

Short Report for IAW:

Asia Region for the period between 2018-19,

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During the above mentioned period I have taken a few initiatives and tried to understand some areas that could be demarcated for discussion and maybe mutual co-operation in the Asia region.

On e mail I reached out to all our associates and affiliates to share news about their work and region. Not much success was achieved in terms of a response. In India though an effort has been made to promote IAW and its objectives by reaching out to our 500 branches of the AIWC. One of our co-partners in the work towards Peace is IWPG (South Korea) that have expressed a wish to also become members of IAW.

I have asked them to give us a formal application so it can be forwarded to the IAW Membership and President's Office. They have been engaged in a massive Convention during Sept 17-19th 2018. It is expected that they will do this afterwards.

I also attach a brief Review of some of Asia's pressing needs for your perusal and greater understanding of this region. Since I am a member of AIWC I have highlighted the work of AIWC also in the specific sphere mentioned for India.

An Introductory Note is also prepared that can be used to email potential partners has been prepared. This is to serve a copy and paste as and when queries come for membership. It can also be used to make overtures to desirable partners when requesting their association with IAW.

A Brief: Sustainable Development Goals- India and Asia Region

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is especially relevant for South Asia countries which, despite their economic dynamism and remarkable Millennium Development Goal (MDG) achievements, account for 37% of the world's poor, nearly half of the world's malnourished children, and suffer from a number of development and infrastructure gaps. With one fifth of the world's population, South Asia has a critical role in the global achievement of the SDGs. For addressing the key development challenges faced by South Asian countries as highlighted by the leaders, the unfinished MDG agenda, and taking cognizance of inter-relationships and synergies between 17 SDGs and 169 targets.

India has played an important role in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) . Therefore, it is not surprising that the country's national development goals are mirrored in the SDG's. For implementing the SDG agenda, the Government of India has launched several ambitious programmes. State governments are also engaged in developing roadmaps for achieving the SDGs with several of them having already published their plans. The main messages for India's Voluntary National Review of SDG implementation encapsulates the progress made with respect to Goals **1,2,3,5,14 and 17** (Goal 1-End poverty in all forms everywhere, Goal-2 End hunger, achieved food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, Goal-3 Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages, Goal-5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls , Goal 9- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, Goal 14- Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources, Goal17- Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

In 2019, approach of India for SDGs development, was based on the vision of 'Wada Na Todo' and 'Leaving No One Behind'. The platform of 'Wada Na Todo' has been created in 2004 particularly looking at the issues on social exclusion and poverty elimination. Indian government primarily aim is to fulfill

global commitment of MDGs and SDGs. In 2019 National Conclave the major concern was on the real time data tracking and to partner with this movement. India is fully committed to the 2030 agenda for SDGs, with the agenda of 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' or 'Collective Efforts, Inclusive Growth' and looking forwards towards National Development Goals.

SDG's	Programmes	AIWC/India	Asia Region
<p>Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages</p>	<p>Sanitary Pads and Menstrual Hygiene</p> <p>Maternal Health care and Child Health care</p>	<p>-In India menstruation is often being managed by women and young girls with the most unhygienic and inconvenient ways particularly in poor setting. They develop their own personal hygiene strategies to cope with menstruation which vary greatly on individual's personal preferences, cultural beliefs (myth, Taboos), economic status and education.</p> <p>- Safe motherhood initiative in India is a prime factor to be taken care of, India has accounted at least a quarter of maternal deaths globally. Better reporting and effective monitoring will improve the status of healthcare in India.</p> <p>-AIWC is creating awareness on Menstrual Hygiene and sanitation in the schools and communities. Under socio-economic- project- sanitary napkin project has sanctioned to Kakinada Branch (Andhra Pradesh) especially for rural women.</p> <p>- In 2019 AIWC took initiative through awareness programmes to curb breast cancer, cervical cancer, post menopausal depression and to take care of Maternal & child Healthcare which is very crucial and need improvisation.</p>	<p>-South Asia region has been at the forefront of progress to ensure that WASH services, including those in schools, pay attention to the needs of menstruating girls and women.</p> <p>-To change on the ground it is essential to review progress, identify successful approaches and innovations that can be scaled up, and to ensure that the voices of women and girls are heard, so that solution effectively addressed their needs and promote their rights.</p> <p>-Health system is major concern for women and child, this single step towards health awareness would be the change maker at grassroots level.</p>

<p>Goal-15 Life on land</p>	<p>Solid Waste Management</p>	<p>-India's rapid growth has resulted in substantial increase in solid waste generation in urban centres. Urban areas in India alone generate more than 100,000 metric tons of solid waste per day, which is higher than many countries "total waste generation".</p> <p>-There are various factors that attribute to poor solid waste management, such as, lack of public awareness, unplanned city growth, high waste generation and non-functioning of existing systems. Rate of urbanization, scavenger role for recyclable separation and the capacities of existing municipalities for solid waste management are also important factors that should be considered.</p> <p>-As per the constitution of India, Solid waste management is a state subject and it is primary responsibility of state governments to ensure that appropriate solid waste management practices are introduced in all the cities and town in the state.</p> <p>-AIWC entered into the field of waste management since 1980. Even before the term "Climate change" came into existence.</p> <p>-In 2004, AIWC head office took the initiative for integrated approach to waste management. Our branches creating awareness of solid waste management in the urban, rural and slum communities.</p> <p>- Women play major role in domestic work and they are main the protagonist in disposal of waste in daily chores. To give importance to women and to empower them AIWC Head office initiate and provided training and sensitize women beneficiaries in semi urban area about the need for waste segregation and waste management.</p>	<p>-Solid waste management is already a significant concern for municipal governments across South Asia. It constitutes one of their largest costs and the problem is growing year on year.</p> <p>- To extend support, local resources implementing projects and activities across Asia</p> <p>-Some new approaches tried out like door-to-door collection of waste, composting, private sector participation.</p> <p>-Working upon the collection system and their lacunae, recycling practice with involvement of the government and the private sector as well.</p>
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<p>Goal 16 Peace and justice strong institutions</p>	<p>Communal Harmony and National Integration awareness</p>	<p>-Goal 16 is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building accountable institutions at all levels. National and global institutions have to be more transparent and effective, including local governance and judicial systems which are critical to the guarantee of human rights, law and order, and security.</p> <p>-India has prioritized the strengthening of justice through government initiatives including Pragati Platform, a public grievance redressal system, and the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary including Gram Nyayalays for villages.</p> <p>-Addressing conflict resolution and peace building as enablers of growth and development.</p> <p>- Government of India ensures tepid success by interconnecting elements of economic growth, social inclusion growth and environmental sustainability to make sure that “No one is Left Behind”.</p> <p>-In AIWC we are promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and awareness for access to justice.</p> <p>-Through National Integration and communal harmony awareness our AIWC branches promoting peace and working towards SDG 16.</p> <p>-In 2019 AIWC Head Office organized workshop on “A culture of Peace” with stakeholders with an aim of maintain unity in diversity and securing national integrity, AIWC shall strive to educate the masses in the Constitutional provisions like the fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy</p>	<p>-Violence is perhaps the most significant and destructive challenge to the development, growth, wellbeing, and the very survival of countries around the world. Fatalities resulting from armed conflict are rising in some parts of the world, causing mass displacement within countries and across borders, and resulting in massive humanitarian crises that adversely impact every aspect of our developmental efforts. Other forms of violence – crime and sexual and gender based violence – also remain a global challenge.</p> <p>-South Asia is affecting with mass displacement such as Rohingya crisis (Burma), Political disturbances in Jakarta(Indonasia), Taliban in (Afghanistan) etc</p> <p>-Recently aroused terror violence in India and Sri Lanka, religious minorities in Bangladesh creates intolerance in Asia region. It is really difficult to grasp the real direction of change. However, an attempt could be still made to notice that these broader trends are perhaps going to shape the scenario. It</p>
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		and the Preamble to the Constitution as well as the UNSC resolutions related to women and Peace.	could create impact on Asia region local levels to bring change in the systems.
Goal 4 Quality Education	Integrated Literacy and Skill Development programme	<p>-In India, significant progress had been made in universalizing primary education, with improvement in the enrolment and completion rates of girls in both primary and elementary school. As of 2013-14, the net enrolment ratio in primary education for boys and girls was 88%, while at the national level, the youth literacy rate was 94% for males and 92% for females. The new national Education Policy and Sustainable Development Goal 4 share the goals of universal quality education and lifelong learning. The flagship government scheme, <u>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</u>, is aimed at achieving universal quality education for all Indians, and is complemented in this effort by targeted schemes on nutritional support, higher education, and teacher training.</p> <p>- Some state of India interim reduction of the central share of funding in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA) from 65% to 50%, which has subsequently rationalized to 60% to support new programme where for children in the 6-14 age group and to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. In 2015 new schools has been open with additional facilities to provide quality based education all over the country.</p> <p>- BMI Trust Team, Pune running a project SWAPNAPURTI-Education to All devoted to Tribal, Underprivileged and Orphan Children. It is collaborative effort of</p>	<p>-The Goals related to education (SDG-4) is critical priorities in the South Asian context given the gaps remaining and in view of its latent potential to emerge as the global knowledge hub, given its youth population</p> <p>-South Asian governments are adopting rights-based approaches to provide universal education but need to also pay attention to the quality of education and training.</p> <p>-</p>

		<p>ICBC, Symantec and BMIT. Project includes Self Analysis, Computer Education, Various Skill activities, and Expertise lecturers etc to build confidence among students.</p> <p>-AIWC is implementing Integrated Literacy and skill development programme in the branches. Where we imparting skill training with education.</p>	
<p>Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>Equal pay for equal work</p> <p>Gender Integration in Climate Change Policies</p> <p>Violence against women</p>	<p>-Govt. of India stated that, women’s employment has taken alarming dip in rural areas in the past two years. This is the reflection of the fact that women are no longer getting longer term and better paying jobs, and so are forced to take up short term transient work. (verma 2013) . Towards tilting the scale and correcting the gloomy scenario, Central Government schemes for providing regular employment in rural areas have been implemented. Due to this many rural women, for the first time are seen engaged in paid employment other than their work in agriculture or as care givers</p> <p>-The organization has also played significant role at national as well as global level on gender integration in CC Policies in keeping with the target of Goal 13. Apart from contributing in the global process by participating in COP and SBI meetings, we have been working at the national and state level for including women voices in climate change policies and implementation plans.</p> <p>-In recent years, there has been an alarming rise in violence against women’s in India. All India Women’s Conference invited members of other CSO’s to discuss about the rampant increase in the barbaric rape cases. Over 64 CSO’s, individuals and the members of AIWC-Delhi actively participated in the meeting on 19th April, 2018. Set of resolutions passed in consultation with all the</p>	<p>Despite achieving gender parity in education, South Asia lags behind in economic and political empowerment of women, as well as other dimensions of gender equality (SDG-5).</p> <p>-Estimates suggest that gender equality could add upto \$4.5 trillion to South Asian countries’ GDP by 2025.</p> <p>-With the adoption of 2030 agenda for SDGs Asia region pleaded ‘leaving no one Behind’ and ‘to endeavor to reach the furthest behind first’.</p>

		<p>participating organizations has been shared by us with all the relevant authority. We also had personal meeting with the Minister of Women and Child Development had in depth discussion and have assured all possible support with the government initiatives to address the issue of violence against women.</p> <p>-Through legal Awareness, Gender Sensitization, Women Empowerment, Women Safety and Self Defense programmes AIWC creating awareness in the communities so that women get aware of their rights and fight back against violence.</p> <p>-These awareness programme must be very inclusive and helpful to create safe space for women in community.</p> <p>- AIWC Head Office members organized Women safety workshop with an intensive discussion on violence against women with following suggestions to conduct gender sensitization programmes for the police and armed forces of the country, to encourage women taxi drivers, regular meetings with government bodies and more awareness programmes in schools, colleges and universities.</p> <p>-AIWC Kerala Branch initiate for a holistic and participative response to the increase in Violence against women. Participation of an in-depth victim centric data, direct approach to related department, working research scholar and social workers to fill the gap and Linking government financial support scheme and micro credit to support the victims.</p>	
<p>Goal 13– Climate Action</p>	<p>Actions Climate change</p>	<p>-India is taking actions in various sectors towards combating and adapting to climate change. India is now very proactive in this aspect and</p>	<p>- Enhance capacities of member countries in the Asia region to implement and monitor</p>

	<p>Inclusive participation of Gender into Climate change policies</p>	<p>working in multiple details of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As Gender plays a very pivotal role in climate change to justify this statement, AIWC branches are initiating change by spreading awareness on different environmental issue at grassroots level by involving women into the programmes. -In relation to Climate change every individual should aware about the rapid change in the environment, mass contribution will be very effective in controlling these changes in environment. Initiative through climate change programme will lessen the chance of vulnerability. 	<p>measures, adaptation of National policies, enhance resilience and reduce emissions.</p> <p>-The regional initiative on climate change and actions plan results</p>
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