LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Do we Ensure Inclusion of 260 million People Discriminated based on Caste and Work and Descent?

Asia Dalit Rights Forum

ABOUT THE ASIA DALIT RIGHT FORUM

The Asia Dalit Rights Forum (ADRF) was instituted in February 2014, by civil society leaders from Bangladesh, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to address the common challenges of socially excluded groups in South Asia. It is a platform that works to empower the socially excluded and safeguard their rights and entitlements. Formed in the aftermath of the historic World Conference against Racism at Durban, South Africa in 2001, over the last decade ADRF has become a global advocacy platform for descent and work based discrimination in the South Asia region and global diaspora.

FOUNDING MEMBERS

BANGLADESH   Bangladesh Dalit and other Excluded Rights Movement (BDERM), Nagorik Uddyog (NU)
INDIA   National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR), All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM)
NEPAL   Feminist Dalit Organisation (FEDO), Dalit NGO Federation, Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization (NNDSWO), Dalit Parliament, Samata Foundation, Jagaran Media Centre, Rashtriya Dalit Network (RDN), Dalit National Federation (DNF)
PAKISTAN   Pakistan Dalit Solidarity Network (PDSN)
SRI LANKA   Human Development Organisation (HDO)

Inclusion of Discrimination based on Work and Descent in Sustainable Development Goals

Discrimination based on work and descent (DWD) is terminology used to address various forms of discrimination including caste, work and birth based discrimination. While DWD is often identified with caste based discrimination and limited to Indian sub continent, it is a global phenomenon with various communities around the world has faced with similar kind of discrimination and exclusion.

These communities are at bottom of the caste/class hierarchy defining the social organisation in the region. There are distinguished based their occupation, which is seen to be of low status; live in segregated spaces; and are severely discriminated and restricted in accessing social-economic and political resources and opportunities. They continue to be subjected to traditi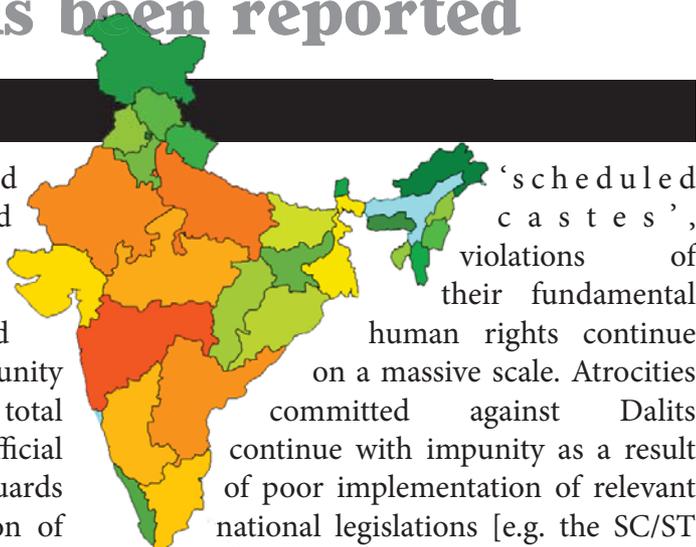onal or/and modern forms of 'untouchability' practices, or the imposition of social disabilities by reason of their birth into 'low castes'. As a result of all these factors, they are at the bottom of the all development indicators in each country. There are both commonalities and differences in the way caste is manifested on the ground across the south Asian Region, the universal feature being inequality, discrimination and social exclusion.

United Nations Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Rita Izsák-Ndiaye states "This is a global problem affecting communities in Asia, Africa, Middle East, the Pacific region and in various diaspora communities," the expert said while stressing that "caste-based discrimination and violence goes against the basic principles of universal human dignity and equality, as it differentiates between 'inferior' and 'superior' categories of individuals which is unacceptable."

Countries with Discrimination based on Work and Descent (DWD) or caste is been reported

INDIA

According to the 2011 census, 'scheduled castes' (the official term for Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist Dalits) constitute 201 million people. This figure does not include Dalits who have converted to or are born and raised within, a non-Hindu religious community such as Muslims and Christians. The total Dalit population, therefore, exceeds the official data. Despite the constitutional safeguards and special legislation for the protection of 'scheduled castes', violations of their fundamental human rights continue on a massive scale. Atrocities committed against Dalits continue with impunity as a result of poor implementation of relevant national legislations [e.g. the SC/ST

Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act] remains weak, and conviction rates are shockingly low. India responds to international attention to caste discrimination by referring to it as an 'internal issue' and a 'family matter' that the UN and its member states are not entitled to deal with, especially since constitutional and legal protective mechanisms are already in place. Unfortunately, the point at issue here is that the relevant legislations are not

implemented and are even flouted with gross impunity.

NEPAL

Almost half of Nepal's Dalits population lives below poverty line. They are mostly landless, have low life expectancy and literacy levels compared to the dominant caste population. Dalits are routinely subjected to untouchability and discrimination in many forms, although some progress is seen in recent years. The Dalit movements in the country have secured some constitutional provisions regarding non-discrimination,

equality and protection in Nepal's interim Constitution. In 2011, Nepal enacted the Caste based Discrimination and Untouchability (Offence and Punishment) Act which metes out penalties for a range of discriminatory offences. In the international arena, the government has expressed support for the Draft UN Principles and Guidelines to Eliminate (Caste) Discrimination based on Work and Descent, thus showing willingness to involve the international community in addressing the issue of caste based discrimination and setting an example for other countries. According to the official 2011 census, Dalits constitute 13.6 per cent of the total population (or appr. 3.6 million people), but researchers and Dalit organisations assess that this number could be above 20 per cent – or as many as five million people.

PAKISTAN

Dalits in Pakistan mostly belong to the Hindu minority and face double discrimination due to their religious status - as non-Muslims in a Muslim-majority state – as well as due to their caste location. They are officially known as 'scheduled castes' and suffer numerous forms of abuse, from bonded labour to rape.

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Crimes against them are often committed with impunity. In the absence of more recent disaggregated data, the number of Dalits is approximately 330,000 (as of 1998), but according to researchers the real figure may be as high as two million. However, this data does not include 'lower castes' within the Muslim community, living under similarly depressed conditions and facing similar forms of discrimination.

BANGLADESH

In Bangladesh caste discrimination affects both the Hindu and the Muslim population and perpetuates the poverty trap that these communities are caught in. Majority of Dalit community lives below the poverty line with extremely limited access to health services, education and employment. They live in colonies with very poor housing and work opportunities, almost exclusively employed in menial jobs. A large number of child labourers in Bangladesh are

Dalits. Members of minorities, most of whom are Dalits, hold almost no official positions. 'Untouchability' is rampant. The estimates of the number of Dalits in Bangladesh vary from 3.5 to 5.5 million. They have been overlooked in the development and rights discourse and have only recently been able to raise their voices. Having started to engage with government and international donors, Dalit organizations working for Dalit rights and entitlements have now managed to place the issue of caste discrimination on the state agenda.
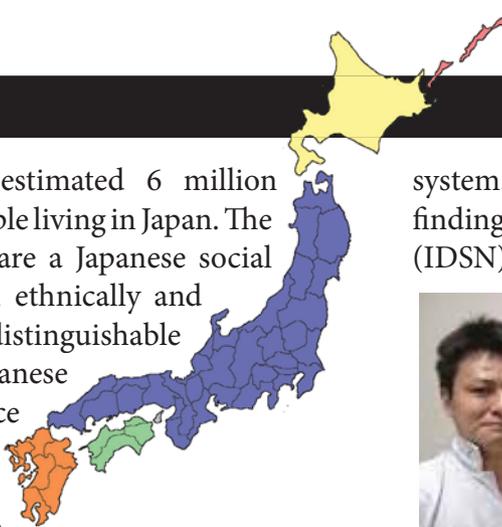
SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka has three parallel caste systems for each of the country's main population groups: the Sinhalese majority; the Sri Lankan Tamils to the north and east; and the Indian Tamils who are mainly found in the tea plantations and at the bottom of the urban social hierarchy. Though caste is recognized and caste discrimination is firmly entrenched in the society, the issue is rarely discussed in public. The estimated number of Dalits experiencing

caste discrimination in Sri Lanka is 4 to 5 million, or 20 to 30 percent of the total population. In Sri Lanka, there is no common identity as 'Dalits' among the 'lower' castes and it has been difficult for them to organise themselves, in contrast to the situation of Dalits of India and Nepal.

JAPAN

There are an estimated 6 million Burakumin people living in Japan. The Buraku people are a Japanese social minority group, ethnically and linguistically indistinguishable from other Japanese people. They face discrimination in Japan because of an association with work once considered impure, such as butchering animals or tanning leather 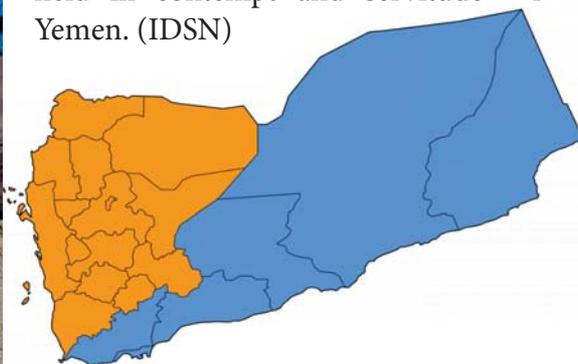and their place in the Japanese caste system. In particular, they often have trouble finding marriage partners or employment. (IDSN)

YEMEN

The Al-Akhdam community is a minority group, which is regarded as an "untouchable" outcaste group in Yemen. For centuries the Al-Akhdam has suffered perpetual discrimination, persecution, and social exclusion from mainstream society. They are at the bottom of the social and economic hierarchy when it comes to access to employment and conditions of work, and they are forced to live isolated from the society at large. The term "Al-Akhdam" literally translates to "the servants" and is figuratively suggestive of "people held in contempt and servitude" i n Yemen. (IDSN)
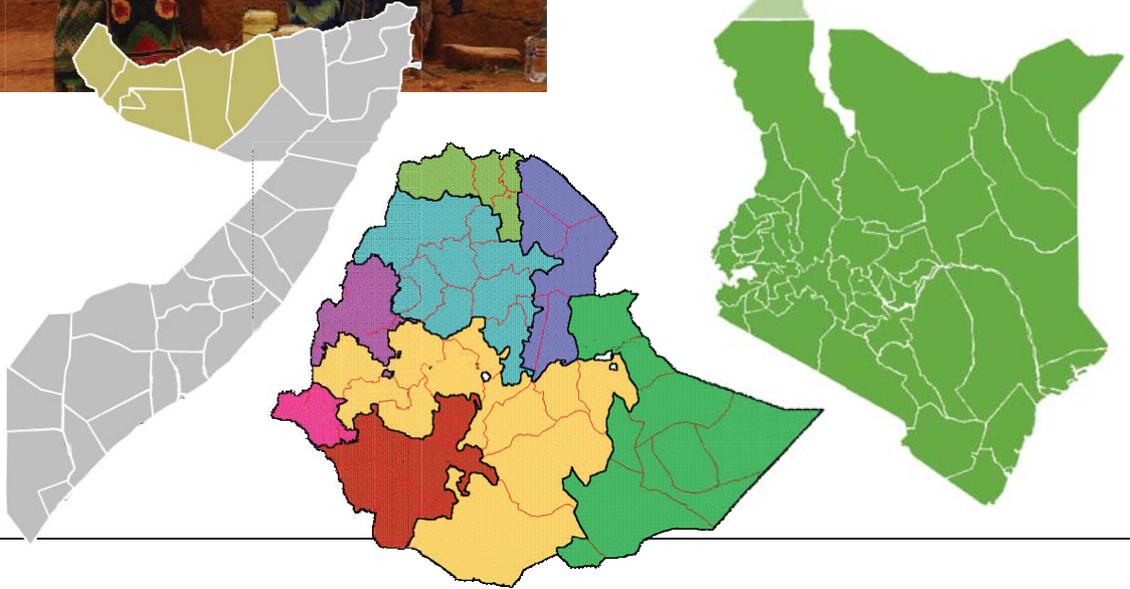

SOMALIA, SENEGAL ETHIOPIA AND KENYA

Caste systems exist in pockets in some of the African countries. It is found in parts of Sahelian Africa, particularly in certain West African communities, and among populations in Somalia, Senegal, Ethiopia and Kenya. Although significantly different in nature and scope, there are some common features between the caste systems of Africa and South Asia. Stigma is often attached to these communities, and as a consequence "low

caste" communities in Africa suffer various forms of social exclusion and discrimination, particularly with regard to employment, political representation and inter-caste marriages.

UNITED KINGDOM

Evidence has been found that South Asians who have relocated to the United Kingdom, tend to bring the caste system, and inherent discrimination, with them when they move. Caste discrimination is therefore reproduced within South Asian communities in the UK. It has been estimated that there are at least 250.000 Dalits living in the UK. The exact figure, however, is unknown due to issues concerning identification as a 'Dalit', lack of detailed research and the absence of caste data in the census. (IDSN)

EUROPE

Romani or Roma are a traditionally itinerant ethnic group living mostly in Europe , who are constituted to be around 14 million. They are argued to have originated in North West part of Indian subcontinent mainly from Rajasthan and Punjab. The Europeans call them gypsies because of their mobile lifestyle, which academicians and scholars on the community believe contains a racial slur.

BRAZIL

Quilumbo population are the runaway African slaves whom have settled down with Portuguese, Brazilian aboriginals, Arabs and Jews in Brazil. Even after decades of settling down, they are often discriminated verbally as slaves. They are often discriminated and

attacked because of the skin colour and their descent in public services including jobs. The Brazilian government has given them rights that are similar to Brazilian aboriginals.

DIASPORA

The Caste dynamics are often found in the Diaspora in many countries in Europe and North America. It is safe to say that the immigrants have to travel aboard with their caste identity intact, which are used in the new country of their migration.

Discrimination based on Work and Descent addressed in Sustainable Development Goals

Ensuring No one is left behind in the developmental planning and implementation has captured the world attention and gravitated towards the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets. The focus on the people centric approach and principles of accountability, transparency and participation ensures SDGs as a near perfect model of

"We need to begin by building trust. Rule of law institutions, which offer the confidence of impartial justice. Equality: every individual must be clear in the knowledge that regardless of sex, race, ethnicity, opinions, belief, caste, age or sexual orientation, her equal rights are fully acknowledged"

-ZeidRa'ad Al Hussein

holistic development. With all the positive signs through this paradigm shifting global developmental agenda, there are concerns

"This is a global problem affecting communities in Asia, Africa, Middle East, the Pacific region and in various diaspora communities,... caste-based discrimination and violence goes against the basic principles of universal human dignity and equality, as it differentiates between 'inferior' and 'superior' categories of individuals which is unacceptable'. Rita Izsák-Ndiaye, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues

its reach and impact on the traditionally marginalised and socially excluded communities.

High Commissioner for Human Rights Mr. ZeidRa'ad Al Hussein noted that ten years after the end of the internal armed conflict in Nepal, there has been little progress in addressing its root causes, including entrenched ethnic and caste discrimination, unequal access to economic resources, extreme poverty and pervasive impunity.
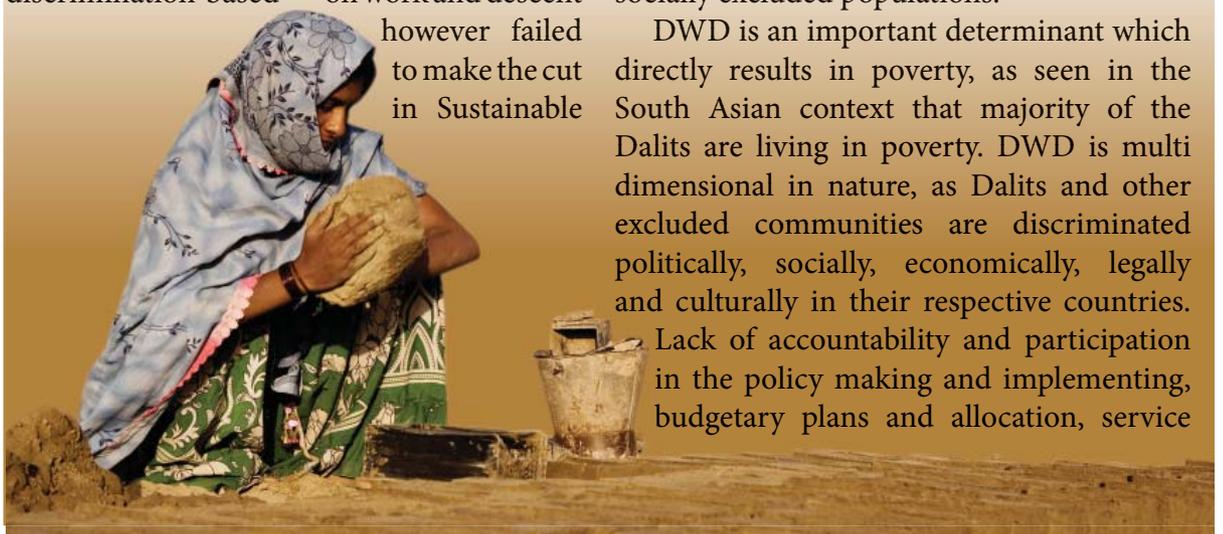
SDG implementation talks about inclusion and participation of the very last person for successful implementation of this global development programme. It could be very difficult to guarantee the development measures reaching these communities. The discrimination based on work and descent however failed to make the cut in Sustainable

DWD is an important determinant which directly results in poverty, as seen in the South Asian context that majority of the Dalits are living in poverty.

Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets. The SDG indirectly influences the various concerns of the excluded communities, while it fails to recognize the DWD or caste as an important determinant of the poverty and under-development. The absence of DWD from the SDG main document, goals and targets as well as the global indicators are clear evidence that there is less to no recognition of DWD in the global agenda of development. While on one hand the SDGs stands for transparency, accountability and participation with inclusion of all populations, on the other hand, it structurally excludes the traditionally marginalized and socially excluded populations.

DWD is an important determinant which directly results in poverty, as seen in the South Asian context that majority of the Dalits are living in poverty. DWD is multi dimensional in nature, as Dalits and other excluded communities are discriminated politically, socially, economically, legally and culturally in their respective countries. Lack of accountability and participation in the policy making and implementing, budgetary plans and allocation, service

delivery and recognition has resulted in their status (of being poor) static. Increasing inequality and no specific attempt to reducing it, have contributed immensely towards political and economic instability within the communities.

The draft United Nations Principles and Guidelines for the Effective Elimination of Discrimination Based on Work and Descent (DWD), 2009 clearly states that "discrimination based on work and descent exacerbates poverty and constraints progress." It is essential that SDG should favour primal emphasis on the descent (caste) based discrimination, if the visions is for any systematic and sizable change (development).

The indicators for the implementations and monitoring of the SDG should focus on inclusiveness of all communities, especially dalits and other excluded communities. It should uphold the principles of good governance, (transparency, accountability and participation) in the implementation of the goals and targets. The states should uphold the motto of Leave No One Behind and implement the global developmental agenda for all population with accountability and participation as the prime focus. Sustainable Development Goals promises that it will not consider itself as success

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The proposed indicators for 2030 sustainable development agenda are inclusive of addressing and elimination of caste based discrimination and towards inclusive and

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participatory implementation of SDGs. Indicators proposed are specific towards addressing caste based discrimination and reducing structural inequalities through the goals and targets.

The indicators of SDG targets are directed towards the inclusion and participation of the entire population without any discrimination of any people or community. Towards ending poverty; Ending hunger and promoting food security; Ensuring healthy living and promoting wellbeing; Equal, inclusive and accessible education; Achieving gender equality and empowering all girls and women; Ensuring sustainable water management and sanitation for all; Promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productive employment, and promotion of decent work; Reduction of inequalities among and within countries; and Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provision of access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels are seen through caste spectrum towards increasing transparency, accountability and participation in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.	Proportion of population below international poverty line disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status (or: Proportion of employed people living below the international poverty line).	1.Proportion of population below international poverty line disaggregated by age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, language, religion and employment status.
Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable.	Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, race, caste, ethnicity, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable.
Target 1.a: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes.	Percentage of resources allocated by the government particularly focusing on vulnerable and historically disadvantaged and exploited population (excluded population including discriminated) based on work and descent (caste).
	Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending.	1.Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending and targeted proportionate spending on the vulnerable and excluded (most backward) communities based on caste, race, ethnicity and indigenous population.

GOAL – 2
ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Prevalence of Undernourishment.	1. Centralised public Universal and targeted public distribution system focusing on basic nutrition requirements for all. 2. Disaggregated data of prevalence of mal-nutrition among socially disadvantaged groups on the axis of age, sex disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide.
Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	Prevalence of Stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.	Disaggregated data on prevalence of stunting among socially disadvantaged groups on the axis of age, sex disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or, region, economic or other status and rural-urban divide.
	Prevalence of wasting.	Disaggregated data on prevalence of wasting among socially disadvantaged groups on the axis of age, sex disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide.
Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	Volume of production per labour unit (measured in constant USD), by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size.	Disaggregated data on the number of farmers/ small-scale entrepreneur from socially disadvantaged groups on the axis of age, sex disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion and economic and other status and rural-urban divide with respect to annual turnover. n, religion and economic and other status and rural-urban divide with respect annual turnover.
Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices.	lPercentage of agricultural area owned by socially disadvantaged groups on the axis of age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion and economic and other status and rural-urban divide under sustainable agricultural practices.

GOAL – 3
GOOD HEALTH

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being
for all at all ages

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births especially among disadvantaged groups.
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	Percentage of the child births attended by skilled health personnel especially among disadvantage groups.
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) especially among disadvantaged groups.
	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) especially among disadvantaged groups.
Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.	Access to nutritional requirement of infants, pregnant and lactating mother under integrated child development schemes and programs.

GOAL – 4
QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available).	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (Disaggregations: sex, race, caste, ethnicity, location, wealth (and others where data are available).
Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile] for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.	1. Disaggregated data on scholarships available at primary, secondary, higher, college, technical and professional institutions inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
		2. Disaggregated data on educational expenditure rates at primary, secondary, higher, college, technical and professional institutions inclusive of expenditure on infrastructure, scholarship etc.
		3. Specific budget allocation for educational benefits of socially disadvantaged population.
		4. Disaggregated data on degrees acquired by socially disadvantaged groups at primary, secondary, higher, college, technical and professional institutions.

GOAL – 5
GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.	Disaggregated data on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide—on violence against women
Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	1. Percentage of reported cases of domestic violence to increase by 50%. 2. Percentage of conviction rate of reported cases in instances of domestic violence to increase by 80%.
	Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15	1. Presence of a comprehensive laws and policies at national level to counter practices of child sexual abuse and due machinery for effective implementation of the same with necessary measures to curb impunity. 2. Percentage of reported cases of women and girls (aged 15-49) sexual abuse to increase by 50%. 3. Percentage of conviction rate of reported cases in instances of child sexual abuse to increase by 80%.

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.	1. Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, race, caste, ethnicity and location. 2. Calculation of unpaid care work performed by women as part of GDP. 3. Recognise, redistribute and reduce unpaid work performed by women through comprehensive policies at national level. 4. Provision of maternity and paternity benefits in government private and non-governmental sector.
Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments.	1. Disaggregated data of women elected representative inclusive of – age, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, occupation religion or economic or other status.

GOAL – 6
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services.	1. Percentage of HH having equitable and affordable access to safe drinking water disaggregated on age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide.
		2. Non-discrimination legislation which includes right to safe water irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion economic or other status and rural-urban divide, with punitive action against who discriminate.
		3. Adequate budgetary allocation at national, sub-national and local governments.

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupations (Wages/Gender wage gap)	1. Presence of comprehensive policy on ensuring equal pay for equal work at a living wage and mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of the policy.
	Unemployment rate by sex, age-group and disability.	1. Unemployment rate by— age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, occupation religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide.
Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, per sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour).	1. Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, per age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, occupation religion or economic or other status (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour).

GOAL – 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

Targets	Proposed Indicators	Suggested Indicators
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	Number of victims of intentional homicide by age, sex, mechanism and where possible type of perpetrator, per 100,000 population.	1. Disaggregated data of violent crime rate (intentional homicide, assault and sexual violence, including attempts) per 100,000 population [proposed due to gender bias of homicide rate] – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, social origin, religion and economic and other status and, conflict and intentional homicide.
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age and form of exploitation.	Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age, race, caste, ethnicity, location and form of exploitation.
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Proportions of positions (by age, sex, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.	1. Accountable budget preparation, execution and audit and targeted budgeting for marginalized and excluded population like discriminated based on work and descent (caste).
Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group).	Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under national legislation protecting socially disadvantaged individuals and groups and international human rights law (Disaggregate by age, sex, region, race, caste, ethnicity and other population group).

Sustainable Development Goals 2030

	Goal	Description
	Goal 1	End Poverty in All its form Everywhere
	Goal 2	End Hungry, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
	Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
	Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
	Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
	Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
	Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
	Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
	Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
	Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
	Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

"Caste is not a physical object like a wall of bricks or a line of barbed wire which prevents the Hindus from co-mingling and which has, therefore, to be pulled down. Caste is a notion; it is a state of the mind."

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR, ESSENTIAL WRITINGS OF B. R. AMBEDKAR (1998)

"The new agenda is a promise by leaders to all people everywhere. It is an agenda for people, to end poverty in all its forms – an agenda for the planet, our common home."

BAN KI MOON AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reference

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