



# HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

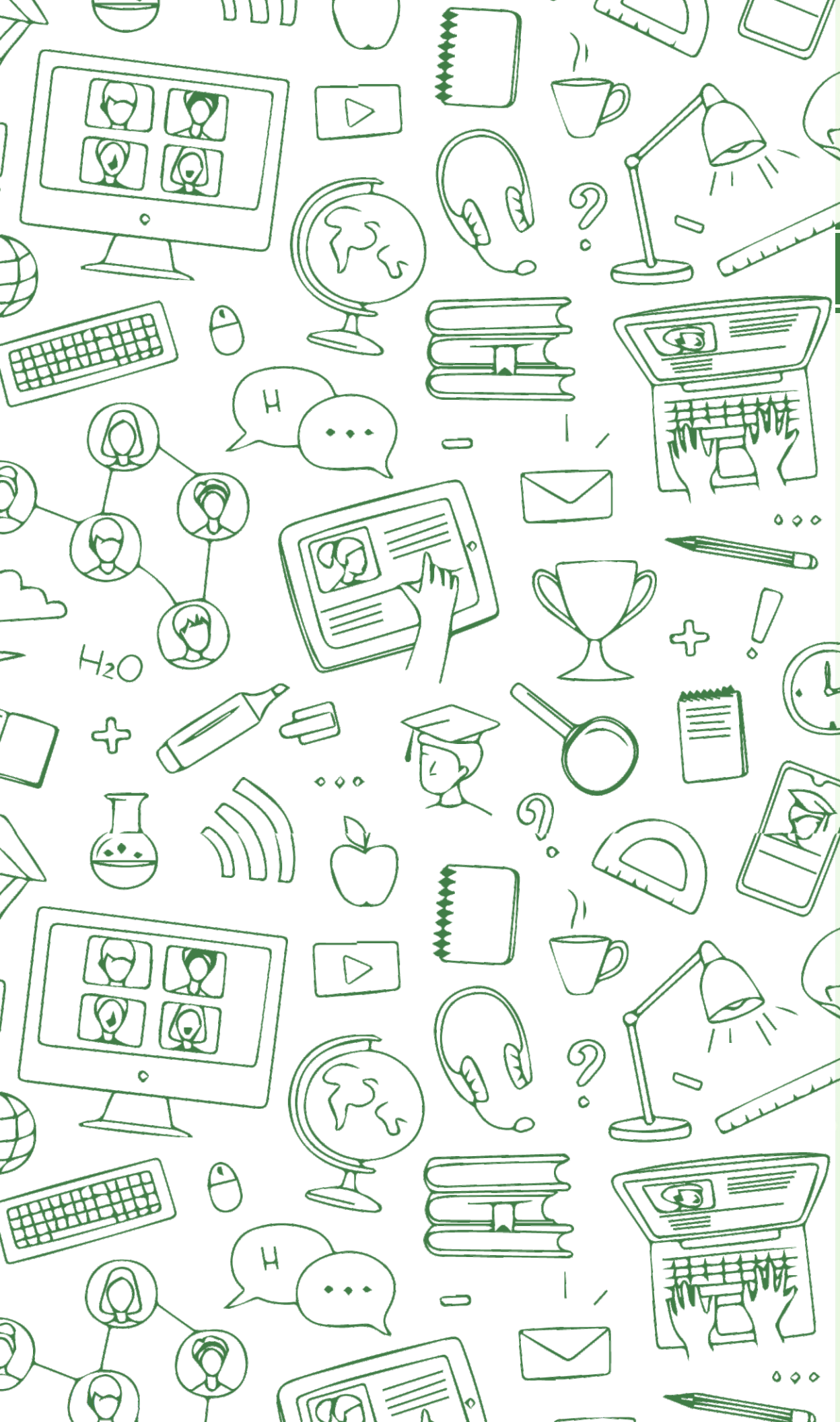


## UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW 2022

*41st Session of the UPR Working Group, November 2022*

Joint stakeholders submission from  
Edmund Rice International and PRATYeK  
for the **NINEISMINE** Campaign  
(an advocacy initiative of, for and by children)









# HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

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41<sup>st</sup> SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP

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## UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR) OF INDIA

Joint stakeholders submission from  
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(and advocacy initiative of, for and by children)





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# Manifesto of National Inclusive Children's Parliament 2022

## End Poverty (SDG 1)

- Declares housing as a right for all its citizens.

## Hunger and Malnutrition (SDG 2)

- Extends the mid-day meals to students of class 9-12 and should be given even on school holidays
- Includes nutritious breakfasts to the scheme for all children including those under the anganwadi scheme.

## Health and Well-being (SDG 3)

- Introduces a complete change in the education system to make it more joyful and stress free
- Makes mental health and well-being education and counsellors mandatory in all schools
- Promotes a strong national level awareness campaign on varied aspects of well-being and mental health.

## Education (SDG 4):

- Extends the rights to education of children from age 3 through to 17 years while ensuring that every neighbourhood government school functions like a standard Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- Embeds the education of each of the Global Goals into the school curriculum.

## Gender Equality (SDG 5):

- Provides safe and speedy justice to victims of child-trafficking and domestic violence.
- Remove the time limit for reporting on child sexual abuse under POCSO.
- Mandates the adoption of clear safeguarding processes in all organisations interacting with children.




## Water and Sanitation (SDG 6):

- Improves the quality, the maintenance and availability of good functioning toilets.
- Spreading mass awareness to ensure hand washing, the use of toilets and other hygiene practices.
- Ensure that public toilets are child friendly.







### **Energy for All (SDG 7):**

-  Provides affordable and green electricity and cooking gas to all.
-  Encourages walking and cycling.
-  Invests in good, green and affordable public transport systems.



### **Decent Work (SDG 8):**

-  Prohibits all forms of child labour right up to the age of 18.
-  Makes mental health and well-being education and counsellors mandatory in all schools



### **Innovations and Technology (SDG 9):**

-  Provides digital devices to all children particularly the most vulnerable with adequate resources and facilities to access the internet
-  Ensures proper safeguarding training and structures in place.



### **Equality (SDG 10):**

-  Ensures inclusion and non-discrimination practices in schools and everywhere.
-  Upgrades its public services (toilets, schools, health and education) to a standard that eliminates private players in these areas as seen in the case of world-class government run institutions like the IIT, IIMs, IIITs etc of India.




### **Sustainability (SDG 11):**

-  Enforces the UN business principles on all profit making companies.
-  Empowers independent bodies to monitor the practice of child-rights, human-rights and earth-rights standard by all and particularly businesses and the government itself.

### **No Wastage, Wise Consumption (SDG 12):**

-  Rewards simple vegan diets, green and minimalistic lifestyles.
-  Penalises extravagant standards of living and taxing both producers and consumers for the same.

### **Climate Action (SDG 13):**

-  Restarts the process of consulting people and children affected by new laws and developmental projects.
-  To provide data of children below 18 years in the upcoming census report.
-  Declares a climate emergency





### 🔊 **Life in the Oceans (SDG 14):**

- 🔊 Bans 'use and throw' plastic.
- 🔊 Promotes a vibrant segregation collection and recycling system of waste plastic and other packaging.

### **Life on our Planet (SDG 15):**

- 🔊 Reverse the weakening of laws, practices and institutions that protect the environment and democracy itself.
- 🔊 Include earth rights in the Indian constitution

### **Peace and Justice (SDG 16):**

- 🔊 Promote a culture of peace, dialogue and mindfulness
- 🔊 Ensure child friendly environment and standards in all police station
- 🔊 End the death penalty immediately

### 🔊 **Global Partnerships (SDG 17)**

- 🔊 Signs all Human rights treaties and their optional protocols particularly optional protocol 3 to the convention on the rights of the child
- 🔊 Responds positively to all requests for visits by special rapporteurs.

### **Rights of our Progeny (SDG 18):**

- 🔊 Enact laws to protect all defenders of earth/human/child rights particularly those below the age of 18

### 🔊 **Budget Us In**

- 🔊 Fulfils its promise by providing 6% of the GDP (public spending) by the time of the announcement of the National budget 2023 as stated in the National Education Policy, 2020.
- 🔊 Devotes at least 2.5% of the GDP public spending on Health.
- 🔊 Ensures that all states governments announces their child-budget in keeping with the statement 12 of the Union budgets
- 🔊 Increases the union budgetary allocation to the environment sector from the current to 0.08% (union budget 2021-22) at least 5%





### 🔊 Child Participation

- 🔊 Makes sure that all ward and village panchayats adopt the child friendly guidelines and genuinely engage with their young citizens.
- 🔊 Sets up authentic inclusive neighbourhood children's parliaments across the country while federating them at every level.
- 🔊 Organises annual Children's parliament interactions with elected representatives annually at all levels including State Assemblies and National Parliament.

### 🔊 Ecological Rights of Children

- 🔊 Engages children in reviewing the National Policy for Children, 2013 while including their environmental rights in the same.
- 🔊 Doesn't delay further and submits its reports regularly to the UN committee on the rights of the child.
- 🔊 Adopts the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate action



# Coordinating Organizations

**Edmund Rice International (ERI)** is an international non-governmental organisation, founded in 2005 with Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC since 2012. ERI is supported by two Catholic Religious Congregations, the Christian Brothers and the Presentation Brothers. It works with networks of like-minded organisations and in the countries where the two Congregations are present. ERI has a special interest in the rights of the child, the right to education (RTE) and in eco-justice.

Website: [www.edmundriceinternational.org](http://www.edmundriceinternational.org)

**PRATYeK** is a Child and Earth rights organisation based in India with a presence across all states and union territories of India through a vibrant and engaged network of schools and civil society organisations. It seeks to promote child-led advocacy as a fundamental medium to promote Child rights and Earth rights. PRATYeK received its special consultative status with The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in the year 2020. PRATYeK engages with children from across the country towards the creation of a just, equitable, inclusive and sustainable world through its national child-led advocacy initiative called **NINEISMINE**.

Website: [www.pratyek.org.in](http://www.pratyek.org.in)

**NINEISMINE**, is an advocacy initiative of, for, and by children of India that seek the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The campaign gets its name from their primary ask of 9% of GDP (6% for education and 3% for health) and other budgetary allocation for the realisation of all rights for all children and their mother earth.

Website: [www.nineismine.in](http://www.nineismine.in)



# Dear Leaders of the World,

While most submissions made to this UPR process will be made by adults (and some on behalf of us children) this is probably the only one composed and submitted by us children, ourselves. We the children of India represent over one third of our Indian population and are part of 30% of the world population. 'We may not be voters but we believe that the voices of children can be stronger than the votes of adults and that it is necessary for us to speak up now to secure our future.'

We thank the world leaders for putting in place this wonderful model of accountability which we seek to use in our own neighbourhood, state and national level children's parliaments. We believe that this model resembles our regular school exams and feel that it is only right that our governments who are meant to serve the people should be evaluated regularly by their peers (and its children) on every international convention and declaration even if countries have not signed up to it. We believe standards are standards whether a country accepts it or not.

This submission was composed by over 3500 children under the NINEISMINE campaign - an advocacy initiative of, for and by children of India to keep governments accountable to their promises to fulfil the SDGs.

It is important to recall that over 120,000 of us child-citizens participated in the consultation processes that preceded the adoption of the Agenda 2030. We have used every global, national and neighbourhood occasion, and all the mechanisms and democratic processes to track and press for the fulfilment of the SDGs to end poverty, to reverse inequity and to reverse climate change and to ultimately create a world fit for all children if not all members of the earth community.

We thank PRATYeK and Edmund Rice International for making this joint submission on behalf of us young advocates. Both these organisations had Special Consultative Status with the ECOSOC since 2012 and 2020 respectively. We also thank all our partners for their help in coordinating this massive exercise of harnessing the experiences and recommendations of children across India.





**We invite all duty bearers to consider this UPR submission to be the mandate of our children's parliament for the next few years. We seek the help of all our adult leaders to use your good offices and more than just good will to make real these rights of ours. We promise you that you will see us knocking on the doors of our government, your embassies, the UN agencies and various schools, non-profits, companies, celebrities, our own peers and everyone to assist us in keeping our promise even as we ensure that you keep yours! In service of the last child of India.**

### **Tejaswini Mili (14)**

**Prime Minister**  
National Inclusive Children's Parliament  
India



### **Ruksar Rehman (14)**

**President**  
National Inclusive Children's Parliament  
India





# Section One:

## Development for All

(WE HHTP to Development)

Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)

Education (SDG 4)

Health and WellBeing (SDG 3)

No Hunger (SDG 2)

Technology (SDG 9)

End Poverty (SDG 1)

Budget Us In





SDG 6 ensures access to safe water and toilets for all while protecting natural water bodies through initiatives in which local communities play an active role.



**India ranks 139 in respect to Sanitation and Drinking Water released Environmental Performance Index in 2022.**

We also recommend the inclusion of a strong element on physical hygiene and health into the school curriculum.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Swachh Bharat Mission and the National Rural Drinking Water Programme







# SDG 6 - Water And Sanitation



**Article 27:** We children have a right to a decent standard of living



The people in my village were constantly getting sick with diarrhoea, fever, and malaria. Lack of toilets was a big challenge for women and girls as they had to visit the toilets early in the morning. It took an hour's walk to access the toilets and along the way we would often cross snakes. I therefore started a campaign for toilets in my village.

*Preeti, Odisha, India*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Singapore (161.170) and Bulgaria (161.168) on safe water and sanitation which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented'.<sup>2</sup>*



But India still has 60.4% people living without access to a toilet.

## We therefore recommend that India

- Improves the quality, the maintenance and availability of good functioning toilets.
- Spreads mass awareness to ensure hand washing, the use of toilets and other hygienic practices.
- Ensures that all public toilets are children friendly.





SDG 4 provides inclusive and equitable education from basic to higher education with provision for scholarships so that all can get better jobs.



India ranks 128 in respect to Literacy Rate released World By Map in 2018.

We also recommend the up-gradation each school to become a school of excellence while underlining the joy of learning, value based education, multiple intelligence and joy-filled, stress-free learning.

#### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat campaign and the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan.





# SDG 4 - Quality Education

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



## Article 28, 29 : Children have a right to education



**My school starts at 8:00 am but some of the teachers in schools only reach by 9:00 am due to which we miss out on significant study time. Moreover, our teachers are over-burdened with double subjects which affects our studies.**

*Ritija, Uttar Pradesh, India*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Lao PDR (161.182), Myanmar (161.183), Qatar (161.184), Holy See (161.189), Brunei Darussalam (161.186), Kyrgyzstan (161.188), Australia (161.244) and Iraq (161.181), Mexico (161.187), Czechia (161.101), Vietnam (161.185), and on education, which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented' to 'not implemented'.*



However, the dropout rate at the secondary school (grades 9-12) level in India is over 17%, while the dropout rate in upper-primary (grades 6-8) and primary level (grades 1-5) are 1.8% and 1.5% respectively.

## We therefore recommend that India

- Extends the rights to education of children from age 3 through to 17 years, while ensuring that every neighbourhood government school functions like a standard Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- Embeds the education of each of the Global Goals into the entire school curriculum.





SDG 3 ensures high-quality and affordable medical care, medicines and vaccines for all, along with physical and mental health and sex education for all.



India ranks 66 in respect to Global Health Security Index released by Global Health Security in 2021.

We also recommend inclusion of a strong element on mental health and well-being while ensuring that all schools have trained professional counsellors on their staff.

**Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana , the National Health Mission , and the Integrated Child Development Scheme .







## SDG 3 - Good Health and Well Being

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



**Article 24** : We children have a right to health and health services



**A teenaged student of Delhi Public School, Greater Faridabad, committed suicide by jumping off his residential building in Faridabad. His mother alleged that he was harassed over his sexuality and the school ignored her complaint. In his suicide note, he claimed that around eight students have bullied him. According to reports, these students used to call him 'gay' and stripped him in the school bathroom.**

*Times of India,  
27th Feb 2022*



*We thank Indian government for supporting the recommendations of Lao PDR (161.178), Norway (161.87), Zimbabwe (161.77), Colombia (161.176), Oman (161.240/161.246) and Kazakhstan (161.175) and on health, which the W'GHR rates as being 'partially implemented' to 'not implemented'.*



**However, India reported the most deaths of children below five years in 2018, with 8,82,000 deaths.**

### We therefore recommend that India

- Introduces a complete change in the education system to make it more joyful and stress free.
- Makes mental health and well-being education and counsellors mandatory in all schools.
- Promotes a strong national level awareness campaign on varied aspects of well-being and mental health.





SDG 2 focuses not only on a plate of rice but on nutritious and sufficient food year-round while protecting and supporting small farmers.



India ranks 102 in respect to Global Hunger Index 2019 released by Global Hunger Index.

We also recommend the main streams professional sports and performing arts training into the regular curriculum while including healthy eating and active lifestyles as a non-negotiable component of the same

#### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

National Food Security Act, 2013 , the Mid-Day Meal Scheme , the National Nutrition Mission , and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)





# SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

2 ZERO HUNGER



**Article 6** : We children have a right to life and maximum survival and development



**I am a student of class 3 . Despite the order of giving cooked midday meals to us in government schools, my school has no such provision**

*Gudia, Kanpur, India.*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Libya (161.153), Sri Lanka (161.154) and Bulgaria (161.168) on food security which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented'.*



**But, 35% of children under the age of 5 years in the country are still stunted, while 17% are wasted and 33% are underweight.**

## We therefore recommend that India

- Extends the mid-day meals to students of class 9-12 and they should be given even on school holidays
- Includes nutritious breakfasts to the scheme for all children including those under the Anganwadi scheme





SDG 9 promotes technology and innovation with access to the internet, new technology, proper credit, and sustainable infrastructure with technical support for the development of all.



India ranks 49 in Inclusive Internet Index 2020 released by Economist Intelligence Unit.

We also recommend to ensure that training in online safeguarding is included into the school curriculum with access to updated digital and relevant technical training.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana , Make in India , Startup India and Accessible India campaigns







## SDG 9 - Innovations and Technology

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**Article 28** : We children have a right to access information



**I started feeling left out when I saw my friends and peers carry on with their daily lessons during the Covid pandemic. My father worked as a labourer and couldn't afford a smartphone. Therefore, I couldn't join the online classes.**

*Pushplata, Jharkhand, India.*



*We thank India for noting the recommendations of Germany (161.135), Lithuania (161.134) and Switzerland (161.140) on the freedom of expression, which the WGHR rates as being 'not implemented'*



**Only 23.8% of households had access to the Internet. Of the 70% of rural population, only 14.9% have Internet access compared to 42% of urban households.**

### We therefore recommend that India

- Provides digital devices to all children particularly the most vulnerable, with adequate resources and facilities to access the internet.
- Ensures proper safeguarding training and puts structures in place.





SDG 1 emphasises not just money in each person's pocket but access to social protection and public services along with access to basic services, labour, land and technology.



India ranks 76 in respect to Global Social Mobility Index released by World Economic Forum in 2021.

We also recommend a strong component of poverty, equity, justice and global goals into the curriculum while ensuring that all teachers are trained in the art of understanding and teaching the curriculum from the perspective of the last child and the vulnerable earth.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Rural Guarantee Act (NREGA) ,the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) , eShram cards and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana





# SDG 1 - No Poverty



**Article 9** : We children have a right to stay with their families.



**My family used to live in a slum for the last 18 years in central Delhi. The government officials came in and demolished our slum stating it was illegal without giving us any alternative shelter.**

*Sanya, New Delhi, India.*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of South Africa (161.156), Algeria (161.157) and Germany 61.155) on housing for all which the WGHR rates as being 'not implemented' to 'partially implemented'.*



**It is estimated that 18 million children live on streets in India.**

**We therefore recommend that India**

- Declares housing as a right for all its citizens.





Financing for Development (The Addis Ababa Agenda) seeks to monitor the financing of the outcomes of major UN agreements, conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including the SDGs.



We also recommend to provide an understanding of budgets and other statistics-based child-friendly versions of local state and national budgets and human-rights, child-rights and environmental reports as part of the curriculum.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Statement 12 in the Union budget reports the allocation for the welfare of children.







# Budget Us In

Budget  
for children



**Article 26** : We children have the right to social and economic help



**The cost of the school uniforms, books and also the tuition fee was just too high for my family who couldn't make ends meet. I therefore could not continue my studies.**

*Mariam, Haryana, India.*



*We thank India for noting and supporting the recommendations of Mexico (161.187) and Kazakhstan (161.175) on budgetary allocation which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented' to 'not implemented'.*



However, the share of budget for children is a meagre 2.35% of the total Union Budget 2022-23 (BE), a reduction of 0.11 percentage points from the last year (and a 2.17% reduction since the current government came into power in 2014)

## We therefore recommend that India

- Fulfills its promise of providing 6% of the GDP (public spending) by the time of the announcement of the National budget 2023 as stated in the National Education Policy, 2020.
- Devotes at least 2.5% of the GDP public spending on Health.
- Ensures that all states governments announce their child-budgets in keeping with the statement 12 of the Union budget
- Increases the union budgetary allocation to the environment sector from the current to 0.08% at least 5%







## **Section Two:**

# **Inclusion for All**

**(WE GP2S To Equity)**

**Decent Work (SDG 8)**

**Equality (SDG 10)**

**Gender Equality (SDG 5)**

**Peace and Justice (SDG 16)**

**All Rights for All Children (Progeny SDG 18)**

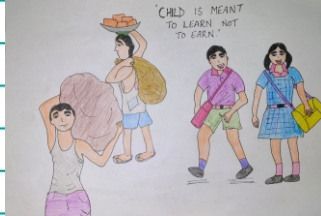
**Safety (SDG 11)**

**Child Participation**





SDG 8 seeks safe and creative work for all adults with just wages and decent working conditions while eliminating child labour in all forms.



India ranks 62 in respect to World Talent Ranking 2019 released by International Institute For Management Development.

We also recommend the inclusion of varied, relevant vocational training and business apprentice options within the school curriculum.

#### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

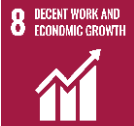
Skill India programme and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA).







# SDG 8 - Decent Work



**Article 32** : We children have a right to be protected from child labour



**My cousin was working in a loom and therefore my parents asked me to work there too. I refused. The loom owner wouldn't take no for an answer. If I was unable to complete the work, I had to work under candlelight to reach that particular target set by the owner. Because I was made to work late night hours, I would not get sufficient sleep each night. The whole morning I would be weaving and I would only get some basic and half-cooked food at about 12:30 p.m. each day which I had to force myself to eat.**

*Ravi Shankar Kumar, India.*



*We thank India for noting/supporting the recommendations of Slovenia (161.38), Uruguay (161.40), Ireland (161.14), the United Kingdom (161.37), Spain (161.227), Brazil (161.229), Chile (161.231) and Slovakia (161.228), France (161.236) and Thailand (161.237) on child labour which the WGHHR rates as being 'implemented', 'partially implemented' and 'not implemented'.*



However, the number of working children in India in the age group 5-14 years is still 10.1 million (3.9% of the total child population), of which 5.6 million are boys and 4.5 million are girls.

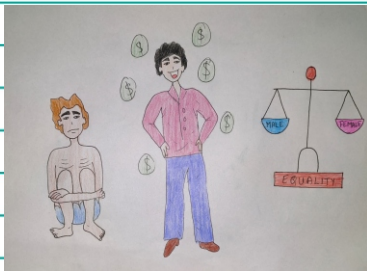
## We therefore recommend that India

- Removes the clause in the current law permitting children below the age of 14 to be engaged in family run establishments.
- Prohibits all forms of child labour right up to the age of 18.





SDG 10 ensures policies and practices do not discriminate against any group and that affirmative action should be provided for weaker sections of society.



India ranks 147 in respect World Inequality Index 2018 released by Oxfam International.

We also recommend to make inclusive education (for children with disabilities) a non-negotiable and genuine component of all schools while teaching sign language to all students and staff.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Give It Up and Accessible India campaigns and the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.





# SDG 10 - Reduce Inequalities

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## Article 2 : We children have the right to be protected from discrimination



**There is a boy in our school who has some feminine characteristics. He shared with me once that he feels low and embarrassed about himself because his friends from school and communities tease him. He is always upset and is unable to concentrate on his studies and his daily chores.**

*B.Sivaram, Telangana, India.*



*We thank India for noting/supporting the recommendations of Holy See (161.189), Germany (161.155), Mexico (161.187), USA (161.72), Chile (161.231), and Thailand (161.237), France (161.236) on rights of Dalits, Adivasis, religious and sexual minorities which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented' and 'not implemented'.*



**Yet 72% of children with disabilities between the age group of 0-5 years never got early childhood education, while just 61% of such children between the age of 5 and 19 attended any educational institution.**

## We therefore recommend that India

- Ensures inclusion and non-discrimination practices in schools and everywhere.
- Upgrades it's public services (toilets, schools, health and education) to a standard that eliminates private players in these areas as seen in the case of world-class government run institutions like the IITs, IIMs, IIITs etc of India.





SDG 5 seeks to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women while ensuring that women have equal access to ownership and control of land, inheritance, natural resources and decision making.



India ranks 95 in respect SDG Gender Equality Index 2019 released by Equal Measures 2030.

We also recommend the inclusion of a comprehensive sexuality and gender education component into the school curriculum

**Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**  
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and Sukanya Samridhi Account.







# SDG 5 - Gender Equality

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



**Article 2** : We children have a right to be protected from abduction, sale and trafficking



**My family could no longer afford my education. I went to live with my sisters in Mumbai. I asked my sister's husband to find some work for me. On the assurance of finding a 'good' opportunity, he handed me over to traffickers. I would only be given food if I worked. The brothel owners and even customers would beat me with belts if I refused to work. I was forced to drink beer and alcohol. They burnt my hands with cigarette butts. I cried a lot and begged them to let me go home.**

*Samira, Maharashtra, India.*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Liechtenstein (161.119), Holy See (161.120), Philippines (161.122), Senegal (161.123), Maldives (161.124), Ukraine (161.125) and Belarus (161.117), Cuba (161.118), Lebanon (161.121) on trafficking which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented' to 'not implemented'.*



**Still, 51% of all victims of trafficking are children, of which more than 80% were girls.**

**We therefore recommend that India**

- Provides safe and speedy justice to victims of child-trafficking and domestic violence.
- Mandates the adoption of clear safeguarding processes in all organisations interacting with children.





SDG 16 seeks to end violence, exploitation, abuse, and trafficking of children while safeguarding access to justice for all in the country and globally. Ensures consultations with all, including children, and provides access to information.



India ranks 135 in respect to Global Peace Index 2021 released by Institute for Economics and Peace, where Iceland ranks 1st.

We also recommend to introduce a strong component on human rights, child right and earth rights education and genuine peace and conflict resolution into the curriculum.

#### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Right to Information Act , the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) , and the Digital India campaign . And our Supreme Court for its recent judgement on AFSPA (The Hindu, 11 July, 2016)





# SDG 16 - Peace and Justice



## Article 19

: We children have the right to be protected from violence



**A teacher in a private school in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh broke the arm of a UKG student for not doing her homework.**

*Visakhapatnam,  
Andhra Pradesh, India*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Liechtenstein (161.233 and 161.234) and Zambia (161.235) on Corporal Punishment. We also thank Kyrgyzstan (161.201), Vietnam (161.202), Liechtenstein (161.213), and Timor Leste (161. 214), Kenya (161.216), Portugal (161.230) and Chile (161.231) Slovakia (161.232) for their recommendations on child sexual abuse. Iceland (161.217), Czechia (161.197), Israel (161.218), Sierra Leone (161.219), Honduras (161.220), Gabon (161.221), and Peru (161.60) for their recommendations on child marriage. WGHR rates these as being 'implemented', 'partially implemented' to 'not implemented'*



**India has ranked 79 out of 139 countries and jurisdictions in the Rule of Law Index 2021**

### We therefore recommend that India

- Prevents all forms of violence against children.
- Promotes a culture of peace, dialogue and mindfulness.
- Ensures child friendly environments and standards in all police stations.
- Ends the death penalty immediately.
- Mandates the adoption of clear safeguarding processes in all organisations interacting with children.





SDG 18 recognises a rights-based approach to the realisation of all these SDGs while seeking to recognize the agency of children in realising the goals and the ideal 'No child left behind'.



India ranks 112 in respect to All rights For all released Kids Rights Foundation in 2021.

We also recommend to introduce adequate training and understanding of the Indian Preamble and all UN instruments and procedures that promote human, child and earth rights

#### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Right to Information Act , the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) , and the Digital India campaign . And our Supreme Court for its recent judgement on AFSPA (The Hindu, 11 July, 2016)







# Our 18 - All Rights for All Children



## Article 16

: We children have the right to a protection of their privacy



**I was rescued from a brothel in Delhi. I now live in one of Rescue Foundation's safe houses, where I volunteered to help with other rescue operations. I now often counsel other girls who have recently escaped. I also conduct a children's rights group and provide first aid to rescued victims who are infected with HIV. I want to continue to rescue other girls.**

*Leena, New Delhi, India.*



*We thank the Indian government for supporting the recommendations of (Bulgaria 161.168), France (161.236) on a child-rights which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented' to 'not implemented'.*



**Alarmingly, India ranks 119 out of 165 countries in the Human Freedom Index report.**

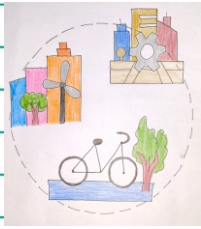
### We therefore recommend that India

- Enacts laws to protect defenders of earth/human/child rights particularly those below the age of 18.





SDG 11 ensures that all have access to quality, safe housing with basic services like a good public transport system for all, especially for children and vulnerable people.



Indian Cities ranks Mumbai 45 Delhi 52 in respect to Safe Cities Index 2019 released by The Economist Intelligence Unit.

We also recommend to ensures that all schools follow and promote the POCSO act and child safeguarding practices and policies

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Smart Cities Mission , Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) programme , the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana





# SDG 11 - Sustainable and Safe Cities

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



**Article 3** : Our governments need to be kept accountable to committees to realise child rights.



**I have been witnessing illegal cutting of trees and coal mining in my village. When I was 12 years old I used to see so many trees, small ponds, and had a huge area to play with my friends. I am no longer able to see the lush green trees and enjoy playing outside with friends. I don't know who I could go to find the solution.**

*Tadar, Arunachal Pradesh, India.*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Brunei Darussalam (161.94), Uganda (161.90), Palestine (161.91) and UAE (161.92 and 161.93), on the environment and climate change which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented', 'not implemented' to 'faultily implemented'.*



**Due to a shortage of human resources in the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights ( NCPCR), 50,857 complaints were received but only 23,861 could be disposed of in the last five years.**

**We therefore recommend that India**

- Enforces the UN business principles on all profit making companies
- Empowers independent bodies to monitor the practice of child-rights, human-rights and earth-rights standards by all particularly businesses and the government itself.





Children have the right to participate in every decision-making process that may affect their lives, no matter if it is at the local, national, regional or international level.



Indian Cities ranks Mumbai 45 Delhi 52 in respect to Safe Cities Index 2019 released by The Economist Intelligence Unit.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

No national scheme in place but few pilot/state projects available







# Child Participation

Child Participation



## Article 12,

: We Children have a right to speak and to be genuinely heard and to form groups.



**I have been witnessing illegal cutting of trees and coal mining in my village. When I was 10 years old I used to see so many trees, small ponds, and had a huge area to play with my friends. I am no longer able to see the lush green trees and enjoy playing outside with friends. I don't know who I could go to find the solution.**

*Lamkang, Manipur, India.*



*We thank the Indian government for supporting the recommendations of Bulgaria (161.168), France (161.236) on a child-rights which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented' to 'not implemented'.*



**Yet India ranks 113 in the Global Child Rights Index 2020.**

### We therefore recommend that India

- Makes sure that all ward and village panchayats adopt the child friendly guidelines and genuinely engage with their young citizens.
- Sets up authentic inclusive neighbourhood children's parliaments across the country while federating them at every level.
- Organises annual Children's parliament interactions with elected representatives annually at all levels including State Assemblies and National Parliament.







## Section Three:

### Earth for All

(**WE** Won't **COP<sup>2</sup>** OUT)

No Wastage, Wise Consumption (SDG 12)

Energy for All (SDG 7)

Climate Action (SDG 13)

Life in the Oceans (SDG 14)

Life on the Planet (SDG 15)

Global Partnerships (SDG 17)

Ecological rights of the child



SDG 12 halves global waste by Reducing, Reusing, Recycling and Refusing while ensuring that companies and individuals embrace sustainable practices.



India ranks 103 in respect to Waste Management released Environment Performance Index in 2022.

We also recommend to promote, model, recognize and award minimalistic living standards based on the four Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and most importantly Refuse)

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana , the National Health Mission, and the Integrated Child Development Scheme .





**Article 14** : We children have a right to the best laws possible



**My day begins at 5 am each morning. I walk to the garbage mounds located over two kilometres away to pick waste and bring a sack of it back to the scrap dealer's shop in his locality in Ambujwadi, an informal settlement in Malwani, Mumbai. At times, I even go into the nallah (drain) because it is flooded with all kinds of waste that may fetch me some extra money. I am paid Rs 12 per kilo of waste that can be sold for a price to recyclers. This includes glass pieces, bottle caps, metal products like nuts and bolts, certain kinds of plastic, etc.**

*Atif, Maharashtra, India*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Brunei Darussalam (161.94), Uganda (161.90), Palestine (161.91) and UAE (161.92 and 161.93), on the environment and climate change which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented', 'not implemented' to 'faulty implementation'*



**Remember that India produces 62 million tonnes of waste (mixed waste containing both recyclable and non-recyclable waste) every year, with an average annual growth rate of 4%.**

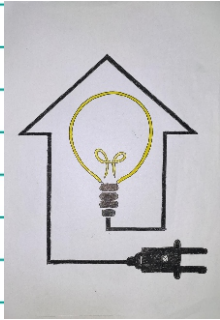
### We therefore recommend that India

- Rewards simple vegan diets, green and minimalistic lifestyles
- Penalises extravagant standards of living and taxes both producers and consumers for the same.





SDG 7 ensures affordable, clean, renewable and reliable energy for all, while investing in research on the same.



India ranks 74 in respect to Global Energy Transition Index 2020 released by World Economic Forum.

We also recommend ensures that all schools use green energy while modelling green lifestyles in terms of architecture, infrastructure, vocational options and energy options and energy audits.

**Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**  
National Solar Mission and National Policy on biofuels





# SDG 7 - Energy for All

7 AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



**Article 31** : We children have a right to play, rest, culture and arts



**Electricity is a major concern in our community. When it rains, we lose power for two days at a stretch. We face difficulties with our studies as now we only receive online education and with no electricity, at home, we cannot charge our phones. We are in an important phase of our schooling and our career is at stake.**

*Sourabh, Maharashtra, India*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Brunei Darussalam (161.94), Uganda (161.90), Palestine (161.91) and UAE (161.92 and 161.93), on the environment and climate change which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented', 'not implemented' to 'faulty implementation'.*



**Remember that 54% of Indian households still use firewood or cow dung as cooking fuel.**

**We therefore recommend that India**

- Provides affordable and green electricity and cooking gas to all.
- Encourages walking and cycling.
- Invests in good, green and affordable public transport systems.





SDG 13 ensures that adequate resources are allocated to reverse climate change and ensure disaster management.



India ranks 168 in respect to Climate Change released by Environment Performance Index in 2022.

We also recommend to introduce disaster management and first aid training into the school curriculum.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

National Solar Mission and National Policy on biofuels





# SDG 13 - Climate Action

13 CLIMATE ACTION



## Article 12 : We children have a right to express our views



**Every year during the winters, due to stubble burning there is a lot of pollution and my school is closed for a very long time. I do not have an air purifier at my home which is so small that I cannot even stay at home and study like my rich friends. This additional closure of school for pollution and cold and heat waves affects my studies.**

*Shoab, Punjab, India*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Brunei Darussalam (161.94), Uganda (161.90), Palestine (161.91) and UAE (161.92 and 161.93), on the environment and climate change which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented', 'not implemented' to 'faulty implementation'.*



**Not surprisingly though India ranks 168 in the environmental performance Index with a score of 27.6 among 180 countries.**

### We therefore recommend that India

- Restarts the process of consulting with people and children affected by new laws and developmental projects.
- Provides data of all children below 18 years in the upcoming census report.
- Declares a climate emergency.





SDG 14 attempts to reduce marine pollution and harmful fishing practices while supporting small Island nations.



India ranks 191 in respect to Ocean Health released by Ocean Health Index in 2021.

We also recommend to introduce sessions on green career options while promoting plastic free, chemical free lifestyles based on local vegan, natural organic foods and products.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Namami Gange Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission and for declaring dolphins and other cetaceans as 'non-human persons'





# SDG 14 - Life in the Oceans



**Article 3** : We children have a right to our best interests being honoured



**I belong to a fishing community. My family's income has decreased due to rapid urbanisation. The industries release untreated waste into the sea which pollutes the water and harms the marine life and ecosystem.**

*Harshi, Maharashtra, India.*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Brunei Darussalam (161.94), Uganda (161.90), Palestine (161.91) and UAE (161.92 and 161.93), on the environment and climate change which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented', 'not implemented' to 'faulty implementation'.*



**Up to 12 million metric tonnes of plastic leak into our oceans, each year. Under business-as-usual (BAU), there could be more plastic than fish in the ocean by 2050.**

## We therefore recommend that India

- Bans 'use and throw' plastic.
- Promotes a vibrant segregation, collection and recycling system of waste plastic and other packaging.





SDG 15 attempts to reduce marine pollution and harmful fishing practices while supporting small Island nations.



India ranks 2nd in respect to Animal Protection Index (API), released by Environment Performance Index in 2020.

We also recommend to introduce elements based on local ecosystems, local foods, kitchen gardening and composting, forming a comprehensive environmental and climate change education program the curriculum

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Project Elephant and Project Tiger that protect these species and their ecosystems. We welcome the Delhi High Court's recognition of a birds 'Fundamental Right to Fly' (May 2015).





# SDG 15 - Life on Land

15  
LIFE  
ON LAND



**Article 3** : Our governments have responsibilities to realise the rights of children.



**Earlier I used to join protests at Jantar Mantar with my other child parliamentarians on various child rights issues as well as ecological rights. I noticed that the number of protesting groups at the site have become fewer with each passing year.**

*Kanika, New Delhi, India*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Brunei Darussalam (161.94), Uganda (161.90), Palestine (161.91) and UAE (161.92 and 161.93), on the environment and climate change which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented', 'not implemented' to 'faultily implemented'.*



The average carbon footprint of every Indian was estimated at 0.56 tonne per year with only 0.19 tonne per capita among the poor but 1.32 tonne among the rich.

**We therefore recommend that India**

- Reverses the weakening of laws, practices and institutions that protect the environment and democracy itself.
- Includes earth rights into the Indian Constitutions.





SDG 17 ensures that each state must allocate sufficient resources to meet these goals while developed countries should assist poorer nations. States should provide adequate data and statistics to monitor progress.



India ranks 82 in respect to World Giving Index 2019 released by Economist Intelligence Unit.

We also recommend to introduce international studies, particularly from the light of globalisation of poverty and injustice into the curriculum with online if not on-ground exchanges offered to all students.

### **Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**

Proactively promoting international cooperation, and in particular regional cooperation, through BRICS and SAARC. Ecological rights Environment Education, Awareness and Training programme.







# SDG 17 - Global Partnerships

17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



**Article 40** : We children have a right that the convention be widely known



**My mother is a domestic help and does not get any break from work and usually works for long hours due to which she cannot attend any meetings in my school. Then I joined the Children's Parliament through NINEISMINE and got to know about the Domestic workers (ILO) convention which is not signed by India.**

*Priya Shah, Assam, India.*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Latvia (161.45), Côte d'Ivoire (161.47), Madagascar (161.41), and The United Kingdom (161.44) on human rights mechanisms which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented' to 'not implemented'.*



**India currently has 19 requests for visits pending with the Special Procedures including 14 reminders.**

## **We therefore recommend that India**

- Signs all human rights treaties and their optional protocols particularly Optional Protocol 3 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Responds positively to all requests for visits by special rapporteurs.





The Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action signed by 28 nations in 2019, at the COP25 in Madrid seeks to accelerate inclusive, child and youth-centred climate policies and action at national and global levels.



We also recommend to ensure that schools should let children learn by being outside the classrooms in nature and taking part in projects about the issues affecting the environment locally.

**Related Schemes and Campaigns of our Indian Government**  
**Environment Education, Awareness and Training programme**



# Ecological Rights of Children

Ecological Rights  
Of Children



**Article 40** : We children have a right that the convention be widely known



**I started a campaign called Youth Action for Change to educate young people on climate change. I along with my friends have also written the petition to save Sanjay Vann from becoming an Eco-tourism hub. For my work towards climate change, I have received the “Mahila Vishisht Ratna Samman ” from Smt Smriti Irani, Union Minister of Women and Child Development.**

*Aarna Shrivastav, New Delhi, India.*



*We thank India for supporting the recommendations of Brunei Darussalam (161.94), Uganda (161.90), Palestine (161.91) and UAE (161.92 and 161.93), on the environment and climate change which the WGHR rates as being 'partially implemented', 'not implemented' to 'faulty implementation'.*



**India ranked 63rd in the Global Sustainability Index 2020.**

## We therefore recommend that India

- Engages children in reviewing the National Policy for Children, 2013 while including their environmental rights in the same.
- Doesn't delay further and submits its reports regularly to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.
- Adopts the declaration on Children, Youth and Climate action



# APPENDIX 1

## Additional recommendations by children for UPR 2022

### End Poverty (SDG 1)

- to help the vulnerable families in terms of livelihood, food, education and save children from being trafficked.
- to provide mid-day meals in rural communities even during festivals and holiday times.
- to make special arrangements for children who have lost their parents and family members during covid times by providing them with scholarships, ration support, and clothing so that child may not stop studying.
- to make sure to increase the daily wages of kids parents who work in the unorganised sector so that we children can go to school, stay at home, to study well and play.
- to make shelter homes for children and provide necessities to live a life of integrity.

### Hunger and Malnutrition (SDG 2)

- to provide dry ration in any pandemic along with green vegetables, especially to vulnerable communities.
- to implement the government nutrition program in our villages immediately and effectively.
- to provide free nutritious food for poor children by setting up an Aahar centre for vulnerable children.

### Health and Well-being (SDG 3)

- to provide life-saving drugs and medicine which are needed daily adequately. There is also a need for more stretchers in hospitals.
- to ensure that every village should have a good hospital with doctors available all the time, with the children's ward constructed in a child-friendly manner and well decorated so that children do not feel depressed when in hospitals.
- to provide iron tablets and good multivitamins for girls, children and women.
- to ensure blood banks in government hospitals should be equipped with good lab technicians who can perform complex blood test facilities at a minimal cost.
- to provide good clean toilets with running water supply in government hospitals and clinics.





## Education (SDG 4)

- to provide free wifi in local communities especially in COVID times since schools are online.
- to focus on improving government school's infrastructure with good internet and computers so that children are happy to attend school and do not drop out due to poor quality of education.
- to ensure that English classes in school be taken from class 1 with good qualified teachers.
- to provide school buses for government school children in rural areas.
- to effectively implement schemes like Kanya Shree Prakalp, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- to understand that everyone can't afford android phones. There should be other cost-effective ways or alternatives to continue our study.
- to provide children with visual impairment with braille kits in all schools so that these children can learn effectively and make classrooms more inclusive.

## Gender Equality (SDG 5)

- to build separate toilets for children with clean running water. And install a special machine for storing good quality sanitary pads.
- to sensitise and train teachers at schools on various genders such as LGBTQIAA+
- to make study curriculum more inclusive, appropriate on gender equality and more gender friendly

## Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)

- to provide clean drinking water with good sanitation.
- the government create awareness on hygiene.
- to provide water storage tanks and clean drinking tap connection for public.

## Energy for All (SDG 7)

- to provide renewable energy of power sources with a good supply of electricity and electrician services at subsidised rates
- to construct a community study centre with a library and 24-hours solar lights in villages

## Decent Work (SDG 8)

- to ensure that political leaders make good and practical promises and do not break the public's trust.
- to provide vocational training and placement for orphans.
- to promote equality among multicultural and multi religious groups.







### Innovations and Technology (SDG 9)

- to improve our roads and public transportation systems while keeping transportation costs low.
- to build schools at a safe distance from roads for the safety of children.
- to give free space to install telecommunication towers in every community for better connectivity.

### Equality (SDG 10)

- to educate teachers about alternative gender roles, such as LGBTQ, and that they strive to understand them so that they can explain these issues to other children so that they may support each other.
- train children in areas on other genders
- Include gender equality in school curriculums.

### Sustainability (SDG 11)

- to limit the factory for their pollution in the village and instruct to clean the village regularly
- local authorities should put restrictions on burning garbage
- to visit villages during monsoons, build better roads and good sewage plan for the village.

### No Wastage, Wise Consumption (SDG 12)

- to create awareness on responsible and equal consumption.
- to create awareness on 4Rs: Reducing, Reusing, Recycling and Refusing.

### Climate Action (SDG 13)

- to boost jute production at the rural level so that we can use jute bags instead of plastic bags. Jute farming can provide employment for young people and jute bags should be mandatory in all shops.
- to create awareness among local communities on climate change.

### Life in the Oceans (SDG 14)

- to strictly monitoring of water bodies
- to create policies and laws for water species

### Life on our Planet (SDG 15)

- to promote awareness on earth right in schools.



### Peace and Justice (SDG 16)

- to keep track of the mishaps in Arunachal Pradesh, a state which is sparsely populated.
- to offer adequate compensation for lost livelihoods and to educate the public about climate change.
- to promote all religion as equal in all forms be it in political campaign, in schools or local communities to maintain peace and harmony.

### Global Partnerships (SDG 17)

- to make sure that all stakeholders always keep SDGs at the centre of any decision making.
- to create awareness and ensure all SDGs and child rights orientation are done in all schools and government departments to follow the indicators and target.

### Rights of our Progeny (SDG 18)

- to instruct every school to establish a mandatory children's parliament.
- to formulate programs and activities where children's participation and voices are heard.
- to include child parliament at all gram sabha meetings to hear children's needs and concerns and to effectively execute their plan.

### Budget for children

- to increase the budget for physical, and mental health and sports.
- to focus on investments in child's safety by creating more schemes and policies which can stop violence against children.
- to invest more in programs like Anganwadi for underprivileged households.

### Child Participation

- to make sure children participate while creating budget
- to have an equal, transparent and inclusive participation of children in decision making
- to introduce authentic neighbourhood children's parliaments into the curriculum while ensuring representation of children on bodies like school management committees and genuine engagement with child friendly village/ municipal ward councils (panchayats).



## Ecological Rights

- to include ecological rights of the child in all policy making decisions and school curriculums.
- to provide students with spaces and opportunities to understand, practice and engage with the varied aspects of their ecological rights while engaging with relevant and current environmental concerns.



## APPENDIX 2

# SDGs as reflected in the Indian Constitution

### End Poverty (SDG 1):

- Article 39A of our Indian Constitution asserts the state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

### Hunger and Malnutrition (SDG 2):

- Article 47 affirms that the state shall regard the raising level of nutrition and the standard of living for its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties

### Health and Well-being (SDG 3):

- Article 21 states that no person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedures established by law (Article 21)

### Education (SDG 4):

- Article 21A asserts that the state shall provide and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine, while Article 45 affirms that the state shall provide early childhood care and education to all children until they complete the age of 6 years.

### Gender Equality (SDG 5):

- Article 51A(e) encourages the state to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

### Water and Sanitation (SDG 6):

- Article 47 affirms that the state shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.







### Energy for All (SDG 7):

-  Article 48A encourages the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.


### Decent Work (SDG 8):

-  Article 41 affirms that the state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provisions for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

### Innovations and Technology (SDG 9):

-  Article 39b of our India Constitution affirms that the state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so disturbed as best to subserve the common good.

### Equality (SDG 10):

-  Article 14 states that all citizens are equal before the law within the territory of India; Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them;; and Article 46 asserts that the state shall promote, with the special care, the education interests of the weaker sections of people.

### Sustainability (SDG 11):

-  Article 39(f) affirms that the state shall provide opportunities and facilities for children and youth to develop in freedom and dignity.

### No Wastage, Wise Consumption (SDG 12):

-  Article 39A asserts that the state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

### Climate Action (SDG 13):

-  Article 48A encourages state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.







### Life in the Oceans (SDG 14):

- ✎ Article 52A(g) affirms that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.

### Life on our Planet (SDG 15):

- ✎ Article 48A encourages the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

### Peace and Justice (SDG 16):

- ✎ Article 39A asserts that the state shall ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity.

### Global Partnerships (SDG 17):

- ✎ Article 51c proclaims that the state shall endeavour to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another.

### Rights of our Progeny (SDG 18):

- ✎ Article 15(3) empowers the state to make special provisions for women and children

### Budget Us In

- ✎ Not mentioned

### Child Participation

- ✎ Article 39 (f) ensures children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

### Ecological Rights of Children

- ✎ Article 48A encourages state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.



## APPENDIX 3

### SDGs reflected in the BJP Manifesto (2019)

Currently, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the largest ruling party in the ruling coalition called the National Democratic Alliance (NDA). The BJP pre-election manifesto (2019) promised:

#### Goal 1 - End of poverty

- 🔊 To bring down the percentage of families living below the poverty line to a single digit in the next five years.

#### Goal 2 - Zero Hunger

- 🔊 To endeavour to make the National Nutrition Mission a mass movement and strengthen Infrastructure and capacity in all Anganwadis.
- 🔊 To ensure the LPG gas cylinder connection to all poor rural households.


#### Goal 3 - Good Health And Well-Being

- 🔊 To target provisioning of telemedicine and diagnostic Laboratory facilities at these HWCs by 2022 to ensure quality primary medical care to the poor at the doorstep.
- 🔊 To endeavour to make the National Nutrition Mission a mass movement and strengthen infrastructure and capacity in all Anganwadis.
- 🔊 To ensure full immunisation coverage for all the children and pregnant women by 2022.
- 🔊 To create an essential devices list and a separate pricing policy for medical devices to ensure their Accessibility and affordability to the masses.
- 🔊 To reduce the malnutrition level as well as accelerate the rate of reduction of malnourishment under the POSHAN Abhiyaan.

#### Goal 4 - Quality Education

- 🔊 To prioritise Divyang beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and mandate accessibility benchmarks to be met in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- 🔊 To focus on teachers training and capacity building as a key factor in achieving these learning outcomes.
- 🔊 We will move ahead to provide smart classes to children in school.
- 🔊 Anganwadi and the pre-school system will be strengthened to ensure that cases of disabilities are detected at an early stage.



- 
- 📢 To use technology in classrooms and in imparting education. We will move ahead to provide smart classes to our children in schools. To begin with, we will initiate this process in the secondary classrooms.
  - 📢 To open another 200 Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas and schools by 2024.

### Goal 5 - Gender Equality

- 📢 To take substantive measures to ensure overall development of women and promote gender equality. Continuing our work, we will legislate a bill to prohibit and eliminate discriminatory practices.
- 📢 To ensure that ample financial support is available to girls throughout their education and subsidised education loans are provided for higher education.
- 📢 To ensure that all reproductive and menstrual health services are easily available to all women across India and with the expansion of ongoing Suvidha scheme, sanitary pads at an affordable cost of just Rs. 1 will be provided to all women and girls.
- 📢 To bring transgenders to the mainstream through adequate socio-economic and Policy initiatives.
- 📢 To ensure self-employment and skill development avenues for transgender youth.

### Goal 6 - Clean Water and Sanitization

- 📢 To launch 'Jal Jeevan Mission' under which we will introduce a special programme, 'Nal se Jal' to Ensure piped water for every household by 2024.
- 📢 To ensure sustainability of water supply through special focus on conservation of rural water Bodies and ground water recharge
- 📢 To take the Swachh Bharat Mission to a new level through sustainable Solid Waste Management in every village. Through the mission, we will ensure 100% disposal of liquid waste through emphasis on faecal sludge
- 📢 To manage and reuse wastewater in rural, peri urban and unsewered areas.
- 📢 We will ensure sustainability of water supply through special focus on conservation of rural water bodies and ground water recharge.

### Goal 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

- 📢 To ensure a right mix of energy which leads towards a cleaner environment.
- 📢 To supply quality electricity to all consumers.





### Goal 8 - Economic Growth

- 🔊 To Make India a US \$ 5 trillion economy by 2025 and US \$ 10 trillion economy by 2032.

### Goal 9 - Industry Innovation and Infrastructure

- 🔊 To aim at next generation infrastructure which will include gas grids and water grids, regional airports and way side amenities along National highways.
- 🔊 To continue the fast pace with more and more public and private investment and ancient ground Level management on building of infrastructure further and to improve the quality of life and enhance The ease of living.
- 🔊 To ensure efficiency in the economy this will also lead to creation of a large number of jobs and livelihood opportunities.

### Goal 10 - Reduced Inequality

- 🔊 To ensure benefits of constitutional provisions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. We will ensure that proper representation and opportunities are available for these sections
- 🔊 To ensure that the economically weaker sections (EWS) of the society who belong to the non-reserved category are represented and have access to government jobs and higher Education through the 10% EWS reservation which was long overdue. We will implement the law in the same spirit while ensuring that SCs, STs and OBCs continue to have their fair representation.

### Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- 🔊 We will ensure pucca houses for families living in kutchha houses by 2022.
- 🔊 To develop infrastructure and connectivity, we will ensure the future development of suburban townships and new urban centres.

### Goal 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production

- 🔊 To announce a new industrial policy to improve competitiveness of Manufacturing and services with an eye on Industry.
- 🔊 To invest in creating clusters/networks that can take on the world's best.





### Goal 13 – Climate Action

- 🔊 To evolve technologically and devices to map the level of pollution in cities and rivers and have taken effective steps to reduce the level of pollution in major cities, including the National capital.
- 🔊 To convene the National Clean Air Plan into a Mission and we will focus on 102 most Polluted cities in the country.
- 🔊 To reduce the level of pollution in each of the mission cities by at least 35% over the next five years.

### Goal 14 – Life Below Water

- 🔊 To promote aquaculture through easy access to credit.

### Goal 15 – Life On Land

- 🔊 To maintain adoption of cleaner practices to make our nation a Greener country.
- 🔊 To evolve technologically better strategies and devices to map the level of pollution in cities and rivers and have taken incentive steps to reduce the level of pollution in major cities, including the National capital.
- 🔊 To convene the National Clean Air Plan into a Mission and we will focus on 102 most Polluted cities in the country.

### Goal 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- 🔊 To pursue our national developmental and security interests, the ancient Indian vision of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' will form the basis in our global co-operation for progress, prosperity, Peace and security, especially with friendly countries and neighbours.
- 🔊 To secure and safeguard 'global commons', we will strengthen our role as 'first responder' for disaster relief and humanitarian assistance and develop partnerships for disaster resilient infrastructure.
- 🔊 To take concrete steps on international forums against countries and organizations supporting terrorism.

### Goal 17 – Partnership for The Goals

- 🔊 We will effectively pursue co-operation against global evils, such as terrorism and corruption through Forums like UN, the G20, BRICS, SCO, Commonwealth, etc.
- 🔊 To forward our 'Neighbourhood First' policy, we will extensively leverage forums, to accelerate Regional coordination and economic co-operation with countries in our neighbourhood.





- 
- 🔊 To pursue Act East Policy, cooperation with ASEAN and ensuring an open, inclusive, prosperous and secure Indo-Pacific.

### **GOAL 18 – All rights for all children**

- 🔊 We will formulate a comprehensive Child Protection Framework to facilitate the setting up of Standards and robust inspection and monitoring of child care institutions across India.
- 🔊 To incentivize and reward self-organised groups of youth who adopt social assets like schools, hospitals, lakes, public gardens etc. and ensure their maintenance and cleanliness to encourage greater civic engagement of the youth.
- 🔊 To create stepping stones for the next-generation in order to ensure that they can participate more fully in building New India.

### **Child participation**

- 🔊 To increase the youth participation in the governance by internships programmes in the urban areas and incentivising the self youth organised groups of youth.

### **Budget for children**

- 🔊 Not mentioned in the manifesto

### **Ecological rights of the children**

- 🔊 Not mentioned in the manifesto



## APPENDIX 4

### SDGs and International Convention

| Goals   | International Convention and their Article No.                                 |
|---|--|
| <b>GOAL1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</b>  | UDHR 3, 17.1, 22, 25.1   |
|   | CRC 3, 4, 11.1, 19.2, 24.1, 26.1, 26.2, 27.1, 27.2, 27.3, 28.1a, 28.1b         |
|   | ICESCR 2.1, 11.2, 11.2b  |
| <b>GOAL2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</b>         | CRC 24.1, 24.2c  |
|   | ICESCR 11.1, 11.2  |
| <b>GOAL3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</b>                                      | UDHR 3, 16.1, 19, 25.1   |
|   | CRC 2.2, 3.3, 12.1, 24.1, 24.2.f, 24.2.a, 24.2.b, 24.2.c, 24.2.d, 24.2.e, 24.3 |
|   | ICESCR 2.1   |
|   | UDHR 26.1, 26.2  |
| <b>GOAL4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</b> | CRC 28.1.a, 28.1.b, 28.1.d, 28.1.e, 28.2, 28.3, 29.1.a, 29.1.b, 29.1.c, 30     |
|   | ICESCR 13.2e   |
|   | UDHR 2, 3, 5, 16.1   |
| <b>GOAL5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</b>  | CRC 1, 2.1, 2.2, 19.1, 19.2, 24.3, 24.f, 34.a, 34.b, 34.c, 35                  |
|   | ICCPR 7, 17.1, 17.2  |
| <b>GOAL6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</b>                       | UDHR 22  |
|   | CRC 4, 24.2.c, 24.4  |
|   | ICESCR 12.1  |





|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>GOAL7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</b>   | UDHR 4, 26.1, 23.1, 23.2, 23.3, 25.1, 26.1                               |
| <b>GOAL8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</b>   | ILO 131, 138, 182  |
|   | CRC 32.2, 32.2a, 32.2.b, 32.2c, 33, 34.b, 34.c, 35, 38.2<br>ILO 138, 182 |
| <b>GOAL9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.</b>  | UDHR 25.1, 27.2  |
|   | CRC 4  |
|   | ICESCR 15.4  |
| <b>GOAL10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.</b>  | UDHR 2, 3, 4, 5, 21.1  |
|   | CRC 2.1, 4, 6.1, 6.2, 10.1, 10.2, 19.1, 19.2, 22.1, 22.2, 26.1, 26.2     |
| <b>GOAL11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</b>  | UDHR 3, 21.1, 25.1   |
|   | CRC 6.1, 6.2, 12.1, 37c  |
|   | ICESCR 2.2, 11.1   |
| <b>GOAL12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.</b>  | UDHR 25.1  |
|   | ICCPR 1.2  |
| <b>GOAL13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</b>   | UDHR 3, 19, 21, 21.1, 26.2, 27.1, 27.2                                   |
| <b>GOAL14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</b>  | ICESCR 12.1, 12.2.b  |
| <b>GOAL 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</b> | ICESCR 1.2   |





|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>GOAL16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</b> | UDHR 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 21.1, 15.1,  |
|   | CRC 2.2, 2.1, 4, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 12.1, 13. 1, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1, 17d, 17e, 19.1, 19.2, 38.2, 38.3, 19.1, 19.2, 21.1, 26.1,26.2, 33, 34.a, 34.b, 34.c, 35, 36 |
| <b>GOAL17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.</b>  | UDHR 27.1, 28   |
|   | CRC 2.1, 4  |





## APPENDIX 5

### Human Rights Criteria

Human Rights are :

- Universal: For all without discrimination
- Inalienable: can't be taken away
- Indivisible and Interrelated: all rights are needed for you to achieve your potential
- Inherent: you are born with these rights

All laws, policies, budget schemes and programs should ensure

**Safety:** Not exposed to risk or danger

**Sustainability:** Able to be maintained and available in the future

**Participation:** Involving people genuinely

**Redressal:** Compensation for a wrong

**Accountability:** keeping duty bearers answerable for their responsibilities

**Acceptability:** Able to be agreed on, suitable

**Availability:** At one's disposal

**Affordability:** Inexpensive or reasonably priced

**Accessibility:** Able to be reached or entered

**Information:** All facts provided

**Inclusivity:** Genuinely involving everyone

**Non-discrimination:** Fair and unprejudiced

**Equity:** Give the excluded a fair start to equal opportunities

**Quality:** Standard of excellence

The Interest of the Last Child: Particularly for the last Child

These words can be summarised in the word **S<sup>2</sup>PRA<sup>4</sup>I<sup>2</sup>N** – EQ. Any one of the criteria mentioned above is not fulfilled we will be walking on this path as if with a foot that has a **SPRAIN**.





## APPENDIX 6

### Status of the NINEISMINE Recommendation Made To UPR, India Cycle 4

| SDG 1: No Poverty   |  |                  |                              |
|---|--|------------------|------------------------------|
| Recommendations made by <b>NINEISMINE</b>                           | Recommendations of the nations reflecting these asks | India's response | Current Status(based on WGHR |
| Introduces Child-Budgets in all ministries related to children      | Mexico (161.187)                                     | Supported        | Partially Implemented        |
| Increases taxes on the rich to ensure quality services to the poor. | Haiti (161.161)                                      | Supported        | No information               |
|   | Indonesia (161.162)                                  | Supported        | No information               |
|   | Islamic Republic of Iran (161.163)                   | Supported        | No information               |
|   | Myanmar (161.163)                                    | Supported        | No information               |
|   | Saudi Arabia (161.165)                               | Supported        | No information               |
|   | Uzbekistan (161.166)                                 | Supported        | Partially Implemented        |





|   |                                  |           |                          |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
|   | Yemen<br>(161.167))<br>(161.167) | Supported | Partially<br>Implemented |
|   | Egypt<br>(161.169)               | Supported | Partially<br>Implemented |
| Increases budgetary allocation (GDP, public spending) on Education (6%), Health (5%), and Children (10%). | Mexico<br>(161.187)              | Supported | Not<br>implemented       |

**SDG 2: End Malnutrition**

|  |                        |           |                          |
|--|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Improves the quality and variety of the mid-day meal to make it more nutritious, and also provides these meals on holidays.  | Libya<br>(161.153)     | Supported | Partially<br>Implemented |
|  | Bulgaria<br>(161.168)  | Supported | Partially<br>Implemented |
| Encourages nutrition and agricultural education in schools while encouraging everyone to have kitchen  | Libya<br>(161.153)     | Supported | Partially<br>Implemented |
| Provides ration cards to all households and improves the delivery of services at ration shops while also including pulses and edible oils in the Public Distribution System (PDS). | Libya<br>(161.153)     | Supported | Partially<br>Implemented |
|  | Sri Lanka<br>(161.154) | Supported | Partially<br>Implemented |





| SDG 3: Health and wellbeing   |                      |           |                       |
|---|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Ensures that facilities, medical care, and medicines available at government hospitals are of the same quality as the leading private hospitals in India. | Kazakhstan (161.175) | Supported | Not Implemented       |
|   | Zimbabwe (161.177)   | Supported | Partially implemented |
| Provides functional, well-staffed, and well-maintained Public Health Centres (PHCs) in every village.   | Belguim (161.67)     | Supported | No Information        |
| Makes every PHC child-friendly and accessible to all, particularly the most   | Colombia (161.243)   | Supported | No Information        |
|   | Lao PDR (161.178)    | Supported | Partially Implemented |
|   | Oman (161.240)       | Supported | Partially Implemented |





**SDG 4: Education**

|   |                                      |           |                       |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Extends the RTE from early preschool years to all children up to class 12 or age 18.  | Slovakia (161.63)                    | Supported | No information        |
|   | Vietnam (161.202)                    | Supported | Partially implemented |
|   | Liechtenstein (161.234)<br>(161.234) | Supported | Not implemented       |
| Provides an education that is free, compulsory, inclusive and complete. The standard in all schools must be at least that of the Kendriya Vidyalayas. | Slovakia (161.63)                    | Supported | No information        |
|   | Iraq (161.181)                       | Supported | Not implemented       |
|   | Lao PDR (161.182)                    | Supported | Partially implemented |
|   | Myanmar (161.183)                    | Supported | Partially implemented |
|   | Brunei Darussalam (161.186)          | Supported | Partially implemented |
|   | Mexico (161.187)                     | Supported | Partially implemented |





|   |                          |           |                       |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Sets-up a students' committee in every school which is representative of socio-economic and religious diversity and also of disability. Its views and suggestions must be taken seriously | Slovakia (161.63))       | Supported | No information        |
|   | Zambia (161.64)          | Noted     | No information        |
|   | Kyrgyzstan (161.188)     | Supported | Partially implemented |
|   | Holy Sea (161.188)       | Supported | Partially Implemented |
|   | Oman (161.240)           | Supported | Partially implemented |
|   | Lieschtenstein (161.234) | Supported | Partially implemented |

**SDG 5: Gender Equality**

|   |                        |           |                       |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Includes lessons on gender sensitivity into every year of schooling | Ireland (161.71)       | Noted     | Partially Implemented |
|   | Canada (161.79)        | Noted     | Partially Implemented |
|   | Cuba (161. 192)        | Supported | No information        |
|   | Timor Leste (161. 193) | Supported | No information        |







|   |                           |           |                       |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Considers all child marriages as null and void and re-conducts such marriages when the girl is 18 or more, but only if both individuals concerned approve of the same | Spain<br>(161.207)        | Supported | No information        |
|   | Argentina<br>(161.195)    | Noted     | Partially Implemented |
|   | Canada<br>(161.196)       | Noted     | No information        |
|   | Czechia<br>(161.197)      | Supported | Implemented           |
|   | Iceland<br>(161.217)      | Supported | Partially implemented |
|   | Israel<br>(161.218)       | Supported | Not implemented       |
|   | Sierra Leone<br>(161.219) | Supported | Partially Implemented |
|   | Honduras<br>(161.220)     | Noted     | Partially Implemented |
|   | Chile<br>(161.231)        | Supported | Partially Implemented |
| Ensures that no girl or boy is allowed to get married before the age of 18 and 21, respectively   | Gabon<br>(161.221)        | Supported | Not implemented       |





## SDG 6: Water and Sanitation

|   |                     |                |                       |
|---|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Provides every house with a toilet, proper drainage systems and with sufficient light and water                       | Germany (161.155)   | Supported      | Partially Implemented |
| Ensures that all new toilets should be green toilets that use biotechnology and less water.                           | No information      | No information | No information        |
| Provides sufficient and child-friendly public toilets at common places, which are then maintained regularly           | Bulgaria (161.168)  | Supported      | Partially Implemented |
| Ensures that all schools, offices and public places are provided with toilets for girls and people with disabilities: | Singapore (161.170) | Supported      | Partially Implemented |

## SDG 7: Energy for All

|  |                               |                |                |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Provides sufficient and regular electricity to every house across India by 2020  | No information                | No information | No information |
| Promotes the use and production of renewable energy  | United Arab Emirates (161.92) | Supported      | No information |
| Provides continuous, affordable and clean energy to farmers and those engaged in cottage and rural industries and small enterprises. | United Arab Emirates (161.92) | Supported      | No information |





**SDG 8: Decent work**

|   |  |           |                       |
|---|--|-----------|-----------------------|
| Guarantees parents' Right to Work with decent and just wages and with proper written contracts  | The United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (161.37) | Noted     | Partially implemented |
|   | Slovenia (161.38)  | Supported | Implemented           |
|   | Uruguay (161.39)   | Supported | Not implemented       |
| Ensures a complete ban on child labour that deprives any citizen below the age of 18 years of his or her Right to Develop and the Right to a Childhood. | Slovakia (161.228)   | Noted     | Not implemented       |
|   | Ireland (161.14)   | Noted     | Implemented           |
|   | Uruguay (161.40)   | Supported | Implemented           |
|   | Spain (161.227)  | Noted     | Not implemented       |
|   | Slovakia (161.228)   | Noted     | Not implemented       |
|   | Brazil (161.229)   | Supported | Partially Implemented |





|   |                                       |                |                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
|   | Thailand<br>(161.237)                 | Supported      | Not implemented       |
| Extends the MNREGA scheme to ensure work throughout the year and across the entire country.           | No information                        | No information | No information        |
|   | Islamic Republic of Iran<br>(161.171) | Supported      | No information        |
|   | Zimbabwe<br>(161.174)                 | Supported      | Partially Implemented |
| SDG 9:Innovation and technology   |                                       |                |                       |
| Makes technology affordable and accessible to all.  | No information                        | No information | No information        |
| Makes technology usable, affordable and relevant to improving the lives of persons with disabilities. | No information                        | No information | No information        |
| Makes IT education an option within formal education<br>—   | No information                        | No information | No information        |





### SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities

|  |                                   |           |                       |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Sets-up an Equal Opportunities Commission to ensure that there is no inequality in providing services and opportunities to all; particularly, to the girl child and women, to the Dalit, Adivasi or Minority communities and to those with disabilities. | United States of America (161.72) | Supported | Partially Implemented |
|  | Peru (161.81)                     | Supported | Partially Implemented |
|  | Argentina (161.82)                | Supported | Partially Implemented |
|  | France (161.83)                   | Supported | Partially Implemented |
| Provides the best specialised care to all children with disabilities or other vulnerabilities within an inclusive environment, and in the same neighbourhood school where their siblings and friends   | Honduras (161.69)                 | Supported | No information        |
| Ensures that all women are given equal decision making powers. They should have at least 33% representation in all elected bodies from the village council up to the National Parliament.  | Netherlands (161.223)             | Noted     | Not implemented       |
|  | Senegal (161.224)                 | Noted     | No information        |

### SDG 11: Sustainable and safe cities

|  |                               |                |                |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mandates that all police stations be made child-friendly                               | No information                | No information | No information |
| Installs fully functioning lights along all streets and roads and in all public places | United Arab Emirates (161.92) | Supported      | No information |







|  |                                  |           |                |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Builds proper transport infrastructure with reliable, frequent, affordable and disabled-friendly public buses and transport systems. | China<br>(161.242)               | Supported | No information |
| Builds cycle tracks and barrier-free footpaths in all cities and villages.   | United Arab Emirates<br>(161.92) | Supported | No information |

### **SDG 12: No wastage, wise consumption**

|  |                                  |                |                |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Introduces a program aimed at complete point-to-point waste segregation, while ensuring that rag-pickers are recognized as workers with rights and dignity | No information                   | No information | No information |
| Legislates that all waste generated by companies that produce, use and throw products must be treated by   | Uganda<br>(161.90)               | Supported      | No information |
| Ensures that all new vehicles are of hybrid varieties that use renewable energy  | United Arab Emirates<br>(161.92) | Supported      | No information |
| Encourages rain water harvesting and the sustainable use of other resources while discouraging mega-projects that destroy the earth and displace people.   | No information                   | No information | No information |

### **SDG 13: Climate Action**

|  |                               |           |                |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Bans all destructive mining completely. All mining companies should have a mandatory reforestation and restoration plan for the mined area | Brunei Darussalam<br>(161.94) | Supported | No information |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|





|  |                   |                |                       |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Designs and imposes 'green' taxes on all people who have carbon footprints larger than 1.7 GHA and those who spend on lavish lifestyles and exorbitant weddings. | No information    | No information | Partially Implemented |
| Makes regular disaster safety drills and awareness-raising mandatory in all schools, offices and housing societies.  | Vietnam (161.185) | Supported      | Partially Implemented |

#### SDG 14 - Life in the oceans

|   |                |                |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bans the dumping of untreated human and industrial wastes into rivers and oceans rights and dignity | No information | No information | No information |
| Ends overfishing and illegal fishing, while protecting smaller fishing communities.                 | No information | No information | No information |
| Ensures a complete ban on non-recyclable, non-reusable plastic bags                                 | No information | No information | No information |

#### SDG 15 - Life on land

|  |  |                |                       |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------------|
| Provides only organic fertilisers and natural inputs to all farmers, especially women, Dalits, and Adivasis. | Plurinational State of Bolivia (161.245) | Supported      | Partially implemented |
| Increases budgets of the Environment ministries.   | No information                           | No information | No information        |
| Empowers the Independent Green Commissions and Tribunals.  | No information                           | No information | No information        |





|   |                |                |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bans the deforestation of present forests completely and plants only native species of trees and plants | No information | No information | No information |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|

## SDG 16 - Peace and Justice

|  |                      |           |                          |
|--|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Signs all international conventions and optional protocols that relate to children.  | Madagascar (161.41)  | Supported | Not implemented          |
|  | Portugal (161.10)    | Noted     | No information           |
| Prohibits the occupation of any school by the army or police even during conflict  | Greece (161.95)      | Supported | No information available |
|  | Pakistan (161.248)   | Noted     | Not implemented          |
| Withdraws AFSPA from all applicable states, immediately.   | Switzerland (161.97) | Noted     | Not implemented          |
| Passes strict anti-corruption laws immediately   | Sudan (161.147)      | Supported | No information           |
| Provides every child with birth registration, which should be done within 21 days of birth, at all local health care centres | Mexico (161.150)     | Supported | Partially implemented    |
|  | Bahrain 161.152)     | Noted     | Not implemented          |





| SDG Goal 17 - Global Partnerships  |                |                |                |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ensures that every elected representative (including CMs, MPs and MLAs) and government officials, knows about these SDGs, and their targets and indicators | No information | No information | No information |
| Ensures that the SDGs, Human Rights and Child Rights awareness classes and workshops are held  | Nepal (161.61) | Supported      | No information |
| Encourages the formation of genuine neighbourhood Children's Parliaments that are federated with the district, state, national and international levels.   | Not there      | Not there      | No information |
| Our Goal 18 - All Rights for All Children  |                |                |                |
| Makes all information and data about the SDGs and child-related schemes accessible, particularly to children themselves                                    | Nepal (161.61) | Supported      | No information |
| Defines the age of a child as 18 for all matters related to children including criminality, labour and the Right to Education.                             | No information | No information | No information |
| Creates opportunities for the meaningful and widespread gathering of children's opinions on all matters concerning them                                    | No information | No information | No information |



# APPENDIX 7

## Abbreviations

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>AFSPA</b>  | Armed Forces Special Powers Act  |
| <b>AMRUT</b>  | Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation   |
| <b>BAU</b>    | Business As Usual  |
| <b>BJP</b>    | Bharatiya Janata Party   |
| <b>BRICS</b>  | Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa  |
| <b>CCPR</b>   | Centre for Civil and Political Rights  |
| <b>CEDAW</b>  | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women   |
| <b>CEEW</b>   | Council on Energy, Environment and Water   |
| <b>Cms</b>    | Chief Ministers  |
| <b>COP</b>    | Conference of the Parties  |
| <b>CRC</b>    | Convention on the Rights of the Child  |
| <b>CRZ</b>    | Coastal Regulation Zone  |
| <b>CZMP</b>   | Coastal Zone Management Plans  |
| <b>DISE</b>   | District Information System for Education  |
| <b>ECOSOC</b> | Economic and Social Council  |
| <b>EIA</b>    | Environmental Impact Assessment  |
| <b>ERI</b>    | Edmund Rice International  |
| <b>EWS</b>    | Economically Weaker Section  |
| <b>G20</b>    | The G20 (or G-20 or Group of Twenty) is an international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 20 major economies. The members include 19 individual countries—Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States—along with the European Union (EU). |
| <b>GDP</b>    | Gross Domestic Product   |
| <b>GHA</b>    | Global hectares (acre)   |
| <b>HWC</b>    | Health and Wellness Centre   |
| <b>IBSA</b>   | The IBSA Dialogue Forum (India, Brazil, and South Africa) is an international tripartite grouping for promoting international cooperation among these countries.   |







|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>ICCPR</b>  | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  |
| <b>ICESCR</b> | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  |
| <b>ICPPED</b> | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance                        |
| <b>ICPS</b>   | Integrated Child Protection Scheme  |
| <b>ICRMW</b>  | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| <b>IIT</b>    | Indian Institutes of Technology   |
| <b>IIMs</b>   | Indian Institute of Management  |
| <b>IIITs</b>  | Indian Institutes of Information Technology   |
| <b>IT</b>     | Information Technology  |
| <b>LPG</b>    | Liquified Petroleum Gas   |
| <b>MLA</b>    | Member of the Legislative Assembly  |
| <b>MNREGA</b> | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act  |
| <b>MP</b>     | Member of Parliament  |
| <b>NDA</b>    | National Democratic Alliance  |
| <b>NFSA</b>   | National Food Security Act  |
| <b>NGOs</b>   | Non-Government Organisations  |
| <b>NRLM</b>   | National Rural Livelihoods Mission  |
| <b>OBC</b>    | Other Backward Classes  |
| <b>OP</b>     | Optional Protocol   |
| <b>PESA</b>   | Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act   |
| <b>Pg</b>     | Page  |
| <b>PDS</b>    | Public Distribution System  |
| <b>PHC</b>    | Public Health Care  |
| <b>PMJDY</b>  | Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana  |
| <b>POCSO</b>  | The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences, Act  |
| <b>REC</b>    | Recommendation  |
| <b>RKVY</b>   | Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana   |
| <b>RMSA</b>   | Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan  |
| <b>RTE</b>    | Right to Education  |
| <b>RUSA</b>   | Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan   |
| <b>SAARC</b>  | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  |





|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>SABLA</b>  | The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) Sabla |
| <b>SC</b>     | Scheduled Caste  |
| <b>SCO</b>    | The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation                                      |
| <b>SDG</b>    | Sustainable Development Goals  |
| <b>ST</b>     | Scheduled Tribe  |
| <b>UAE</b>    | United Arab Emirates   |
| <b>UKG</b>    | Upper Kindergarten   |
| <b>UN</b>     | United Nations   |
| <b>UNCAT</b>  | United Nations Convention against Torture                                  |
| <b>UNDP</b>   | United Nations Development Programme                                       |
| <b>UNESCO</b> | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation           |
| <b>UPR</b>    | Universal Periodic Review  |
| <b>WGHR</b>   | Working Group on Human Rights  |
| <b>WJP</b>    | World Justice Project  |
| <b>YAC</b>    | Youth Action for Change  |



## APPENDIX 8

### Oranisations participated in the UPR process 2022

#### Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1. Arpan

#### Andhra Pradesh

1. LAYA
2. Peoples Action for Rural Awakening
3. JMJ Social Service Society

#### Arunachal Pradesh

1. Lisang Dony Welfare Society
2. Dite Mopang Society
3. Rural Development Society
4. Nani Mafia
5. Ammaya
6. Future Vision
7. Ride Arunachal
8. Achukuru Welfare Society
9. Rangchi Poring Village Welfare Forest Management Society
10. Dokum Multipurpose Cooperative Society
11. Arunachal Women And Welfare Society

#### Assam

1. Sanatan Unnayan Sangstha
2. Ujjawala
3. Saksham
4. 7 Sisters
5. We 4 Child
6. Sankar Madhab Kristi Vikash Kendra, Children Home
7. Kripalaya Girls Home
8. Life Foundation
9. Nivedita Nari Sangstha
10. Hopeline
11. Nava Uddit Samajh
12. Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra

13. Montfort School
14. Amri Helping Hand Society
15. ABABEEL Foundation
16. Child Friendly Guwahati
17. Ahsus Foundation
18. Mrinaljyoti Rehabilitation Centre
19. Divyanga Natya Vidyalyaya

#### Bihar

1. Jamui Viklang Seva Samiti
2. Centre For Social Equity And Inclusion
3. Parivar Viaks Chandra Shekar Nagar

#### Chandigarh

1. Don Bosco Navjeevan Society

#### Chattisgarh

1. Anand Niketan Samajik Sanstha

#### New Delhi

1. Janpahal
2. ASOJ
3. World Vision
4. Aru Foundation
5. Gianeli Sadan
6. Pahal
7. SOS India
8. Presentation Sisters Deepshikha
9. Nai Drishti
10. 4B Foundation
11. Prayatan
12. People's Own Foundation
13. Ideal Youth Foundation
14. Maitri Sudha
15. Jivodaya
16. USD Organisation
17. Rasta Organisation





18. Similing Children
19. Chirag Foundation
20. Yellow Street Organisation
21. CEHRO Foundation

#### **Goa**

1. Margaret Bosco Balsadan

#### **Gujarat**

1. Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra
2. Shree Jay Bajrang Gram Vikas Trust
3. Kaira Social Service Society
4. Lok Seva Yuva Trust
5. Raise OF Youth Foundation
6. Sakhya
7. Shree Kadam Charitable Trust
8. Parivartan Trust
9. Shilp Organisation

#### **Haryana**

1. Shape India

#### **Himachal Pradesh**

1. Peoples Action for people in need

#### **Jammu & Kashmir**

1. Koshish

#### **Jharkhand**

1. Jan Lok Kalyan
2. Nai Rahen Trust
3. New Star Yuva Trust
4. Samarpan
5. Bal Kalyan Sangh
6. Nayi Disha
7. Jharkhand Vikash Parishad
8. Sahyogini

9. Integrated Development Foundation
10. Atulya Vikash
11. Action For Women And Rural Development
12. Jan Sarokar
13. LEADS
14. Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra
15. Pratigya
16. Jharkhand Vikas Parishad Pakur
17. Yuva Sangam Giridih
18. World Vision India Jharkhand
19. Amar Shanti Vikas Sanstha
20. Jan Vikash Parishad
21. Lok Seva Kendra
22. Surya Foundation
23. Sankalp
24. Saheli Mahila Mandal Vikas Samite
25. Shree Amar Sanskar Kalyan Kendra
26. Mahila Shishu Janvikas Samiti
27. Shiksha Evam Kalyan Samiti
28. Bal Vikas
29. Samgrya Udyan
30. Pragati
31. Prerna
32. Natraj Sampurna Gram Vikas Kendra

#### **Karnataka**

1. Chithra Don Bosco

#### **Kerala**

1. Centre for Development and Empowerment of Women

#### **Madhya Pradesh**

1. React Sansthan Rewa
2. Ahimsa Welfare Society
3. Speed Foundation
4. Swadesh Gramotthan Samiti Datia
5. Rashtria Yuva Sangthan
6. Manav Foundation



7. Vasudha Vikas Sansthan
8. Nurture Equality Education And Vision
9. Gopal Kiran Sanstha
10. Adarsh Human Rural Development
11. New Action For Social Welfare Organisation
12. Morena Youth Academy
13. Bal Mahila Jagrukta Samiti
14. Sudha Jan Kalyan Samiti
15. Hind Swaraj
16. Amrita Seva Sanstha
17. Paramparagat Jadi-Buti Evam Vaikalpik Chikitsa Vikas Parishad Evam Anusandhan Kendra
18. Premashray Mahila Kalyan Samiti
19. Amrita Seva Sansthan
20. Nikki Welfare Social Service Society

#### **Maharashtra**

1. Apne Aap Women's Collective
2. Amcha Ghar
3. Acharya Narendra Dev Educational Social Economical Development Research Project Va Bharat Padyatri Kendra
4. Ashwamegh Gramin Panlotkshetra Vikas Va Shaikshanik Sanstha
5. Family Planning Association Solapur
6. Deep Griha Society
7. Gopuri Ashram
8. Gramin Samasya Mukti Trust
9. Indian Social Welfare Society, Gondia
10. Jan Seva Gramin Vikas & Pratisthan Yawatmal
11. Jeevan Dhara
12. Lokasamgraha Social Service Society, Ballarpur
13. Navjeet Community Health Centre
14. Priyadarshani Gramin And Adivasi Sevabhavi Sanstha
15. Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative
16. Society For Action In Creative Education And Development ( SACRED )

17. Saptashrungi Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Sanstha Dhule
18. Savitri Bahuuddeshiy Sevabhavi Sanstha Kukadgav
19. Snehalaya, Ahmednagar
20. Swaraj Gramin Vikar Pratisthan
21. Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan
22. Vasundhara Sevarth Samajik Sansodhan Ani Vikas Seva Sanstha

#### **Manipur**

1. New Life Foundation

#### **Meghalaya**

1. Ferrando Speech and Hearing Centre

#### **Mizoram**

1. Centre For Peace and Development

#### **Nagaland**

1. Prodigal's Home

#### **Odisha**

1. Adventure
2. 24 Mahakal
3. Centre For Child And Women Development (CCWD)
4. Youth Service Centre Society
5. Surakshya
6. Sahyog
7. Sarkar
8. Amaya
9. Anchalik Jan Kalyan Anusthan

#### **Puducherry**

1. St. Joseph of Cluny







### **Rajasthan**

1. Shikshit Rozgar Kendra
2. Gayatri Seva Sansthan
3. Antakshari Foundation
4. Zila Paryawarn Sudhar Samiti

### **Sikkim**

1. DCPU North
2. DCPU South

### **Tamil Nadu**

1. Don Bosco Anbu Illam
2. Dharmagiri Nirmal Samagra Seva Trust

### **Telangana**

1. ARDS - Arundhathi Rural Development Society

### **Tripura**

1. Voluntary Health Association Tripura
2. Ferrando Rehabilitation Society For Disabled
3. Organisation For Rural Survival (ORS)
4. Saksham

### **Uttar Pradesh**

1. Prasar
2. Aman Urban Education Vikas Samiti
3. Amar Shaheed Chetna Sansthan
4. Gramin Punarnirman Sansthan
5. Uday Sanstha

### **Uttrakhand**

1. Building Dreams Foundation
2. APAAR
3. Aasraa Trust
4. Asmita Sanstha
5. Himala Samajik Sanstha

### **West Bengal**

1. Pacchan Foundation
2. Alig Foundation
3. Siliguri Bhavana Society
4. Cooch Bihar Annashristi
5. Haldibari Welfare Society
6. Naxalbari Handicaped Welfare Society
7. Grah Raipur Rural Health And Education Development Society
8. Hill Welfare Society
9. Malda Sanyogita Samiry
10. Self Help Group Srijanalaya
11. Father's NGO
12. Suchetana
13. Darjeeling Mary Ward Social Centre
14. Pirojpur Nobody Welfare Society
15. Biswabrata Foundation
16. Friends Of Poor And Socially Abandoned
17. Upar Jhamlahar Student Club
18. Anugya Alaya Darjeeling Diocese Social Service Society
19. Liluah Sanjeevani Welfare Society
20. Lokmata Rani Rashmoni Mission
21. Gitaldaha Bikash Samity
22. Adihatta

- In total children from 209 organizations participated in the UPR consultations.

## APPENDIX 9

### Organisations endorsing the UPR report

#### Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1. Arpan

#### Andhra Pradesh

1. Mahila Margadarshi
2. Lutheran Aided High School, Jampeta, Rajahmundry
3. People's Action for Rural Awakening

#### Arunachal Pradesh

1. Ride Arunachal
2. Achukuru Welfare Society
3. Future Vision
4. Nani Maria

#### Assam

1. Barak Valley Welfare Development Society
2. Kripalaya Hahnen Girls Home
3. Montfort School
4. Sanatan Unnayan Sangstha
5. Shankar Madhav Krishti Vikash Kendra
6. Wodwichee Swadhar Greh Silchar
7. Snehalaya
8. Bethany Social Service Centre
9. Mrinal Jyoti Rehabilitation Centre

#### Bihar

1. Medical Mission Sisters
2. Sankalp Jyoti

#### Chandigarh

1. Don Bosco Navjeevan Society

#### New Delhi

1. HAQ: Centre for Child Rights
2. Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA)
3. Indian Social Institute (ISI)

4. Centre For Social Equity And Inclusion
5. Save The Children
6. ASOJ
7. Janpahal
8. Prabhatara
9. Humraah Foundation
10. Non Violence Project Foundation
11. Girls not Bride
12. Presentation Social Service Centre Deepshikha
13. Jivodaya
14. Chirag Foundation
15. Yellow Street
16. Centre For Education And Health Research Organization
17. Aru Foundation
18. New Life Foundation
19. Utthan Institute Of Development Studies
20. Institute Of Social Service, Prabhatara
21. Milestone
22. Nai Umang Nai Soch Society
23. Rasta
24. St. Gianelli's Social Service Society

#### Goa

1. Human Touch Foundation

#### Gujarat

1. Aayushman Charitable Trust
2. Shilp Organization
3. Don Bosco Snehalaya Children's Home
4. Suraksha Migrant Desk
5. Child Friendly Vadodra

#### Jammu & Kashmir

1. Koshish



- 2- Happy Souls Foundation

#### **Jharkhand**

1. Human Resources and Environment Development Society
- 2- Jharkhand Vikas Parishad

#### **Karnataka**

1. Suchitra Rao (India Literacy Project)
- 2- Don Bosco Seva Trust

#### **Kerala**

- 1- NOCER-India
- 2- Integrated Development Society

#### **Madhya Pradesh**

1. Ahimsa Welfare Society
- 2- Manav Foundation
- 3- Maternal Health Rights Campaign
- 4- Bareilly Diocesan Social Service Centre
- 5- SPEED Foundation
- 6- Aarambh
- 7- Sudha Smriti Jankalyan Samite
- 8- Vasudha Vikas Sansthan
- 9- A Social Welfare Society For Nurture Equality Education Vision NEEV

#### **Maharashtra**

1. Amcha Ghar
- 2- Deepgriha Society
- 3- Jeevan Dhara
- 4- Saptashrunji Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Sanstha Dhule
- 5- Snehalaya
- 6- Shelter Don Bosco
- 7- Bosco Boys Welfare Society
- 8- Anmol Society
- 9- Ashwanegh Gramin Panlot Kshetra Vikas Va Saikshanik Santha
- 10- Vikas Sahayog Pratisthan
- 11- Vision Social Development Foundation

#### **Manipur**

1. New Life Foundation

#### **Nagaland**

1. Don Bosco Provincial Office
- 2- Prodigals' Home

#### **Odisha**

1. Sahayog
2. Samagra Vikas
3. Society of St. Thereasa
4. Surakshya
5. Congregations of St. Joseph
6. Adventure
7. Mahakal 27
8. Sakar
9. Youth Service Center
10. Anchalik Jan Seva Anusthan

#### **Punjab**

1. Mata Sahib Kaur Sewewala Welfare Society Punjab

#### **Rajasthan**

1. Social Participation Among Rural People For Sustainable Health
- 2- Sasvika

#### **Sikkim**

1. DCPU North
2. DCPU South

#### **Tamil Nadu**

1. Don Bosco Anbu Illam
2. Sheed India Foundation
- 3- Salesian Sisters Career Connect Centre

#### **Telengana**

1. Abilasha Helpings Hands Organization



2. Montfort Social Institute
3. Pragathi Foundation
4. Sukruta Educational Society
5. Arundhati Rural Development Society

#### **Tripura**

1. Organization For Rural Survival
2. Montfort School
3. Maya Poshna
4. Voluntary Health Association Of Tripura
5. Ferrando Rehabilitation Society For Disabled

#### **Uttar Pradesh**

1. Bheema Foundation
2. Ashadeep
3. Jagriti Seva Samiti
4. Janvikas Kendra
5. Pragati path Foundation
6. Kaarak
7. Break The Silence Foundation (Chuppi Todo)
8. Gramin Punarnirman Sansthan
9. PRASAR
10. Shikshit Yuva Sewa Simiti
11. Ups Chirgora Block Visunpura
12. Upper Primary School Crigora Block Vishnupur
13. Purva Madhyamik Vidyalaya Kathkuiya Kathari Tola
14. Rajakiya Kanya Intermediate College Padrona
15. Lok Jagruti Sansthan Gram Pahunti Post Saya Jila Ambedkar Nagar

#### **Uttarakhand**

1. Himala Samajik Sanstha

#### **West Bengal**

1. ASHA NGO - Dearah Association For Social And Humanitarian Action

2. Both Foundation
3. Nari O Sishu Kalyan Kendra
4. Pahchan Foundation
5. We Are The Common People
6. Alig Foundation
7. Siliguri Bhavana Society
8. Cooch Bihar Annashristi
9. Haldibari Welfare Society
10. Naxalbari Handicaped Welfare Society
11. Grah Raipur Rural Health And Education Development Society
12. Hill Welfare Society
13. Malda Sanyogita Samiry
14. Upar Jhamlahar Student Club
15. Suchetana
16. Liluah Sanjeevani Welfare Society
17. Lokmata Rani Rashmoni Mission
18. Gitaldaha Bikash Samity
19. Friends Of Poor And Socially Abandoned (FPSA)
20. Malda Sahayogita Samiti

#### **England**

1. Edmund Rice England





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