In 2016, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) marks its 50th anniversary of working to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities and exclusion.

In India, UNDP has been privileged to have partnered with the Government of India for over five decades in almost all areas of human development, from democratic governance to poverty eradication, to sustainable energy and environmental management.

The visit of Haoliang Xu, UN Assistant Secretary General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP provided an opportunity for senior government officials, the diplomatic community, UN agencies, and former and present UNDP staff, to come together, celebrate achievements and importantly, reflect on the road ahead. Mr. Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, who has a long association with UNDP was the Guest of Honour.

Excerpts from the Speech of Haoliang Xu, UN Assistant Secretary General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific

The Government of India and UNDP have had a long and fruitful partnership, one that has witnessed many truly historic milestones: whether in support for institutions of excellence, ideas that were ahead of their time, or technologies and innovations that have improved people’s lives. In fact, our relationship goes back to 1951, even before the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or EPTA and the United Nations Special Fund were merged to create what is UNDP today.

India has been a committed supporter of UNDP and an active member of our governance architecture. In fact today, India is the largest contributor among G77 countries to UNDP, and many distinguished Indians have led UNDP at senior levels to great heights serving on all continents in peace and conflict zones alike. My predecessor in this role was also a distinguished Indian.

On the occasion of our 50th anniversary, UNDP is looking toward the future of people and the planet. These are challenging times. On one hand, we are faced with climate change, persistent poverty, rising inequalities and growing social turbulence. On the other, we have at our disposal technological advances, knowledge and information, tremendous economic potential and unprecedented global consensus about the best way forward, embodied in the SDG and Climate agenda.

For UNDP, the emerging development landscape and the Global Goals means that we are also changing.
moving away from the historic role of “donor” to that of a “partner” of MIC governments around the world. Our role is increasingly that of “Integrator of Development Solutions” bringing together ideas, knowledge and resources to achieve development results in support of government ambitions and plans. This shift means we are changing to meet the new challenges of emerging powerhouses like India, the world’s fastest growing large economy.

As India embarks on a truly ambitious and remarkable journey ahead to achieve the sustainable development goals, UNDP is committed to support the big, scalable innovative ideas that will be the hallmark of the country’s efforts and is partnering with the government, private sector and civil society as an integrator of solutions to achieve development results in the years to come. We are in this boat together – without India the SDGs can’t happen.

At UNDP, we are committed to finish the job we started 50 years ago, and end poverty once and for all. We imagine a world where all people prosper, societies are more inclusive, and the planet is protected from the worst effects of climate change. We want to leave no one behind.

Refugees and Migrants: A crisis of solidarity
by Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General

This September, the United Nations General Assembly will bring together world leaders to address one of the leading challenges of our time: responding to large movements of refugees and migrants. War, human rights violations, underdevelopment, climate change and natural disasters are leading more people to leave their homes than at any time since we have had reliable data.

More than 60 million people – half of them children – have fled violence or persecution and are now refugees and internally displaced persons. An additional 225 million are migrants who have left their countries in search of better opportunities or simply for survival.

But this is not a crisis of numbers; it is a crisis of solidarity. Almost 90 per cent of the world’s refugees are hosted in
phenomenon that demands a global sharing of responsibility.

Second, far from being a threat, refugees and migrants contribute to the growth and development of host countries as well as their countries of origin. The better new arrivals are integrated, the greater their contribution to society will be. We need more measures to promote the social and economic inclusion of refugees and migrants.

Third, political and community leaders have a responsibility to speak out against discrimination and intolerance, and to counter those who seek to win votes through fearmongering and divisiveness. This is a time to build bridges, not walls, between people.

Fourth, we have to give greater attention to addressing the drivers of forced displacement. The United Nations continues to strengthen its work to prevent conflict, resolve disputes peacefully and address violations of human rights before they escalate. One powerful new tool is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a blueprint agreed last year by all 193 members of the United Nations that includes a strong focus on justice, institutions and peaceful societies.

Fifth, we need to strengthen the international systems that manage large movements of people so that they uphold human rights norms and provide the necessary protections. States must honour their international legal obligations, including the 1951 Refugee Convention. Countries where refugees arrive first should not be left to shoulder the demands alone. My report proposes a “global compact on responsibility sharing for refugees”.

There is a pressing need to do more to combat smugglers and traffickers, to rescue and protect people en route, and to ensure their safety and dignity at borders. More orderly and legal pathways for migrants and refugees will be crucial, so that desperate people are not forced to turn to criminal networks in their search for safety.

The number of migrants is expected to continue to grow as a result of trade, labour and skill shortages, the ease of travel and communications, rising inequality and climate change. My report proposes important measures to improve global governance in this area, including through a “global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration”.

Refugee and migrant crises are far from insurmountable, but they cannot be addressed by states acting alone. Today, millions of refugees and migrants are being deprived of their basic rights, and the world is depriving itself of the full benefits of what refugees and migrants have to offer.

The World Humanitarian Summit I am convening in Istanbul May 23 and 24 will seek new commitments from States and others to work together to protect people and build resilience. I expect the September 19 meeting of the General Assembly to point the way toward solutions to the most immediate refugee and migration challenges, and commit world leaders to greater global cooperation on these issues.

Human beings have moved from place to place across the millennia, by choice and under duress, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Only by upholding our duty to protect those fleeing persecution and violence, and by embracing the opportunities that refugees and migrants offer to their new societies, will we be able to achieve a more prosperous and fairer future for all.
The Asia-Pacific region’s successful achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development needs to be driven by broad-based productivity gains and rebalancing of economies towards domestic and regional demand. This is the main message of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2016, published last week by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Such a strategy will not only underpin the revival of robust and resilient economic growth, but also improve the quality of growth by making it more inclusive and sustainable.

How should Asia-Pacific policymakers go about implementing such a strategy? Approaches by developing Asia-Pacific economies that are tilted more towards reliance on export-led economic recovery will be ineffective under the current circumstances. Despite extraordinary measures, global aggregate demand remains weak and China’s economic expansion is moderating. The impact of further loosening of monetary policy is also likely to remain muted, and is not advisable. The key reason is a confluence of macroeconomic risks that are clouding the economic outlook, such as low commodity prices affecting resource-dependent economies, volatility in exchange rates, as well as growing private household and corporate debt, the impact of which is likely to be complicated by the ambiguous path of interest rate increases to be pursued by the United States.

The contribution of export-led economic growth to overall development of economies, supported by low interest rates and rising private debt, seems to have plateaued, with economic growth in developing Asia-Pacific economies in 2016 and 2017 forecast to marginally increase to 4.8% and 5% respectively from an estimated 4.6% in 2015. This is considerably below the average of 9.4% in the pre-crisis period of 2005-2007.

Along with the economic slowdown, progress in poverty reduction is slowing, inequalities are rising and prospects of decent employment are weakening. At the same time, rapid urbanization and a rising middle class are posing complex economic, social, and environmental and governance challenges. Such conditions can undermine the significant development successes of the region in recent decades, making it more difficult to deal with the unfinished development agenda, such as lifting 639 million people out of poverty. Had inequality not increased, approximately 200 million more people could have been lifted out of poverty in the three most populous countries of the region alone.

To overcome these challenges, revive the region’s economic dynamism and effectively pursue the 2030 Agenda, policymakers are advised to use all available policy levers, including countercyclical fiscal policy and supportive social protection measures, which critically calls for raising domestic resources. Such interventions would not only support domestic demand but also strengthen the foundations for future productivity-
led growth by targeting areas such as: labour quality, including knowledge, skills, and health of the workforce; innovation through trade, investment and R&D; adequate infrastructure in transport, energy and ICT; and access to finance, especially by SMEs.

Fiscal measures, underpinning such initiatives, should be accompanied by sustained reforms towards efficient and fair tax systems which deliver the necessary revenues for the required investment in sustainable development.

Sustained increases in domestic demand will also require steady growth in real wages. This requires linking labour productivity more closely to wage levels. Strengthening the enabling environment for collective bargaining is one necessary component in the policy arsenal of governments, with the enforcement of minimum wages as another important policy tool.

After increasing significantly over the last few decades, productivity growth has declined in recent years. This is worrying not only because wage growth has lagged behind productivity growth, but also because wage growth ultimately depends on productivity growth. Specifically, compared to the period 2000-2007, annual growth of total factory productivity has declined by more than 65% in developing countries of the region, averaging only 0.96% per year between 2008 and 2014; labour productivity growth has declined by 30%, reaching just 3.9% in 2013.

The recently-adopted Sustainable Development Goals provide an entry point to strengthen productivity. For instance, raising agricultural productivity and thus lifting rural households income must be the center of the focus to end poverty (Goal 1), to end hunger and achieve food security (Goal 2). This is because agriculture accounts for one in four workers in the region and more than half of the region’s people live in rural areas. Efforts to eradicate poverty and increase agricultural productivity would also foster development of the rural sector and encourage industrialization (Goal 9).

Higher levels of productivity in agriculture will also free-up labour, which would be available to work in the non-agricultural sector. It is therefore imperative to consider a broader development strategy that moves towards full and productive employment (Goal 8) to accommodate the “agricultural push” of labour. This will require mechanisms to provide, particularly those with low skills, access to quality education and lifelong learning (Goal 4). The need to provide quality education cannot be overemphasized in view of the skills bias of modern technology, which reduces the pace of absorption of unskilled labour released from the agricultural sector.

Thus, whereas the Goals will contribute to strengthening productivity, importantly, strengthening productivity will also contribute to the success of a number of the Goals, creating a virtuous cycle between sustainable development, productivity and economic growth.

*The author is Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP.

As nations begin implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the next phase of Asia-Pacific economic growth should be driven by broad-based productivity gains, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) said in its flagship publication Economic and Social Survey for Asia and the Pacific 2016 launched on 28th April, emphasizing that this will require higher targeted fiscal spending, enhanced skills, better infrastructure, and improved agricultural productivity.

In the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific, annual average growth of total factor productivity declined from 2.8 per cent in 2000-2007 to just below 1 per cent in 2008-2014, according to the Survey.

The productivity slowdown accounts for almost a fifth of the recent economic slowdown, from an average of 9.4 per cent during 2005-2007 to an estimated 4.6 per cent growth in 2015. ESCAP underscores that this is a concern because sustained and resilient economic and productivity growth, backed by balanced economic, social and environmental development, is a prerequisite for successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Launching the Survey in Bangkok, Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and ESCAP Executive Secretary emphasized that steady growth in real wages, which is critical for tackling poverty and inequality, as well as supporting domestic demand, also ultimately depends on productivity growth.
“Concerted efforts are needed to revive the region’s economic dynamism and more effectively pursue the 2030 Agenda,” said Dr. Akhtar. “Such interventions, particularly through fiscal measures, could support not only domestic demand but also strengthen the foundations for productivity-led growth, while fostering real demand through social safety nets and wage increases.”

Noting that the Asia-Pacific region has the means and dynamism to revive economic growth, Dr. Akhtar acknowledged that: "Improving the quality of this growth by making it more inclusive and sustainable, will be especially demanding."

The Survey calls for continued rebalancing towards domestic and regional demand, as prospects for export-led growth remain subdued. A confluence of macroeconomic risks including shifts in global financial and commodities cycles has also increased uncertainty. The Survey highlights that despite emerging challenges the region’s economic outlook is broadly stable and forecasts a moderate pickup in economic growth in developing Asia and the Pacific to 4.8 per cent in 2016 and 5 per cent in 2017.

The Survey notes that progress in reducing poverty is slowing and inequalities are rising in much of the region. At the same time, an expanding middle class and rapid urbanization are posing complex economic, social, environmental and governance challenges. The region also faces increased financial volatility and capital outflows, which have limited the space for monetary policy manoeuvring, despite low overall inflation. Several countries are also experiencing a private debt overhang after rapid increases in household and corporate leverage in recent years.

ESCAP recommends that if the region is to shift to a more sustainable development strategy driven by domestic demand, greater focus must be placed on productivity along with commensurate increases in real wages. According to ESCAP, a productivity-driven, wage-led approach would enable countries to increase their aggregate supply and demand, thereby enhancing well-being.

To boost productivity, the Survey recommends a cross-sectoral and integrated approach. It notes that several countries in the region are deindustrializing too early in their development, by shifting from agriculture-based economies to ones in which services play a dominant role. With more than half of the region’s population living in rural areas, and four out of ten workers engaged in agriculture, efforts should instead be strengthened to boost agricultural productivity and foster rural industrialization and urban-rural linkages. The Survey estimates that a modest increase in agricultural productivity could lift an additional 110 million people out of poverty by 2030, but that improvements in knowledge and skills will be critical, to enable absorption of the large pools of surplus labour that are being released in the rural sector.

Identifying the important role of fiscal policy in reviving economic growth and supporting the 2030 Agenda, Dr. Akhtar emphasized that: “Fiscal initiatives should be underpinned by sustained reforms towards an efficient and fair tax system that delivers the necessary revenues and promotes equity.”

Given the Asia-Pacific region’s diversity, the Survey also highlights specific policy issues, such as improving female labour participation in South and South-West Asia; enhancing resilience to natural disasters in the Pacific; dealing with population ageing challenges in East and North-East Asia; economic diversification and services sector development in North and Central Asia; as well as tax policy and administration reforms in South-East Asia.

For a full copy of the survey visit: http://www.unescap.org/publications/economic-and-socialsurvey-asia-pacific
On 3 May, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, General Assembly President Mogens Lykketoft and United Nations Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas congratulated 11 artists who won the United Nations Poster for Peace contest.

The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs organized the Poster for Peace contest to raise awareness for the need for nuclear disarmament and to inspire citizens across the globe to use their artistic talents to promote a world free of nuclear weapons. The contest ran from 24 October 2015 to 24 January 2016 in partnership with the Office of the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the United Nations Foundation, the World Federation of the United Nations and United Nations Academic Impact. The contest attracted 4,149 entries from 123 countries and the specially designed website received 200,000 page views from more than 180 countries.

The contest was designed to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the first United Nations General Assembly resolution, adopted on 24 January 1946, which established the goal of eliminating atomic weapons and all other major weapons of mass destruction. While there have been significant reductions in nuclear arsenals since the height of the cold war, many thousands of nuclear weapons still remain.

First place went to Ivan Ciro Palomino Huamani from Peru, who received $3,000 for Spinning Peace. The $2,000 second-place winner is Michelle Li from the United States for Peace in Our Hands. Third place, with an award of $1,000, recognizes Anjali Chandrashekar for Cutting Barriers through Peace. From the United States, Ms. Chandrashekar also received an honourable mention for another poster entry titled Break Free.

Anjali Chandrashekar is a New York-based designer and artist. Growing up in India, honed her creativity and empathy and made her passionate about problem solving and human centered design and innovation.

At the age of 10, Anjali founded Picture It, a global social project that uses art to raise funds and awareness for various health, humanitarian and environmental causes for many national and international organizations which include several campaigns affiliated with the UN. Her work has been published by the UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and more. Picture It has raised thousands of dollars for insulin for children in developing countries and also funded dialysis for poor patients at the Kidney Research foundation in her hometown of Chennai, India.

As an artist, Anjali believes in the power to initiate, influence and create change and this has also led her to speak about it while being chosen as the youngest participant at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland at the age of 17. She has also been recognized for her work as a Global Teen Leader by the We Are Family Foundation and Global Changemaker by the British Council.

Anjali embarked her journey as a designer when she moved to New York for her bachelors in Industrial Design at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Since graduating she has collaborated with several startups working at the intersection of design, tech and social innovation and she sees this a perfect transition in her passion to create meaningful products and systems that have a tangible impact on peoples lives. In an age of increasing technology, she hopes to exploit her optimism and harness her potential as a designer to humanize these experiences one product at a time.
WHO urges to scale-up prevention, strengthen care and enhance surveillance to beat diabetes

To create greater awareness about the theme of the World Health Day 2016, Beat Diabetes, the WHO Country Office for India in collaboration with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India organized a national consultation on 7 April 2015 at New Delhi.

The national consultation highlighted the significance of a healthy lifestyle. It was aimed at encouraging governments and policy makers to take urgent steps to combat the rising prevalence of diabetes and other noncommunicable diseases.

WHO voiced the urgent need for multi-sectoral interventions for prevention of diabetes with the aim to mobilise governments, health-care providers, civil society, food producers, manufacturers and suppliers of medicines, and technology providers, to put measures in place to “Prevent. Treat. Beat diabetes.”

Speaking at the consultation, Dr. Henk Bekedam, WHO Representative to India said, “Diabetes is a growing challenge in India. In 2015, an estimated 7.8% adults in India had diabetes. A large number of those with diabetes are unaware of their status.”

He further emphasized, “The rising prevalence of diabetes and other noncommunicable diseases is driven by a combination of factors: rapid urbanization, sedentary lifestyle, unhealthy diet and increasing life expectancy. Simple lifestyle measures have been shown to be effective in preventing or delaying the onset of type 2 diabetes like achieving and maintaining healthy body weight; being physically active and eating healthy diet.”

The consultation saw active participation and the discussions focused on a broad range of prevention and treatment of diabetes related issues. The panel discussion emphasised on the need for multisectoral interventions for prevention of diabetes by supporting and strengthening integration of NCD prevention strategies within the plans and programmes of the non-health sector.

On the occasion, the WHO Country Office for India awarded the Public Health Champions for outstanding contribution to public health in India. The award winners were: Dr. Paresh Vamanrao Dave, Government of Gujarat; Mahan Trust, Maharashtra; and SEARCH, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra for sustained contribution to public health. In the category of innovation, the awardees were Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, Sulabh International and Sangath, Goa.
Recent growth in developing countries has coincided with rising levels of inequality. Inequality brings in its wake disruption and instability, much of which is closely related to food insecurity. Many families in developing nations are unable to meet their fundamental need for adequate and nutritious food – leading to inequalities in various critical spheres of their lives.

For an individual, inequality in access to food translates into a poor diet, a compromised immune system, higher susceptibility to diseases and therefore low productivity. Evidence from developing countries shows that children from the poorest 20 per cent of the population are more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children from wealthier sections. Access to nutritious food for pregnant and new mothers and for infants plays a crucial role in reducing child mortality. Estimates suggest that productivity losses due to malnutrition can cost individuals up to 10 per cent of their lifetime earnings, and a nation 2-3 percent of its GDP.

Access to nutritious, high quality and affordable food is the right of every citizen and inequalities in access to something as fundamental as food is intolerable. However, it is equally important to note that in order to bridge inequalities one cannot only provide food, but instead one needs to empower those who need the food.

One such example is the end-to-end computerization of the Targeted Public Distribution System. Supporting the Government of India, WFP is assisting in the end-to-end computerization that ensures appropriate beneficiary identification, and efficient, transparent and accountable systems. The computerization allows beneficiaries to track their monthly entitlement of food grains, share grievances with concerned officials, and also collect rations from a Fair Price Shop of their choice. This increased transparency and accountability leads to empowered beneficiaries who are aware of their rights and have access to government schemes which are specifically designed to improve their lives.

Inequality is not a matter of fate or chance and can be reversed by progressively adopting policies and practices that promote equality and a level playing field. The needs of the people are supreme and must be at the center of all policy making and implementation.

Purshottam Jat, 42, has been living with HIV for the last 18 years. In 1998, his world came crashing down around him when he realized he was HIV positive during a business trip to Goa. A trucker by profession, he used to drive his truck across the country to supply marble from Rajasthan to southern parts of India. Purshottam did not want to die but could not find a single reason to live.

Back home in Rajasthan, Purshottam consulted local doctors, who squarely blamed him for the condition he was in and offered no support or hope. His
friends and relatives ostracized him and even advised his wife and three kids to stay away from him, predicting he would die soon.

Doctors at a city hospital in Jaipur gave him a sliver of hope, telling him that he could probably live for another three to four years with proper medication.

Determined to live for his family, Purshottam scrounged through his savings to get treated with prohibitively expensive medicines. It was then that he got to know about the grants provided by the State Government for people living with HIV (PLHIV). The Government of Rajasthan started providing free medicines and treatment to PLHIV under the Mukhya Mantri Jeevan Raksha Kosh. Purshottam also availed of a financial grant for children of PLHIV under the Palanhar Yojana and realized his dream of sending his kids to a good school.

Purshottam is one of nearly 2.17 million PLHIV in India, many battling stigma and financial despair in their bid to live with dignity. UNDP in partnership with India’s National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) and state AIDS Control Societies, has implemented a multi-pronged strategy to strengthen social protection to support affected communities in becoming resilient and coping better with the impact of HIV. It supported states like Rajasthan, in taking steps to extend social protection to people living with HIV. According to Dr. Naresh Goel, Deputy Director General, NACO “UNDP has been helpful in providing low-cost, high impact social protection models that can assist the Government in scaling up social protection efforts.”

As of 2015, over 9,00,000 people infected and affected by HIV have benefited from the government’s social protection schemes including pensions, scholarships, subsidized travel allowances to treatment centres and food subsidies. Like Purshottam, these individuals can now aspire for a more resilient future and dream of a life unfettered by HIV.
Every time more than 100 girls and women inhabiting the Shivaji Nagar slum in Dahisar West in Mumbai chose to use the community toilet in their vicinity, they were left in the dark—quite literally. Lack of lighting and loosely fitted doors made the experience both uncomfortable and embarrassing.

This was more than two years ago.

Today, the conditions have improved vastly, thanks to the intervention of UNICEF which engaged young girls from the slums, and also brought along NGOs, to change things. As the word spread about the refreshing difference in people’s lives, more youngsters volunteered and more such slums in other areas were steered into having clean, safe and hygienic community toilets.

This inspiring story took its roots with some unlikely heroes—13-year-old Sandhya Sahu and 14-year-old Kiran Sharma—who, determined to alter the situation, led a group of teenage girls to launch an awareness campaign in July 2014 in order to bring transformation to the deplorable state of toilets in this neglected ghetto colony. Thanks to their efforts, the toilets now have doors, are properly lit and well-maintained.

“We created awareness about the issue in our community through the various projects we made at the Child Resource Centre,” Kiran said with a smile.

Sandhya, who was a part of the NGO, Committed Communities Development Trust (CCDT), added, “A group of children from our NGO went and applied to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to get lights and a door for the toilet at Shivaji Nagar.”

Kiran, Sandhya, Sagar, Pradeep, Ashvini and Jarina are Swachhata Doots or Cleanliness Ambassadors. They were among the 24 children from Mumbai who took part recently in the trophy tour of the ICC T20 World Cup 2016. Sporting Team Swachh t-shirts, they attended a WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) clinic and interacted with renowned cricketers—Sameer Dighe and Diana Edulji—at the Wankhede stadium. The cricketers shared cricketing tips and discussed the importance of hygiene and sanitation with the children.

Vikas Chaurasiya, also from CCDT, said, “Since diseases spread because of not washing hands, we try to make people of our community understand the importance of washing hands.”

These Swachhata Doots are among 2,500 children from Mumbai, covered by UNICEF Maharashtra’s child protection programme that partners with NGOs such as Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative, Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) and CCDT, to create safe urban spaces for children. Apart from Shivaji Nagar, the project touches the lives of children in the surrounding areas as well, such as Rafi Nagar in Chembur (M/East Ward) and Lalubhai Compound in Mankhurd (M/East Ward).

How did the change begin?

Sagar Reddy, 17, and Pradeep Karande, 16, put theory to action in their community at Lalubhai Compound. These youngsters helped identify an abandoned maidan that was being used as a waste-dumping ground. Along with their friends, and with the support of the YUVA staff, they mobilised the government machinery concerned to get the maidan cleared of garbage. They also helped create awareness about the importance of keeping the maidan garbage-free and about using dustbins.

Today, the space has undergone a complete makeover, with children...
Managing Migration, Reducing Inequalities

The new Sustainable Development global framework marked a significant shift from the 2015 Millennium Development Goals for the future of mobile populations. The incorporation of the migration component into the 2030 development agenda represents a landmark achievement for the 244 million people forming the international migrant community, as it recognises the positive contribution to inclusive growth of migration and its multidimensional reality.

As for the Indian case, its overseas community estimated at 25 million is positioned among the largest diaspora community worldwide (MOIA, 2015; CARIM 2013). Contributing to making international migration a relevant aspect to consider in Indian policies. Also, the community of migrants is comprised not only of international migrants, as internal migrants count 740 million (UNDP, 2009). Both internal and international migrants are fast changing the face of the global landscape by acting as essential determinant of development rather than just as a background context of development. This acknowledgment led to the incorporation of migration into global development policies.

The centrepiece for migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is target 10.7: facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. Including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. Placed under Goal 10, this target puts human mobility and in particular the upholding of dignity of migrants at the centre of reducing inequality within and across countries, the 10th fundamental endeavour of the 2030 agenda. However the uniqueness of the 2030 global development framework lies in the fact that by giving migration its formal presence, it also allowed to disentangle its multifaceted dimensions and interrelations with other topics and SDGs (EIU, 2016).

Migration is in fact also included in Goal 3 - health, in its attempt to achieve universal health coverage; Goal 4 - education, and its indicator on scholarships; Goal 5 - Gender equality, and its indicator on trafficking of women and girls; Goal 8 - employment and decent work, and its component on migrant worker rights, ending slavery and trafficking; Goal 16 - peaceful and inclusive societies; Goal 17 - global partnership. This transversal aspect shows how migration is a cross-cutting phenomenon finely interwoven into other Goals and Targets. Given this, there is a greater impetus for governments to adopt “high-road” migration policies to promote dignified, orderly and safe migration for the benefit of all. The mainstreaming component of migration in the SDGs encourages and moves the efforts of government and policymakers to

A similar exercise was carried out at Rafi Nagar, where a majority of homes are kuccha and built around a massive dumping ground. Children play on the poorly-paved streets, strewn with paper and plastic bags. Bringing about a change were Ashvini Kori, 15, and Jarina Ansari from this neighbourhood who participated in the handwash and hygiene camps organised by Pratham. They volunteered to ensure that their parents, siblings, grandparents and neighbours also learn and maintain personal hygiene. 

UNews May 2016 | 13
take action in building well managed migration policies.

With the SDG 10.7 indicator synchronized in the 2030 agenda, IOM plays a strategic role in mainstreaming migration in planning and developing efforts to secure and facilitate the welfare of the community of migrants. In this framework IOM India has been working in a holistic approach to incorporate the benefit of migrants in the global agenda. In the context of addressing vulnerabilities of women migrants and girls at different stages of migration cycle, IOM India is working towards provisioning of technical support and advocacy in selected States for orientation of female migrant workers with a special focus on domestic workers migrating to overseas destination (SDG 5: Gender equality and Empowerment). Such targeted intervention comes in the wake of the women accounting for approximately 48% of the international migration from India to different overseas destinations, especially the GCC countries. With relevance to SDG 3: Ensuring well-being of all, IOM supports a wider interpretation of ‘universal health coverage’ and suggests that the concept should include public health interventions and other multi-sectoral actions that address the underlying determinants of health, with specific reference to those related to mobility and migration. In line with the shift of the national health focus in India from curative to preventive approach, IOM seeks to address the health risks and vulnerabilities of migrants through pre-departure orientation sessions in major labour sending states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. In the same vein, the primary determinants of migrant well being including: access to education, decent working conditions, free and fair ethical recruitment practices, safe living conditions, enabling environment and multi-sectoral partnerships, are the issues that encompass the migrant related SDGs as seen in the pictorial illustration of the post 2015 global development framework.

Promoting fair and effective labour migration policies

Durga, a dalit woman aged 23 is a single mother of two children living in Vanapeli village, Kottapeta Mandal of East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. Her village consists of thirty houses predominantly dominated by the dalit and Christian communities; often neglected, having few or no assets and lacking in livelihood opportunities.

The village is a temporary settlement and is beyond the scope of most government programmes and schemes. SDG 1 aimed at eradicating poverty by 2030 highlights inequitable access to resources including land and basic services amongst the poor and vulnerable communities. It also aims at building resilience of the poor by reducing their vulnerability. The story of Durga is narrated in this context.

Durga’s primary motivation to go overseas was to earn money for her daughter’s heart operation. She went to Bahrain through an unregistered recruitment agent. It is noted that in the absence of channels for safe, orderly and regular migration, as stated in SDG 10, smugglers and traffickers extract obscenely high fees and often exploit migrants and refugees. While overseas, Durga’s passport was confiscated by her employer and she was deprived of her income by the agent. She was denied food and physically assaulted when she expressed her concerns to the agent.
After NWWT’s [National Worker’s Welfare Trust] intervention; a community-based organisation in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana - Durga was repatriated to India through the Indian Embassy’s assistance. She also managed to receive a partial income with police intervention which assisted in her daughter’s heart operation.

Currently, Durga earns a living as an agricultural worker but aspires to go overseas due to low wages. Additionally, through Durga’s continued association with NWWT, she has secured the role of an emerging voice in her community for migrant women. NWWT works on a range of issues focussing on women’s rights, child rights and increasing people’s access to government social security schemes. While Durga faces harassments from her village community for her outspoken nature and activism, she continues to be part of sessions organised to increase awareness among aspiring women migrants.

SDG goals, among other things, aim to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions. To this end, it promotes sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all. In line with this, through the South Asia Labour Migration Governance project [SALM] funded by European Union, the ILO in partnership with NWWT is working to help women like Durga to increase their access to social security, livelihood opportunities and access to safe migration.

ILO Policy outcome 9: ‘Promoting fair and effective labour migration policies’ is part of the ILO’s wider response to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, this outcome will contribute to SDG targets 8.8 “Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment”, and 10.7 “Facilitate orderly, regular, safe and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.

In line with the above, SALM works towards ensuring effective protection of the rights of vulnerable migrant workers, enhance the development impact of labour migration and reduce unregulated migration.

The world is now embarking on 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to achieve a life of dignity for all, leaving no one behind. Specifically, Goal 5 commits to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and end harmful practice such as child, early and forced marriage. Child marriage is one of the key indicators of the marginalization of adolescent girls and is closely interlinked with critical outcomes of gender inequality. As per Census 2011, about 25% of married females less than 15 years and about 30% of married females in the age 15-19 years were already mothers. Girls who are married early are most likely to drop out of school and discontinue formal education. Illiteracy is higher among females than males (6% vs. 4%) among adolescents and 9% vs. 5% among youth. There are more girls than boys who are out-of-school as per NSS 66th round and the gap between girls and boys increases as the education levels increase. They are also likely to be pushed into early childbearing, which increases the risk of maternal mortality, morbidity and infant death, and

**Addressing social and gender inequalities in family planning decisions**
malnutrition for the mother and child. Furthermore, girls who are married early also experience low levels of decision making within the family, increased vulnerability to violence and limited access to social and economic resources.

**Over to Barwani District**

Barwani, in Madhya Pradesh, is one of the 250 most backward districts in the country today. Here, 70% of the population belongs to Scheduled Tribes (STs), and every second person is illiterate. The district has high prevalence of child marriage, with approximately 58% girls having married before the age of 18 years.

To empower the adolescents and the community at large to address the existing social and gender norms guiding the family planning decisions, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in collaboration with the Family Planning Association of India (FPAI) and the Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh initiated a project to address the high adolescent fertility, by addressing gender inequality.

The project, covered 22,000 married adolescent couples in 714 villages, with the help of 900 ASHAs and other stakeholders. An important component of this project has been the creation of an enabling environment where young people can take decisions without being pressurized by societal norms or family expectations. Apart from mass communication campaigns to raise general awareness on the issues, interpersonal communication in the form of monthly village meetings as well as one-to-one sessions with adolescents are undertaken. In order to provide different stakeholders a platform to come together, discuss various issues and share experiences with each other, joint confluences of the concerned stakeholders are organized at block level. ASHAs, healthcare providers, panchayat representatives, aanganwadi workers, school teachers, adolescent boys & girls and newly married couples participate in these confluences.

The project has borne results. An independent evaluation, undertaken in 2014, shows that:

1) Increase in the current use of spacing methods of contraceptive among married adolescent couples (15-19 years) went from the baseline figure of 1.2% to 30.3%;

2) Increase in the current use of contraceptive methods (spacing + permanent methods) among married adolescent couples (15-19 years) from 2.4% to 30.9% while increase in the ever users of contraceptive methods (spacing + permanent methods) among married adolescent couples (15-19 years) from 3.8% to 35.1%; and

3) Reduction in unmet need for family planning among married adolescent couples (15-19 years) from 46.3% to 42.5%.

**Making of the ‘Barwani Model’**

Today, the project is popularly referred to as the ‘Barwani model’. The project has set never-before benchmarks in terms of community mobilisation, adolescent engagement and sustainable impact. Around 23,200 adolescent couples and around 86,000 unmarried adolescent boys and girls, mostly belonging to Scheduled Tribes in rural areas, were reached in the project area. Teachers, anganwadi workers and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions were
The Sustainable Development agenda calls for an integrated approach for effective progress across the multiple goals. Reduction of inequalities is an essential part of this agenda and SDG 10 is specifically about inequality. As such, addressing inequalities in health is critical to achieving SDG 3 on health, but also SDG 10.

India has made remarkable progress in the health sector. However, much more needs to be done. Around 1.3 million children were still dying before the age of five in 2013. Maternal mortality and under 5 mortality ratios of 167 and 49 are still high compared to some neighbouring countries. The poor and vulnerable are the ones who face the highest burden.

In fact, there are many disparities in health status in the country – for example, Kerala’s maternal mortality ratio was 61 compared to Assam’s 300. Indian girls have a higher prevalence of undernourishment than Indian boys. Malaria is still endemic in large parts of India, particularly tribal areas, and TB remains a serious public health concern that disproportionately affects the poor. India has made good progress in the elimination of the so-called neglected diseases. However, we still have cases of Kala-azar and leprosy, which mainly affect the rural poor.

Equity in health

These inequalities in health status result from social and economic factors, which limit access to basic services such as clean water, food, toilet, or decent housing for segments of the population. Additionally, health systems are not always aligned to match the needs of the most vulnerable populations, e.g., the poor, indigenous populations, scheduled castes, etc., due to their inherent placement in the same societal structure that cause inequalities in the first place. The resultant impact is that 60 million people are pushed into poverty due to healthcare-related costs in India, while many others delay or do not seek healthcare due to financial reasons.

This picture needs to change urgently. We need to ensure that the poor and disempowered are not left behind and that vulnerable groups, who are most in need of healthcare are, not the ones with the least access. Therefore, the SDG’s focus on inequality is very promising for India. The goal of health equity entails removing unfair or remediable differences in health among population groups, which are caused by social, economic, cultural, demographic or geographic factors.

Addressing inequities

Addressing health inequities is essential to achieving universal health coverage (UHC), a central goal for the health system, which is part of SDG 3. UHC means everyone gets good quality health services they need.
need and that no one is impoverished due to healthcare related costs. To achieve UHC, the government health expenditure needs to increase from the current 1.2% of the GDP in 2015 to 2.5% by 2020 in line with the new draft National Health Policy.

These additional funds should be used to adopt an equity-oriented approach to UHC. Firstly, this means ensuring access to health facilities, health personnel and medicines in remote and rural areas through substantially increased investment in the public health infrastructure and better service delivery in these areas.

Secondly, providing special interventions for certain unserved and vulnerable populations such as stigmatized groups is also essential. This means making the health system more responsive to vulnerable populations' health needs.

Thirdly, the health financing system should ensure that no one falls into poverty due to health-related costs. Social health insurance systems can ensure this and at the same time, allow for the rich to cross-subsidize care for the poor and for the healthy to cross-subsidize care for the unhealthy.

Fourthly, an important step to address health inequities is the regular monitoring of health inequities using stratifiers such as sex, socio-economic status and geographical location. This standardized system of monitoring should be used to inform policy and guide any course correction that is needed, with a strong emphasis on accountability.

India can make progress on these fronts and there are many countries around the world whose experiences in recognizing the causes of inequities and subsequent redesign of their health systems could be adapted to the realities of the Indian context.

**Intersectoral engagement**

We should also be cognizant of the fact many determinants of health are located beyond the health system itself e.g. employment, women’s status, education, social inclusion etc. There is a need, therefore, for the health sector to engage in intersectoral action to reduce health inequities.

Finally, fundamental to achieving the SDGs will be the recognition that reducing inequality, creating inclusive economic growth, preserving the planet and improving population health are not just linked but interdependent. Reducing inequities in health will also contribute to reducing the overall inequality that afflicts the world.
असमानताएं कम करने के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा आवश्यक

असमानता आवश्यक में हाल में वृद्धि बढ़ने के साथ-साथ असमानता का स्तर भी बढ़ा है। असमानता आपने साथ अधिकतम और गर्भवती लेकर आती है जिसमें से अधिकांश का संघर्ष असस्त्र होता है। विकासशील क्षेत्रों में अनेक परिवार परामर्श और पौधागत भोजन की आमतौर पर मुख्य पूरी तरह कर रहा है जिससे उनके जीवन के अनेक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में असमानता पता चलती है।

किसी व्यक्ति के लिए भोजन की सुविधा में असमानता का अर्थ है कि कृषक खाना, कृषक रेसी-रेसी टंक, रेसी की अधिक आवश्यक और कम उत्पादकता। विकासशील क्षेत्रों के मामले में हैं कि सबसे ग्रीब 20 प्रतिशत आबादी के बच्चों के लिए अपने पांचवें जन्मदिन से पहले मुलुक की आवश्यक संपत्ति बच्चों के बच्चों की तुलना में तीन पुन हो जाता है। नर्तकी और नव माताओं तथा रिश्तियों के लिए पौधों के जल आहार की सुविधा बाल मुलुक कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रभावित है। अनुमान बताते हैं कि कुलॉसियन के कारण उत्पादकता की खोज में एक व्यक्ति के अपने जीवन भर की कमाई के लिए प्रतिवर्तन तक और एक राष्ट्र के अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के 2-3 प्रतिशत तक नुकसान हो सकता है।

पौधों, उत्तम रात्रि और उचित दर पर भोजन पाना हर नागरिक का अधिकार है और भोजन जैसे बुनियादी जरूरत की सुविधा में असमानता असह्य है। किसी यह ध्यान रखना भी जरूरी है कि इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए इसके अधिकार दान करने का फायदा नहीं है, बल्कि उन लोगों को सरकार भी करना होगा जिनके आहार की आवश्यकता है। इसका एक उत्तमण लक्ष्य जन वितरण योजना में एक से दूसरे सी तक कम्प्यूटर का उपयोग है। भारत सरकार को सरकार के द्वारा देने हुए विवरण खाद्य कार्यक्रम इस काम में मदद दे रहा है जिससे जमा पाने वाले की सही पहचान हो सके और सारा तंत्र कुशल हो सके।

कम्प्यूटर की मदद से लाभ हो सकते हैं क्योंकि यह माना जाता है कि उन्हें हर महीने कितना आना जाने का अधिकार है, सबबड़ अधिकारियों से शिकायत कर सकें और अपनी वस्तु की राशि की दुकान से राशि ले सकें। इस तरह पारंपरिक और जब-जब बड़ने से लाभ होगा। उन्हें अपने अधिकारों की जानकारी होगी और सरकारी योजनाओं तक पहुंच होगी जिन्होंने विशेष रूप से उनका जीवन सुधारने के लिए ही बनाया गया है।

असमानता किसी या संयोग की बात नहीं है। नगदा ऐसी नीतियाँ और विधियाँ अनुपालन करने रख के चला जाय जा सकता है जो समानता और विवाह के तर बदल देता है। लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को मौजूद ध्यान मिलना चाहिए।

इन्जनियर के जीना: भारत में एचआईवी के प्रति संवेदनशील सामाजिक संरक्षण

पुरुषोत्तम जाट की आयु 42 वर्ष है और वह वीडियो 18 साल से एचआईवी से संक्रमित है। वे टूक चलते हैं और राजस्थान से भारत के दक्षिणी हिस्सों में सामनामध्य पहुंचने के लिए देश भर में टूक चलाया करते थे। 1998 में जब एक बार गोवा गए और उन्हें पता चला कि वे एचआईवी से संक्रमित हैं तो उनके लिए उत्तर पर आमतौर पर टूक पड़ा। पुरुषोत्तम शरीर नहीं बचा था लेकिन जीने की भी कोई जज नहीं रहा था।

राजस्थान में घर के आस-पास पुरुषोत्तम ने कई डॉक्टरों से सलाह ली। डॉक्टर उन्हें
ही इस हालत के लिए निम्नलिखित उत्तरार्थ हैं।

**विश्वास**

## टीम स्वच्छः सुरक्षित सार्वजनिक शौचालयों के लिए एकजुट हुए किशोर

"इस प्रेरणादायी कहानी की नाथिका—
13 वर्ष की संख्या साहू और 14 वर्ष की विरोध शर्मा जिन्होंने हालत बदलने की यांगी और किशोरियों के उनका एक दल का नेतृत्व किया..."

| सोनिया सरकार |

मुंबई, भारत, 06 मार्च, 2015— परिश्रम मुंबई में बदलित परिश्रम की शिकायत नए शोपिंग पार्क के निवासी 100 से अधिक लड़कियों और महिलाओं को जब भी सामुदायिक शौचालय का इस्तेमाल करना होता था वे अक्सर ऑनिक जाती थी। लाट के न होने और दूरे दर्शकों के कारण उन्हें केवलारी और शर्म दोनों का अहसास करना पड़ता था।

यह बात 2 साल से भी पहले की है।

अप्रो विश्वसनीय बहुत बदल गई है। इसके लिए नये समाज के लिए होटल पार्क की किशोरियों का अहसास करना और कुछ नई—सरकारी संगठनों को भी जोड़ा। तो इसे ईडियायों में बदलने की खेतीं फैलने लगी और किशोर शोधक जोड़े गए।

इसके लिए इसके लिए बहुत हुए शाक्तिक सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का इस्तेमाल करना होता था।

- निम्न होने हालत बदलने की यांगी और जुलाई 2014 में जानलेवा अभियान चलने के लिए किशोरियों के एक दल का नेतृत्व किया।

इसका उद्देश्य इस प्रकार शोपिंग पार्क में शौचालयों का उपयोग करना लगा है।

| निम्न के साथ फाइलोंना एक गाईकी के लिए उचित मिल लगता है। |

| कमिट्टी कमन्युटियों देवबंपट ट्रस्ट (सीसीडीटी) से जुड़ी संख्या ने कहा, “हारे...
नियम ने जो नए सत्ता विकास लक्ष्य अपनाए हैं उनमें चुम्बन आवारी के भीतर के लिए 2015 में संभव हुए सार्वजनिक विकास लक्ष्यों की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य रखे गए हैं। 2030 तक के विकास एजेंडा में प्रावास के भुगतान को कम करना।

शासित विकास वर्तमान 20: असामान्यताओं कम करना

नियम ने जो नए सत्ता विकास लक्ष्य अपनाए हैं उनमें चुम्बन आवारी के भीतर के लिए 2015 में संभव हुए सार्वजनिक विकास लक्ष्यों की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य रखे गए हैं। 2030 तक के विकास एजेंडा में प्रावास के भुगतान को कम करना।

शासित विकास वर्तमान 20: असामान्यताओं कम करना
इसके अनावर ग्राहक समुदाय में संचार वित्तीय ग्राहक ही शामिल नहीं हैं। देश के बीतर ग्राहकों की संख्या 74 करोड़ है (रिपोर्ट, 2009). देश के बीतर और देश के बाहर के ये ग्राहकों की संख्या दोनों तरह से बढ़ रही है। ये ग्राहकों की संख्या विभिन्न मूल्यों में वहन की व्यापार अवधारणा के नियमित अंक हो गए हैं। सत्ता ग्राहकों के लिए 2030 तक के एक्सेंज में प्रवास के संबंधित मूल्य उद्देश्य 10.7 है: लोगों की आवाजाही और स्वास्थ्य, नियमित तथा जिम्मेदार प्रवास की योजना करना। सत्ता ग्राहक के द्वारा अवधि के तहत इस उद्देश्य के अन्तर्गत इस्तेमाल करने का अनुभव बहुत है। यह 2030 तक के एक्सेंज में दसांस बुधवारी इंडिया है। इसी प्रकार 2030 के अवधि के दर्शन में अवधि जीता यह है कि प्रवास की आवाजाही और स्वास्थ्य देखने का इस्तेमाल करे उन्हें बदला। इंडिया और अन्य जीतनों के योग का अधिकार, दसां तथा विस्तार खान करने से संबंधित उनके अर्थों और, लक्षण—16—शाति और समाजमहती समाज: लक्षण—17—वैकल्पिक महागती हो भी शामिल है। सभी लक्षण में इसी उपलब्धि से ग्राहकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। प्रवास का मुख्य क्रम सेवाओं तक अलग-अलग सेवाओं के अमूल्य अवधि, दसां तथा भौतिक खान करने से संबंधित उनके अर्थों और, लक्षण—16—शाति और समाजमहती समाज: लक्षण—17—वैकल्पिक महागती हो भी शामिल है। मस्ती लक्षण में इसी उपलब्धि से पता चलता है कि प्रवास का मुख्य क्रम सेवाओं तक अलग-अलग सेवाओं और उद्देश्यों में मध्यकों से बना है। यह उपलब्धि में संकल्पना के लिए और भी जड़ी है कि वे सबसे लंबे के संकल्पना, स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षित प्रवास का बढ़ता देने हेतु अत्यन्त गार्डियन प्रवास नीतियां अन्वेषित हैं। प्रवास के मुख्य कंपनी तक प्रवास के लिए नीतियां दिखाई देते हैं। इसके लिए, ग्रामीण वाणिज्यिक ग्राहकों की योजना करना। सत्ता ग्राहक के द्वारा अवधि के तहत इस उद्देश्य के अन्तर्गत इस्तेमाल करने का अनुभव बहुत है। यह 2030 तक के एक्सेंज में दसांस बुधवारी इंडिया है। इसी प्रकार 2030 के अवधि के दर्शन में अवधि जीता यह है कि प्रवास की आवाजाही और स्वास्थ्य देखने का इस्तेमाल करे उन्हें बदला। इंडिया और अन्य जीतनों के योग का अधिकार, दसां तथा विस्तार खान करने से संबंधित उनके अर्थों और, लक्षण—16—शाति और समाजमहती समाज: लक्षण—17—वैकल्पिक महागती हो भी शामिल है। मस्ती लक्षण में इसी उपलब्धि से पता चलता है कि प्रवास का मुख्य क्रम सेवाओं तक अलग-अलग सेवाओं और उद्देश्यों में मध्यकों से बना है। यह उपलब्धि में संकल्पना के लिए और भी जड़ी है कि वे सबसे लंबे के संकल्पना, स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षित प्रवास का बढ़ता देने हेतु अत्यन्त
निष्क्रिय और असरदार श्रमिक प्रवासन नीतियों को प्रोत्साहन

3 वर्ष की दलित महिला दुर्गा दो बच्चों की अकेली मां है। वह पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले के कोहोटपट मंडल के बाणपेली गांव में रहती है। गांव में 30 महान हैं जिन्होंने अधिकार दलित और इसाई समुदाय के हैं। यह अधिकार उपेक्षित रहते हैं, इनके पास ना के बच्चे संपत्ति है और आजीविका के अवसर भी नहीं हैं।

गांव में जोड़पड़ों की वर्तमान है और अधिकार सरकारी कारकिस्तान तथा गोव्यानाध्य के दायरे से बाहर से भर जाता है। सत्ता विकास लाभ–1 का उद्देश्य 2030 तक परीक्षा की भिन्नता है। इसमें गांवों और बीच समुदायों में मजबूत और बुनियादी सेवाओं सहीत संस्थानों की अभाव में पुरुष उत्पाद होती है। इतनी उद्देश्य परिवारों की लाभार्थी कम करते हुए उनके भीतर शक्ति पैदा करना भी है।

23 जून की जन्मतिथि का मूल उद्देश्य अपनी बेटी का डिन का अंतर्वेशन करने के लिए छुपा कमान था। यह एक ऐसे भीतरी एजेंट के लिए बहुत ही मजबूत नहीं थी। इस गांव में यह विकास लाभ–10 में अर्नित चुपेश्वर, वायरसिटी और विभिन्न सामाजिक प्रवासन माध्यम के अभाव में तकरार और चोरी–लाखे विदेश भेजने वाले एजेंट के होने के साथ शांतिकरण करने का लक्षण करते हैं।

विदेश पहुँचने पर दुर्गा को क्रिया देने वालों ने उसका पासपोर्ट उड़ान दिया और उसकी वापसी एजेंट ने गया। उसे खाना नहीं दिया जाता था और जब उसने एजेंट से अपनी तकीनत बताया तो उसके साथ शांतिकरण पुनरावर्तित किया गया। राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक कल्याण दूरस्थ के उपकरण बाद भारतीय गृहमंत्री के स्वागत में दूरां 3 मई 2016 को वापस भारत लाए गए। यह दूरां दोहरे प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में एक सामुदायिक संयोग है।

विदेश की मदद से उसके अपनी आयुक्ते का कूद हिस्सा भी वापस मिला जिससे वह अपनी बेटी के लिए का उद्देश्य करा सकती।

इस समय दुर्गा एक खेतीयर मजबूत है लेकिन कम मजबूती मिलने के कारण फिर विदेश जाना चाहती है। राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक कल्याण दूरस्थ के साथ जुड़े रहने की वजह से दुर्गा अपने समुदाय में प्रवासी महिलाओं की आवाज मजबूत बनकर उसी है। यह इनके अधिकारों, बच्चों के अंतर्वेशन होने और सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा दोनों के लिए लगातार उभरी है।

यह दूरां महिलाओं के अंतर्वेशन होने, बच्चों के अंतर्वेशन होने और सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा के लिए अधिकार उपेक्षित रहते हैं। इनके उद्देश्य के पूर्व के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन यूनियन संघ की मिति सहयोगी से संबंधित साथ एशिया लेबर माइडेशन नामक चौके (स्पेनएलएन) के जरिए, राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक कल्याण दूरस्थ के साथ मिलकर दुर्गा जैसी महिलाओं की मदद कर रहा है ताकि सामाजिक सुरक्षा, आजीविका के अवसर तथा उपेक्षित प्रवासन का उद्देश्य तक उनकी पहुँच बढ़ सके।

आईएलओ पोलिसी आउटकम 9, प्रमोटिंग फंगर एंड इनस्पेक्टर लेवर माइडेशन पोलिसीज़ सत्ता विकास के लिए 2030 तक के एजेंट और सत्ता विकास लाभों पर अलग की दिशा में आईएलओ के युवयुवाओं का अंत है। यह परिणाम विशेष रूप से सत्ता विकास लाभ–8.8 “प्रवासी श्रमिकों, विशेषकर महिला प्रवासियों और संबंधित रोजगार में लघु श्रमिकों सहीत दो संराष्ट्रीय और संयुक्त कामकाजी माही के बढ़ावा देना और श्रमिक अधिकारों का सत्संघ” और 10.7 “निवृत्ति और सुप्रभावित प्रवासन नीतियों पर अमल के माध्यम से वायुस्थितिक, निकायित, सुरक्षित और जीवनरत प्रवासन और लोगों की सांस्कृतिक में मार्गदर्शन करेगा।

इसी के अनुसार एसएलएन निर्मािित प्रवासी श्रमिकों के अंतर्वेशन के अवसर तथा संख्या में वापस नहीं आए, श्रमिक प्रवासन का विकास प्रवास बढ़ाने और उपेक्षित प्रवासन का करने की दिशा में काम कर रहा है।

UNworks in India

नवंबर 2015 | 23
स्वास्थ्य में असमानताएं दूर करना

लेखक: अनुष्ठान सिंह

स्वास्थ्य की सिद्धि में यह असमानताएं सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारणों की देख हैं। इसके कारण स्वास्थ्य पानी, भोजन, शीतलता या सुरक्षित आसार जैसी वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं आबादी के कुछ हिस्सों का लाभ नहीं प्राप्त कर सकता है। इसकी अवधारणा स्वास्थ्य सेवा तंत्र भी गरीबों, आर्थिक विविधता, अनुपस्थिति जातियों जैसे सभी लोगों को अनुपस्थित हमेशा तहत नहीं रहता है। इसका कारण यह है कि यह वर्गों को सामाजिक ढंगों में ऐसे जगह दी गई है, जो असमानता पैदा करती है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवा से जुड़े ख्यातियों के कारण 6 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी में धकेल दिया गया है। इसके अलावा भी बहुत से लोग पैसे की तंगी के कारण दे सेवा करते हैं या विकल्प नहीं करते।

इस थियाड को तुंगा बदलाव करने के लिए भी अत्यधिक अवधारणा बनानी है। इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा के तंत्र के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य सेवा का योग भारत के लिए बहुत है। स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में वर्तमान के लक्ष्य का अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य है। असमानता के कारण स्वास्थ्य सेवा का लक्ष्य है सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, जनसंख्या संबंधी या मानविक कारणों से आबादी के समूहों के स्वास्थ्य सेवा की खुदें में अनुपस्थित अंतर मूर्त करना।

असमानताओं दूर करना

स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में असमानताएं दूर करना सभी लोगों के स्वास्थ्य सुकृति प्रदान करने का गढ़ हरियल करने के लिए भी आवश्यक है। यह सत्ता विकास का तंत्र-3 का मुख्य हिस्सा है। सभी लोगों के स्वास्थ्य सुकृति प्रदान करने का अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य दूर करना का अंतर्गत है। हर किसी को अपनी जस्ता के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य सेवा मिले और स्वास्थ्य सेवा की लागत के कारण कोई इस सुविधा से विद्यमान न रहे। इसके अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य सेवा पर कर्भ 2015 में सकल घटने, उत्पाद के 12 प्रतिशत के मूल में टटने से बढ़कर 2020 तक 25 ग्रामिकता करना होगा। नई राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति के मार्गदर्शन में यही बात कही गई है।

इस अतिरिक्त राशि का इस्तेमाल सभी लोगों के स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुलभ करने के मार्गदर्शन में नामाकरण नीति अपनानें होना चाहिए।

सभी पहले इसका अंतर्गत है कि दूर-दराज के और रामगी इलाकों वा स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं, स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों वा दर्द सुलभ कराए। इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था में निवेश बढ़ाने से सहयोग होगा और इन इलाकों में स्थान प्राप्त करने की स्वास्थ्य सुधारनी होगी।

दूरसे, कल के शिक्षा समूहों सहित सेवा से विद्यमान और लाभ आबादी के लिए विशेष प्राप्त नियम बनाए आवश्यक है। उपचार के तंत्र का लाभ आबादी की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी
परिवार नियोजन के फैसलों में सामाजिक और जैंडर असमानताओं का निदान

री दुनिया अब सत्ता विकास के 2030 तक के एंडज को अपना रही है जिसका उद्देश्य सबके लिए समान का जीवन हासिल करना है जिसमें कोई छुटने न पाए। वातावरण पर स्वयं 5 का संकेत जूड़ता हमारा रास्ता हासिल करना और महिलाओं तथा लड़कियों के साथ हर तरह की हिंसा और भेदभाव को मिटाकर तथा बाल विवाह, कम उम्र में और जवाबी जैंडर हानिकारक धाराएं समाप्त कर कर सभी महिलाओं और लड़कियों को सशक्त करना है।

हवा विवाह किशोरियों को हासिल इस्तेमाल कर देने जा रहा है। वह गृहीता गृहीता गृहीता गृहीता गृहीता गृहीता गृहीता है और सबक शीघ्र जूड़ा है और औपचारिक पूर्ववर्ती बंध कर देता है। लड़कों तथा महिलाओं में लड़कियों में शाक्तिशालिता का संकेत अधिकता है। किशोरियों का शायद कम उम्र में हो जाती है या अक्षर स्कूल छोड़ देती है और ऑप्शनल एंडज कर देती है। लड़कों की तुलना में लड़कियों में निशानी का अनुपात अधिक अधिकता है। किशोरियों में 6 प्रतिशत नवं 4 विशेष और स्त्रियों में 9 प्रतिशत गृहीता 5 महिलाओं का संकेत अधिकता है। टॉयली नवं 60वें दररोज के अनुसार लड़कों की तुलना में अधिक लड़कियों स्कूल में नहीं जा रहीं और शिक्षा का रास्ता बदलने के साथ-साथ लड़कियों और लड़कों के बीच का यह अंतर बढ़ा जाता है। लड़कियों को कम उम्र में माँ बनने के लिए मजबूत रुपए जाने की आवश्यकता भी अधिक होती है जिससे माँ की मुश्किल, अपहरण, मिशु मृत्यु और मृत्यु का व्यापक क्रम का कारण आकर्षण बढ़ जाती है।

इतना ही नहीं जिन लड़कियों का विवाह कम उम्र में कर दिया जाता है, परिवार में निर्णय लेने की क्रिया में उनकी हिस्सेदारी कम रहती है, उनके साथ मापदंड की आकर्षण बढ़ जाती है और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक संस्कार के पक्ष में सीमित रहती है।

बढ़वाने जिलें का अनुसरण

मंड मापदंड के बढ़वाने जिले के मिलती आज देश के 250 वर्षों पिछले जिलों में होती है। यहाँ 70 प्रतिशत आबादी अनुग्रहित जातियों की है और हर दुसरा व्यक्ति निष्कर्ष है। इस
बड़वानी मॉडल का नाम

आज इस मॉडल को लोग बड़वानी मॉडल के नाम से जानते हैं। इसने समुदाय को एक तरफ़ करने और समानता प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से ऐसे प्रतिनिधि किए हैं जो पहले कभी नहीं थे। प्रोजेक्ट क्षेत्र में करीब 23,200 किसानों और करीब 86,000 अविवाहित किशोर लड़कों और लड़कियों, जिनमें अधिकांश अनुसूचित जनजातियों से हैं, तक पहुंचा गया। शिक्षकों, ओमनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं और पंचायती राज संगठनों के युवा हुए प्रतिनिधियों का समादरीकरण महादेश बनाने की गतिविधियों से जोड़ा गया। 5 वर्ष के भीतर किशोर वालिलिप्त मंत्री के बच्चों के जन्म अंतराल रखने के तरीकों का उपयोग बढ़कर 38.1 प्रतिशत हो गया जबकि प्रोजेक्ट शुरू होने से पहले 8.4 प्रतिशत से भी कम था।

इसकी सफलता का सबसे बड़ा संकेत यह है कि मध वर्षे सरकार बड़वानी मॉडल को पूरे राष्ट्र में अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। इसके साथ 2016 के मध्य से यह प्रयास 1.80 करोड़ वाहिक किशोरों और करीब 5.00 करोड़ अविवाहित किशोर लड़कों और लड़कियों तक पहुंचा। प्रामणू और आत्मवादी इलाकों में सामाजिक और जैसा संबंधी मान्यताओं के बदलते हुए इस जीवन-परिवार मॉडल से प्रसार और प्रभाव का दायित्व फैलाने के असरमात्र अवसर खुल रहे हैं।
WFUNA hosts International Model UN Conference at Agra

From 26 April to 2 May 2016, hundreds of young students from India and abroad gathered at the Jaypee Palace Hotel & Convention Centre in Agra, to learn about the UN. At the WFUNA International Model UN Conference, India, organized by the World Federation of UN Associations, students negotiated and drafted solutions to global problems like climate change, the advancement of women, the Syrian crisis, peacekeeping, nuclear disarmament and youth, peace and security.

UNIC National Information Officer Mr. Rajiv Chandran attended the opening ceremony on Thursday, 28 April, and spoke to the students about the Sustainable Development Goals, India and the UN, and the importance of Model UN. Along with WFUNA Secretary-General Mr. Bonian Golmohammadi, Mr. Chandran reminded the attendees of their unique position as leaders of the change in India. Following the UN4MUN approach developed at the UN Department of Public Information by former Programme Manager Mr. William Yotive, who was present to train and guide the participants, the conference was the most realistic simulation of the UN ever held in India. UNIC Model UN Coordinator Ms. Sanjana Manaktala observed the conference between 29 April and 1 May, and interacted with participants and organizers to further cooperation on the UN4MUN approach.

Promoting Agenda 2030 with NPSC

At the meeting of Principals of the National Progressive Schools Conference (NPSC) on 27 April 2016, UNIC National Information Officer Rajiv Chandran made a presentation on the SDGs and sought NPSC support to promote AGENDA 2030 creatively with NPSC students.
The International Festival of Language and Culture (IFLC) is a cross-cultural celebration that showcases diverse linguistic talents on a global platform. Exchange students engage with local communities by participating in social, cultural, and educational activities. In the process, they raise hope for world peace by building strong interpersonal ties and lasting friendships.

IFLC India 2016 brought together 17 countries for its Indian leg with the theme “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - ‘The world is one family’.” 43 students and 18 mentors from abroad and 350 students from reputed Delhi schools namely Springdale’s School, The Frank Antony Public School, Ahlcon International School, Mata Guruji School, Tagore International School and Bluebells International School participated.

The Educational Endowment Trust in association with Ministry of Culture, Government of India and UN Information Centre for India and Bhutan organized the event to educate the youth and create a platform for them to share their cultural heritage with their peers from around the world.

To announce the IFLC, UNIC hosted a press conference that was widely reported in the media and led to public participation in the IFLC. This was evident when an audience of over 2500 attended the extraordinary show on 7 May 2016 at the Talkatora Stadium in New Delhi. The performance was also telecast live by DD Bharati, India’s public broadcaster, thereby reaching millions of homes all over the country.

These students, the young messengers of peace and love, put up a dazzling performance that was truly symbolic.
of the UN values of togetherness, diversity and tolerance. The students inspired the audience through their outstanding song and dance performances in their native languages. The involvement of youth to promote oneness and harmony through art, culture and music made it all the more special for UNIC. The gala global event successfully brought to light the intricate commonalities and differences in cultures.

Chief Guest Dr. Najma Heptulla, Union Minister for Minority Affairs warmly applauded the young ambassadors of peace.

In the words of IFLC Coordinator Bilal Acikgoz, “India in itself is an outstanding example of different people living together peacefully. We believe that understanding different languages and cultures helps us understand each other better, and that is the motive behind IFLC. I think the international education fraternity should work in close cooperation with their Indian counterparts to provide the opportunities the Indian students truly deserve.”

With successful editions held previously at Belgium, Senegal, France, Germany, Romania, Australia, Albania, Tanzania, Indonesia, Morocco and other nations, this prodigious cultural conclave brought together young leaders to celebrate the “colours of the world.”

---

Culture has immense power to contribute to the transformative change that is at the heart of Agenda 2030. However, transformation should not come at the expense of respect for cultural and linguistic heritage and diversity.

— UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to IFLC in New York on 29 April 2016
The contrast between the vast numbers of pavement-dwellers and the rapid development of luxury real estate was brought into stark focus by the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, who was on a two-week official visit to the country. Leilani Farha called for a national housing law to effectively, and urgently, address the implementation of the right to adequate housing.

“I am extremely concerned for the millions of people who experience exclusion, discrimination, evictions, insecure tenure, homelessness and who lack hope of accessing affordable and adequate housing in their lifetimes,” Farha said.

“I was told and have read that evictions happen often, but rarely with due process and strict adherence to international human rights law. Some Government officials consider forced evictions to be justified where occupants do not own the land. Under international human rights law, this is not the case.” Farha added.

The UN expert said she observed a lack of urgency in dealing with the extreme living conditions of those who are homeless, as well as a lack of visibility for these issues.

“I am also seriously concerned that pervasive issues such as domestic violence are at times not linked with the right to live in a home in peace and security,” she said. “There also seem to be some gaps between Government policy-making and the court rulings that highlight the Government’s obligations to protect the dignity and right to life of vulnerable populations.”

Farha called on the central Government of India to develop a national housing law, anchored in the spirit of its Constitution and in international human rights law, that includes a moratorium on evictions, immediate obligations to adequately address homelessness, and that is in line with some of its most progressive state plans for in situ rehabilitation for slum dwellers.

The Special Rapporteur noted that the Government of India has been attempting to address these disparities and has
ambitiously committed to addressing the living conditions in slums throughout the country by developing 20 million housing units in urban areas benefitting more than a 100 million people by 2022.

“I had the opportunity to visit rehabilitation and redevelopment sites under construction in Mumbai and Bengaluru. For people who are eligible to move into these, there is no doubt they will see a significant improvement in their living conditions, especially after having lived in slums for decades. Access to water, sanitation and electricity is ensured, and maintenance of the buildings is guaranteed for ten years. Most importantly, people are given security of tenure, a cornerstone for the enjoyment of the right to housing,” Farha said.

She warned however that there is mounting inequality in urban areas, and that large-scale migration from rural to urban areas will make India a primarily urban society in the next 30 years.

“A two-track policy response is urgently needed, one that addresses the backlog of housing shortage, and the other that prepares India for upcoming housing needs,” she said.

During her two-week mission to the country, the Special Rapporteur went to New Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru and met with senior Government officials at all levels, as well as with residents, civil society and academics.

She will present a detailed report of her findings to the UN Human Rights Council in March 2017.
A s part of UNIC’s yearlong campaign catalysing the SDGs and sensitizing the student community towards them, UNIC reached out to Salwan Public School, Gurgaon, which has been actively engaging with UN goals and values over the years. This academic year, they decided to carry the momentum of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) forward by launching their own projects.

In an effort to instil a sense of responsibility in the students towards these goals, the theme for the winter break holiday homework was centred on the SDGs. They wanted their students to don researchers’ hats and find out the causes of global warming.

A graffiti competition was organized at the school campus on 30th March, 2016. The competition was held with an aim to provide a common platform for students and parents to work collaboratively and showcase their creativity. The participants were encouraged to creatively visualize the 17 SDGs and splash their ideas onto the walls of the school. The aim was to engage the entire school community with global issues.

Salwan Public School understands the pivotal role of leadership skills in shaping the future growth and development of the students. The MUNs are thus placed at a high pedestal in the school.

In this highly globalized world, international agencies have assumed an important role in global politics. Thus, it is imperative for students to get a deeper understanding of the working of the United Nations.

Salwan Public School, Gurgaon envisions creating global leaders, who work towards fostering UN goals and values.