. People to support us

ASHAs, SHGs, Anganwadi workers, literacy workers, Teachers, NRLM CRPs, social activists, PTA/ school management committee (SMC), health workers, doctors, local experts, agriculture-related functionaries, departments and agencies, Agriculture and horticulture functionary, Watershed Development Team (under PMKSY–Watershed Component), Dairy functionary and veterinary professional.



5. Here is an Example:

Gram Panchayats and Labour Banks

Possible steps to be followed if the Gram Panchayat decides for organising a labour bank

- Organize a meeting of farmers to discuss the problem of labour availability, productivity and reliability. Discuss the future trends in labour availability, ascertain the scope of mechanization in farming operations and constraints in the local context. Arrive at a consensus for contract labour for agriculture operations like land preparation, transplanting, weeding, etc. on a per acre basis. Form a committee to fine tune further action.

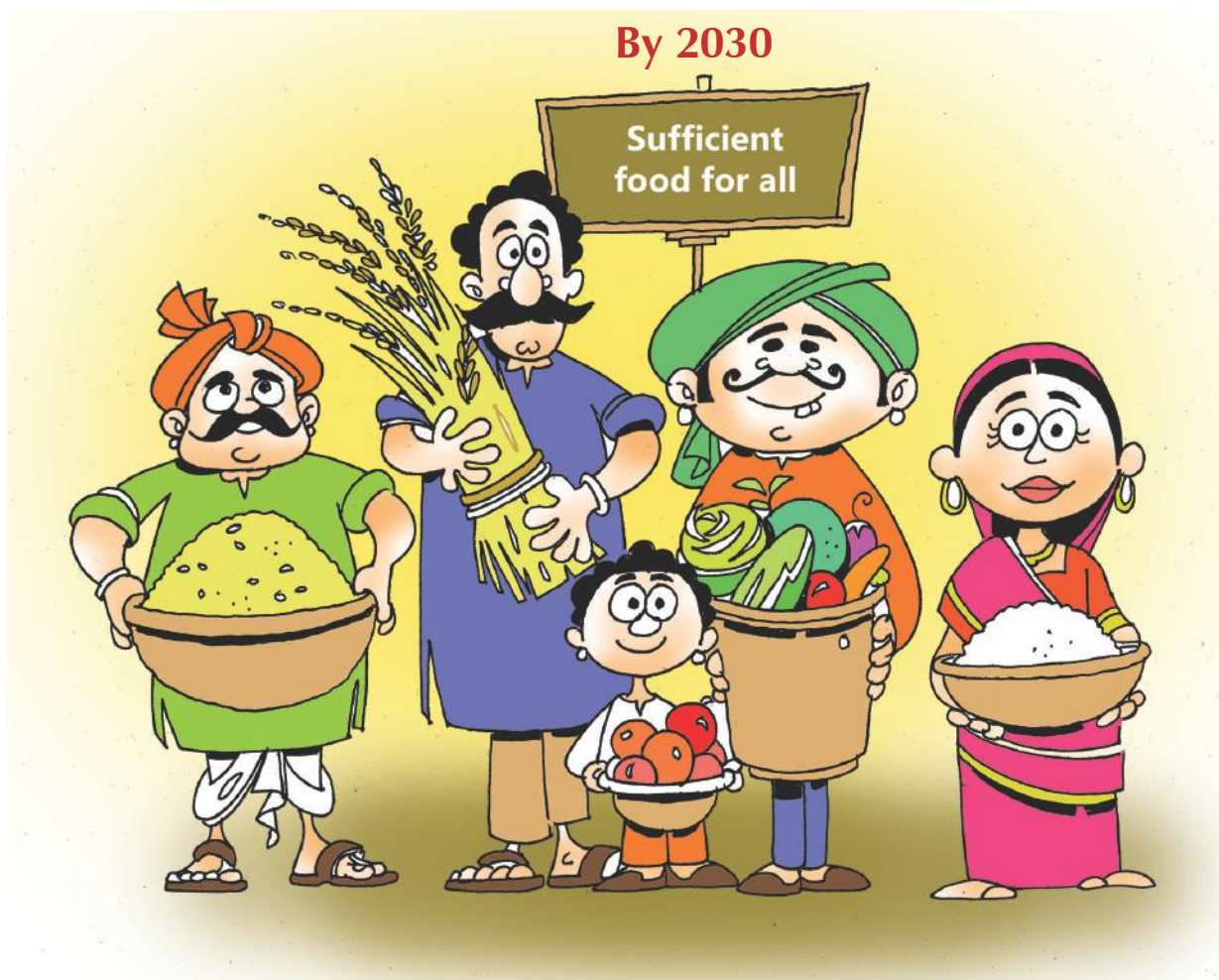
- Organize a meeting of labourers and discuss the aspect of work availability, job security and social security, future prospects, scope and constraints for mechanization,. Arrive at a consensus for labour rate for agricultural operations. Ascertain the willingness of individuals for skill upgradation so that they can do modern agriculture operations. Form of a committee for further action.
- Match the labour rates, scope for mechanization suggested by farmer's group with the finding of labour groups on labour rate and willingness for skill upgradation.
- Quantify the required mechanized operations, estimate the number and type of machines required and number of skilled persons required to operate them on a sustainable basis.
- Develop an action plan for purchase of machinery, setting up of garage for machine maintenance and skill upgradation.
- Liaise with respective agencies / department to materialize the above.
- Develop norms for labour bank functioning like fixing rates for each type of work on the basis of productivity, incentives for higher productivity, machine maintenance, social security – pension, health insurance and accident coverage, keeping of reserves, transparency, etc.
- Develop bye-laws for labour bank incorporating these norms and norms for fund handling
- Register the labour bank as per the relevant act in state.
- Ensure that farmers are paying mutually agreed up on labour rates, true extent of land and payment is routed through the bank account of labour bank
- Monitor the productivity of labour and machine, whether remuneration is dispersed through bank account, social security payments are made on time, machines are adequately serviced and minimum reserves are maintained.
- Ensure that the labour bank and farmers committee will report periodically to Panchayat committee, Gram Sabha and respective departments.

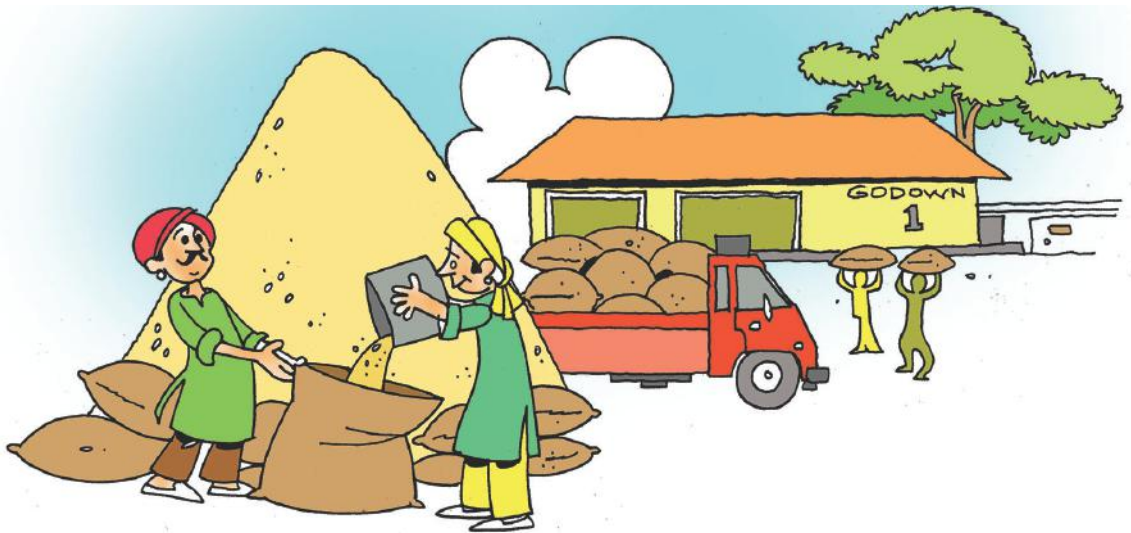
6. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

7. The Universal Targets

- ✓ By 2030 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
- ✓ 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 address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons





Increase food productivity and production

- ✓ By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and income of small scale producers like women, indigenous people, people, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers through including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and nonfarm employment
- ✓ 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.

Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the Global goal and targets to promote sustainable agriculture, achieve food security and nutrition for all.

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!



Sustainable Development Goal – 3 Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for all at all Ages

Towards a Healthy Village

1. Introduction: Health for all

Ill health not only prevents individuals from working but also drains resources due to medical expenses, hospital expenses, bystander's time and loss of employment. Maintaining and ensuring health of our citizens will ensure the success of all the programmes of the Gram Panchayat and will yield long term dividends.



Health is not ensured just by a beautiful house, it should have adequate ventilation.

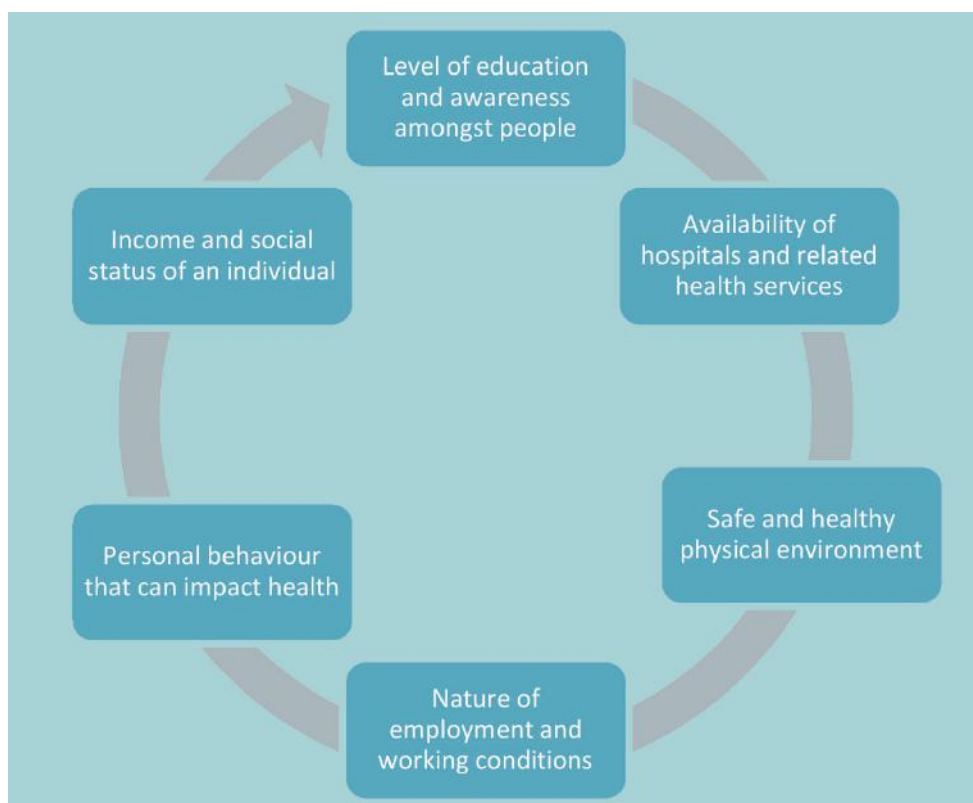
1.1. What is health?

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This is the definition provided by the World Health Organization (WHO).

To achieve this state, there are many factors to be taken into account.

- A conducive social, economic and physical environment and
- An individual's characteristics and behaviour.

Specifically, the following factors play a critical role:



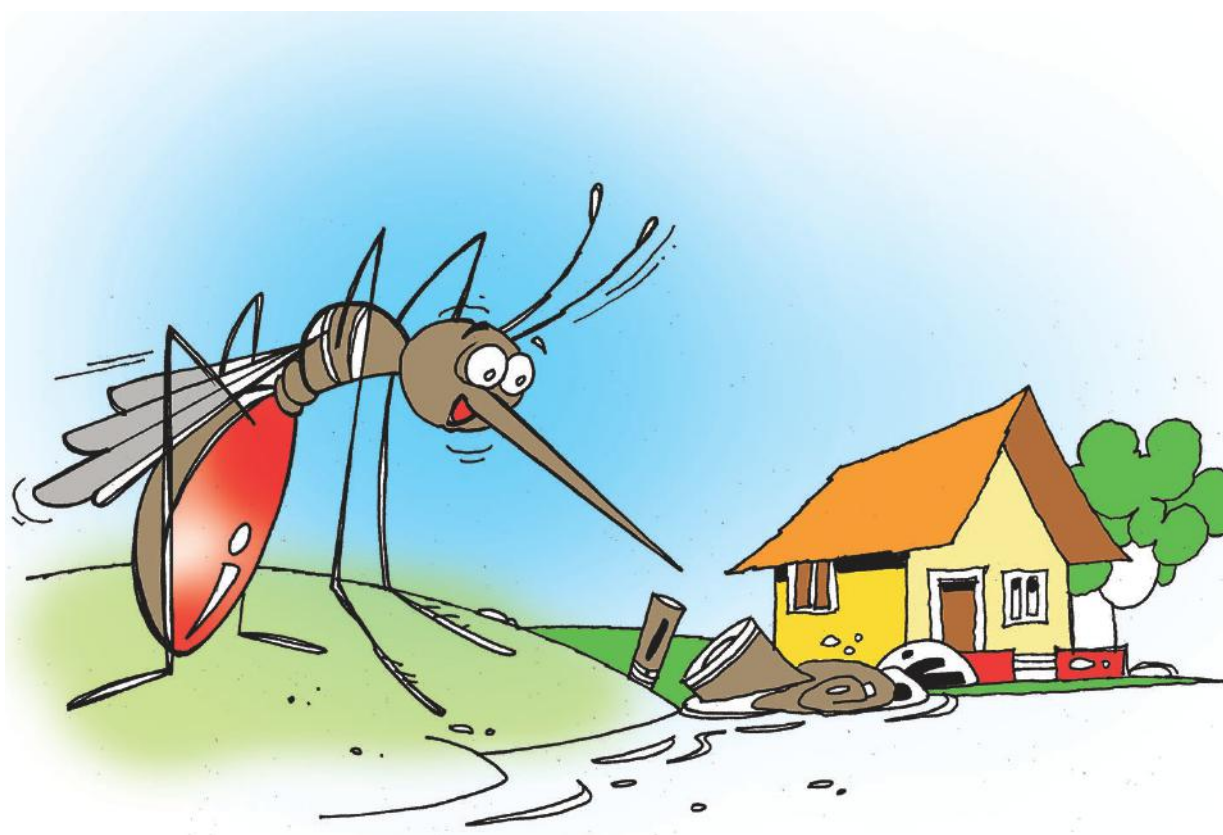
1. 2. Household habits and their contribution to health

A house with appropriate sanitation, water and power has to be accompanied by healthy and clean household habits. A basic requirement is a cooking option where smoke is kept out of the house, as are measures for disposing of soiled water, separation of waste into appropriate categories and disposal, avoiding stagnation of water, preventing the access of mosquitoes to stagnant/stored water. In addition, habits like routine hand washing using soap, sterilization of

utensils used to feed babies, drinking boiled water, washing of food before cooking, preventing access of vectors to the food, ensuring personal hygiene—periodic cutting of nails and hair, regular bathing, wearing clean clothes, proper use and disposal of sanitary napkins etc. are very much required for a healthy life.

1. 3. Health of mothers and children in a village

An enabling environment is required to be created for ensuring the health of women and children. Each expectant mother must be able to avail the facilities of immunization, better nutrition and regular health checkups as early as possible. Apart from expectant mothers, absolute and uncompromising individual attention is required for ensuring complete immunization and breast feeding for each new born and child. Marriage at an early age and early pregnancies may lead to multiple issues related to health of mother and child. Consecutive pregnancies are another cause leading to poor health of mother and child. Counseling service to couples along with affordable family planning measures can be achieved by leveraging the existing schemes.



1. 4. Disease control

Most communicable diseases are preventable. Life style diseases (diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, stroke) are also on the rise even in rural areas. These diseases, collectively known as non communicable diseases, are important causes of premature death in the young and middle aged. The problem of substance abuse is also increasing , alongwith alcohol intake and tobacco abuse. Most often accidents and diseases can change the status of a family – from a prosperous one to a destitute one. Disease control requires concerted effort and education.

**If the people are healthy – physically, mentally and socially – there would be greater development in the village.
As the village local government, doesn't Gram Panchayat have a role and responsibility for ensuring a healthy village?**

2. Why Panchayats?

The activities mentioned above conform to the subjects of the Panchayats as per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India – Family welfare, Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries.

2.1. Gram Panchayat can work to

MAINTAIN AND MONITOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Quality of health care services● Overall cleanliness to combat malaria, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
ENSURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Effective functioning of village health sanitation and nutrition committees and Rogi Kalyan Samiti● Linkage to referral centre and 24x7 availability of emergency services delivery infrastructure● Addressing of local public health issues through GPDP● Access to family planning services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collaboration with health department for mental health care
FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social audits of maternal deaths ● Enrolment of vulnerable in health insurance schemes ● Awareness of non-communicable diseases ● Home-based palliative care with health workers ● Prevention of vector-borne diseases
PROMOTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Early diagnosis and timely treatment of diseases ● Hygiene and sanitation through seasonal campaigns ● Smokeless <i>chulhas</i>, improved cooking stoves, adequate ventilation ● Awareness of healthy life practices
USE IEC STRATEGIES TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Help families care for newborns, pregnant women ● Promote immunization and breastfeeding ● Address substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol



Ensure complete immunisation for each new born and child

3. How do we begin to plan for ensuring Health in the Gram Panchayat?



3.1. What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while planning for a Healthy Village?



These could be our Goals!

3.2. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for some of the following?

Ensure safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity to all households, public institutions, schools and Anganwadis Ensure smokeless Chula, improved cooking stoves and adequate ventilation of houses and public buildings	Management of bio degradable waste at household/neighbourhood levels, establishing collection centers for different kinds of waste	Ensure that all sources of pollution and contamination (chemical, air, water) are mapped and steps are taken to reduce the pollution
Ensure access to health insurance, affordable medicine, local diagnostic services and health facilities to all vulnerable	Ensure every woman has access to regular medical care and check up in pregnancy, emergency referral and transport support and access to institutional delivery	Education of women and men of reproductive age on family planning services along with reproductive health care, safe sex practices, information about pregnancy, risks, nutrition and healthy behaviors, care of the newborn including breastfeeding
Immunization coverage for all children Ensure specialist care for high risk newborn like- low-birth-weight babies, sick newborns	IEC strategy for nutrition education of target groups like-children below 5years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and elderly, IEC for mental health	Awareness generation on healthy lifestyle and causes and pathways of non-communicable diseases

**So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline -
decide on by when we want to achieve these!**

3. What can a Gram Panchayat Do? – Action Points

- Take steps to empower communities and community based organizations to participate in health programmes
- Map vulnerable population based on age, reproduction, occupation, area and assess health needs for each category.
- Map schemes, resources and human resource available for health services in the Gram Panchayat

- Set the local health goals and targets for the Gram Panchayat in collaboration with the health department
- Based on goals and targets, develop specific plans for each category. Apart from general plan ensure customized care for each individual.
- Leverage resources available under various government schemes and programmes of national and international agencies
- Monitor quality of services of various health facilities and extension services and ensure coordination and convergence.
- Integrate the IEC programmes with Panchayat led social campaigns for health
- Supervise care providers – ASHA, ANM & AWW
- Ensure effective functioning of the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)
- Review every maternal death/neonatal death/child death in the Gram Panchayat and identify actions for future.
- Ensure participation of the Gram Sabha and community in planning and monitoring the Village Health Plan
- Converge various nutrition/ food security schemes and programmes and make a comprehensive plan which will ensure the specific nutritional needs of infants, children, adolescent girls, women in reproductive age group, pregnant and lactating women and elderly.
- Organise social awareness campaigns on tobacco control/alcohol/illicit drugs and take control measures – ban and restrictions on sale of tobacco/illicit drugs.
- Map at village level of people with mental health problems, substance, drug and alcohol abuse and provide treatment, counseling and rehabilitation for these people and their families.
- Form emergency help centers and train and equip them to provide support and care services to victims of road traffic accidents. Strengthen emergency transport systems.
- Strengthen the emergency care systems in the health institutions in the Panchayat and ensure timely emergency care accessible to all.

4. Resources to look for

National Health mission (NHM)

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Navjat Shisu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK)

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

Other state and central schemes

5. People to support us

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), doctors, ASHAs, Anganwadi workers



6. Here is an example:

Possible steps to be followed if the Gram Panchayat decides to go for immunization coverage to all children and expectant mothers in the Panchayat

- A situational analysis of immunization status as part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
- Initiate a campaign on immunization. Include this in GPDP
- Prepare a registry of all pregnant mothers and children in the Gram Panchayat and update their immunization records.
- Update the list of children in the Gram Panchayat and collect the details about their immunization status.
- List out those not immunized and categorize them according to the reasons– for example – not immunized due to lack of awareness, due to taboos regarding immunization, due to lack of access to immunization facilities, non-availability of decision makers etc.
- Develop strategies to address these concerns.
- Identify and train volunteers who can tackle these issues.
- Make household visits to each of these families and address the concerns.
- Create a system to update the register periodically including the status of migrant children.
- Create facilities for Aadhar and mobile number linking to the target population.

7. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

8. The Universal Targets

- ✓ By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- ✓ By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to less than 10 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- ✓ By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases



- ✓ By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- ✓ Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- ✓ By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- ✓ Universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services – family planning, IEC, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- ✓ 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
- ✓ Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- ✓ Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the Global goal and targets to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages!

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!



Sustainable Development Goal – 4
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and
promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Education for All

1. Introduction: The Role of Education in Life

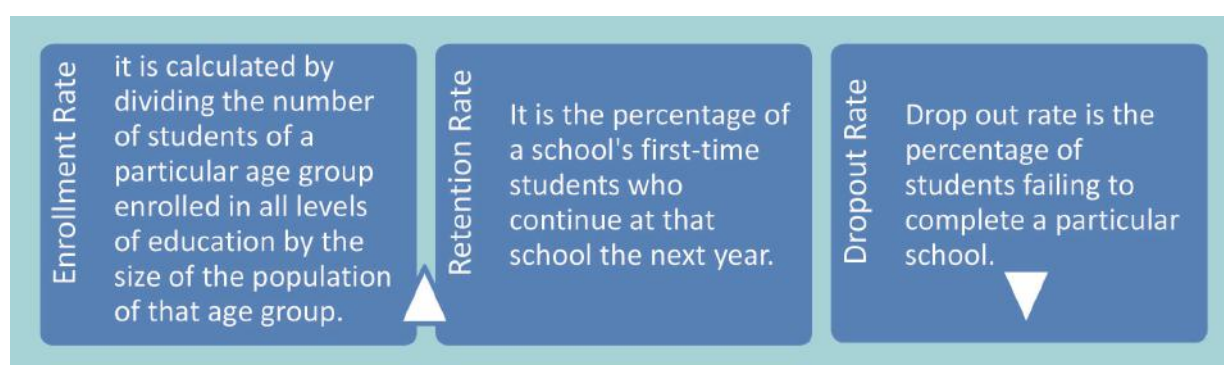
Education plays a major role in various aspects of development such as employment, health, sanitation, hygiene and alleviating poverty. Acquiring new skills for better employment is also dependent on it.



India enacted 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act' or '*Right to Education Act*, an Act of the Parliament of India upholding the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. However, education, especially primary education, needs more attention.

To steadily maintain the growth rate of education in India what is required is to:

1. Increase the enrollment rate
2. Increase the retention rate
3. Decrease the dropout rate



Don't you think that our village should ensure education for all, literacy for all? As the village local government, doesn't Gram Panchayat have a role and responsibility for ensuring this?

2. Why Panchayats?

As per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India Education including primary and secondary school, Technical training and vocational education, Adult and non-formal education and Libraries fall under the 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats.

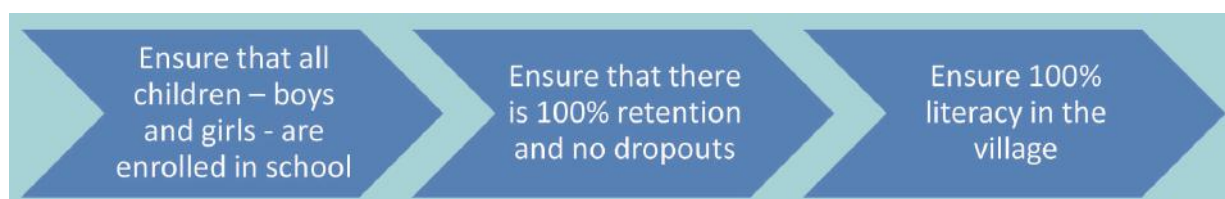
To ensure education for all, Gram Panchayat can work to:

FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to entitlements like scholarships, uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals etc. ● Access for special needs children to schools ● Building of girls' toilets to ensure retention of girls in schools ● Evening and mobile schools, learning centres and residential camps to provide bridge courses for dropouts/out-of-school children ● Collaboration with line departments to fill vacant teacher posts ● Transport and hostels for children in isolated areas
PROMOTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awareness on rights of children under the Right to Education (RTE) Act ● Environment for 100 percent enrolment and retention of students in schools ● Comprehensive participatory education plan to improve basic physical school facilities/social environment/child assessment ● Plan to improve infrastructure for Anganwadis
STRENGTHEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preschool Anganwadi welfare committees ● Education standing committee to oversee operationalization of RTE ● Libraries to support literacy programme ● Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) by ensuring functioning of Panchayat Lok Shiksha Committee chaired by GP president
MONITOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quality of education ● Rates of and reasons for school dropouts for girls and boys for further action ● Rates of and reasons for irregular attendance for girls and boys for further action

3. How do we begin to plan for improving education in the Gram Panchayat?



3.1. What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while Planning for Education for All?



These could be our goals!

4. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for the following?



- All children from 3–6 years attend Anganwadi
- All children of school going age are enrolled in school
- All children who have been enrolled in school complete schooling (No dropouts)
- A particular percent of students who complete high school attend higher secondary school
- A particular percent of students in the village attend higher education
- 100% literacy in the village
- All schools and Anganwadis in the village have sanitary toilets with water and separate toilets for girls
- No post of teachers is vacant at any point of time

**So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline - decide on by
when we want to achieve these!**

5. What can a Gram Panchayat Do? The Action Points

- Checking for dropouts and irregular attendance in schools
- Monitoring quality of education through the PTAs/SMCs
- Facilitating provision of facilities of transportation/ Hostel for children living in geographically isolated areas.
- Facilitating access to entitlements like scholarships/stipend, free uniform, text books, insurance, teaching –learning materials, stationery, mid-day meals for children
- Facilitating special needs children to access schools/special schools
- Ensuring construction of girls' toilets where none exist and make dysfunctional toilets functional in collaboration with relevant agencies.

Plan to improve infrastructure for Anganwadis



- Facilitating analysis of the reasons for dropouts and irregular attendance and to formulate possible solutions, through people's participation
- Facilitating conduction of evening schools, mobile schools, local learning centers and residential camps for providing bridge courses for drop outs/out of school children.
- Promoting awards/ incentives/certificates/gifts etc. in public gathering to children as a mark of recognizing their achievements in academics / sports/games etc.
- Liaising with relevant departments to post teachers in vacant positions.
- Facilitating development of a comprehensive education plan to improve the basic physical facilities / physical environment / social environment / incentives / class room processes/ monitoring / assessment of children /community support etc.

Ensuring construction of girls' toilets in schools



- Liaising with relevant departments/agencies to improve the facilities and infrastructure of Anganwadis
- Promoting incentives, teaching learning materials, stationary etc. to those children enrolled in preschools/ Anganwadis.
- Strengthening pre-school Anganwadi welfare committees.
- Promoting Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) approach for eradication of adult illiteracy
- Facilitating strengthening of existing libraries in supporting literacy programmes

6. Resources to look for

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

National Skill Development Programme (NSDP)

National Digital Literacy Mission

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM)

7. People to support us

Teachers, SMCs, Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, literacy workers, other department officials, ICDS supervisors

8. Here is an example

Steps to be followed if the Gram Panchayat decides for total enrolment in schools

- Convene the Gram Sabha
- Put forth the idea of 100% enrolment in schools
- Decide on a campaign – public as well as door to door
- Include this in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

- Conduct a Survey of the children of school going age
- Assess the present status of enrolment
- Analyse the reasons for dropouts / non-enrolment
- Identify solutions – common or individual specific
- Conduct a Door to door campaign
- Set up a community led monitoring committee
- Conduct regular monitoring of enrolment, attendance and retention

9. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal-4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

10. The Universal Targets

- ✓ By 2020, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes



- ✓ By 2020, 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
- ✓ By 2022, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including University.
- ✓ By 2022, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- ✓ By 2020, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- ✓ By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the SDG goal and targets to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all!

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!



Sustainable Development Goal – 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Engendering development

1. Introduction: Gender and Women's empowerment

The Constitution of India envisages a discrimination-free India. Without ensuring gender equity and equal rights for women, social and developmental disparities cannot be eradicated.





1.1. Challenges to Gender Equity in the society

- Physical and mental violence towards women
- Child marriage, Early marriage, Forced marriage
- Trafficking of women for sex work and bonded labour, forced migration
- Abuse of Disabled and Aged women and lack of support for their health, nutrition and social interaction
- Lack of support to adolescent girls on education, health and nutrition
- Lack of value for unpaid domestic work generally carried out by women. Globally women spend roughly three times the amount of time spent by men on unpaid work. In India it is 9.8 times that of men

Local level development and local interventions are very important for addressing these disparities because social institutions at the local level are the key players

in influencing the social practices which affect empowerment of women and girls. Local social networks also play an important role in addressing gender disparities through strategic interventions, disseminating new ideas and reforming governance practices for achieving desired results on gender equality.

Ensuring gender equality and empowering all girls and women are important in the overall development of our village.
As the village local government, doesn't Gram Panchayat have a role and responsibility for ensuring this?

2. Why Panchayats?

As per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India women and child development are among the subjects to be transferred to Panchayats.

For gender equity and women empowerment Gram Panchayats can work to	
PROMOTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Philosophy of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao ● Awareness against gender discrimination ● School enrolment and retention of girls ● Universal birth registration
FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Campaign to prevent child marriages, sex-selective abortions, trafficking of women and children ● Formation of Gram Samanvaya Samitis comprising grassroot level functionaries and women's representatives from the community ● Gender status studies through a participatory exercise and dissemination of the results in Gram Sabhas ● Enrolment and attendance of all girl children to Anganwadis ● Women's participate in economic activities like SHGs ● Poorna Shakti Kendras, the GP level one-stop centre for services for women

ENSURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active inclusion and engagement of adolescent girls in livelihood and skill development programmes • Access to basic facilities for women and children • Registration and tracking of women and girls who are migrating • Discriminatory and illegal practices like child marriage, female foeticide do not take place • Women's membership and participation in local development, committees, working groups and local governance
EMPOWER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls to acquire higher education and technical skills • Girls to enter the labour market

3. How do we begin to plan for gender equality in the Gram Panchayat?



3.1. What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while Planning for gender equity and women's empowerment?

- Taking steps to ensure an end to all forms of discrimination against women and girls
- Taking initiatives towards a safe village – No forms of violence against women and girls in the village
- Ensuring equal wages for equal work
- Ensuring equal participation of women in local governance and decision making
- Ensuring that every girl and woman in the village has access to education and health services

These could be our Goals!

3.2. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for the following?

Monitoring attendance of all girls in Anganwadis and schools and ensure their retention

Take steps to prevent child marriage and sex selective abortions in the villages

Ensuring at least 50% of Gram Sabha attendance is by women

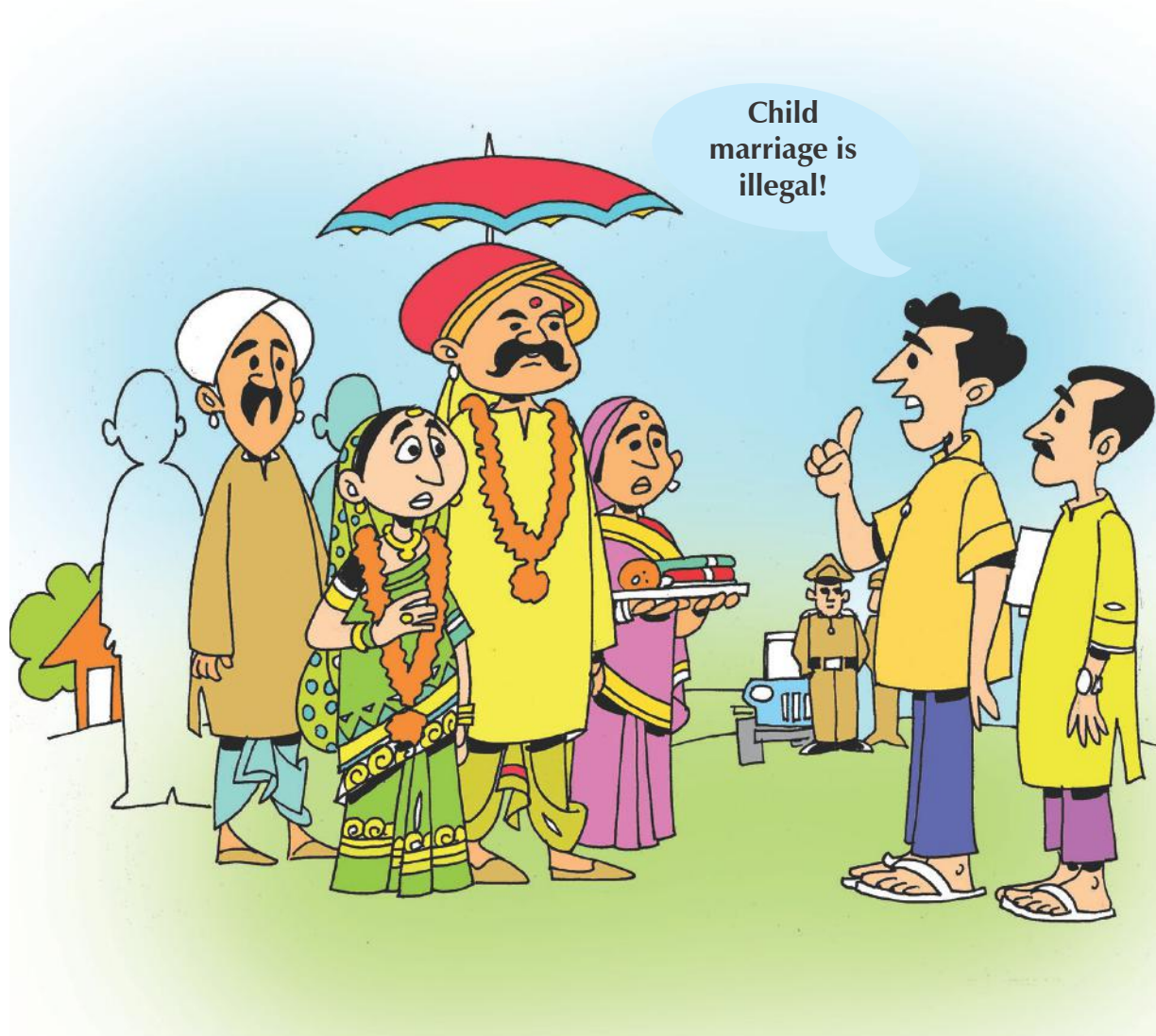
Locally paid wages are equal for men and women

Facilitate membership of women in Self Help Groups

So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline
- decide on by when we want to achieve these!

3.3. What can Gram Panchayat Do? – the Action Points

- Bring issues of gender disparity and violence to the attention of Panchayat Committees for action
- Promote a gender status study or analyse the gender and development experience of last few years scope of intervention (undertake a Situational Analysis)



- Ensure continuous discussion and trainings for GP committee to promote attitudinal changes
- Formation of a committee to carry out and follow the tasks prioritized towards gender equality
- Facilitate a convergence meeting with different line departments/ Agencies/community organizations involved in addressing gender issues
- Promote campaigns to address various issues identified as goals and targets
- Develop a monitoring mechanism for actions on gender issues

4. Resources to look for

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
Rashtriya Bala Swasthya Karyakram
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (Girl Child Prosperity Scheme)
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)
Swachh Bharat Mission
National Health Mission (NHM)
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)

5. People to Support Us

ICDS supervisors, Anganwadi workers, School teachers, Health workers, ASHA, Local police, Lawyers, SHGs

6. Here is an example:

Planning for eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres

1. Present the issues of different forms of violence against women in the Gram Sabha
2. Include the project in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) by formation of a committee or Samiti to prevent and address violence against women and children
3. Conduct Gender Sensitization programmes at different levels
4. Launch of School based Gender desk and Counseling facilities
5. Form Community level vigilant group formation to address atrocities against women and children
6. Ensure the public places are safe and take protective measures
7. Registration and tracking of women and girls who is migrating from the locality for labour and other purposes
8. Ensure all migrations are recorded in the panchayat
9. Encourage local educational institutions to start skill development programmes for victims of violence
10. Create awareness in the community about laws and regulations related to atrocities against women and how to approach the authorities to address cases of atrocities
11. Ensure/organise Internal Complaints Committees in institutions where women working & establish link with Local Complaints Committees at district level and line departments

7. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

8. The Universal Target

- ✓ End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- ✓ Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- ✓ Eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- ✓ 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
- ✓ Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the SDG goal and targets to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls!

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!

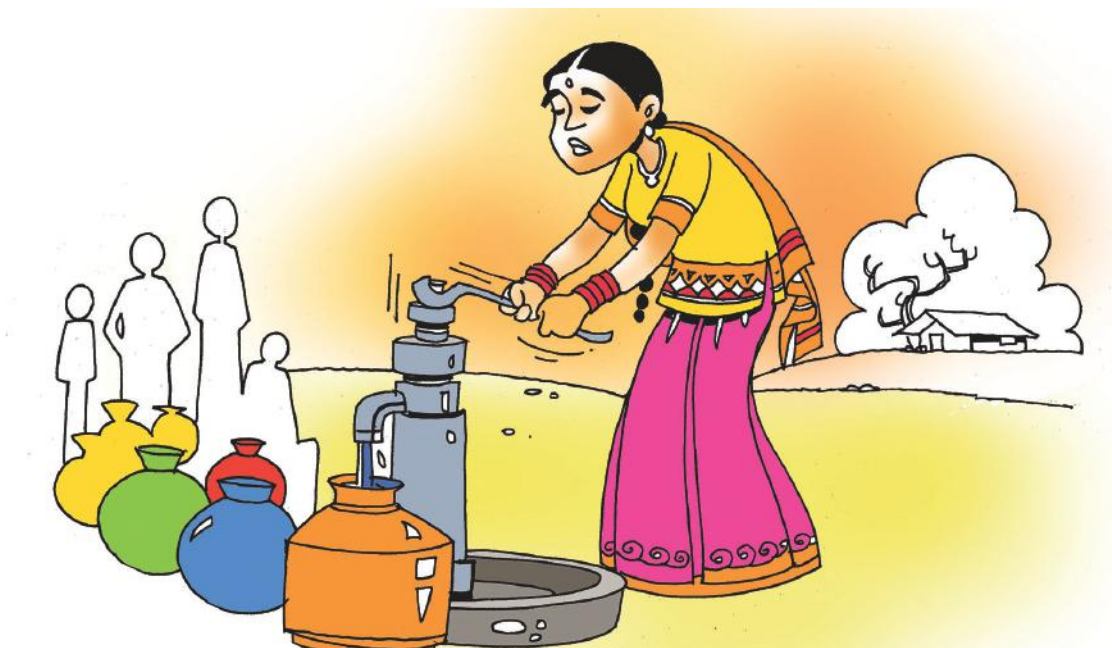


Sustainable Development Goal – 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Swachh Bharat, Swachh Village

1. Introduction: Water, the elixir of life! Sanitation – a must for a healthy life!

Water is essential for human life. Various water sources include rain, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, open wells, bore wells, tube wells etc. Every household needs water for a number of purposes like cooking, drinking, washing of utensils, cleaning of the house, bathing, washing of clothes, personal sanitation, for house hold animals and watering plants around the house. The challenge is to ensure



water of adequate quality in sufficient quantities for each purpose so that the quality of life is improved.

The critical issue in water and sanitation is that of its usage for most purposes leads to further contamination of the remaining water. Extreme care and careful measures are required to avoid this. Thus, most of the sanitation activities are aimed at mitigating the contamination of soil and water sources. As part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, a lot of activities are undertaken to ensure a clean India. Freedom from open defecation is the goal for all villages of India.

Shouldn't our village too ensure water for everyone and be a Swachh Village? As the village local government, doesn't Gram Panchayat have a role and responsibility for ensuring this?

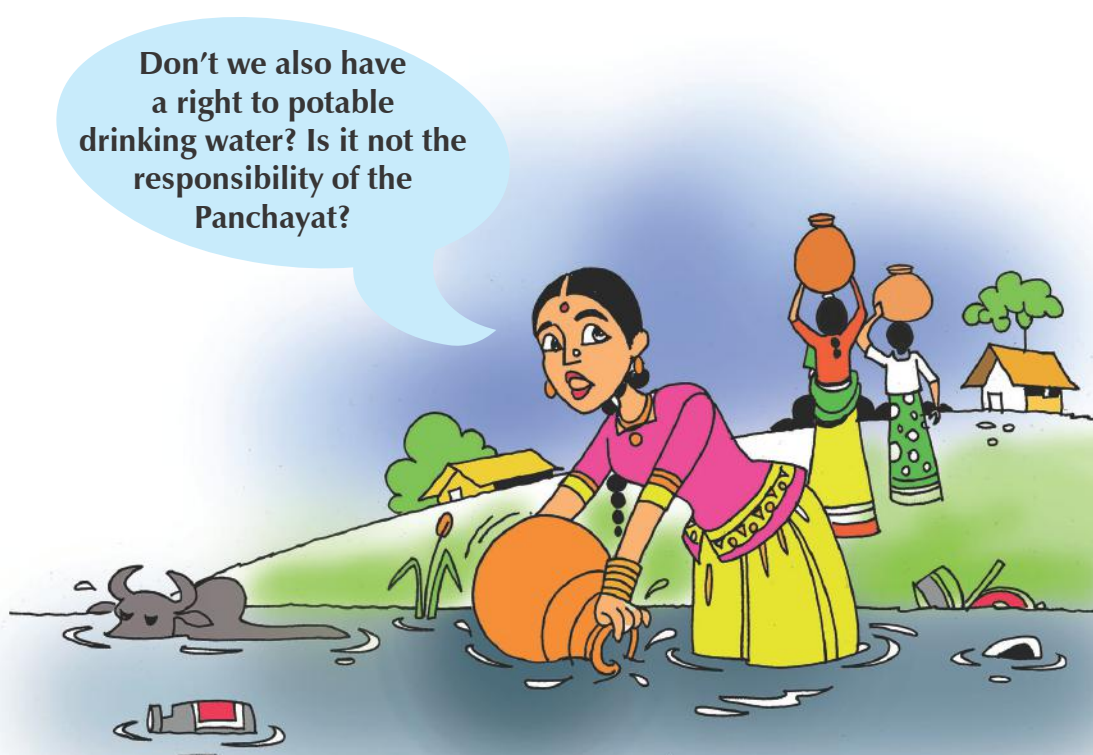
2. Why Panchayats?

The activities mentioned above conform to the subjects of the Panchayats as per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India – Drinking water, Health and sanitation.

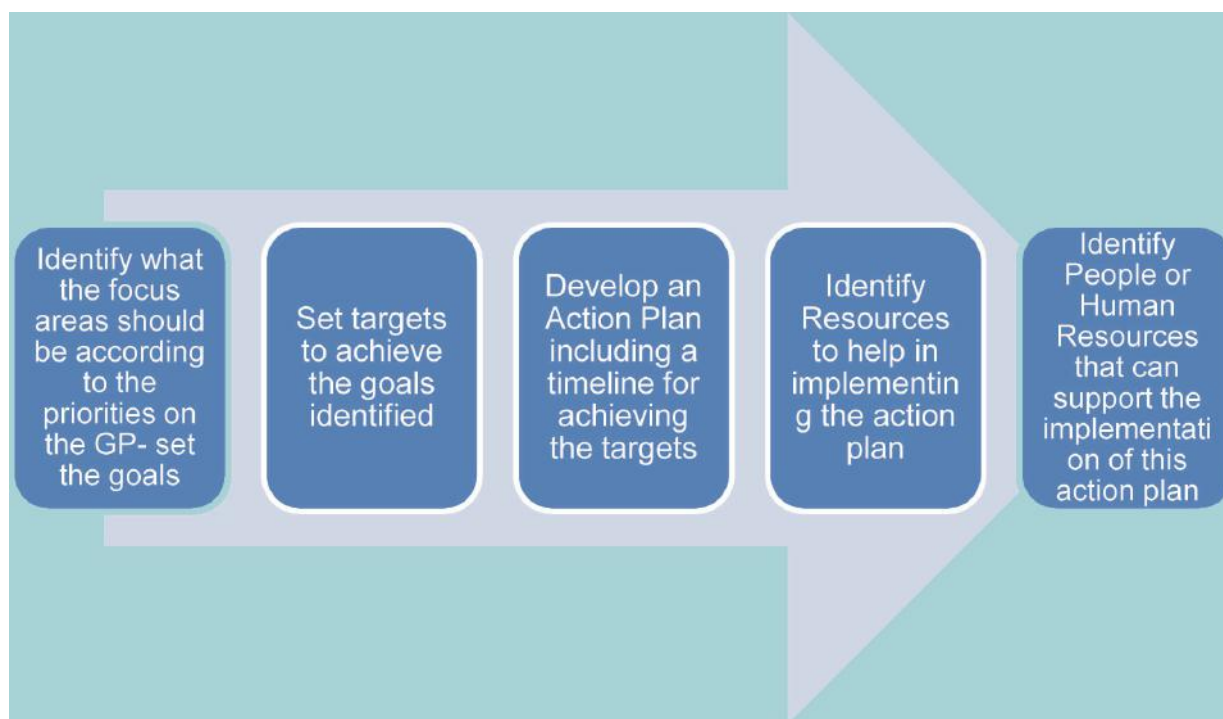
For a Swach Village, Gram Panchayats can work to:

ENSURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of households without toilets for corrective action• Toilet use and maintenance• Facilities for solid and liquid waste management• Water-use efficiency by rationalizing water use• Inclusion of water and sanitation issues in Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)• Compliance with environmental safeguards for all GPDP activities
PROMOTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hygiene education• Toilets for all households and institutions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern agriculture and water-use technologies to conserve water • Water-use rationalization by selecting appropriate cropping patterns
ESTABLISH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local environmental safeguard measures • Surveillance of water bodies • Safeguards for water bodies
PLAN AND IMPLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental management framework • Water supply schemes
FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate irrigation methods • Regulation of water extraction based on demand yield match • Participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management



3. How do we begin to plan for eradicating poverty in the Gram Panchayat?



3.1. What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while Planning for water and sanitation?

- Ensuring sufficient good quality water for basic household purposes for all households throughout the year irrespective of changes in weather and climate
- Safeguarding the quality of available water sources by avoiding contamination, adopting safe sanitation measures and processing contaminated water
- Educating communities about safe usage of water, prevent of contamination and about hygienic habits
- Ensuring safe sanitation in all households, public offices, institutions and places along with ensuring comfortable girl/women friendly designs
- Ensuring a zero-waste regime for all households and public institutions

These could be our Goals!

3.2. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for the following?



So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline
- decide on by when we want to achieve these!

3.3. What can a Gram Panchayat Do? – the Action Plans

- Assess the water needs, sources, schemes, solid and liquid waste being generated – (biodegradable and non-biodegradable) through participatory surveys so that the need for water supply, sanitation, environmental sanitation and waste management facilities can be ascertained.
- Set the water and sanitation goals and targets for the Gram Panchayat.

- Select appropriate technology choice for water supply and sanitation in the Gram Panchayat based on participatory assessment
- Ensure adequate, functional clean toilet facilities in schools (separately for boys and girls) and anganwadis
- Ensuring maintenance of toilets of public places including those in markets and Gram Panchayat premises
- Identify appropriate schemes, state/national/international agencies, their programmes and schemes, non-Governmental agencies and companies which can support availability of water supply, source sustainability, reduction for source contamination, sanitation and waste management programmes.
- Liaise with respective agencies for ensuring adequate water supply, cleanliness and drinking water and sanitation facilities
- Form people's committees and building their capacity for managing the assets existing and being created.
- Educate all households on the key aspects of usage and management of water and sanitation assets.
- Undertake water budgeting annually and sharing information with villagers for appropriate crop selection
- Monitor and problem solve during programme implementation and after.

4. Resources to look for

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

Other relevant centrally and state sponsored programmes and schemes

5. People to support us

Water supply scheme operators, masons, registrants of MGNREGS, Swachhta doots, health workers, teachers, NGOs.

6. Here is an example:

Possible steps to be followed if the Gram Panchayat decides for total water supply to all households

- Organize the Gram Sabha, inform and discuss about the need for total water supply
- Situational analysis as part of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) process
- Include the project in GPDP
- Set the timeline by which total water supply will be achieved
- Organise a participatory survey to delineate uncovered area, assess the water needs, number, quality and quantity of existing water sources, exploring possible sources, possible contamination sources etc.
- Assess the existing water supply schemes for its coverage, output, quality, timings, source capacity, sustainability.
- Map the required intervention measures to assure the sustainability of water sources like soil conservation measures, water recharging measures etc.
- Match the requirement of water with the available sources for different seasons and climate change scenario to identify the gaps and developing adequate measures to fill the gaps.
- Choose appropriate technology comprising of various sources, water pumping devices, energy sources so that adequate water is assured for each house hold.
 - ❑ For example, well designed rainwater system for concurrent usage as well as for dry spells, shallow open wells during the monsoon, deep bore wells during peak summer or acute draught etc. in conjunction with the water from surface sources like streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, abandoned quarries wherever it is required.
 - ❑ Water from these sources may be filtered, treated at scheme level and can be pumped using gravity, wind, solar, electricity
- Estimate the costs, projectising water supply, seek the support of the relevant officers/agencies.

- Estimate the costs, projectising water supply, seek the support of the relevant officers/agencies.
- Liaise with the identified agencies and ensure the timely execution of the programme by appropriate interventions.
- Form user groups, hand holding and training them for implementing, operating and maintaining these schemes
- Set up a monitoring system



7. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

8. The Universal Targets

- ✓ By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- ✓ Provide toilets and toilet use in all the houses, institutions and public places with women and girl friendly considerations; facilitate waste management actions and ensure hygiene education
- ✓ 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
- ✓ By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency in 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



Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the Global goal and targets to ensure access to safe, affordable, reliable, sustainable drinking water and safe sanitation for all!

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!

Sustainable Development Goal – 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

sustainable Energy for all

1. Introduction: Energy is required for every action of ours!

It is hard to imagine our life without the use of various renewable and non-renewable forms of energy. We use energy at every moment of our life:

- **To lift water** we may use many methods – hands, animals, using pumps–powered by electricity from grid/solar/wind/diesel/kerosene/biogas.
- **To cook food** whether it be fuels like fire wood, kerosene, LPG and biogas.



- **For lighting**–oil based oil lamps, candles, kerosene lamps, electric lamps
- **For cooling** – hand held fans, electric fans, air coolers and air conditioners.
- **For preserving food items**– refrigerators and freezers – all using electricity.
- **In kitchen appliances**– we use mixer and grinders.
- **In industrial activities** or in transport

**It is all about energy
– different types, different forms, different ways!**

There are different sources of energy – non-renewable/conventional and renewable

Non-renewable/Conventional	Renewable
Fuels from coal, petroleum, natural gas are non-renewable since they are going to be exhausted in the immediate future. The use of these sources results in large scale emission of carbon dioxide which contributes to global warming.	Energy from sun, wind, water and biomass (wood, biogas) are inexhaustible and hence named as renewable energy sources. The more the use of these sources, the better are the prospects of humanity.

**Every household in our village needs energy
for its various activities.
These must be efficient and sustainable.
As the village local government,
doesn't Gram Panchayat have a role and
responsibility for ensuring this?**

2. Why Panchayats?

As per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India – rural electrification, including distribution of electricity and Non-conventional energy sources are subjects to be transferred to Panchayats

Gram Panchayat can work to:

FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• electricity connections through appropriate authority / agency for households, commercial establishments, public buildings and irrigation
POPULARIZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction and use of biogas systems in households, schools and Anganwadis• Energy efficient building designs • Energy efficient cooking devices and habits• Adoption of energy conservation measures (LED lamps, star-rated appliances)• Energy efficient pumps for irrigation and drip systems
FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solar energy augmentation in households and public institutions• Installation of energy efficient <i>chulhas</i>



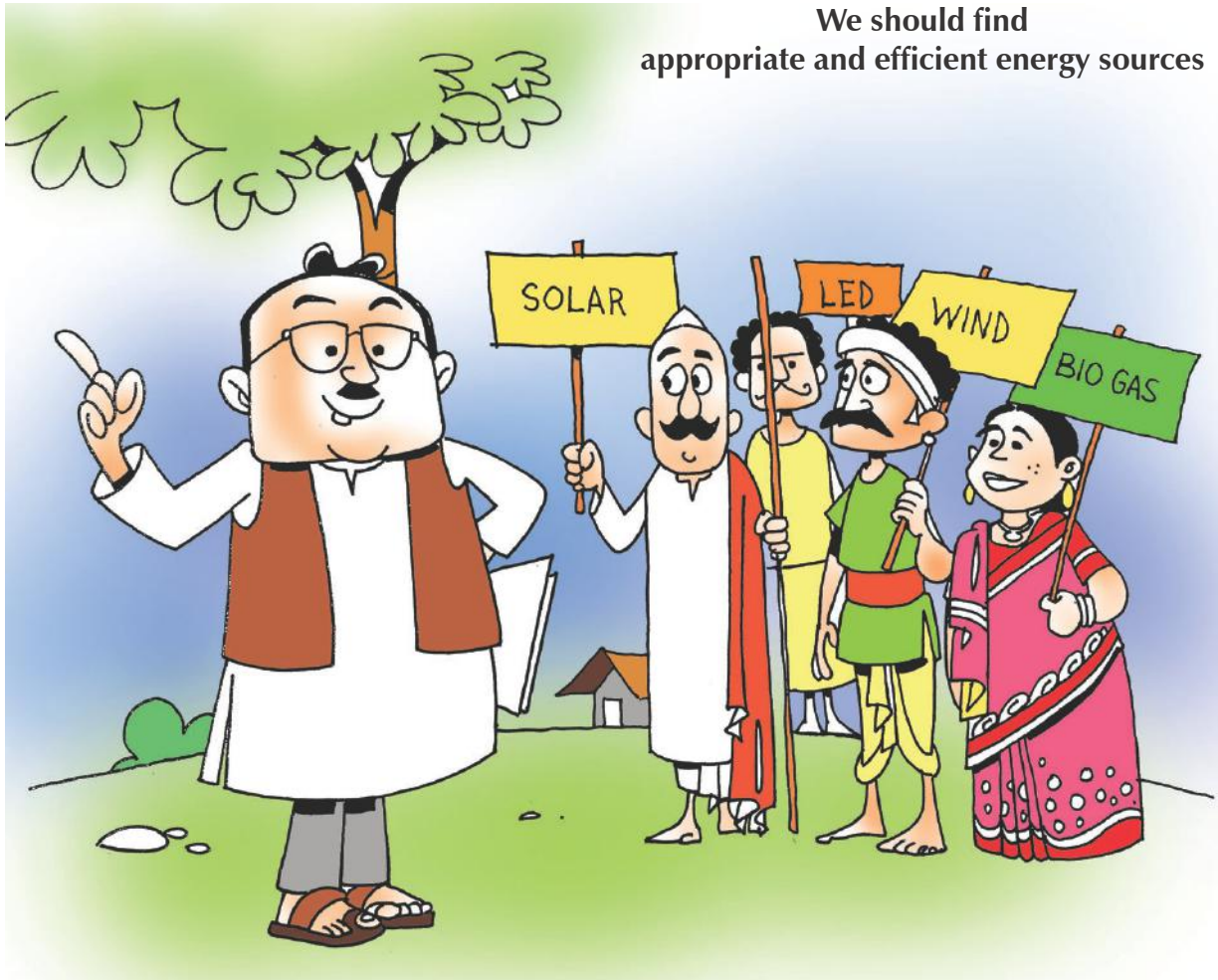


Initiate a campaign to include all households and establishments in to the energy programmes - like electrification of all households, popularization of LED lamps, biogas tanks and many others.

3. How do we begin to plan for eradicating poverty in the Gram Panchayat?



We should find
appropriate and efficient energy sources



3.1. What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while Planning for energy use?

- Ensuring access to energy to all for lighting, house hold devices, cooking, irrigation, commercial activities and industries in the Gram Panchayat
- Ensuring energy efficiency in all the appliances
- Ensuring fair share of renewable energy in above appliances

These should be our Goals!

3.2. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for the following?

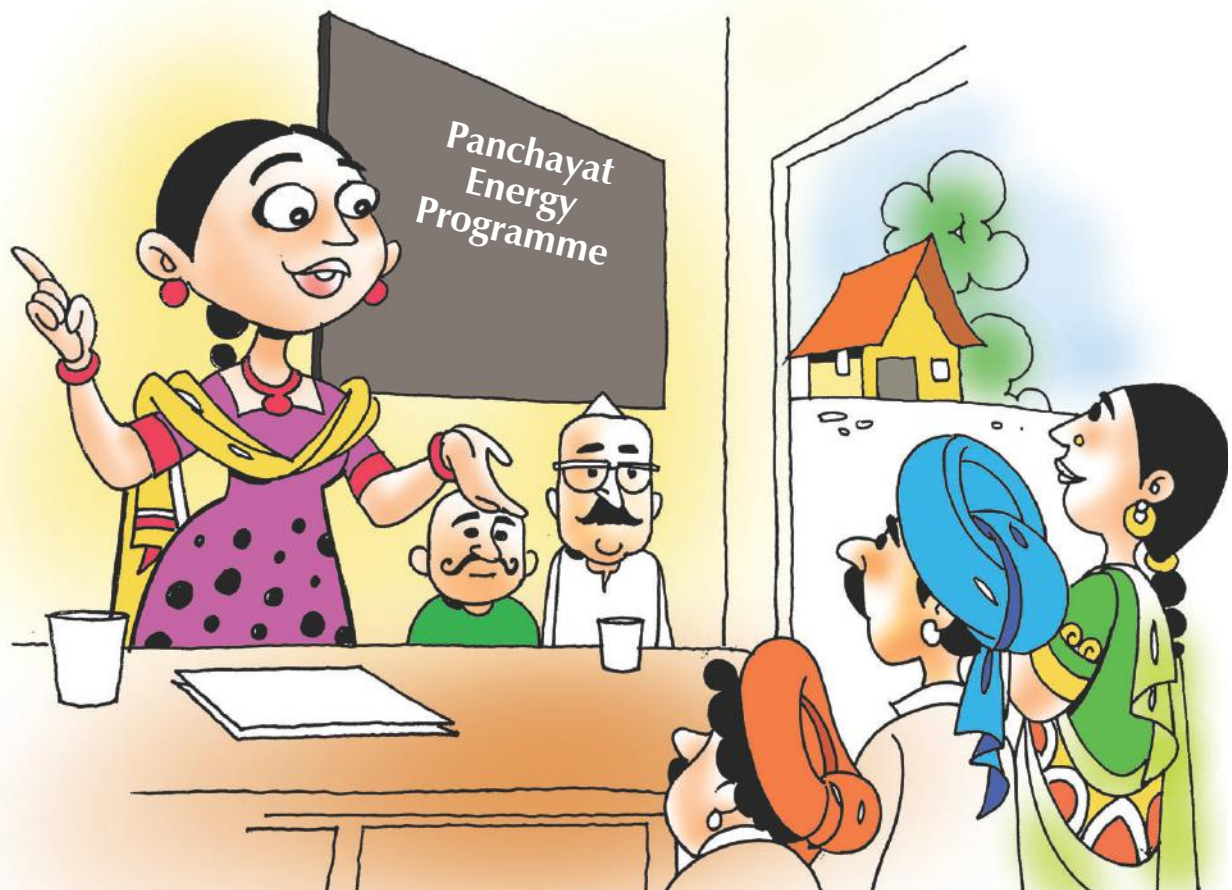
Electricity connection to all households, public buildings like schools, health centers, Anganwadis, commercial establishments and industries with fair share of energy efficient LED lamps and solar powered lights

Sustainable fuel for cooking in all households, schools and Anganwadis by using energy efficient choolahs, cooking devices like pressure cooker and insulated boxes

Promote planting of local fire wood species, construction of biogas systems and use of solar water heaters to conserve energy

Energy efficient systems for water pumping using appropriately selected efficient pumps, drip irrigation, wind and solar pumps, and phasing out of diesel by biogas

Aim to have for all power consumption devices in the village to have ISO certification and energy star rating



So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline
- decide on by when we want to achieve these!

3.3. What can a Gram Panchayat Do? – the Action Plans

- Assess the various needs of energy – for cooking, heating, lighting, irrigation, household food processing, industries, commercial establishments like shops and hotels.
- Which are the appropriate sources for these – electricity from the lines, solar, biogas, LPG and so on.



- Set the goals and targets for your Gram Panchayat. We have already done that!
- Develop a comprehensive energy programme based on need assessment. (See the example which follows)
- Initiate a campaign to include all households and establishments in to the energy programmes – like electrification of all households, popularization of LED lamps, biogas tanks and many others.
- Identify appropriate schemes, state/national/international agencies, their programmes and schemes, non-Governmental agencies and companies which can support the Gram Panchayat energy programme.
- Liaison with these agencies and facilitate the process.
- Monitoring and problem solving during programme implementation and after.



4. Resources to look For

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

Various state and central schemes and subsidies for solar pumps, biogas, wind energy

5. People to support us

Traditional masons and helpers, department officials (departments like electricity, renewable energy, rural development), technical and academic institutions like ITI, polytechnics, NGOs

6. Here is an example

Steps to be followed if the Gram Panchayat decides for total electrification

- While planning for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), discuss and decide that the Gram Panchayat should plan for total electrification.
- Introduce this to the Gram Sabha
- Form a small group in the Gram Sabha to discuss the details
- While doing situational analysis, include electricity also as a topic
- Organise a quick participatory survey
 - Who are the people who have an electricity connection
 - Who are the people who need a new connection and for what purpose
 - Who are the people who can adopt new and renewable energy like solar, biogas
 - Why are some people unable to get an electricity connection

For example – lack of funds for electrification, Kutcha houses, houses without necessary documents, isolated households, permission for drawing electric lines to the area

- Estimate the costs with the support of relevant officers from the electricity department, local engineers, any technical institute in the area like ITI, polytechnics

- Decide on the activities - who will do what
- Set step wise timelines - by when each of the activities is to be completed
- Decide on the sources of funds – how much is required from households themselves, any subsidies available, any other specific schemes in your state
- Also include activities that do not require funds – for liaising with electricity department, (if it is for solar or biogas the appropriate agency in your state), facilitating the process, building awareness, motivating people
- Include these into your GPDP – it has goals, targets, activities, list of beneficiaries, various sources of funds, timelines!
- Remember, there are households which cannot afford to pay for these. So, identify agencies and means for addressing their concerns- DDUGJY would be of help to many. Also see whether there are companies, NGOs, charitable institutions, individuals, SHGs who can help specific cases.
- Liaise with the electricity department and other identified agencies
- Ensure the timely execution of the programme by appropriate interventions.
- Monitor the activities based on the targets and the timeline on a regular basis

7. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



8. The Universal Targets

- ✓ By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- ✓ By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- ✓ By 2030, increase the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency



Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the SDG goal and targets to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all!



Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!



Sustainable Development Goal – 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Local Economic Development

1. Introduction: the need for local economic development

Local economic development is not just about development of basic needs of individuals but about people working together to achieve sustainable economic growth and improved lives. Employment and income are needed to prosper. This implies creation of more employment in the Gram Panchayats, promotion of entrepreneurship and addition of further opportunities for economic growth.

1.1. For local economic development potential from natural resources may be assessed by:

- Listing the potential of production and diversity from agricultural land, water bodies, forest, animal husbandry
- Listing the inputs required for enhanced productivity such as irrigation, modern cultivation technologies like precision farming, polyhouses, integrated nutrient, pest and water management, cold storage and godowns

These inputs can result in enhanced farm income and generation of employment. To institutionalize this growth farmer producer organizations (FPO) and labour banks may be promoted.

‘Amul’ is the world’s largest FPO. It made India the largest producer of milk in the world. ‘Amul’ is also the world’s leader in milk processing technology and

marketing. It originated from the villages. Why are we not able to replicate it in other sectors and areas?

1.2. Several other measures may be considered for local economic development:

- a. Facilities such as reliable power, water, measures for safe processing of solid and liquid wastes, vector free environment can be identified and small industrial parks can be set up.



- b. Quality control laboratories may be facilitated in association with schools and PHCs and common package facilities can be created alongwith a brand in the Gram Panchayat's name. These facilities can be used as incubation centres if linked with polytechnics, engineering colleges or food technology institutes.
- c. Local consumption demands may be met through local enterprises and by leveraging local cooperative banks.
- d. Mechanization of agriculture may be initiated and labour banks be created for local employment provision.

Building of self help group of poor men and women in neighbourhood may be a good starting point for all these activities. This will create an enabling environment for thrift and credit, micro finance, opening of bank accounts, linkages with banks etc. Thus financing a micro enterprise will become easier within a short span of time

**As the village local government,
doesn't Gram Panchayat have a role and
responsibility for ensuring
local economic development in the village?**

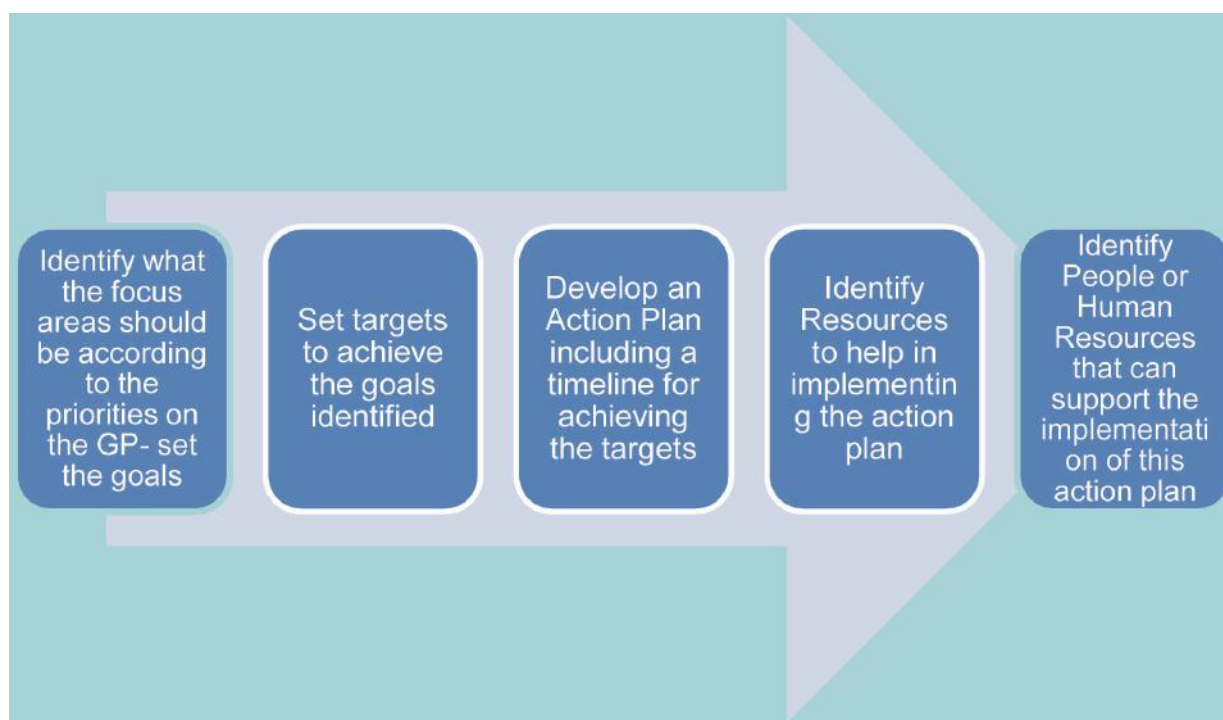
2. Why Panchayats?

The activities mentioned above conform to the subjects of the Panchayats as per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India –Small scale industries, including food processing industries, Khadi, village and cottage industries, Technical training and vocational education, Minor forest produce, Fisheries, Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry, Agriculture, including agricultural extension. Above all, one of the objectives laid out in the 73rd amendment to the constitution is local economic development!

For local economic development Gram Panchayats can work to:

MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro, small and medium enterprises within the panchayat area • Enterprise opportunities in the village • Employment opportunities for different categories and degrees of disabilities
IDENTIFY AND TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential candidates to set up enterprises • Skills of interested candidates
FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of child labour and create awareness on prevention of child labour • Jobs under MGNREGS • Availability of facilities at MGNREGS worksite • Prevention of manual scavenging • Rehabilitation of and cash assistance for manual scavengers through the social welfare department • Entrepreneurial development training • Handholding support for new enterprises • Job creation through convergence of ongoing schemes and sponsorships
MAINTAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database on labour and employment • Categorization of disabled based on nature and degree of disability
CREATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on equal wages for men and women for equal work • IEC material on labour legislations, rights and entitlements • Village-level child protection committees and promote child protection services

3. How do we begin to plan for local economic development in the Gram Panchayat?



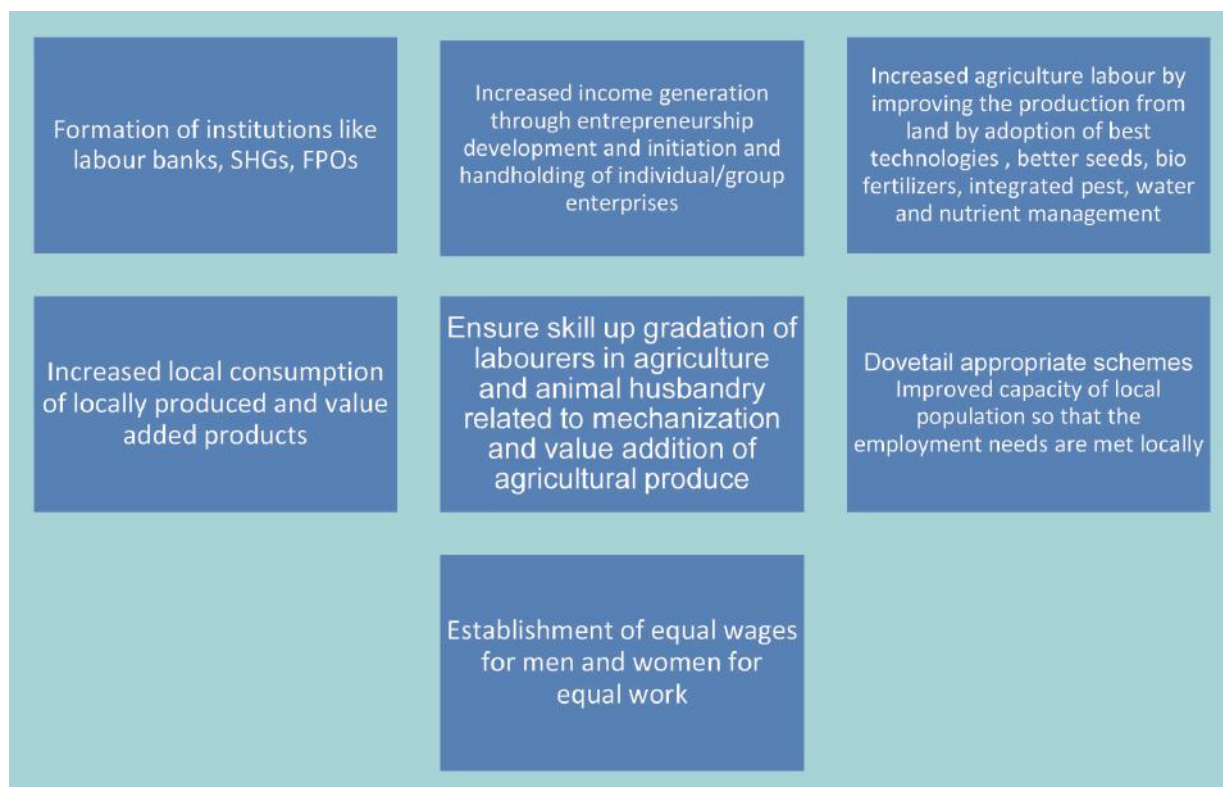
3.1. What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while planning for local economic development?

- Maximized production and employment opportunities through agriculture, animal husbandry, pisciculture, and by adoption of best technologies and practices
- Value added products from agriculture, animal husbandry, pisciculture, non-timber forest produce
- Assured employment opportunities for all households in the village
- Ensuring the income of labourers to a level on par with other jobs and vocations in the country
- Ensuring equitable wages for men and women, zero child labour
- Employment opportunities for persons with disabilities

These could be our Goals!

3.2. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for the following?



So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline
- decide on by when we want to achieve these!

3.3. What can a Gram Panchayat Do? – the Action Plans

- Identify all people in the productive age who have no/under employment and map their skills
- Map and list various production potential/labour potential/enterprise opportunities in the village
- Map employment opportunities suitable to persons with disabilities based on nature and degree of disability and facilitate job creation through convergence of ongoing schemes, sponsorships and ensuring local placements.

- Identify potential candidates for setting up of enterprises and skill mapping of the interested candidates
- Situation analysis of existing micro, small and medium enterprises within the Panchayat area
- Organize entrepreneurial development training/skill training.
- Create effective and sustained mechanisms for liasoning and converging resources from various government departments, statutory agencies, financial agencies, R&D institutes, and educational institutions
- Provide handholding support for new enterprises/institutions



4. Resources to look for

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and other government schemes for enterprise development

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU–GKY)

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013

State–sponsored schemes, other department schemes, youth welfare schemes

5. People to support us

SHGs, local professionals, social workers, successful Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) entrepreneurs, successful local entrepreneurs, Anganwadi workers, literacy activists, teachers, NRLM CRPs, MGNREGS mates, youth organizations, Rural Development Department, Department of Social Justice.

6. Here is an example:

How can a Gram panchayat plan for local economic development

Let us go through a case study from a state;

PSC Bank Limited is a small cooperative bank catering to the needs of about 5000 households in a Panchayat. The bank routinely lends money to farmers for the cultivation of paddy, coconut, banana, vegetables, animal husbandry, poultry etc. It also has programmes for drip irrigation, irrigation wells, cattle sheds, bio gas tanks .

The bank also facilitates a mechanized labour bank involved in agriculture operations such as all paddy operations, coconut harvesting, vegetable cultivation and animal husbandry.

But maintaining the momentum became a tough task because of the fluctuations of the market. Initially a place was set up for the farmers to sell their items during specific hours and days. This was later converted in to a modern super market where farmers need not be present to sell. Whatever they brought in- even in small quantities - the supermarket purchased it and displayed it aesthetically for sale. The gap in local produce was filled from externally brought produce to ensure the customer did not experience difficulty. Local credit cards were issued to the member farmers so that their consumption is fully met. The very fact that materials were produced locally attracted external buyers also.

Now the supermarket is selling produce worth Rs 5 lakhs per day, one fourth locally produced materials and all 5000 families have a regular and stable income. New value addition facilities are steadily coming up! Their social security is also taken care of by the Bank.



7. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal 8–Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8. The Universal Targets

- ✓ 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
- ✓ 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
- ✓ By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- ✓ 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, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the Global goal and targets to promote sustainable economic growth, productive employment and decent work for all!

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!



Sustainable Development Goal – 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Towards a Climate Resilient Panchayat

1. Introduction: Combating Climate Change

Climate is a phenomenon which is continuously changing! The main components of climate are:

1. Rainfall
2. Humidity
3. Temperature
4. Wind
5. Sunlight

Some of the factors affecting local climate are:

- Slope of the land
- Soil depth
- Soil type
- Cropping pattern
- Wet lands
- Water bodies
- Forests, trees etc.

There are regular patterns for the rain, wind, sunlight etc. and human society developed by matching its agricultural operations with this change. But the patterns may vary and the extremes may change in quantity and time. Some

changes may be minor such that they go unnoticed by ordinary people, but some may be major. Whenever such a major change happens with respect to rainfall – excess or lack of rain, wind etc. the effect on agriculture and availability of drinking water can be disastrous.

The major causes of climate change are:

- The destruction of forests, wetlands and rivers
- Cutting of trees
- Usage of fossil fuels
- Excess use of any form of energy
- Usage of plastics etc.

Don't you think that our village should take action to combat climate change and its impacts?

As the village local government, doesn't Gram Panchayat have a role and responsibility for ensuring this?



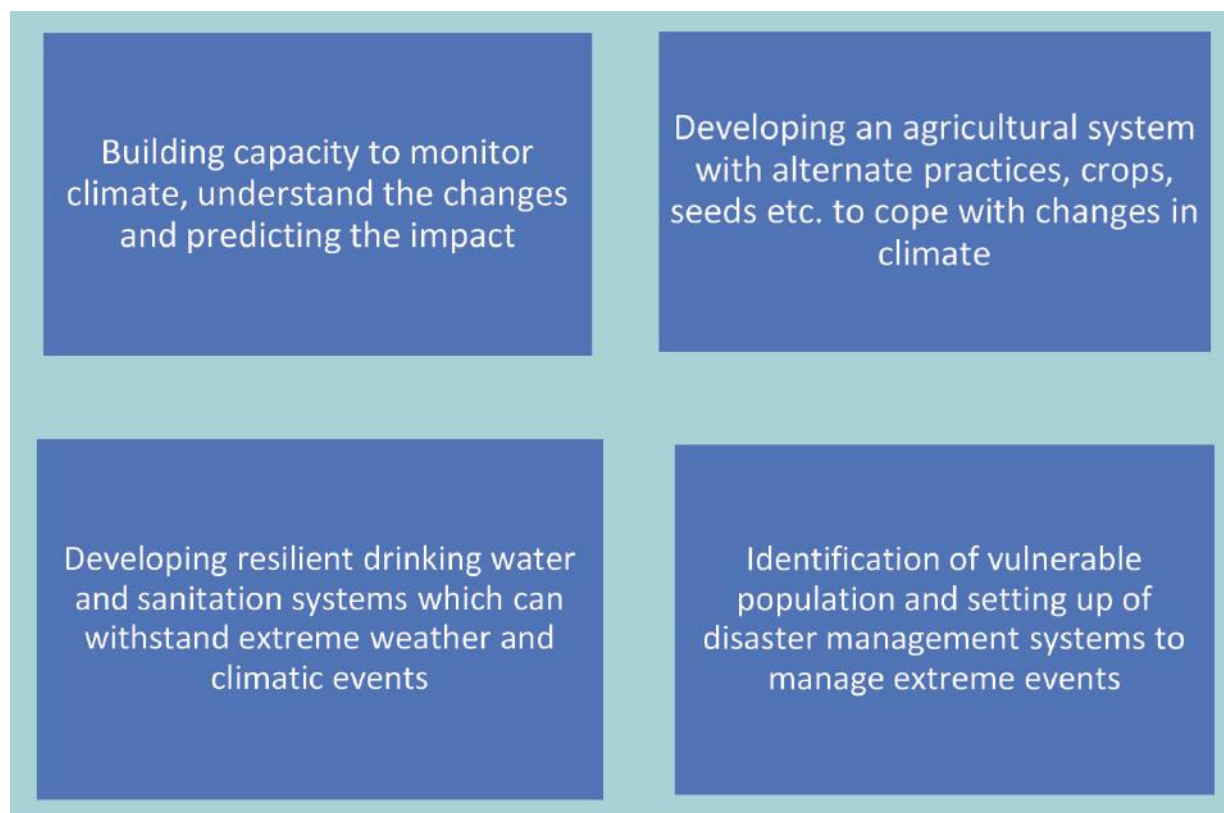
2. Why Panchayats?

Some of the activities mentioned above conform to the subjects of the Panchayats as per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India – social forestry and farm forestry, minor forest production, land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation, minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.

2.1. Gram Panchayat can work to

USE IEC STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To sensitize people about practices contributing to climate change and measures to reduce it● To initiate practices to adapt to climate change● To disseminate weather bulletins to local population● To develop awareness about climate related hazards like cloud bursts, flood, drought, land slides and extreme cold● To disseminate the past and current season's climate pattern to the general public and get the public educated on the same
PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Alternate agricultural plans to cope with climatic change● Plans for conservation of wet lands, forest, slopes, coastal zones, flood plains, banks of rivers and streams.● Plans of appropriate water conservation measures● Appropriate alleviation plans for vulnerable population during climate related hazards.
CREATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Local climate monitoring system· Task force to manage extreme events

2.2. What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while planning for combating climate change and its impacts?



These could be our Goals!

3. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for the following?

- Set up a local climate monitoring system involving teachers and students
- Create a system to monitor weather bulletins and disseminate further to the local population
- Create a task force to manage extreme events and equipping them
- Prepare and implement alternate agricultural plans, plans for conservation of wetlands, forest, slopes, coastal zones, flood plains, banks of rivers and streams and water conservation

- Actions to reduce emissions by promoting green protocols for buildings, new and renewable energy like solar, biogas, wind, as well as decreased use of fuel wood, vehicles and similar emitting sources.

So, we could develop our targets based on these!
And targets need a timeline-
decide on by when we want to achieve these!

4. What can a Gram Panchayat Do – the Action Points

- Take steps to create an in depth understanding of the term climate change and its impacts among the Panchayat committee and other community volunteers
- Sensitize people through Gram Sabha, Students / Farmers / SHG meetings on the implications of climate change



- Identify progressive farmers, interested students and teachers, SHG members so that a working group can be formed for climate change action
- Train these working group members with the support of Department of Agriculture, Agriculture universities, Krishi Vigyn Kendras, Department of Disaster Management, Revenue authorities, Educational institutions and NGOs
- Initiate microclimatic monitoring with the help of local educational institutions, students and teachers on parameters like rain fall, wind speed, ambient temperature, humidity, water level in streams, river
- Wall writings, display boards, hand outs to disseminate information to general population on mitigation and adaptation.
- Establish display boards, wall writings to disseminate current season's weather pattern
- Create a system to disseminate this information to the affected groups on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly basis depending on gravity.
- Organizing participatory rural appraisal (PRA) with progressive farmers and elders to understand the traditional methods adopted in agriculture during extreme events like flood, drought in the past.
- Building awareness of Gram Sabhas to the extreme events like cloud bursting, flood, drought, land slide, extreme cold
- Identification of vulnerable groups like pregnant women, lactating women, children, elderly, differently abled, chronically ill, etc. and develop appropriate adaptation strategies for them during extreme events.
- Discuss and sensitize Gram Sabha about the climate change mitigation factors like reducing energy consumption, usage of fossil fuels, plastics, non-renewable building materials and also to promote measures like planting of trees, conserving forests, usage of good agricultural practices like drip irrigation, water conservation measures and conservation of wet lands.

5. Resources to look for

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and other watershed programmes

Green India Mission

Social forestry

National Afforestation Programme

Relevant state and sponsored schemes and programmes

5. People to support us

Department of Agriculture, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Department of Revenue, NGOs, Educational institutions

6. Here is an example:

Possible steps to be followed if the Gram Panchayat decides to set up a **local climate monitoring system**:

- Identification and interaction with school teachers who are dealing with topics related to climate
- Identity the parameters discussed in school curriculum like rain fall, temperature, humidity, wind speed, water levels in streams and rivers
- Creation of an interested group of students and teachers to take up school projects related to local climate
- Sourcing of necessary equipment – like rain gauge
- Institutionalizing a system for daily collection, recording and dissemination of data through wall writings, display boards.
- In addition initiate a campaign on activities for reducing emissions (like promoting walking, new and renewable energy)

7. How this exercise is linked to Sustainable Development Goals?

Sustainable Development Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

8. The Universal Targets

- ✓ Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- ✓ Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
- ✓ Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning
- ✓ Implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 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
- ✓ Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the Global goal and targets to combat climate change and its impacts

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!



Sustainable Development Goal – 15
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Restoring our eco-system for future

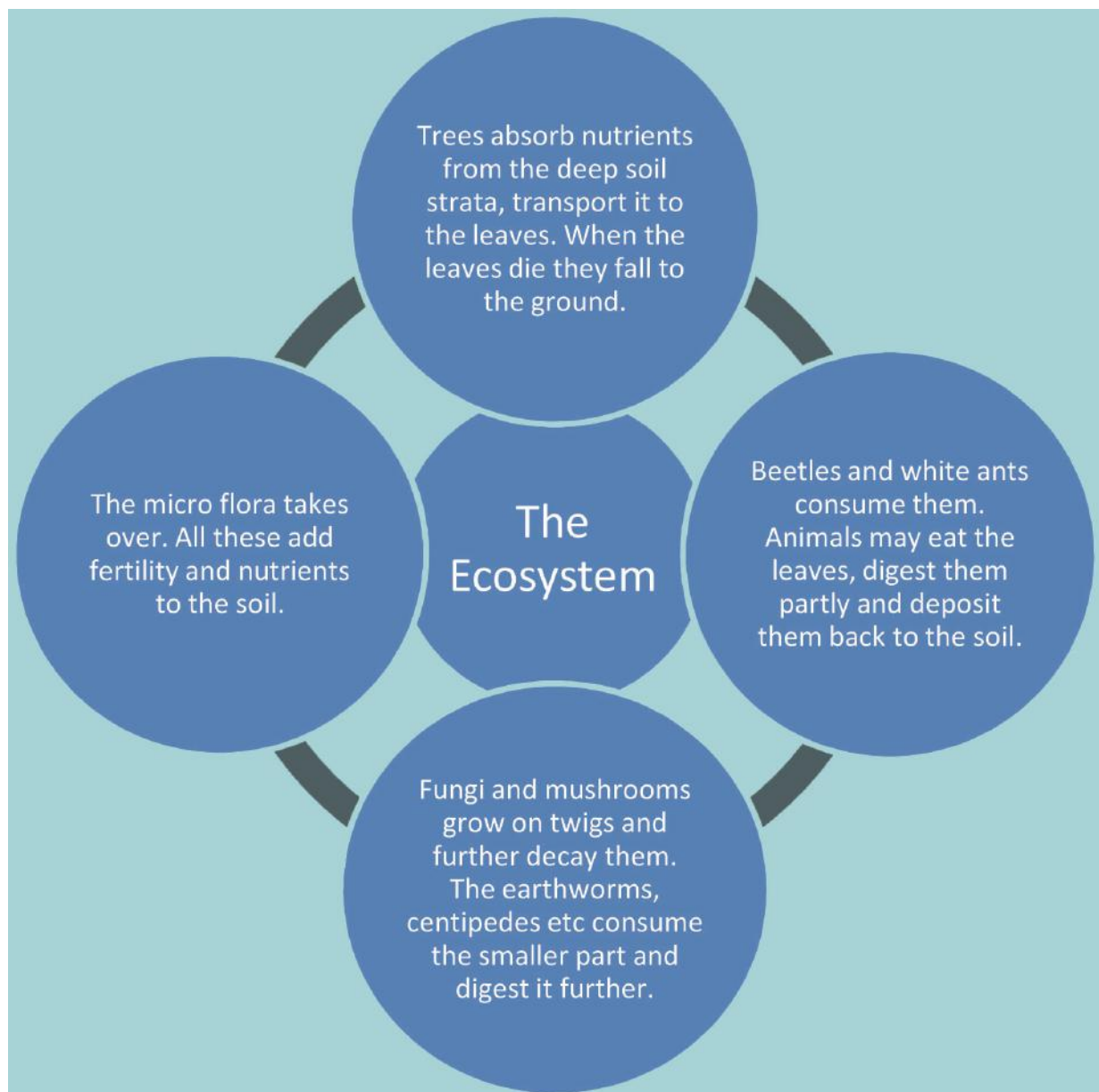
1. Introduction: The Earth we live on

What does a tree mean to us? It may be the provider of fruits, nuts, leaves, twigs, timber etc. But is that all? A tree also:



- provides shade and shelter to birds.
- absorbs carbon dioxide and releases oxygen.
- converts sunlight into food and energy.
- captures dust, alleviates sound pollution, and helps in precipitating rain.

It is interesting to see how nature works in cycles.



The trinity–soil, plants and water – strengthens each other only in appropriate balanced conditions. If this balance is lost, the result is catastrophic. Therefore, human intervention in the ecosystem should be very carefully executed.

Destruction has already happened in our ecosystem. Should we not restore it? Will this destruction affect the lives and livelihoods of our population? As the village local government, doesn't the Gram Panchayat have a role and responsibility for Eco restoration and management?

Trees and animals are developed in an area as per the ecosystem. There are aliens and natives among plants. What will be good for our ecosystem? Are the animals playing any substantial role? All the living beings in an ecosystem are connected by a food chain. The destruction of one element in the food chain will impact the food of the next element and so on. The same applies to all living beings in the forest.





2. Why Panchayats?

Some of the activities mentioned above conform to the subjects of the Panchayats as per the 11th Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India – Social forestry and farm forestry, minor forest production, land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation, minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.

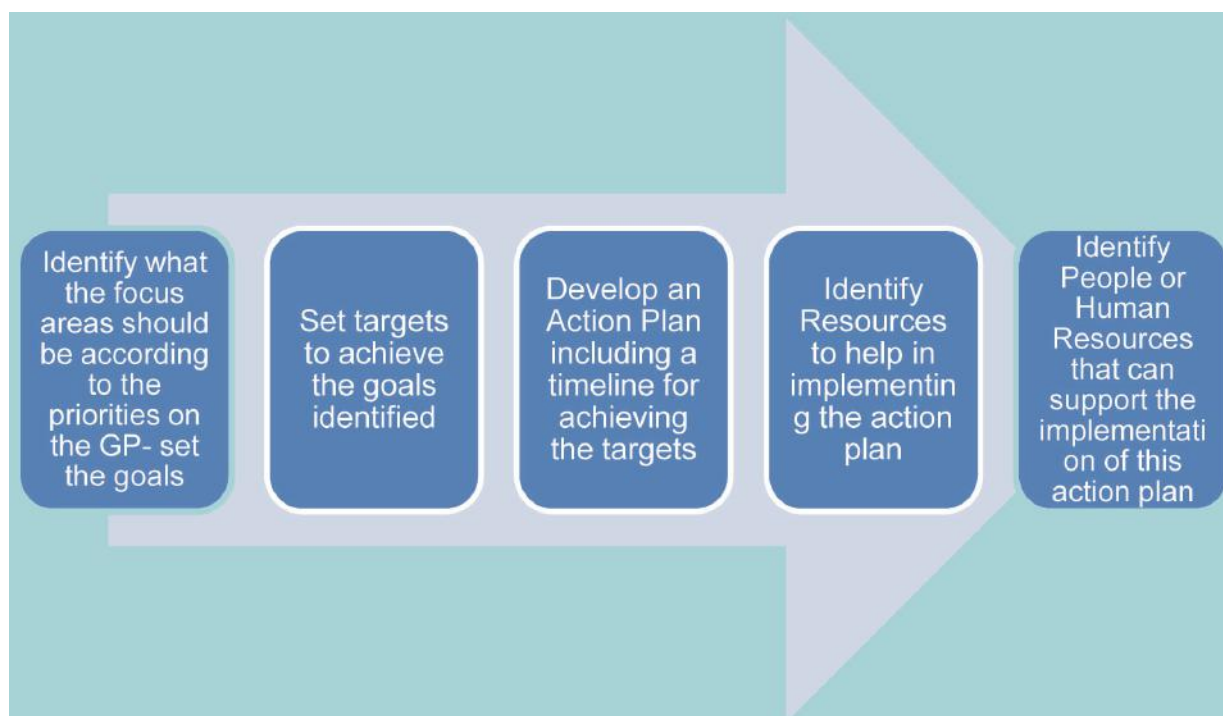
Towards restoring our eco system Gram Panchayat can work to:

PROMOTE

- Conservation of micro watersheds and/or identifiable natural units
- Community-based management of natural resources including forests, water bodies and sacred groves
- Planting of natural vegetation in high-slope areas, barren lands and other common lands

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Checking for soil erosion and invasive species ● Green belt development and catchment conservation ● Conservation of wetlands ● Nursery raising of local species of flora through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
INITIATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Afforestation and protection drives ● Steps to make wetland cultivation chemical-free and sustainable
DEVELOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bio-diversity register for the Gram Panchayat ● Community monitoring system on poaching, illicit felling of trees and checking forest fires
FACILITATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Renovation of existing ponds ● Construction of check-dams and contour bunds in catchments ● Cropping patterns linked to landscape ● Preparation of list of threatened species of flora and fauna ● Estimates of sustainable levels of resources (sand and water) ● Irrigation, procurement, finance and labour to make wetland cultivation economical ● Identification of public lands, common grazing grounds and landslide prone areas ● Formation or rejuvenation of standing committees on natural resources, ensuring representation of marginalized groups
PLAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pollution monitoring and alleviation steps ● Resource-sharing (sand and water) arrangements with scientific water-use pattern ● Alternate livelihoods for labour engaged in resource extraction ● Coordination and convergence of eco-restoration programmes

3. How do we begin to plan for eco restoration in the Gram Panchayat?



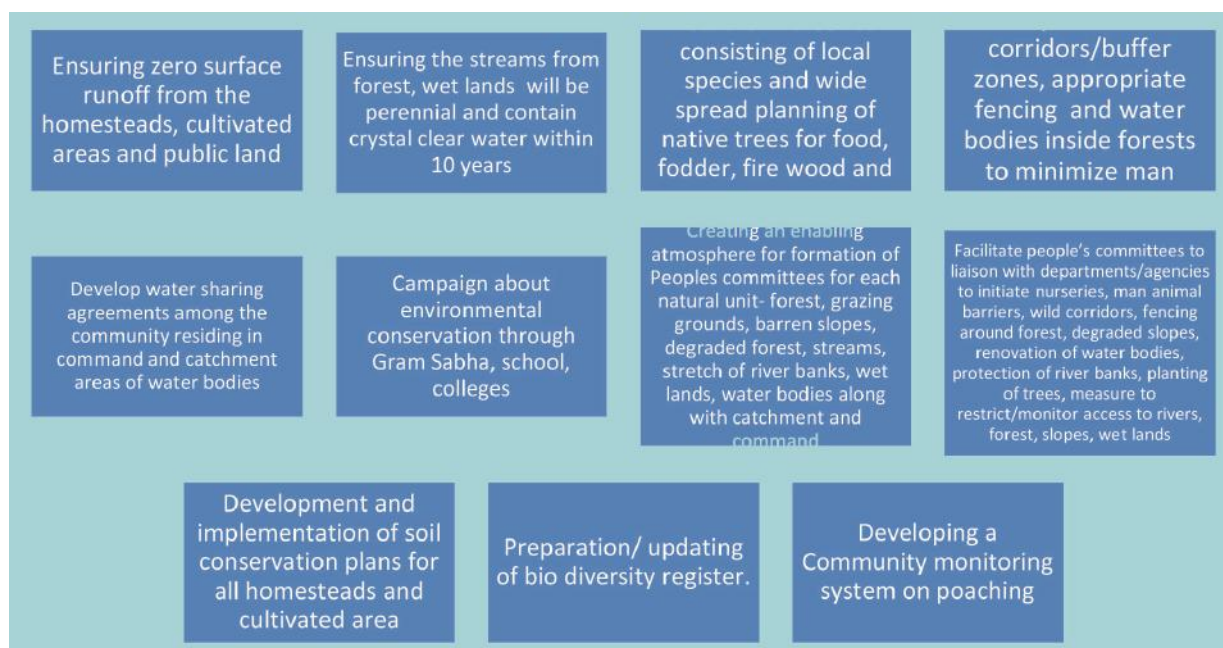
3.1. What can our Gram Panchayat focus on while Planning for eco-restoration and management?

- Ensure the protection of water bodies, wet lands, forests from pollution, encroachment and indiscriminate usage.
- Ensure the conservation of forest, afforestation of degraded forest, slopes, barren lands, public lands, public institution's compounds, roads, etc.
- Halt biodiversity loss, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- Establish norms for conservation and utilization of natural resources.

These could be our Goals!

3.2. How do we set targets to achieve the goals?

If these are our goals, what are the specific things we should plan to achieve and by when? Can our Gram Panchayat plan for the following?



So, we could develop our targets based on these!

And targets need a timeline

- decide on by when we want to achieve these!

4. What can a Gram Panchayat? Do – the Action Plans

- Participatory mapping of land use, water bodies, forest, slopes, wet lands, degraded forest within the Gram Panchayat
- Forming and empowering the people's committees by giving adequate information on schemes, agencies, Government departments, on each theme
- Develop action/conservation plans through participatory processes like logical frame work analysis for each natural unit
- Seek and identify appropriate agencies for vetting the plans as well as for funding and technical inputs
- Continue updating of the plans and norms for eco restoration and ecological management through Gram Sabha and participatory methods
- Develop appropriate norms for sustainable utilization of resources from common lands, water bodies and forests on materials like non-timber forest produce, sand, fish and water



5. Resources to look for

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Green India Mission

Social forestry schemes

National Afforestation Programme

National Bamboo Mission

Relevant state sponsored schemes and programmes

6. People to support us

Registrants of MGNREGS, traditional farmers and labourers, NGOs, relevant government department officials, academic and research institutions.

7. Here is an example

Planning for Pond Rejuvenation

The possible steps to be followed if the Gram Panchayat decides to rejuvenate the pond:

- Mobilize the community based at the point water is flowing into the pond, owners of land where the water from the pond is used to irrigate, present users of pond, community well-wishers and activists
- Animate the meeting using trained volunteers so that a desire emerges to rejuvenate the pond.
- Through subsequent mapping, identify the exact catchment and command areas and stake holders.
- Develop plans and estimates for soil conservation in the catchment area, desilting of pond, renovation of irrigation canals for the command area, lift irrigation for the catchment area, construction of separate Ghats for men, women and animals, establishment of a fish hatchery, side protection of the pond by vegetative measures etc.
- Liaise with agencies responsible for minor irrigation, MGNRES, IWMP, fisheries department for the preparation of detailed estimates and implementation of the programme
- Establish norms through participatory consultation, for ensuring the minimum storage level for bathing and fish hatchery unit, maintaining the earlier consumption of existing users, developing a cropping pattern based on water availability for farmers of catchment area, formula to share the operation and maintenance cost among them, cropping and utilization pattern among the farmers of command area, norms for catching fish and dividing the harvest among the community
- Ensure periodic meeting of concerned committee, publishing its reports on notice board, regular reporting to Gram Sabha and Panchayat committee

8. How is this exercise linked to Sustainable Development Goals?



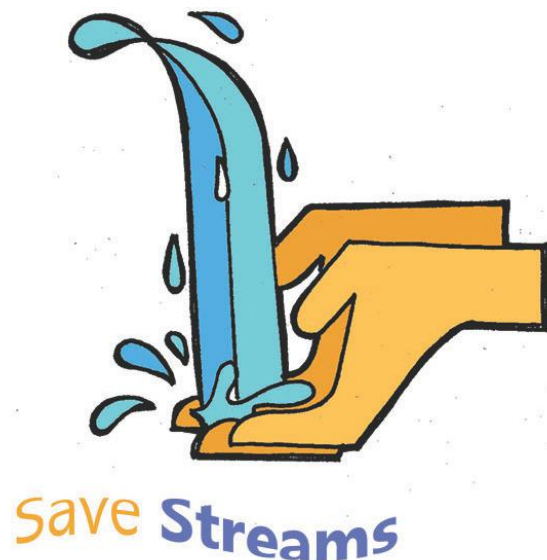
Sustainable development Goal 15 – Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

9. The Universal Targets

- ✓ By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forest, wetlands, mountains and dry lands in line with obligations under international agreements
- ✓ Afforestation of all common lands and promote farm forestry and agro forestry
- ✓ 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
- ✓ 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
- ✓ By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts



- ✓ By 2020, ensure environmental management framework at the Panchayat level
- ✓ Mobilise 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



Now look at the goals and targets set by your Gram Panchayat – you are contributing to the Global goal and targets to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss!!

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!



THE GLOBAL GOALS

Other SDGs Goals 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 17

In previous chapters, we have studied and read in detail about the role that Gram Panchayats can play in achievement of SDGs. There are 17 SDGs of which Goals 1 to 8, Goal 13 and 15 have been covered in great detail so far. We now turn attention to the remaining SDGs– 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 17.



These Goals are those in the achievement of which Gram Panchayats do play a role, but not the primary role. The following sections explain what each of these Goals aims at and what could be the possible actions that Gram Panchayats could take to contribute towards their achievement.



SDG – 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Sustainable development is dependent on infrastructure and industrialization. All these require innovation. Infrastructure is required for every aspect of life whether it is houses, roads, livelihood establishments or service providing institutions. Without industrialization, job opportunities will be a myth and it will affect economic growth. It must be inclusive too. If there is no economic growth, the efforts to reduce poverty will not fetch dividends. And to strive for such an economic growth coupled with infrastructure, it requires innovative ideas and actions.

Universal Targets for SDG 9

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 9.C** 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

Role of Gram Panchayats in SDG 9

While most of the targets mentioned above cannot be achieved at the local level, there are a few activities the Gram Panchayat can take up.

- Develop sustainable infrastructure like public buildings (schools, health centres etc), roads which have quality.
- Promote small scale industries in the village by inviting/facilitating the potential entrepreneurs.
- Providing information to the villagers on need for new skills, opportunities for accessing new skills and employment inside or outside the village.
- Identify issues which require innovative solutions and facilitate appropriate institutions/agencies to innovate (for example, toilets in water logged areas – experimenting innovative technologies)
- Encourage innovations in indigenous technologies and practices and provide them information on accessing technical support to improve their practices and technologies.



SDG – 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

This goal is to reduce all forms of inequalities. Such inequalities can be in terms of income or could be based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic within a country or across the globe. Thus it will address issues of migration, trade and other development matters.

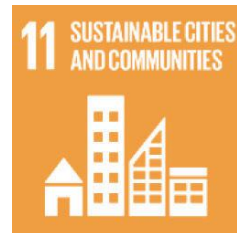
Universal Targets for SDG 10

- 10.1** 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
- 10.2** 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
- 10.3** 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
- 10.4** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6** 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

- 10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.A** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
- 10.B** 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
- 10.C** 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

Role of Gram Panchayats in SDG 10

As is seen, this goal is meant to be achieved at the country level, the Gram Panchayat may try to understand the principle behind this goal – reducing inequalities. While planning for various activities in the village, it is important to imbibe this principle and disseminate this knowledge across the village.



SDG – 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

It is projected that by 2030, more than 60% of the people will be in urban areas. This raises many issues like that of safety, non-adaptation to changes and marginalization. Addressing these issues are important for sustainable development.

Universal Targets for SDG 11

- 11.1** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 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
- 11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 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

- 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
- 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
- 11.A** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 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
- 11.C** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Role of Gram Panchayat in SDG 11

Though this goal is specifically on urban areas, Gram Panchayat too have roles. It can try to decrease migration to urban areas by providing appropriate environment (like employment opportunities, services, education, health care, infrastructure).



SDG – 12

Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

SDG 12 aims at reducing resource (water, energy, food) wastage, environmental degradation and pollution, focusing on promoting resource and energy efficiency. The demand for natural resources is growing at a sustained pace all over the world. If resources are not consumed responsibly, we will cause irreparable damage to our environment and this in turn will impact the survival of human beings.

Universal Targets for SDG 12

- 12.1** Implement the 10-year framework of programmes 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.
- 12.2** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 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.
- 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
- 12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

- 12.7** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.A** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.B** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 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 Gram Panchayats in SDG 12

According to the Eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitutions water and watershed management, soil conservation and social forestry are among others, subjects to be transferred to the local bodies. While SDG 12 is not directly relevant to the responsibilities of a Gram Panchayat, by being responsible for local economic development, Gram Panchayats may play a role in taking steps towards achievement of SDG 12. Some of the steps could be as follows:

1. Awareness generation amongst the citizens on the importance of reducing wastage, ensuring sustainable production and consumption, reducing the adverse impact on environment.
2. Promotion of measures within the Gram Panchayat that would reduce environmental pollution, such as reducing the use of plastics within the Gram Panchayat area
3. Promote sustainable tourism within the Gram Panchayat, that creates jobs, local culture and local produce



SDG – 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG 14 aims at management and conservation of oceans, seas and the life under water. This goal is important to preserve the source of natural resources including food and biofuels. Coastal ecosystems also help in reducing climate change impact. It also provides livelihoods to the coastal population. However, if there is environmental degradation, these will get affected.

Universal targets for SDG 14

- 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
- 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
- 14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 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
- 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
- 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

- 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
- 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
- 14.B** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 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 Gram Panchayats in SDG 14

For the coastal Gram Panchayats the following actions towards SDG 14 can be undertaken:

1. Promoting measures to reduce the discharge of waste and sewage into rivers and seas
2. Set community norms for preserving the coastal eco system.
3. Set community norms on fishing and related activities so that over exploitation of resources are curtailed.
4. Promote measures to prevent construction activities near the coastal areas and liaise with appropriate authorities to ensure building regulations are followed.
5. A coastal action plan considering many of the aspects mentioned above, which can be done at the local level.



SDG – 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Universal Targets for SDG 16

- 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 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
- 16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

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
- 16.B. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Role of Gram Panchayats in SDG 16

- Form neighbourhood groups to promote peaceful community living and prevent all forms of violence
- Take the lead in ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children through IEC, forming people's vigilance groups and campaigns.
- Make Gram Panchayat office and related offices in the village corruption free by instituting citizen charter, social audit, Gram Sabhas as platforms for monitoring governance and service delivery and other measures of transparency.
- Strengthen Gram Sabhas for ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- Ensure complete registration of all births
- Promote and monitor the implementation of Right to Information Act in all offices in the Gram Panchayat and initiate proactive disclosure of information on all decisions and activities of the Gram Panchayat

SDG – 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global

There is a need to bring together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors for achieving the 2030 Agenda targets.

Universal targets for SDG 17

FINANCE

- 17.1** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 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 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- 17.3** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 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
- 17.5** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

TECHNOLOGY

- 17.6** 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
- 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
- 17.8** 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

CAPACITY BUILDING

- 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 cooperation

TRADE

- 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
- 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
- 17.12** Realize 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

SYSTEMIC ISSUES

Policy and Institutional coherence

- 17.13** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- 17.16** 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
- 17.17** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- 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
- 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

Monitoring SDGs and Targets

There are various ways in which we can monitor our actions.

- Activities with timeline
- Financial aspects
- Targets
- Goals

While each of these is important, our focus is on how to monitor the SDGs and targets in our Gram Panchayats.

1. We have set the goals and targets for the village. Ensure that the targets also have the timeline. If these are to be achieved in stages, identify milestones for each stage. For example, the target is to have 100% household toilets. This is planned to be achieved within three years. In the first year, we expect to complete 25% of the households. And so on. Or you can set milestones for each quarter.

Prepare sheets for each goal, with provision for targets with timeline. Also include milestones.

2. Every quarter, we can review how far have we reached nearer to the targets and goal.

If things are not happening as per the timeline, review the initiative and see what are the barriers. Take actions based on that.

3. Please note that what we intend to do is to monitor the targets and goals and not each activity.
4. There could be different levels of monitoring by different stakeholder groups:
 - **Gram Panchayat** – The elected body itself does the monitoring during their meetings, for which the concerned officers provide the status report of each of the activities, targets and goals.

- **Community led monitoring** – Form monitoring committees with citizens as members. It could be for all the SDGs or GPDP or could be for each of the goals – separate committees for each goal. They could be provided with information on each of the activities, targets and goals or they could collect by themselves. Here again, the monitoring could happen every quarter, half yearly or annually.
- **Gram Sabha** – In each Gram Sabha, the Gram Panchayat committee should place the status report and the Gram Sabha can give their feedback. In many cases, the citizens have to play a major role in achieving SDGs and so the ownership by the Gram Sabha can be ensured through this process. Or, the community monitoring committees can place their reports in the Gram Sabha based on which the discussions can take place.

Mobilise your Gram Sabha, Set your Panchayat Specific Targets, Coordinate with government and non-government agencies, Tap the resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes, Ensure that the services reach the community.

Be a leader in achieving Sustainable Development Goals!

Towards a Holistic Gram Panchayat Plan

Planning for achieving SDGs is not another set of activities parallel to the various Panchayat activities. In fact, it is an integral part of the Panchayat process. It is to be integrated with the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). And thus it is about a Holistic Panchayat Plan with a long term perspective and strategy.

How do we do this?

Every state now has prepared the GPDP guidelines. There could be similarities and dissimilarities. However, all of them have similar approaches. Based on this perspective, a few suggestions are given below:

- GPDP process would have situational analysis as the first step. (even if it is not there, it would be good for a Gram Panchayat to conduct situational analysis). While doing this, consider all the various SDG themes we discussed so far. Thus, for every SDG, the Gram Panchayat can prepare a base scenario.
- Guidelines for GPDP preparation mentions about the Gram Sabha. Introduce SDG and all the relevant themes to the Gram Sabha. Ensure that the Gram Sabha discussions consider these aspects.
- If the state has group discussions in the Gram Sabha, it would be good to have thematic groups based on the relevant SDGs, if possible.
- Each group can come up with the Gram Panchayat specific goals and targets, as we discussed earlier.
- Or, in states where the GPDP process mentions about thematic working groups/task forces to prepare plan, these groups could be formed based on the SDG themes and the goal and targets be suggested by them.
- While preparing the plan, see how the activities/ projects can address the SDGs and targets.

- It can be noticed that there are many actions leading to SDGs which do not require funds or are low cost.
- See how other programmes and schemes can be tapped /converged / supplemented/complemented to address SDGs.
- Also, see how various other resources and activities – institutional, schematic, departmental, voluntary, local etc – be used and incorporated in the plan.

The Gram Panchayat Development Plan, thus, would be a holistic plan, which is results based and finally contributes to the SDGs – from local to global!

Annexure 1

Abbreviations

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwives
ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
FPO	Farmers Producer Organisation
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NHM	National Health Mission
NMEW	National Mission for Empowerment of Women
NMSA	National Mission for Soil and Agriculture
NSDP	National Skill Development Programme
NSSK	Navjat Shisu Suraksha Karyakram
PDS	Public Distribution System
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RTE	Right to Education
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
SHGs,	Self Help Groups
SMC	School Management Committee
SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
TLC	Total Literacy Campaign
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

Annexure 2

A few potential schemes

1. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was introduced by central government in 1972-73 to assist the States and the Union Territories with 100% grants-in-aid to implement the schemes in such villages. This programme continued till 1973-74. But with the introduction of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) during the Fifth Five Year Plan (from 1974-75), it was withdrawn. The programme was, however, reintroduced in 1977-78 when the progress of supply of safe drinking water to the identified problem villages under the Minimum Needs Programme was not found to be satisfactory.

2. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

The trend of decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), defined as number of girls per 1000 of boys between 0-6 years of age, has been unabated since 1961. The decline from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001 and further to 918 in 2011 is alarming. The decline in the CSR is a major indicator of women dis-empowerment. CSR reflects both, pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender biased sex selection, and post birth discrimination against girls. Social construct discriminating against girls on the one hand, easy availability, affordability and subsequent misuse of diagnostic tools on the other hand, have been critical in increasing Sex Selective Elimination of girls leading to low Child Sex Ratio.

Since coordinated and convergent efforts are needed to ensure survival, protection and empowerment of the girl child, Government has announced Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) initiative. The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme has been introduced in October, 2014 to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). The Scheme was launched on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat in Haryana. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.

3. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) with an aim to uplift the urban poor folks by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development. Keeping in view the objective of Make in India, Skill Development is essential for socio economic betterment. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana was launched under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA). Government of India has provisioned Rs.500 crore for the scheme.

The scheme is integration of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is renamed as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-(DAY-NULM) and in Hindi as - Rashtriya Shahri Aajeevika Mission. Under the scheme urban areas extends the coverage to all the 4041 statutory cities and towns, there by covering almost the entire urban population. Currently, all the urban poverty alleviating programmes covered only 790 towns and cities.

4. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is designed to provide continuous power supply to the entire rural India. The scheme was launched under leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in November 2014 announcing that “the government had decided to electrify 18,452 unelectrified villages within 1000 days, by May 1, 2018. It is one of the key initiatives of Government of India and a flagship programmes of the Ministry of Power. The DDUGJY can benefit rural households significantly as electricity is extremely vital for growth and development of the country.

The scheme will replace the existing Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) but features of RGGVY have been subsumed in the new scheme of DDUGJY and the unspent amount of RGGVY will be carried forward to DDUGJY.

The scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Power Ministry (MoP) and will facilitate 24x7 supply of electricity.

5. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Antyodaya Diwas, on 25th September 2014. DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.

DDU-GKY is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. As a part of the Skill India campaign, it plays an instrumental role in supporting the social and economic programs of the government like the Make In India, Digital India, Smart Cities and Start-Up India, Stand-Up India campaigns. Over 180 million or 69% of the country's youth population between the ages of 18 and 34 years, live in its rural areas. Of these, the bottom of the pyramid youth from poor families with no or marginal employment number about 55 million.

6. Green India Mission (GIM)

National Mission for a Green India or the commonly called Green India Mission (GIM), is one of the eight Missions outlined under India's action plan for addressing the challenge of climate change -the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). GIM, launched in February 2014, is aimed at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's diminishing forest cover and responding to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures.

The mission has the broad objective of both increasing the forest and tree cover by 5 million ha, as well as increasing the quality of the existing forest and tree cover in another 5 million ha of forest/ non-forest lands in 10 years. The Mission proposes a holistic view of greening and focuses not on carbon sequestration targets alone, but also, on multiple ecosystem services, especially, biodiversity, water, biomass etc., along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, timber and non-timber forest produces. It will also increase options of forest based livelihood of households living in the fringe of those landscapes where the Mission is implemented.

7. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is the largest program for promotion of maternal and child health and nutrition not only in India but in the whole world. The scheme was launched in 1975 in pursuance of the National Policy for Children. The scheme has expanded in the last twenty-seven years from 33 projects to 5171 blocks. ICDS is a multi-sectoral program and involves several government departments. The program services are coordinated at the village, block, district, state and central government levels. The primary responsibility for the implementation of the program lies with the Department of Women & Child Development at the Centre and nodal department at the states, which may be Social Welfare, Rural Development, Tribal Welfare or Health Department or an independent Department. The beneficiaries are children below 6 years, pregnant and lactating women and women in the age group of 15 to 44 yrs. The beneficiaries of ICDS are identical to a large extent, with those under the Maternal and Child Health Program. The program provides an integrated approach for converging all the basic services for improved childcare, early stimulation and learning, health and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation aimed at the young children, expectant and lactating mothers, other women and adolescent girls in a community. ICDS program is the reflection of the Government of India to effectively improve the nutrition and health status of underprivileged section of the population through direct intervention mechanism. The program covers 27.6 million beneficiaries with supplementary nutrition. The program services and beneficiaries has essentially remained the same since 1975. Recently a review of the scheme was held, sponsored by Government of India, which suggested modifications in the health and nutrition component of ICDS scheme to improve the program implementation and efficiency.

8. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. The scheme is under implementation in all states and Union Territories (UTs), with a special focus on Low Performing States (LPS).

Janani Suraksha Yojana was launched in April 2005 by modifying the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). The NMBS came into effect in August 1995 as one of the components of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The scheme was transferred from the Ministry of Rural Development to the Department of Health & Family Welfare during the year 2001-02. The NMBS provides for financial assistance of Rs. 500/- per birth up to two live births to the pregnant women who have attained 19 years of age and belong to the below poverty line (BPL) households. When JSY was launched the financial assistance of Rs. 500/- , which was available uniformly throughout the country to BPL pregnant women under NMBS, was replaced by graded scale of assistance based on the categorization of States as well as whether beneficiary was from rural/urban area. States were classified into Low Performing States and High Performing States on the basis of institutional delivery rate i.e. states having institutional delivery 25% or less were termed as Low Performing States (LPS) and those which have institutional delivery rate more than 25% were classified as High Performing States (HPS). Accordingly, eight erstwhile EAG states namely Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha and the states of Assam & Jammu & Kashmir were classified as Low Performing States. The remaining States were grouped into High Performing States.

9. National Bamboo Mission

Bamboo is a versatile group of plants which is capable of providing ecological, economic and livelihood security to the people. Till recently, it has remained confined to the forests (12.8% of forest cover); two third of the growing stock located in the North-Eastern States. Importance of the crop as a source of raw material for industrial and domestic use with its growing demand all over the country necessitated its cultivation in farm lands as well.

With a view to harness the potential of bamboo crop, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in which National Bamboo Mission (NBM) is being implemented as a sub scheme. The Mission envisages promoting holistic growth of bamboo sector by adopting area-based, regionally differentiated strategy and to increase the area under bamboo

cultivation and marketing. Under the Mission, steps have been taken to increase the availability of quality planting material by supporting the setting up of new nurseries and strengthening of existing ones. To address forward integration, the Mission is taking steps to strengthen marketing of bamboo products, especially those of handicraft items.

10. National Digital Literacy Mission

National Digital Literacy Mission Programme is a dynamic and integrated platform of digital literacy awareness, education and capacity programmes that will help rural communities to take lead in the global digital economy and help them in maintaining the competitiveness and also shape a technologically empowered society. NDLM is an effort to complement the objectives of National Optic Fibre Network (NOFN) plan to transform one from each household as digitally literate. Under NDLM, we pledge to work with multi-stakeholder to Digitally Literate at least One adult from each of 147 million rural household of India.

DLM will be an ecosystem of digital literacy awareness, education and training that will help India take a lead in the global digital economy and help us maintain the competitiveness and also shape a technologically empowered society. DLM is an effort to extend NOFN objectives to empower rural citizens by making them digitally literate.

11. National Health Mission (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the newly launched National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas- Reproductive-Maternal- Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. The NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs.

NRHM was launched on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country with special focus on 18 states, including eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States, the North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

The Union Cabinet vide its decision dated 1st May 2013 has approved the launch of National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as a Sub-mission of an over-arching National Health Mission (NHM), with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being the other Sub-mission of National Health Mission.

12. National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)

National Mission for Empowerment of Women was operationalised during the financial year 2011-12 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in April 2011. The focus was to bring convergence of efforts through inter-sectoral coordination amongst different ministries and programmes with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) as the nodal for achieving holistic empowerment of women.

Following the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) during the 12th Plan period, NMEW was approved for continuation as a sub-scheme of the Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Development of Women.

The revised NMEW Scheme aims to achieve holistic empowerment of women through convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Department of Government of India as well as State Governments. Under the revised Scheme, technical support to Ministry of Women and Child Development is being provided by domain experts who are involved in the implementation and monitoring of new initiatives of the Ministry like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP Scheme), One Stop Centres, Women Helpline etc. and also facilitates convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments with focus on women.

13. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) seeks to address issues regarding 'Sustainable Agriculture' in the context of risks associated with climate change by devising appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies for ensuring food security, equitable access to food resources, enhancing livelihood opportunities and contributing to economic stability at the national level.

The Mission acknowledges that the risks to the Indian agriculture sector due to climatic variabilities and extreme events would be accentuated at multiple levels including at the levels of crop or livestock, farm or cropping system and the food system. Adverse impacts on agricultural production would be severe in the absence of appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures with far reaching consequences in terms of shortages of food articles and rising prices which could endanger the food and livelihood security of our country.

The Mission, therefore, seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in the domain of crops and animal husbandry.

14. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

The aim and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis, with a minimum water quality standard, which should be conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations. Achieving this aim and objective is a continuous process.

In the 12th Five Year Plan period, under the NRDWP, the Ministry is giving special emphasis on piped water supply in rural habitations. States are being asked to plan for coverage of habitations with piped water supply through stand posts or household connections. In addition to the fact that this shall reduce the drudgery and time taken in the collection of water, it shall also facilitate in tackling the problem of drinking water quality in the habitations affected with water issues. In addition, to accelerate the setting up piped water supply systems in rural areas in States where such coverage is low, the Ministry has proposed a project with World Bank support in parts of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh which focuses on setting up piped water supply systems.

15. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a welfare programme being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. This programme is being

implemented in rural areas as well as urban areas. NSAP represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India which enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures. These are intended to secure for the citizen's adequate means of livelihood, raise the standard of living, improve public health, provide free and compulsory education for children etc. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development. It is in accordance with these noble principles that the Government of India on 15th August 1995 included the National Social Assistance Programme in the Central Budget for 1995-96. The Prime Minister in his broadcast to the Nation on 28th July 1995 announced that the programme will come into effect from 15th August 1995. Accordingly, the Govt. of India launched NSAP as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme w.e.f 15th August 1995 towards fulfilment of these principles.

16. Navajit Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the Navajit Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) programme. A simple and scalable training module on Basic Newborn Care and Resuscitation has been developed for this programme. This programme provides evidence-based knowledge in improving new-borns health.

17. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has given its approval to a new scheme the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana" (PMKSY). It will have an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore over a period of five years (2015-16 to 2019-20). The allocation for the current financial year is Rs. 5300 crore.

The major objective of the PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (Har Khet ko pani), improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance

the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (More crop per drop), enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices by exploring the feasibility of reusing treated municipal based water for peri-urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in precision irrigation system. The scheme also aims at bringing concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies/Research and Financial Institutions engaged in creation/use/recycling/potential recycling of water, brought under a common platform, so that a comprehensive and holistic view of the entire “water cycle” is taken into account and proper water budgeting is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries

18. Public Distribution System (PDS)

The Public Distribution System (PDS) ensures availability of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils and kerosene to the consumers, through a network of outlets or Fair Price Shops (FPS). There is at present a network of about 4.61 lakh PDS retail outlets in the country.

PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government bears the responsibility of procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains, rice and wheat at subsidised prices, while the responsibility of distribution to consumers through FPSs rests with the State Governments.

19. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) -SABLA

The scheme aims at covering all out-of-school Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years who would assemble at the Anganwadi Centre on a fixed day at regular interval. The others, i.e., school-going girls, meet at the AWC at least twice a month, and more frequently (once a week) during vacations/holidays. Here they receive life skills education, nutrition and health education, awareness about socio-legal issues, etc. This provides an opportunity for mixed group interaction between school-going and out-of-school girls, motivating the latter to also join school and

help the school going to receive the life skills. This scheme mainly aims at reducing the dropout rate of Adolescent Girls by increasing their literacy rate and work participation.

20. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is an important initiative aiming at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability. It is important to note that the 0-6 years' age group will be specifically managed at District Early Intervention Center (DEIC) level while for 6-18 years' age group, management of conditions will be done through existing public health facilities. DEIC will act as referral linkages for both the age groups.

First level of screening is done at all delivery points through existing Medical Officers, Staff Nurses and ANMs. After 48 hours till 6 weeks the screening of new-borns will be done by ASHA at home as a part of Home Based New-born Care (HBNC) package. Outreach screening will be done by dedicated Mobile Health teams for 6 weeks to 6 years at anganwadis centres and 6-18 years' children at school.

21. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

The RKVY aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the XI Plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors (Fisheries Department, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry etc). The main objectives of the scheme are: (i) To incentivise the states so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors. (ii) To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes. (iii) To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources. (iv) To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states. (v) To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focussed interventions. (vi) To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors. (vii) To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing

them in a holistic manner. Areas of Focus under the RKVY Integrated Development of Food crops, including coarse cereals, minor millets and pulses, Agriculture Mechanization, Soil Health and Productivity, Development of Rain fed Farming Systems, IPM, Market Infrastructure, Horticulture, AH, Dairying & Fisheries, Concept to Completion Projects that have definite time-lines, Support to Institutions that promote Agriculture and Horticulture, etc, Organic and Bio-fertilizers, Innovative Schemes

22. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

It has been clearly recognized that health insurance is one way of providing protection to poor households against the risk of health spending leading to poverty. The poor are unable or unwilling to take up health insurance because of its cost, or lack of perceived benefits. Organizing and administering health insurance, especially in rural areas, is also difficult. Recognizing the need for providing social security to these workers, the Central Government has introduced the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Till March 25, 2013, the scheme had 34,285,737 Smart Cards and 5,097,128 hospitalization cases.

RSBY has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization.

It provides for cashless insurance for hospitalisation in public as well private hospitals. The scheme started enrolling on April 1, 2008 and has been implemented in 25 states of India. A total of 23 million families have been enrolled as of February 2011. RSBY Provides benefits to the insured by quick cashless hospitalization and faster reimbursed med claim settlement, hence we are utterly concerned about our clients to provide all comforts in health care services.

23. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)

SSA is an effort to universalise elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. It aims at changing the current school system in order to improve the quality of the education provide in the country. The SSA programme is also an

effort to provide an equal opportunity for children to grow and develop knowledge and skills through community-owned quality education system. It considers itself an opportunity for promoting social justice through basic education. It aims at successfully involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, School Management Committees, Village and Urban Slum level Education Committees, Parents' Teachers' Associations, Mother Teacher Associations, Tribal Autonomous Councils and other local level organisations in the administration of elementary sc

SSA has been operational since 2000-2001 to provide for a variety of interventions for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improving the quality of learning. SSA interventions include inter alia, opening of new schools and alternate schooling facilities, construction of schools and additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, regular teacher in service training and academic resource support, free textbooks & uniforms and support for improving learning achievement levels / outcome. With the passage of the RTE Act, changes have been incorporated into the SSA approach, strategies and norms. hools.

24. Social Forestry

The National Commission on Agriculture Government of India first used the term Social Forestry in 1976. A Social Forestry Programme to supply fuel wood, fodder and other rural requirements, which were neglected in earlier periods, was recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture. Following the report of the Commission, several states initiated ambitious social forestry programmes availing generous loans from International Aid Agencies and the World Bank.



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND GRAM PANCHAYATS

Handbook for Trainers and Gram Panchayats