



C20 India 2023 Working Group
Sustainable and Resilient Communities - Climate, Environment and Net Zero Targets

Policy Draft

1. Introduction

Climate change is rapidly accelerating, and its impact on our planet is becoming more severe with each passing day. It is imperative that nations globally need to act now to prevent catastrophic climate change. Rooted in the principles of One Earth, One Family, One Future, the Civil 20 Sustainable & Resilient Communities Working Group proposes policy recommendations that will solve global challenges and ensure an equitable, just and sustainable world.

Over the past few years the world has unequivocally displayed great strength and resilience bouncing back from a global crisis of unprecedented magnitude. This is a stellar example of how collective efforts can take us forward to address the pressing issues that we are facing globally. However, the impacts of the climate, environmental and energy crisis has resulted in rise in global temperatures leading to degradation of natural ecosystems, disasters, weather extremes, food and water insecurity, displacement, economic disruptions, conflicts and terrorism.

At the heart of social change are civil society organizations, which have the potential to amplify the voices of the general public and ensure that policy-level initiatives are effectively implemented at the grassroots level.

The Civil 20 India 2023 Working Group on Sustainable and Resilient Communities recognizes the fundamental interconnectedness and interdependence of all beings and all resources on earth. The working group resolves to invoke the innate compassion arising from universal interconnectedness as the driving force for transforming ourselves and our communities into sustainable and resilient ones.



The Working Group prioritizes four areas that would pave the way for solving the pressing challenges in the areas of climate, environment and net zero targets to build communities that are truly sustainable and resilient. These areas are Climate Resilience and Social Justice, Environmental Sustainability, Net Zero Emission Management, and Compassion Driven Approaches to Sustainable and Resilient Communities. By adopting an inclusive approach of considering all the populations including those who are vulnerable and with disabilities, the working group ensures cross cutting policy recommendations that covers the aforementioned areas.

The C20 SRC working group believes that the key to meeting these challenges is to develop integrated solutions - solutions that address multiple challenges at the same time and lead to transformations in key sectors and systems, such as food, energy, habitat and ecosystems, as well as the enablers of governance, finance, international cooperation and collaboration.

Accordingly, the recommendations emerging from the extensive process of consultation and feedback are presented below as the possible set of system transformations that we believe will lead to sustainable & resilient communities and development pathways. These system transformations need to be guided by key principles and values, including those of equity, justice, inclusion, and compassion. C20 acknowledges that these transformations can happen at the scale and pace needed only if they are just and promote greater equity and inclusion.

Focus Areas



1) Climate Resilience and Sustainability

C20 calls on G20 to promote the development of more robust and comprehensive climate risk assessment, management, and early warning frameworks & solutions to better understand the potential impacts of climate change and the risks that it poses to economies, societies, and ecosystems. This should include investments in climate monitoring, data collection, and analysis, as well as the development of tools and methodologies for assessing, monitoring, and early warning of climate risks and vulnerabilities.

There is an urgent need to enhance regional climate resilience and disaster management capabilities through the development of comprehensive regional plans, taking into account the specific climate challenges and vulnerabilities faced globally. These plans need to take into account comprehensive assessments of the region's climate risks, including the identification of potential hazards and vulnerabilities, as well as an evaluation of existing infrastructure and socio-economic systems. It should also look at short-term and long-term strategies to mitigate climate risks, including adaptation measures, disaster preparedness, and sustainable development practices. For the plans to be effective, C20 calls upon G20 to foster cooperation among countries in the region, and promote the engagement of humanitarian volunteers, particularly local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Additionally, capacity building of local NGOs in community-scale disaster resilience building should be prioritized and adopted by member countries.

Promoting the development and implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure, including transportation, energy, and water systems is critically important. This should include the adoption of standards & guidelines for designing & building infrastructure that can withstand the impacts of climate change.



Capacity-building efforts to help countries and communities build resilience to the impacts of climate change need to be supported. The development of incentives and policies to encourage private sector investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and technologies, as well as partnerships between the public and private sectors to share expertise, resources, and knowledge needs to be encouraged.

Member countries should increase funding for climate science programs that provide essential information on the current and future state of the climate. Public engagement needs to be prompted through outreach and education efforts. This involves development and implementation of curricula tailored to different educational programs to enhance community scale disaster resilience. Along with this, opportunities need to be created for the public to learn about the latest research findings and the potential impacts of climate change. Funding needs to be allotted for capacity building in rural/village settings for disaster risk reduction planning and management.

2) Ensuring Nutrition and Food Security

C20 calls upon G20 leadership to ensure that individuals have the rights and access to safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food, and that food systems are sustainable and resilient to climate change. The climate crisis has become a pressing issue that poses significant challenges to global food and nutrition security. The negative impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather conditions, droughts, floods, and soil erosion, have significantly affected agricultural productivity, leading to a decline in food availability, accessibility, and utilization. Furthermore, the co-existence of hunger and obesity, the overexploitation of natural resources, and wastage of food have exacerbated the food insecurity crisis.



The use of innovative food engineering technologies, such as encapsulation and nanoencapsulation, to ensure food fortification can significantly enhance the bioavailability of added nutrients and improve the sensory properties of fortified foods.

The promotion and proper integration of traditional food systems with modern food systems can enhance the resilience of communities and promote food security. There is a need to protect and promote traditional food systems, including indigenous and local knowledge, in policy and practice.

Animal agriculture is a major driver of land use change and biodiversity loss, and reducing animal product consumption can help in mitigating these impacts. This requires changing the food system by promoting plant-based diets and reducing the consumption of animal products. Environmental labeling and taxing of food products that are environmentally damaging can incentivize consumers to make more responsible and sustainable food choices. These choices are also likely to lead to improved health outcomes.

The sustainable food system should ensure nutritive food security globally by adopting sustainable agriculture practices that reduce environmental impact, improve livelihoods and provide better nutrition - all at the same time.

Recognizing the positive impact of ayurvedic leaves on boosting immunity, it is crucial to provide awareness regarding planting ayurvedic trees and teach the art of cooking dishes using the leaves and produce from the trees. Communities need to be empowered with the knowledge of traditional cooking methods that harness the health benefits of ayurveda and other holistic medicinal techniques. These age-old techniques help to enhance the immune systems, improve community health, and preserve traditional wisdom for the well-being of future generations.



To address the significant risk of climate change to food security, G20 governments should prioritize supporting agricultural adaptation strategies that increase the resilience of small-scale farmers. Climate resilient schemes need to be developed and strategy for implementation needs to be planned. Promote farmer adoption of existing schemes through targeted capacity building programs facilitated by local youth in relevant locations, aiming to enhance farmer skills and knowledge for effective utilization of available agricultural support programs. This can include measures such as crop diversification, chronic crop loss prevention, improved irrigation, and soil conservation.

With 260 million farmers worldwide negatively impacted by extreme climate events, it is critical to provide support to these vulnerable populations, particularly in Southeast Asia and Africa where more than half of all farmers operate small-scale. Recognizing the adverse effects of climate events on farmers, including resource scarcity, tribal conflicts, and spatial-temporal poverty, it is crucial to develop comprehensive schemes that adopt holistic approaches, considering the interconnected multidomain factors within each scenario. To address these challenges, new context-aware and climate-aware schemes and interventions should be proposed, aiming to promote resilience, sustainable resource management, conflict resolution, and poverty alleviation through integrated strategies tailored to the specific needs of affected farmers and communities.

3) Sustainable Agriculture Practices

C20 calls upon G20 to promote dynamic management of crop diversity and diversity-based strategies for more sustainable agro-ecosystems by emphasizing bottom-up approaches engaging with local farmer networks. The protection of indigenous crops, seed varieties and crop genetic diversity is essential for ensuring the long-term sustainability of agriculture across countries, irrespective of the status of development.



In order to preserve indigenous crops and harness their benefits, a comprehensive policy approach is needed. This includes mapping and documenting details of indigenous crops, establishing a knowledge bank to disseminate information about their value, promoting their adoption through awareness campaigns and training programs, creating income generation opportunities related to indigenous crops, and developing sustainable financial models to support their cultivation and commercialization. These schemes should focus on providing the necessary resources, training, and technical support to enable communities to establish and sustain seed banks, ensuring the conservation and availability of diverse and locally adapted seeds. By equipping communities with the knowledge and resources to perform this vital task, we can safeguard agricultural biodiversity, enhance food security, and empower communities to be resilient in the face of changing climatic conditions.

Decentralized and participatory engagement by local farmers and farmer networks is crucial to reinstating seed and crop genetic diversity and promoting a dynamic and least disruptive transformation in the agrarian economies.

The promotion of sustainable agriculture practices such as agroforestry, regenerative agriculture, conservation agriculture and precision agriculture are essential to avoid the trade off between land use changes and the loss of biodiversity. Restoring carbon and species rich ecosystems can make a significant contribution to avoiding the loss of terrestrial land due to degradation. Systematic approaches are required to document/reinvent the indigenous agriculture system that uses indigenous seeds, cropping practices, and storage techniques. Alternative agriculture practices should be popularized, most of which are very much locally specific systems. Endorsing the silvopastoral agriculture system as an alternative system provides room for diversity of diet, with less emission, by promoting resource recycling. This should be accompanied by incentives such as subsidies, tax exemptions, and low-interest loans and support to farmers to adopt such practices. C20 is earnestly urging member - nations to enhance global



investment to promote agricultural practices that reduce environmental impacts, provide better returns to farmers and improve nutritional quality.

While designing a sustainable agriculture system, priority has to be given to location-based indigenous/traditional practices that create lesser impacts on the environment. The conventional method of industrial large-scale agriculture practices (large-scale farming enterprises) may have to be rescaled to sustenance and low-impact farming with appropriate technologies. Regulatory and incentivizing aspects need to be carefully examined, to overcome current inertial and resistive forces, and to facilitate this challenging but essential transition.

It is recommended that training and educational programs be implemented to raise awareness among rural communities, particularly farmers, about the environmental shifts and the impacts of climate change. This should include a focus on promoting the adoption of innovative farming techniques that align with changing rain patterns. This will ensure farmers will be better equipped to enhance crop production and secure sustainable income even in the face of climatic variations.

4) Sustainable Water Use and Management

Access to clean water is a basic human right and a prerequisite for a healthy and sustainable future. However, water insecurity is becoming a growing concern in the global context, especially in water-scarce environments, where communities are hugely denied their rights to water. The importance of justice and rights around water and the need to ensure that water assumes the status of being a fundamental right needs to be taken into account. It also emphasizes the need to explore and discuss critical points concerning water use and management in different hydro-geological contexts. This includes avoiding wasteful flow of water into the oceans, creating awareness about climate change as influenced by human actions; and preserving and managing water through protection of rivers



and water bodies to meet the growing water requirements with the rapid growth of cities.

Ensuring access to clean drinking water, equitable distribution of water resources, and the preservation of water sources are key priorities. To achieve water sustainability, communities should be equipped with the tools and knowledge to map, monitor, assess, and manage water resources, transforming them into water-wise communities. This necessitates the development of schemes that adopt holistic approaches, accounting for cultural and contextual factors, while also fostering the emergence of water champions within each community to drive sustainable water management initiatives.

Effective waste water management is of utmost importance, necessitating the empowerment of communities to manage waste water affordably and sustainably, while minimizing environmental impacts. To achieve this, policies should focus on providing communities with the necessary resources, knowledge, and technologies to manage waste water efficiently. Additionally, initiatives should be developed to capitalize on the potential of waste water management as a means of generating wealth, fostering economic opportunities while promoting environmental sustainability. The flow of wastewater into the sea has a significant impact on marine ecosystems and the environment, and hence needs immediate mitigative actions. It is necessary to develop and implement effective wastewater treatment systems that can reduce pollution levels and promote the safe disposal of wastewater based on the principles of circular economy.

A framework should be established to ensure the widespread implementation of government schemes, such as alternative water conservation techniques like rainwater harvesting systems, across all villages. This framework should also prioritize the training of local populations in maintaining and utilizing these systems, with the support of educational institutions and relevant stakeholders.



It is imperative to raise awareness among communities to shift the perception from "My Water" to "Our Water," emphasizing the collective ownership and responsibility for water resources. Along with this, a sense of shared stewardship needs to be fostered by encouraging individuals and communities to prioritize sustainable water management practices, equitable access to water resources, and collaborative efforts to ensure the long-term availability and quality of water for present and future generations. By promoting this mindset shift, we can foster a culture of water conservation, cooperation, and sustainable water resource management.

5) Sustainable Energy and Transport Systems

Climate change is a global issue, and transitioning to renewable energy will require international cooperation. Governments should work together to share knowledge and resources and to coordinate efforts to accelerate the transition to renewable energy and make sure it is transparent, inclusive, and equitable.

The G20 should promote investment opportunities in low-carbon technologies, renewable energy, and climate-resilient infrastructure. This can be achieved by providing incentives for private sector investment, such as tax credits or subsidies, and by encouraging public-private partnerships. G20 should place major emphasis on people modifying their lifestyles to reduce our energy, carbon, water and overall environmental footprint.

Power generation must be encouraged using renewable sources in a decentralized manner. Every household, community and village/city must commit to: (i) reduction in their energy consumption through lifestyle changes, (ii) complete, affordable and just transition to energy-efficient power infrastructure, and, (ii) localized power generation using solar and other renewables. This must occur in a timely, transparent, measurable manner, consistent with the nationally determined contributions of the country and the Paris agreement.



In order to facilitate the transition towards net-zero energy emissions, it is essential to propose technologies that enable the mapping, monitoring, and assessment of individual contributions towards emissions. These technologies should provide tools for tracking and analyzing energy consumption, production, and emissions at the individual level, allowing for accurate measurement and evaluation of progress towards net-zero goals. By implementing such technologies, we can empower individuals to actively participate in achieving net-zero energy emissions and promote accountability in managing their energy footprint.

Governments should increase access to finance for the renewable energy project, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and community-based organizations. This can be achieved through targeted financial incentives, such as grants, subsidies, and low-interest loans. Carbon pricing can help to internalize the external costs of fossil fuels and incentivize the transition to renewable energy. Governments should implement carbon pricing mechanisms, such as carbon taxes or emissions trading systems, to encourage the adoption of renewable energy sources.

In the transport sector, a rapid shift is needed to low- or zero-carbon modes, adapting to rapid electrification, decarbonising road traffic through a rapid transition to electric vehicles and use of low-carbon mass-transit solutions like the use of electrified railways. Clean and efficient fuel and combustion options for on-road transport prior to broader EV deployment. Efficient biomass and waste utilization to produce sustainable fuels with performance advantages.

To promote low carbon transportation and encourage the adoption of low carbon emission initiatives, the introduction of special subsidies for the production of low carbon-based vehicles should be considered. These subsidies would incentivize manufacturers to prioritize the development and production of vehicles with reduced carbon footprints. Additionally, families should be incentivized through various measures, such as tax incentives or financial rewards, to adopt low carbon



emission initiatives, including the use of low emission vehicles, renewable energy systems, and energy-efficient practices, thereby contributing to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly future.

6) Circular Economy

C20 India calls for G20 to commit to sustainable resource governance practices, including mission-mode development of technologies for waste management from products in the renewables mix, recycling of critical minerals and natural resources. Countries must commit to quantifying the sustainability of a green technology not merely based on its resultant emissions but also on its utilization of critical minerals/resources and the ability to recycle them for reuse.

Efforts should be made to promote reduced waste generation practices within communities, while developing policies and interventions that facilitate co-designing solutions at the local level, taking into account the specific context and climate variability. This can be done by harnessing the potential of waste as a resource and encourage the adoption of sustainable waste management practices that lead to wealth generation. By implementing context-aware and climate-responsive approaches, we can foster community-led initiatives to effectively manage waste, minimize environmental impacts, and create economic opportunities from waste materials.

Use of earth-abundant and recyclable resources in the development of technological solutions for net zero emissions management is recommended. C20 urges G20 nations to align their energy transition policies with environmental sustainability. Nations must take responsibility for waste generation from their green energy technologies such as metal wastes and ensure that they do not further contaminate the soil and water. Member countries are urged to adopt technologies that enable continuous monitoring of soil, water, and air pollution. These technologies play a crucial role in providing real-time data on environmental quality and identifying potential hazards. By implementing such



technologies, member countries can proactively address pollution issues, assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and make informed decisions to safeguard the health and well-being of their populations and the environment.

In order to address the growing concern of electronic waste (e-waste), it is crucial to implement comprehensive e-waste management policies and propose targeted interventions. It is important to build capacity from school children onwards, recognizing the role of youth in e-waste generation. Furthermore, sustainable production and consumption practices for electronic items should be promoted through new policies, aiming to reduce the environmental impact of electronics throughout their lifecycle. By adopting these measures, we can effectively manage e-waste, raise awareness about responsible electronic consumption, and foster a sustainable and circular economy for electronic goods.

C20 calls for G20 nations to commit to building just partnerships between resource-rich and technology-capable countries to prevent degradation of nature, empower vulnerable communities with information access and say in decision making.

G20 nations must commit to engage with developing and least developed countries in cooperative, local development and adoption of recycling technologies, supporting local capacity building, developing decentralized recycling at local scale, and commit to dedicating substantial funds for the same.

7) Achieving Industrial Decarbonisation

A major reduction in GHG emissions may be achieved by multiple interventions in industries such as enhancing energy efficiency, use of sustainable fuels, use of renewables-based green electricity for industrial processes, and carbon capture & storage. In every sector, governments and organizations must commit to accelerated, deep decarbonization by focusing on reduction of demand,



improving efficiency, digitalization and electrification of processes using renewable sources.

It is imperative to provide local administrations with awareness and strategies/interventions to effectively address climate change challenges. Local administrations need to be equipped with the necessary knowledge and tools to understand and mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Additionally, monitoring mechanisms should be established to assess organizational practices, and incentives should be proposed to encourage the adoption of reduced GHG emission measures. By empowering local administrations, we can promote climate action at the grassroots level and contribute to global efforts in mitigating climate change.

C20 calls for G20 to place significantly higher emphasis on enhancing energy efficiencies of industrial processes. It urges industries presently leading in this aspect to further expand their efforts in assisting their value chains to become decarbonized in a sustainable manner and recommends G20 to further provide the industries with carbon credits for their efforts in doing so.

C20 urges industries and the G20 nations to hasten the use of renewable energy sources and sustainable fuels such as green hydrogen (from renewable sources and from recycled waste/seawater) as well as biomass (without sacrificing biodiversity) for meeting the power requirements.

8) Sustainable Ecosystems and Conservation

Nature protects if nature is protected. Protection, better management and enhancement of natural resources is essential for sustainability and resilience. Prioritize investments specifically in the conservation and restoration of mangrove forests, saltmarshes, and seagrasses - all relevant for “blue carbon” management. These ecosystems are important carbon sinks and have the potential to contribute significantly to global carbon sequestration efforts. In



addition, they protect coastal communities against climate hazards and also serve as sources of livelihood for these communities. The investment should be made in coordination with local communities and indigenous peoples, ensuring that their rights and knowledge are respected and protected.

Open spaces, such as forests, grasslands, wetlands, and other natural habitats, provide essential ecosystem services, including clean air and water, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity conservation. Therefore, preserving open spaces is critical for maintaining a healthy environment and achieving sustainable development goals.

The government should prioritize protecting the important biodiversity hotspots, ecosystems and the livelihoods dependent on it by addressing the challenges of biodiversity loss and the spread of invasive species. This can be achieved through implementing policies that promote conservation of native species and discourage the growth of invasive species, as well as supporting sustainable forestry and agriculture practices. Additionally, community-based conservation efforts and capacity building programs for local communities can help to promote livelihood opportunities while protecting the ecosystem.

9) Governance and decision-making

Good governance and integrity are crucial in establishing climate resilience. Corruption can undermine efforts to build climate resilience, diverting resources away from critical adaptation measures and limiting the effectiveness of climate policies and programs. We urge the G20 to prioritize good governance and integrity in all climate resilience policies.

Effective community engagement is crucial for achieving sustainable transitions and building resilience against climate change. Governments should formalize community engagement processes to ensure that local communities are involved in decision making processes related to sustainability and finance.



Climate resilience policies be developed and implemented with the active participation of local communities to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability. Building trust with these communities is crucial in order to ensure their ownership and active participation in decision-making processes. This can be achieved by establishing strong relationships with local leaders, supporting community-led adaptation initiatives, and providing the necessary resources and technical assistance to strengthen local capacity.

Vulnerable groups including low income populations and indigenous peoples should be provided support for grass root organizations and community based adaptation strategies to build resilience and ensure their participation in decision making.

The C20 working group urges G20 leadership to support grassroots organizations and community based adaptation strategies that prioritize vulnerable groups, including low income populations and indigenous people to build resilience and ensure participation in decision making. The principles of locally led adaptation are likely to be helpful in this regard.

10) Transparency, community engagement, role of CSOs and the private sector

Development of frameworks that enable CSOs to develop and implement effective conservation initiatives that capture the attention of international agencies. International donors and agencies need to be involved in the effective policy implementation to enhance the capacity of CSOs to access funding and grant programs. This will require the establishment of mechanisms that enable CSOs to access funding and grant programs, providing them with the resources necessary to implement effective conservation initiatives.



Business sectors need to be more proactive in terms of re-orienting their strategies and actions that support environmental and social protection through mandated policies and programmes. Business Sectors should develop effective partnerships with GOs and NGOs (CSOs) in implementing the mandated environmental and social protection activities.

Development of mechanisms that enable CSOs to engage with national governments and policy makers, ensuring that their voices are heard in decision-making processes related to natural resource management.

Foster collaboration between CSOs, national governments, and international agencies to promote sustainable natural resource management practices. This will require the development of frameworks that enable effective collaboration between all stakeholders, ensuring that conservation initiatives are implemented in a coordinated and effective manner.

Implementation of institution-enterprise based programs that provide women in rural areas with the necessary skills and resources to enhance their livelihoods. Such initiatives must prioritize the development of entrepreneurial skills that enable women to participate actively in decision-making processes and generate income.

The G20 must prioritize the inclusion of community perspectives in all matters related to biodiversity conservation. This will require the development of mechanisms that ensure the active participation of local communities in decision-making processes.

11) Sustainable Climate Finance

As part of efforts to tackle climate change, the G20 should prioritize increasing the flow, efficiency, and impact of climate finance to reduce emissions through mitigation and reduce vulnerability through adaptation. It is crucial to ensure that



climate finance is accessible and timely, and that mechanisms for delivery are efficient to ensure sufficient amounts are allocated to vulnerable communities.

G20 should consider upscaling specific financing for mitigation and adaptation for climate change, engaging all sections of the population, by creating targeted investment opportunities and emergency funding for vulnerable communities, as well as developing climate adaptation metrics and standards to guide investment decisions.

The G20 should promote investment opportunities in low-carbon technologies, renewable energy, and climate-resilient infrastructure. This can be achieved by providing incentives for private sector investment, such as tax credits or subsidies, and by encouraging public-private partnerships. G20 can increase the flow, efficiency, and impact of climate finance, engage all parts of the population, and promote investments in low-carbon technologies, renewable energy, and climate-resilient infrastructure.

To build on the momentum proposed for a dedicated funding stream for loss and damage caused by climate change, it is important for the G20 to prioritize funding arrangements for loss and damage caused by climate change, and to ensure that such funding is both new and additional. The G20 should work towards establishing a dedicated loss and damage fund that is properly resourced and mobilized, and that can provide support to vulnerable countries when they face the most severe impacts of climate change. Emergency funding mechanisms need to be established to provide immediate support to vulnerable communities affected by climate-related disasters along with investments in early warning systems.

The funding for climate adaptation needs to be increased, recognizing that the estimated cost of adaptation by 2030 and 2050 is 5 to 10 times greater than current international adaptation financial flows. This funding should be made available to vulnerable countries, particularly in developing regions, to support



the implementation of adaptation measures that build resilience and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Structural changes are required in the traditional banking sector to encourage the financing of small-scale green projects. This would entail right guidelines for evaluating the suitability of projects and certifying considering the overall net-zero pathway of the project. Market based incentives such as carbon taxes or renewable energy certificates and other instruments help incentivise engagement in sustainability initiatives.

12) Compassion driven approaches to sustainable and resilient communities

Compassion is a fundamental human emotion that promotes positive relationships and contributes to the wellbeing of individuals and society. Compassion extends beyond empathy and requires action to alleviate the suffering of others.

Governments should work towards implementing a mandatory compassion driven education program in all schools to cultivate a generation of empathetic and socially responsible individuals. Educational institutions should recognize the value of compassion in education and strive to promote it in all aspects of teaching and learning. Compassion, empathy, and self-compassion be included in the curricula for students of levels and disciplines. To ensure an inclusive and comprehensive education system, it is essential to develop a locally relevant curriculum that is also globally acceptable. Emphasis needs to be given to design educational frameworks that align with local cultural, social, and economic contexts, while meeting international standards and promoting global perspectives. Along with this, there is a need to design reliable and valid assessment methods to measure student learning outcomes, knowledge acquisition, and skill development. By implementing robust measurement approaches, we can enhance educational accountability, facilitate meaningful



comparisons, and promote continuous improvement in curriculum design and implementation.

C20 calls for the inclusion of self-care, resilience, and the cultivation of inner compassion in educational settings. To cultivate a culture of compassion, it is crucial to provide training and capacity building opportunities for parents and teachers. Parents and teachers need to be equipped with the necessary knowledge, skills, and resources to foster compassion in the future generation. The development of training materials and interventions specifically designed for teachers and parents is essential to effectively integrate compassionate education into the learning environment. This would enable students to develop social commitments and connections, as well as understanding the problems of others and blessings in their own lives.

Overall, promoting compassion can help move away from transactional interactions and foster more genuine human interactions. By incorporating policies that promote compassion in workspaces and communities, we can create a culture that values empathy and compassion, and ultimately, promote a more caring and supportive society. It is crucial to promote organizations and industries that prioritize compassion-driven solutions and integrate compassion into their practices, operations, and decision-making processes. Additionally, preserving indigenous traditions, heritages, and local value systems is essential for maintaining cultural diversity and promoting community resilience.

Consider promoting business models that prioritize the needs of the poor and marginalized communities. The "Fortune at the bottom of the pyramid" approach can be a viable solution to address poverty and inequality. In addition, efforts should be made to encourage the rich to become more compassionate and mindful of the needs of others. This can be achieved through initiatives that promote education, awareness, and empathy-building activities. In order to advance the welfare of society, it is crucial to develop business models that prioritise social good. By incorporating curriculum on social business to empower



individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to create positive societal impact. Furthermore, behavioral change programs aimed at enhancing overall wellbeing and fostering positive outcomes should be implemented. Training programs focused on multi-stakeholder engagement, built on foundations of trust deeply rooted in love and compassion, are essential. Additionally, to develop effective solutions, it is important to engrave local culture, social practices, and context-specific considerations into the process.

It is important to build a research framework around compassion. Compassion needs to be a motivation to perform actions that are good individually or collectively. To promote research that addresses societal challenges, it is vital to incentivize and support socially relevant projects. There is a need to allocate marks or funding specifically for research initiatives that aim to benefit society. Additionally, ranking systems should consider the contribution of research projects to the betterment of society when evaluating their significance and impact. By fostering a culture that recognizes and rewards research for social good, we can encourage innovative solutions and advance knowledge that addresses pressing social issues, ultimately leading to positive societal transformation.

13) Strengthening knowledge systems

G20 should promote the real-time and viable collaboration and convergence of data and information relevant to climate change adaptation and blue carbon management. This can be achieved by supporting policy institutes and networks that facilitate data and information sharing, engaging with local communities and other stakeholders, including women and youth, in data collection and analysis, and investing in the development of innovative technologies that support information sharing and monitoring.

Climate change poses significant risks to various sectors, including infrastructure, agriculture, and health, among others. We recommend that governments



integrate climate risk assessments into decision-making processes at all levels, from individual projects to national policies. By incorporating climate risk assessments into decision-making processes, governments can identify potential risks and opportunities and take proactive measures to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience. This approach will ensure that climate risks and opportunities are factored into development plans, and resources are allocated effectively.

Furthermore, climate risk assessments can help governments to identify potential trade-offs and synergies between climate goals and other development objectives, such as poverty reduction and economic growth. This information can be used to prioritize investments and allocate resources effectively.

To foster inclusive and collaborative governance, it is essential to develop an integrated participatory approach that involves both the government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). There is a need to establish platforms for meaningful engagement, cooperation, and partnership between the government and CSOs. By harnessing the collective expertise, resources, and perspectives of both sectors, we can strengthen communities, promote inclusive decision-making processes, and address social, economic, and environmental challenges more effectively. This approach ensures that community needs and aspirations are considered, enabling the development of comprehensive and sustainable solutions that truly benefit the society as a whole.

14) Enhancing equity, justice, inclusion and gender considerations

Governments should prioritize gender equality in climate leadership roles by providing training and mentorship opportunities for women. Women-led initiatives that address climate resilience, such as community-based adaptation programs, should also be supported.

Investing in women-led entrepreneurship and innovation in climate-resilient sectors can help promote economic growth and sustainable development. By



increasing the representation of women in climate leadership roles, governments can ensure that diverse perspectives and solutions are considered in decision-making processes.

Adopting a climate-sensitive planning dimension to peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction, and in development efforts to prevent any relapse to armed conflicts in fragile communities. It also underscores that climate change, leading to greater food and water insecurity, the loss of livelihoods, additional pressure on natural resources, growing water scarcity, and more climate-linked human displacements. Climate change has begun to aggravate tensions and violent conflicts, and to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

Vulnerable people living in some of the most fragile and conflict-affected countries are often disproportionately affected. Refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and the stateless are on the frontlines of the climate emergency. Many are living in climate “hotspots”, where they typically lack the resources to adapt to an increasingly hostile environment. The Global Compact on Refugees, affirmed by an overwhelming majority in the UN General Assembly in December 2018, directly addresses this growing concern. It recognizes that “climate, environmental degradation and disasters increasingly interact with the drivers of refugee movements”.

Governments and international organizations should ensure that gender is integrated into all policies and programs related to climate-induced displacement and migration. This means ensuring that women and girls have access to the same opportunities, resources, and services as men and boys, and that their specific needs and vulnerabilities are addressed.

Women and girls must have access to opportunities to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes related to climate-induced displacement and migration through programs that provide training and capacity building to women



and girls, as well as through the creation of safe spaces where they can share their experiences and ideas. Governments and international organizations should prioritize efforts to address the root causes of gender-based violence, including gender inequality and harmful gender norms.

In order to prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate-induced displacement and migration, it is essential to invest in climate change adaptation and resilience-building measures. This includes investing in climate-sensitive sectors, as well as in disaster risk reduction and preparedness measures.

15) Reviving a common vision for humanity - Promotion of human, cultural and spiritual values for collective flourishing

Enabling a good quality of life that does not require increasing material consumption is based on diverse spiritual and cultural values that are specific to certain areas. C20 calls upon the G20 leadership to prioritize promoting a culture of peace, harmony with nature, and education for sustainable development, emphasizing human, cultural, and spiritual values for collective flourishing and well-being, and integrate them effectively into all public policies in a transectoral manner.

Furthermore, it is crucial to put the promotion of human and cultural values at the core of sustainable development efforts. G20 should actively encourage governments, civil society organizations, and all citizens to revive their relationship with local and traditional cultures, which can provide people with solid roots and help them develop cultural values adapted to their heritage and landscape. Cultural diversity is essential to the strength and resilience of the human spirit, and it should be protected and promoted in all policies and programs.



Recognizing the interconnectedness and interdependence of the universe and all living beings, it is crucial to foster sustainability and resilience in our actions and behaviors. The understanding that our individual and collective actions have a ripple effect throughout the world should drive us to take proactive steps towards positive change, regardless of the actions of others.

Rather than waiting for external circumstances to change, individuals should be encouraged to embrace personal responsibility and strive to be agents of change themselves. By making sustainable choices and adopting resilient practices, each citizen can inspire and influence others to follow suit.

C20 thus calls upon G20 to emphasize the importance of individual empowerment and encourages individuals to lead by example. By highlighting the potential for personal transformation to ignite broader societal transformations and nurturing a mindset of sustainability and resilience, civil society organizations can contribute to a more harmonious and sustainable future for all.

From ancient times, 'The world is one family' has been the mantra of Indian soil. It still is today, and will continue to be so in the future. The 2023 presidency of the G20 is a unique opportunity to model this truth before the world. Thus, to ensure a prosperous future, it is essential for countries and societies to prioritize collaboration and cooperation over isolation and individualism. The belief that self-reliance leads to success is a misconception that disregards the interconnectedness of our world. Therefore, it is recommended that governments and individuals adopt a policy of active cooperation, recognizing that collective efforts and partnerships are key to overcoming challenges and achieving sustainable development. By embracing the mantra of 'Mingle, not 'Single,' we can create a resilient and interconnected world that thrives through collaboration and mutual support.