



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UNITED NATIONS



United Nations is an international organization designed to make the enforcement of international law, security, human rights, economic and social progress easier for countries around the world.

More than 190 countries are its members
India became its member in 1945

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2015, United Nations adopted 17 goals also known as sustainable development goals

These goals are action plan for people, planet and prosperity

The goals were applicable from 2016

The deadline for the goals is 2030



LOCALISATION OF SDG

SDGs are designed at the international level, with member countries, including India, committing to their achievement.

However, in a vast and diverse country like India, where contexts, challenges, people, resources, cultures, and traditions vary significantly across regions, achieving these ambitious goals requires a localized approach.

This means that the SDG targets should be tailored to local contexts, with planning, implementation, and monitoring carried out at the local level. This process is known as the localization of SDGs.

In India, the Panchayati Raj system, a decentralized form of local governance, provides an ideal platform for this localization. It allows for planning, implementation, and monitoring to be conducted in alignment with the unique needs and priorities of each community.

One of the steps to achieve SDG is to integrate SDG targets into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has evolved a thematic approach towards localising SDGs by developing nine thematic approaches to cover the 17 SDGs.

Each of these themes relate to the local needs of the Panchayats.

Localisation of SDGs is a pre-requisite for GPDP, which is based on local needs, priorities and resources. The Expert Committee Report on Localisation of SDGs in PRIs prepared by MoPR has identified targets and local indicators framework for preparation of SDG aligned GPDP by the Panchayats (MoPR, 2021).

LOCALISATION OF SDG



सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

The details of the nine thematic approach to localise SDGs are given below:

**Theme 1: Poverty Free and
enhanced livelihoods Village**

Theme 2: Healthy Village

Theme 3: Child Friendly Village

Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village

Theme 5: Clean and Green Village

**Theme 6: Village with Self
Sufficient Infrastructure**

**Theme 7: Socially Secured and
Socially Just Village**

**Theme 8: Village with Good
Governance**

Theme 9: Women Friendly Village

INTEGRATION OF LSDGS IN GPDP

- The preparation of GPDP should be based on the Thematic framework.
- Mission Antyodaya Survey should cover the survey data required for the value of the indicator. Data required must come from Departments and Gram Panchayats own data.
- Convergent action should ensure that the various inputs from the schemes of Departments feed in to the preparation of GPDP for the Indicators / Targets.
- Position of Gram Panchayat in relation to various targets and indicators on the Themes is to be presented in the dashboard, with visualization rather than numbers only, to be supportive for decision making for the future plan of action to be reflected in GPDP.
- The Themes chosen to be worked on, down to specific detail, with budgetary allocations for them, and what is left out is to be shown.

INTEGRATION OF LSDGS IN GPDP

- Child budget, gender budget is to be shown based on the choices being made by the Panchayat in GPDP. As Dashboard is open to all, the GPDP to be finalized in Gram Sabha meeting is to get communicated through the Dashboard mechanism as well.
- Before the next year's GPDP, all the current/latest data is to be collected and entered as a standardized system with relatively focusing to cover Block and District Panchayats Development Plans.
- The visualized Development Status Report would get automatically generated, thematically for the Gram Panchayat.
- Discussions on GPDP with Departments concerned in Standing Committees, Scheme Committees, to be put in as a joint calendar.



VISION OF THEME 9- WOMEN FRIENDLY PANCHAYAT



WOMEN FRIENDLY PANCHAYAT

“To achieve gender equality, provide equal opportunities, empower women and girls in a safe environment”

A Panchayat can be called Women friendly when all the women and girls residing within the jurisdiction of GP have

- Equal access to healthcare
- Education
- Decent work
- Representation in political and economic decision making processes

It must aim at ending all forms of discrimination, violence, trafficking and sexual crime against women and girls.

It must recognise the value of unpaid domestic work and provide equal access to economic resources.



KEY STRATEGIES

- **Improve Gender Equity:** Be fair to women and men in the development activities & compensate for social disadvantages.
- **Improve Gender Equality:** Ensure women and men equally enjoy the human rights, opportunities and resources.
- **Healthcare and Nutrition:** Providing access to proper healthcare services and nutritious food to ensure women and adolescent girls physical well-being.
- **Reduce Gender Gap:** Bring down the relative gap between men and women in Economic Participation, Political Empowerment, Educational Attainment, Health & Survival.

LIFE CYCLE APPROACH

CHILDHOOD

Mobilizing families and community to celebrate birth of a girl child through innovative means

Ensure functioning and enrollment of girls in Anganwadi Centers

Ensure enrollment and retention of girls in schools

Ensure constitution and functioning of Village Child Protection Committees



LIFE CYCLE APPROACH

ADOLESCENCE

Empowering girls by providing access to life skills and linking to vocational skills for gainful employment

Ensure availability of adolescent friendly health services including services including counselling

Undertaking safety audits and ensure compliance for e.g.,streetlights.

Creating awareness about illegality of early,forced and child marriage.

Ensure functioning of Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committees



LIFE CYCLE APPROACH

ADULTHOOD



Information about rights and entitlements of women and girls

Access to health information and services

Develop community support infrastructure and services to lessen
the work burden of women

Ensure women and girl children have property ownership rights
in family inheritance of property

Ensure equal wages to women, at par with men

To reduce the work-burden of women, promote enabling
technology like solar energy

LIFE CYCLE APPROACH



ELDERLY

Information and access to social protection schemes.

Ensure elderly women lead a life free of violence.

Access to geriatric care at Health facilities

Initiate Elderly Self-Help Groups

Initiate programs for Intergenerational approach to ageing, especially with elderly women

Create geriatric infrastructure like old age homes within the Gram Panchayat

UNDERSTANDING THEME 9

There are 8 subsectors of theme 9:

Sex Ratio	Health
Education	Income
Leadership and Empowerment	Participation
Crimes against Women	Social security

There are 51 indicators for theme 9 under the above sub sectors

“Gram Panchayat need to identify the core issues on these subsectors in the gram panchayat and work on them

ACTIVITIES

- Enhancing income of women
- Creation of livelihood assets for women
- Building economic collectives of women
- Promotion of women entrepreneur
- Skilling and education
- Nutri-garden
- Strong social collectives of women
- Access to social security schemes
- Participation in Mahila Sabha
- VPRP and its integration in GPDP
- Gender Resource Centre



STEPS

Orientation of Gram Panchayat and GPLF on Theme 9

Facilitating Gram panchayat and GPLF to jointly explore the issues and plan around it in the particular GP

Keeping some indicators around women leadership and focussing on strategic gender needs

Activating the Mahila Sabha and standing committees relevant to theme 9 in the GP

Awareness creation around the programs and schemes available around the activities planned

Training on gender inclusive planning process in other themes like water sufficiency

Initiating GPs and GPLF regularly tracking their progress in LSDG 9

ROLE OF PANCHAYAT

- Taking initiatives towards a safe village - end all forms of discrimination and elimination of violence at home, in the village and in public space
- Enhancing the capabilities of young girls and women by improving access to health, education and service delivery
- Eliminate all forms of harmful practices like child marriage- ensure no girl is married before 18 years in the panchayat
- Ensure equitable access to resources – property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources and also allocating budgets at the panchayat level for their needs
- Ensure that women are represented to have both the voice and agency for expressing their rights

ROLE OF PANCHAYAT

- Ensuring equal wages for equal work
- Philosophy of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan or similar programs
- Awareness against gender discrimination
- School enrolment and retention of girls in school education
- Universal birth registration and specifically of girl child
- Promote campaigns to address various issues identified as goals and targets
- GP Sankalp – taking pledge for Theme-9 Women Friendly Village



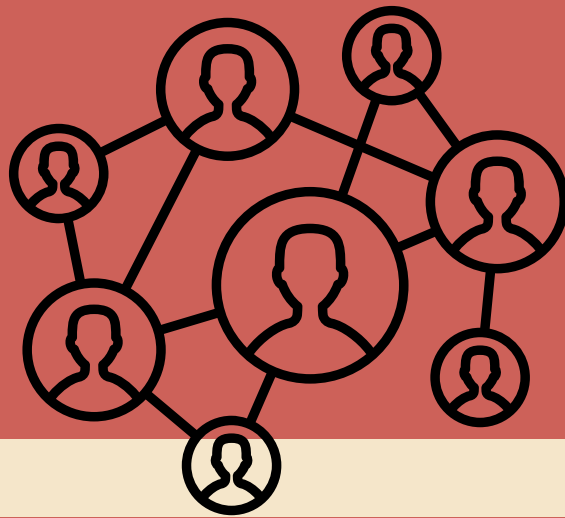
MAHILA SABHA

MAHILA SABHA

It is a democratic platform for raising concern of women development. It also acts as forum for generating awareness among women, strengthen the process of women participation, initiate discussion, and facilitate women to raise their voices, so that women priorities are reflected in GPDPs and suitably acted upon



KEY OBJECTIVES



To provide an organized meeting platform/forum for women where they could collectivize, identify, discuss, prioritize, and present their problems to the Gram Sabha and GP for taking suitable actions.

To provide equal opportunity to all women of the GP including scheduled caste (SC), scheduled tribe (ST), minority, differently-abled, and women from other marginalized sections to participate meaningfully in local planning and decision-making processes.

KEY FUNCTIONS

Discuss problems faced by women on issues related to health, education, nutrition, livelihoods, discrimination, safety and security, domestic or other forms of violence, etc., and bring them to the notice of the Gram Sabha, the GP, and line department officials.

Create awareness and initiative among women to participate in Gram Sabha, GPDP process, and various other government programmes and schemes with support from the GP and line department officials.

Present resolutions taken in the Mahila Sabhas in the Gram Sabha and to the GP so that women- and child-development-related activities and suitable budget provisions for those could be made by the GP in GPDP.

PARTICIPANTS

All women from Gram Sabha members of the GP.

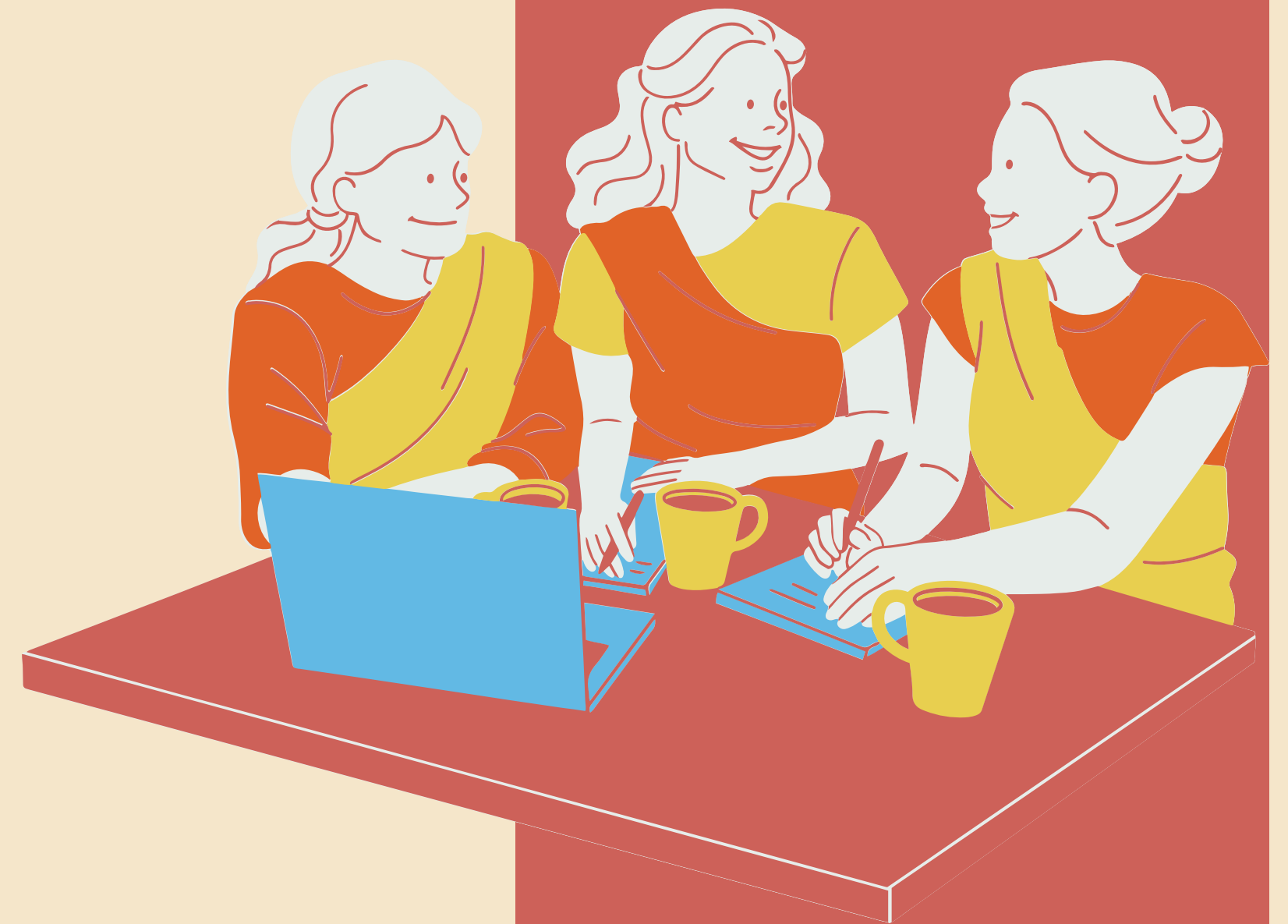
Adolescent girls (10–18 years) may be invited to raise their issues, line department officials, police personnel, members of local NGOs/Civil Society Organization, etc.

GP President/Pradhan/Sarpanch, GP Elected Representatives, especially Chairman and members of the GP Standing Committee that deals with women's issues, and GP Secretary.

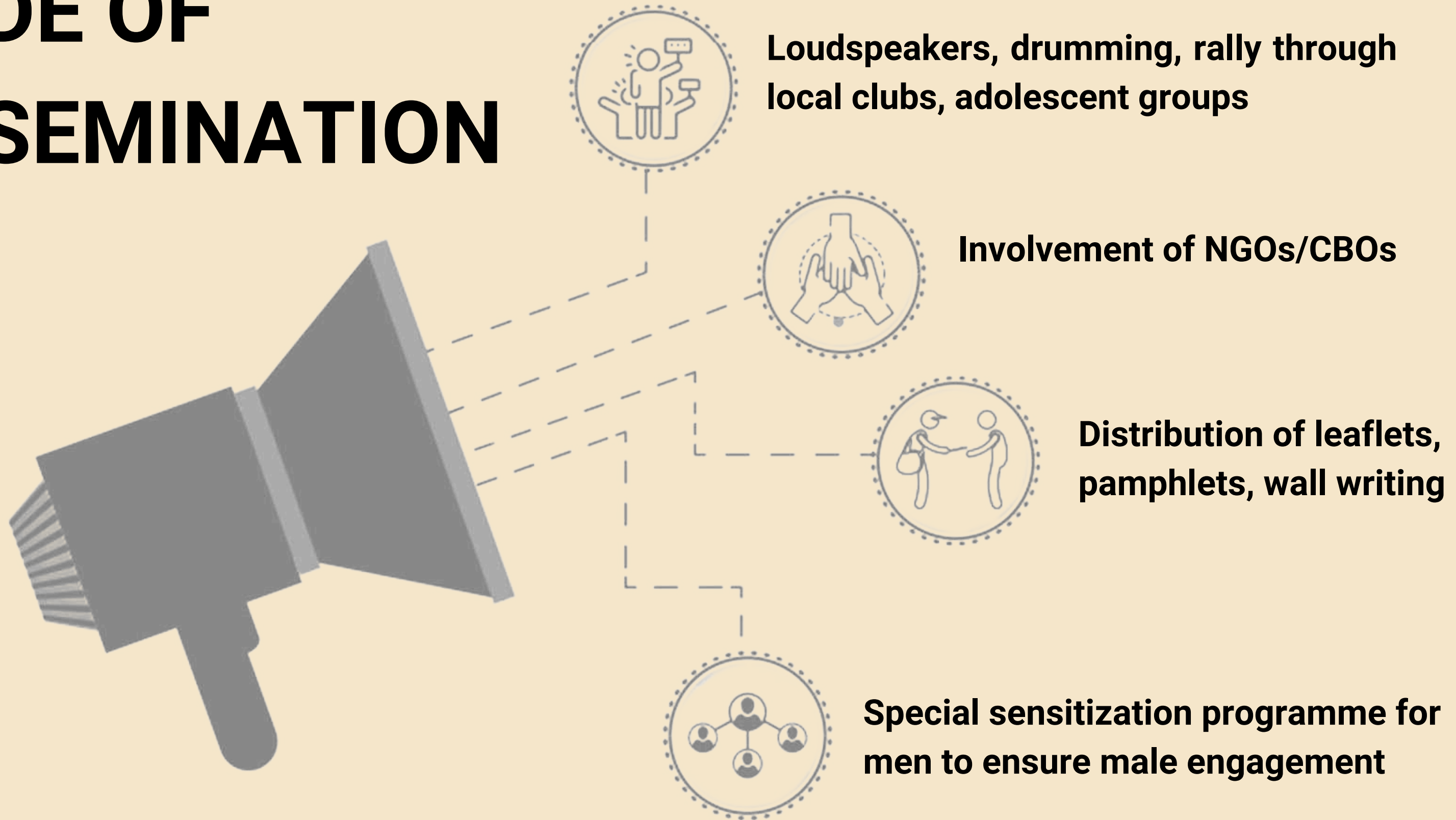


Venue- The GP may identify a suitable venue to organize the Mahila Sabha. The venue could be the GP office premises, community centre/hall, local school premises or any other suitable venue that is easily accessible to women and adolescent girls where they would be able to discuss their issues freely, without hesitation and fear. Proper arrangement for safe drinking water and toilet should also be ensured.

Notice- Information about the date of Mahila Sabha should be notified/publicly announced at least 15 days prior to the stipulated date by the GP. As described above, proper mass awareness may be done across villages to make women aware of the event. The GP should intimate and request the concerned line department officials well in advance to remain present during the Mahila Sabha.



MODE OF DISSEMINATION



DISCUSSION POINTS

Welcome address and objectives of Mahila Sabha to be narrated by the GP President

Problems faced by women and adolescent girls of the GP (health, education, nutrition, livelihood opportunities, etc.)

Concerns of women and adolescent girls regarding safety and security, violence against women and girls, etc.

Discussion on social evils like child marriage, dowry, witch hunting, etc.

Discussion on the upcoming GPDP: Major works that need to be included in GPDP related to women and child development – including budget – no-cost and low-cost activities

Discussion on various government schemes on health, nutrition, education, skill development and livelihood expansion, legal rights of women, land and property rights of women, etc.

Any other issues as agreed by the participants

Inclusive participation:

Special emphasis should be given to ensure participation of differently abled women, women from SC, ST, minority, migrant communities, etc. in the Mahila Sabha. Participation of Tribal women, especially in Fifth Schedule Areas should be ensured. Participants other than women should not interfere in the proceedings of meeting. Mahila Sabha should be conducted by women only and they should be able to raise issues like safety, discrimination, domestic violence, atrocities against women, etc. without any hesitations and fear

Facilitation and seating arrangements:

The Mahila Sabha may be presided over by the Women Chairman of the Standing Committee that deals with women's issues/ President or senior member of the Village SHG Federation with support from the GP President. Proper seating arrangements in a circle shall be preferred and an enabling environment for open discussion should be ensured. Facilitation of discussion may be done by the GP president with support from SHG members, ASHA or Anganwadi workers. As it is a forum exclusively created for women, they should be able to voice their opinions freely and the meeting should not be dominated/taken over by GP President or GP members, line department officials, or only SHG members. All sections of the community should be able to voice their opinion during the Mahila Sabha.

Quorum of the meeting:

Rules applicable as per State Panchayati Raj Act for maintaining quorum in Gram Sabha may also be adopted for Mahila Sabha.

Proceedings of the Mahila Sabha:

The GP Secretary should ensure that the proceedings of the Mahila Sabha are recorded properly, and the decisions are placed in GP meeting and Gram Sabha so that appropriate actions may be taken by the GP and suggested activities may be included in the GPDP. Standard Gram Sabha Attendance Register may be used for recording the attendance and proceedings of the Mahila Sabha also.

Frequency of Mahila Sabha:

The frequency of organizing Mahila Sabha (meeting) may be decided by the States based on local conditions. However, it is desirable that 2–3 Mahila Sabhas (meetings) are organized in a year prior to Gram Sabha meetings and aligned with GPDP cycle so that the decisions of Mahila Sabha could be placed in Gram Sabha and incorporated into GPDP. It is also suggested that Mahila Sabhas may take place on the following dates:- 8th March, 24th January etc

POST MAHILA SABHA INITIATIVES

- Discussion points and decisions taken in Mahila Sabha shall be recorded as formal proceedings and shall be placed in the next General Body Meeting of the GP for suitable actions.
- The GP shall also place these proceedings in Gram Sabha for discussion and approval.
- The decisions taken in the Mahila Sabha shall be forwarded to related Standing Committees of the GP and concerned line departments for taking suitable actions.
- The GP shall prioritize activities suggested by Mahila Sabha, make suitable budgetary provisions, and incorporate those activities into the GPDP being prepared.
- Members of the Mahila Sabha, especially women SHG members should collectively raise the issues and decisions taken during Mahila Sabhas in the Gram Sabha also to ensure follow-up measures.
- The GP should take proactive role to ensure effectiveness of the Mahila Sabhas. Women SHGs, women frontline workers and members of the Women and Child Development Standing Committees should also play their parts to get Mahila Sabha institutionalized into the GP governance system. text