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FACT SHEET OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - KERALA



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**Fact sheet of
Sustainable Development Goals - Kerala**



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Fact sheet of Sustainable Development Goals- Kerala

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PREFACE

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for ‘People, Planet and Prosperity’, with 17 goals and 169 targets. With its emphasis on Poverty Eradication, Food Security, Health, Education, Gender Equality, access to Water and Sanitation and Employment, SDGs necessarily remain connected to integral goals of habitat development. Considering the importance of rural and urban development in achieving SDGs by 2030, it is appropriate to highlight that both the rural and urban local governments with their emphasis on inclusive development, ensuring social justice and deepening democracy will have to play a significant role in realising SDGs.

In this context, the Kerala Institute of Local Administration has come up with a Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Factsheet for the state of Kerala's local bodies which enables the state to understand the values of indicator framework with the aspect of localisation of SDGs. It examines the progress made in different sectors for 16 goals and the indicators for which data are available through the fact sheet. Having the fact sheet can help create a roadmap for the SDGs in the state, as well as serve as a guide for local governments. The gap analysis offered in this fact sheet will help you understand where you stand concerning a certain objective and what steps you should take to correct it. These issues might be addressed by panchayats through developing local action plans, which would then be turned into initiatives. These initiatives can be incorporated into the annual plan to aid in the achievement of the goals. This information sheet will serve as a starting point for gap analysis, which can lead to additional actions



aimed at reaching the objectives and, eventually, the goals. This document is the result of a hardworking KILA team. I would like to express my appreciation to the team for their genuine efforts in developing this publication. I hope that the intended recipients will find this factsheet extremely useful in promoting sustainable development in the state and developing an SDGs roadmap.

Ms. Sukanya K.U

Research Associate, KILA

Dr. Joy Elamon

Director General, KILA



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAY	: Antoydaya Anna Yojana
ASHA	: Accredited Social Health Activists
BRICS	: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CADA	: Command Area Development Authority
CAGR	: Compound Annual Growth Rate
CGWB	: Central Ground Water Board
DISHA	: Direct Intervention System for Health Awareness
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FIES	: Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GCF	: Green Climate Funds
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GHG	: Greenhouse Gases
GP	: Gram Panchayat
GPDP	: Gram Panchayat Development Plan
HLPF	: High Level Political Forum
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Scheme
IPC	: Indian Penal Code
KILA	: Kerala Institute of Local Administration
KSPB	: Kerala State Planning Board
LED	: Light Emitting Diode
LIF	: Local Indicator Framework
LPG	: Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	: Millennium Development Goal
MDM	: Mid-day meal



MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Ratio
NCD	: Non-Communicable Diseases
NFHS	: National Family Health Survey
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organisation
NIF	: National Indicator Framework
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
ODF	: Open Defecation Free
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PMJAY	: Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
PMJDY	: Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institutions
SDP	: State Domestic Product
SDRT	: Stamp Duty Reserve Tax
SLBC	: State Level Bankers' Committee
SLSC	: State Level Steering committee
SMG	: SDG Monitoring Group
ULB	: Urban Local Body
UN	: United Nations
UNCTAD	: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	: United Nations International Children's Fund
UT	Union Territory
WHO	: World Health Organisation



M B Rajesh

Minister for Local Self Governments,
Rural Development and Excise
Government of Kerala

25 years of People's Planning - A Success story of decentralisation of power in India

The People's Plan Campaign is a unique initiative that has transformed the landscape of developmental politics in Kerala. This great experiment encapsulated the democratic achievements, Kerala made over the decades. It included the land reforms initiated by the first Communist government led by EMS Namputiripad, the government which was the product of larger movement for land in the pre-independent era and also included the innumerable struggles for land- rights and surplus land in the post – land reform period by the tenants across the state.

In 1996, the state launched the People's Plan Campaign, which was designed and implemented as a successful methodology for transferring fund, functions and functionary that constitutional amendments in 1992 envisaged as the necessary condition to make the devolution of power possible. The campaign and the related process empowered the local level leadership and people at large to plan and implement their own development projects, ensuring inclusive development. Potential of our decentralized government system which was nurtured by the People's



Planning process got its effective manifestation during the time of 2018 flood and Covid. Along with the Kudumbashree movement, decentralisation of power through the people's planning has achieved remarkable success in enhancing the quality of life of people of Kerala and expanding the vistas for economic wellbeing and social development.

Today, in yet another transformative moment of Nava Keralam, new responsibilities are placed confidently on the shoulders of local governments in Kerala. Government expects local governments to become the leaders of economic development by fostering the growth and employment on par with that of developed nations, as it has been in the case of human development. In the journey of creating a Nava Keralam, we also pin hope on our local self-government institutions to make Kerala waste free by clearing the waste produced in our own neighbourhoods through the sustainable systems.

The series of 25 books published by KILA is a valuable contribution to the knowledge base on decentralization, documenting the experiences of the People's Plan Campaign and capturing the essence of decentralization and the role of local governments in development. I am confident that these books will serve as a valuable resource for other states and countries that are striving to achieve sustainable development through decentralization.

I congratulate the team at KILA and the local governments of Kerala for their outstanding work and am proud of the achievements of decentralization in Kerala. I am confident that the state will continue to scale new heights in the years to come.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A fact sheet is a visual presentation of all the relevant information, facts, and data around a certain issue, using files, charts, and photographs, among other things. Fact sheets frequently include an overview of the process, information, statistics, technical data, FAQs, lists, "how-to" pages, and instructional content, among other things. The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide information about sustainable goals in the state of Kerala by utilising various data sources available at national and state levels with the help of the SDG index score and other parameters. This fact sheet attempts to understand the level of SDGs in the state. The Millennium Development Objectives (MDGs) were a watershed moment in the global endeavour to achieve development goals and priorities through 2015. As the MDG era came to an end, the bold, broad-based, and transformative 2030 Agenda was launched, introducing a new approach to sustainable development that weaves together economic, social, and environmental dimensions across generations, acknowledging that decisions and approaches are interconnected and have both synergies and trade-offs.

People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity, and Partnerships are the five Ps that encompass the 17 SDGs and 169 goals. To support India's commitment to the national development agenda and the SDG agenda, the NITI Aayog was given the mandate to develop national indicators, oversee the implementation by ministries, and coordinate with states to achieve the SDGs. The government has developed several policies, plans, and programmes aimed at reducing poverty, fostering human development, gender and social fairness, and combating climate change. Under the



'Strategy for New India @ 75' (NITI Aayog, 2018), India aims to integrate and map its programmes with the UN SDGs, promoting the slogan 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas,' or 'Collective efforts for Inclusive progress,' so that 'no one is left behind.'

The national agenda has to be supported and enhanced by state-level action plans and in 2018, NITI Aayog in partnership with UN India developed the SDG India Index Baseline Report and a Dashboard spanning 13 out of 17 SDGs (excluding Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17) for States and UTs. Based on different reports NITI Aayog has published, this factsheet provides an overview of the state's progress on the SDGs by analysing the SDG index score and other parameters. This factsheet analyses 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals in great detail and can be a great assistance in the future to make a road map of SDGs for the state of Kerala. In preparing the state's Roadmap for SDGs, the factsheet will assist with identifying gaps and planning for moving forward.



PART 1

Sustainable Development Goals

1.1 BACKGROUND OF SDGS

The United Nations established Agenda 2030 in 2015, which included 17 global goals known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to replace the Millennium Development Goals as guiding principles for development from 2015 to 2030. It is a universal, indivisible, and revolutionary vision to end extreme poverty in 15 years while ensuring people and the planet's long-term peace. The Sustainable Development Agenda was created as a strategy for people, the planet, and prosperity. Poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanisation, environment, and social justice are all covered by the objectives, which are interlinked. Through equitable development and environmental sustainability, these aims strive to alleviate poverty, safeguard the earth, and ensure prosperity. These aims are part of the larger 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is an evidence-based framework with 169 targets and 232 indicators that must be met by 2030. (UN General Assembly, 2015). It's a non-binding agreement that allows countries to determine their own priorities and goal values. Their implementation takes place largely at the national level, and follows the general stages of the policy-planning cycle, from aim and indicator prioritisation to policy review, decision-making, and implementation.

While the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) focused on poverty reduction in developing countries, the Sustainable Development Goals



(SDGs) have been described as universal, transformative, and integrative, encompassing the concerns of all countries and aiming to link human development goals and environmental sustainability under a single global agenda (Bowen et al, 2017). Furthermore, the essence of review and accountability in the SDGs is a major distinction between the MDGs and the SDGs. A worldwide High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) was formed to address these, and it meets yearly to track and analyse progress at the global level. The optional national review is a tool for examining such follow-ups in order to promote progress toward the 2030 Agenda. In terms of money, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that overall investment needs at the worldwide level are between USD 5 and USD 7 trillion each year. The United Nations predicts a \$2.5 trillion funding deficit to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mostly for basic infrastructure (roads, trains, and ports, as well as power) in underdeveloped nations. food security (agricultural and rural development), and climate change (stations, water, and sanitation. Mitigation and adaptation, as well as health and education, are all important. The current level of investment in these areas is about USD 1.4 trillion, meaning a USD 2.5 trillion investment imbalance and an annual investment shortfall of USD 1.4 trillion. between 1.9 and 3.1 trillion dollars (Bhamra et al, 2015). To achieve the first seven goals (SDGs 1–7), fundamental human development needs and services, which began with the MDGs, must be met. SDGs 8–10 address the common causes and cross-cutting concerns that are required to improve SD across all dimensions. SDGs 16–17 deal with promoting peaceful and inclusive communities. The SDGs offer a significant advancement over the MDGs in terms of managing natural resources such as water, forests, and land, which are all addressed in SDG15. SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG



14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (climate action) are the SDGs that expressly target the environment (life on land).

An overview of SDGs



1.2 GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE OF SDGS

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) developed a global indicator framework for reviewing progress at the global level, which was endorsed by the General Assembly on July 6, 2017. Progress is being achieved in several critical areas, according to the UN Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021, which is based on data as of June 2021 on selected indicators in the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goal. However, the COVID-19 pandemic reversed this trend, exacerbating the challenges to progress.



Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the percentage of the world's population living in extreme poverty decreased from 10% in 2015 to 9.3% in 2017. According to estimates, the extreme poverty rate climbed for the first time since 1998, from 8.4% in 2019 to 9.5 percent in 2020, reversing the progress made since 2016. Undernourishment rates climbed from 8.4 percent in 2019 to 9.9 percent in 2020. Between 2000 and 2019, the global under-5 mortality rate was cut in half. Between 2010 and 2019, the likelihood of dying from one of the four major NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease) fell from 19.9% to 17.8% for adults aged 30 to 70. Only 59 percent of children in third grade were proficient readers in 2019. The proportion of the global population accessing safely managed drinking water services climbed from 70.2 percent to 74.3 percent between 2015 and 2020. Globally, the percentage of people who have access to electricity has increased from 83 percent in 2010 to 90 percent in 2019. Global primary and secondary school completion rates grew from 82 percent to 85 percent and 46 percent to 53 percent, respectively, between 2010 and 2019.

Countries are taking concrete steps to protect our planet: the number of marine protected areas has doubled since 2010, and countries are working together to combat illegal fishing. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change has been ratified by 186 countries, with almost all of them having communicated their first nationally determined contributions. About 150 nations have adopted national policies to address the difficulties of growing urbanization, with more than 300 policies and instruments promoting sustainable consumption and production in 71 countries and the European Union. In addition, a wide range of other players, including international organizations, businesses, local governments, the scientific community, and civil society, have engaged with the SDGs in a way that inspires optimism for the next decade.

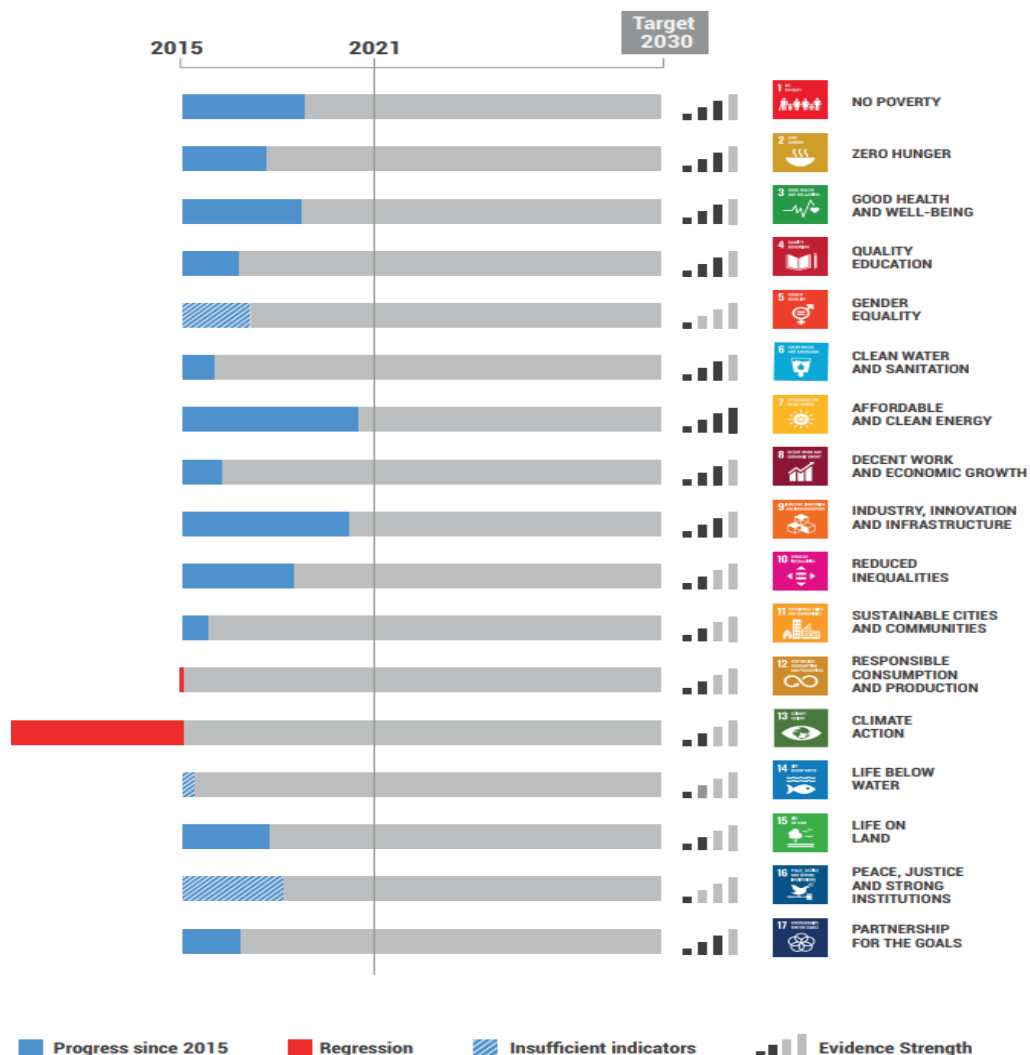


Within the Asia-Pacific region, the anticipated timeline for accomplishing the SDGs has grown longer with each passing year since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. The expected year for achieving the SDGs in 2017 was 2052, but by 2021, it had grown to 2065. Many factors appear to have had a role, including the continuation of unsustainable development paths, as well as an increase in the frequency and severity of human-caused crises and natural disasters. The coronavirus disease pandemic (COVID-19) is the latest in a long line of problems.

The 2030 Agenda's vision and goals are just as important and relevant now as they were in 2015. The 2030 Agenda and the framework of the 17 SDGs give the most comprehensive road map for recovery in this period of the COVID-19 pandemic and other calamities. There has been tremendous progress on both Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy) and Goal 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure). To keep the 2030 prospects within reach, negative trends must be reversed, particularly in climate action (Goal 13) and responsible consumption and production (Goal 12). For example, the Asia-Pacific area now produces at least 35% more greenhouse gases (GHG) than it did in 2000, and only five economies (China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation) account for 80% of the region's total GHG emissions. Despite the urgent need to cut carbon dioxide emissions, the average number of people impacted by natural disasters has more than quadrupled since 2015, while fossil fuel subsidies as a proportion of GDP have marginally grown on average. While there has been modest progress on Goal 1 (no poverty), Goal 3 (good health and well-being), and Goal 10 (reduced inequalities), the rate of development is insufficient and must double if the area is to fulfil the 2030 objectives. Quality education (Goal 4), gender equality (Goal 5), water and sanitation (Goal 6), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), and life below water (Goal 14) have made little or no progress.



UNESCAP report on SDGs by 2030



Source: UNESCAP 2022 SDG Report (Asia-Pacific Region)

To guarantee that no one is left behind, the region must make major achievements toward equality through investments that enhance the lives of the poorest and most marginalised individuals. To ensure that growth is sustainable, everyone must have access to decent employment



opportunities. Reduced urban pollution, increased resilience to natural calamities, protection of life below the water, and improved sustainable fisheries practices are all critical. Furthermore, each country has a responsibility to play in achieving their nationally decided contributions to cut emissions and adapt to climate change consequences, assisting the region in limiting global warming and preserving the planet's finite resources.

1.3 INDIA AND THE SDGS

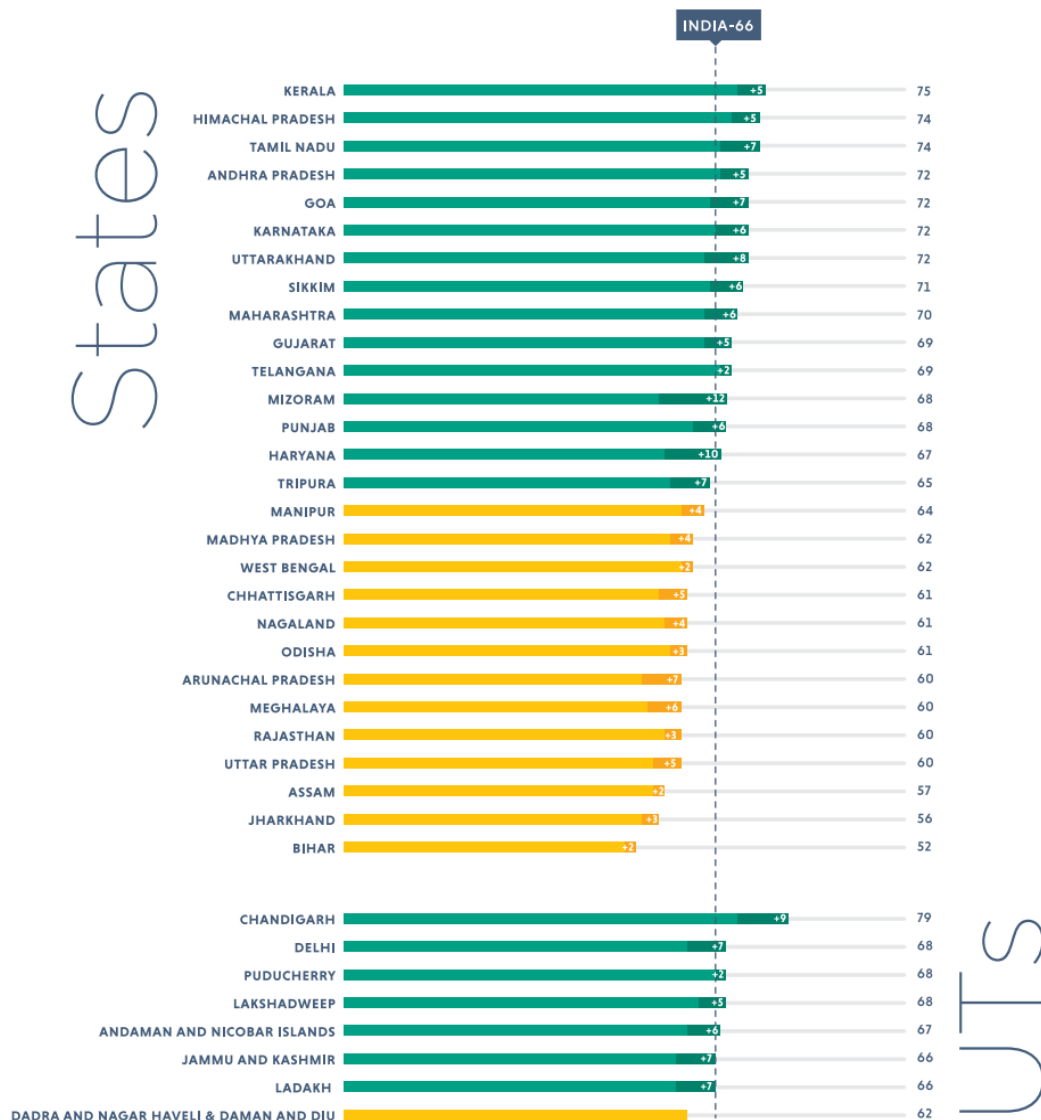
India is home to one-sixth of humanity and its lessons can provide a useful lens for the localisation of SDGs in other parts of the world as a significant share of the world's developmental challenges and opportunities by scale, and some of the world's largest and most ambitious developmental and social inclusion schemes and programmes come under the nation. India, the world's sixth-largest economy, remains a global growth engine and is expected to be the fastest-growing major economy in 2019-20, with 271 million people lifted out of poverty between 2005-06 and 2015-16, decreasing the prevalence of multidimensional poverty. The Indian government has unveiled the 'Strategy for New India @ 75,' which is connected with the Sustainable Development Goals and intends to boost India to a US\$ 5 trillion GDP by 2024.

The third and current edition of the SDG India Index (Index 3.0) by NITI Aayog improves on the 2019-20 editions by including more targets. The Index provides information on the country's social, economic, and environmental state, as well as the progress made by States and UTs in reaching the SDGs. Index 3.0 is based on a framework of 17 SDGs and 169 targets. The Index is calculated using data from indicators for the first 16



goals, with a qualitative assessment for Goal 17 created. It is made up of 115 indicators that span 70 targets from 16 different goals.

SDG Index across States/UTs



Source: NITI Aayog, 2020-21



The Indian government is completely committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. India's national development goals and agenda, 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas,' or 'Collective Efforts, Inclusive Growth,' are aligned with the SDGs. The Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is the world's largest government healthcare scheme, providing about US\$ 7,100 in yearly healthcare coverage to 500 million Indians. The government started Poshan Abhiyan, a National Nutrition Mission for children and women, to eliminate malnutrition by 2022. India has also emphasized the need for Climate Justice, which entails taking tangible steps to protect the poor from the effects of climate change and has made many steps in this direction. In a win for LGBTQI rights, the Supreme Court ruled that privacy is a fundamental right, and same-sex relationships were decriminalised. In addition, to eliminate intra-regional disparities, a programme called "Transformation of Aspirational Districts" has been implemented in 112 districts to enhance service delivery in lagging regions and is linked to the fulfilment of several of the SDGs. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), the world's biggest financial inclusion programme, is another notable example of a cross-cutting initiative. The above examples reflect India's progress toward the SDGs and its commitment to 'Leave No One Behind' in development planning.

While the SDGs are global in scope, their realisation will be contingent on the capabilities of constituent States, cities, districts, and villages to make them a reality. As a result, state governments have primary responsibility for accomplishing SDGs and are critical players in Agenda 2030 implementation. The state-led localization procedures have yielded some fascinating outcomes, and numerous early lessons need to be collected to fine-tune the approach to localisation.



1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE - KERALA

Kerala, the 'God's Own Country', is a state situated at the Southern end of India with an area of 38,863 Sq.Km. and with a population of 3.33 crores. It is a small state, accounting for less than 1% of the country's total area. Kerala spans approximately 360 miles (580 kilometres) along the Malabar Coast, with widths ranging from 20 to 75 miles (30 to 120 km). It is surrounded on the north by the states of Karnataka (formerly Mysore) and Tamil Nadu, on the east by the Arabian Sea, and on the south and west by the Arabian Sea; it also surrounds Mahe, a part of the state of Puducherry on the north-western coast. Thiruvananthapuram is the state capital (Trivandrum). Kerala has developed a unique culture within the subcontinent, not only with a diverse religious tradition but also with its own language, Malayalam, despite being isolated from the Indian interior by the mountainous belt of the Western Ghats. As a result of its long coastline, Kerala has been exposed to many foreign influences; as a result, the state has developed a unique culture within the subcontinent, not only with a diverse religious tradition but also with its own language, Malayalam. Kerala is one of the most densely populated states in India. While only about one-fourth of the population was reported as urban in the early 21st century, such statistics are deceptive because of the proximity of rural houses, especially in the coastal plain. Indeed, in parts of the state, there are densely populated rural equivalents of urban megalopolises. The major urban centres and industrial complexes include Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kollam (Quilon), Alappuzha (Alleppey), Thrissur (Trichur), and Thalassery (Tellicherry). The state has many advantages such as a 94% literacy rate, a life expectancy of 74%, English is widely spoken and understood, high per capita income, availability of skilled manpower, four international Airports, 18 Sea ports including one International Container Transshipment Terminal at Kochi.



1.5 KERALA AND THE SDGS

Kerala is one of India's states with the highest population density. The state covers 38863 km² and has a population of 3.45 million people (2019). Increased population, rapid urbanisation, and consumerism have resulted in pollution of air, water, and land, as well as challenges in waste management, causing alarm and highlighting the need for biodiversity conservation, wetlands protection, pollution prevention, and ecological balance promotion to enable sustainable development. To strike a balance between the need for growth and environmental preservation, policies for sustainable development must be implemented effectively. As a result, a holistic knowledge of land management, as well as the integration of environmental planning into the development process, is critical. Along with this, a robust regulatory framework, excellent communication routes between various stakeholders and stringent enforcement of environmental standards are all critical. Kerala is ranked first in the SDG Index Baseline Report 2018. The top rank for Kerala is attributed to its achievements in providing good health and quality education, reducing hunger and achieving gender equality. The state's commitment to the implementation of SDGs is evident from the status report 2018. Kerala topped Indian states in progress towards UN Sustainable Development Goals in NITI Aayog's SDG India Index, both in 2018 and 2019. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India Index measures the progress made by Indian States and Union Territories towards implementing the 2030 SDG targets. Kerala ranked first in SDGs relating to health, education, and gender equality in 2018. In 2019, Kerala ranked first in SDGs concerning health and industry, innovation and infrastructure and ranked second in education and gender equality.

As per the 2018 SDG Index score prepared by the NITI Aayog, Kerala State is a "Front Runner" with a score of 66 in comparison to Tamil Nadu, the



'Front runner' with the highest score of 76 among all the Indian States. In 2018, NITI Aayog, in partnership with UN India, developed the SDG India Index Baseline Report and an accompanying Dashboard spanning across 13 out of 17 SDGs (excluding Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17) for States and UTs. The SDG Index Score for Sustainable Development Goals 2030 ranges between 46 and 92 for Kerala. Among the goals in terms of progress, frontrunners are Goal 1- No Poverty (66), Goal 2 - Zero Hunger (72), Goal 3 - Good Health and Well-being (92), Goal 4 - Quality Education (87), Goal 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (68), Goal 10 - Reduced Inequalities (72), Goal 15 - Life on Land (75), Goal 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (82). Performers are Goal 5 - Gender Equality (50), Goal 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation (62), Goal 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy (60), and Goal 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth (61). Aspirant goals are Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities (46). According to the SDG Index score of 2020, the scores are as follows.

SDG Index Scores, 2020 – Kerala

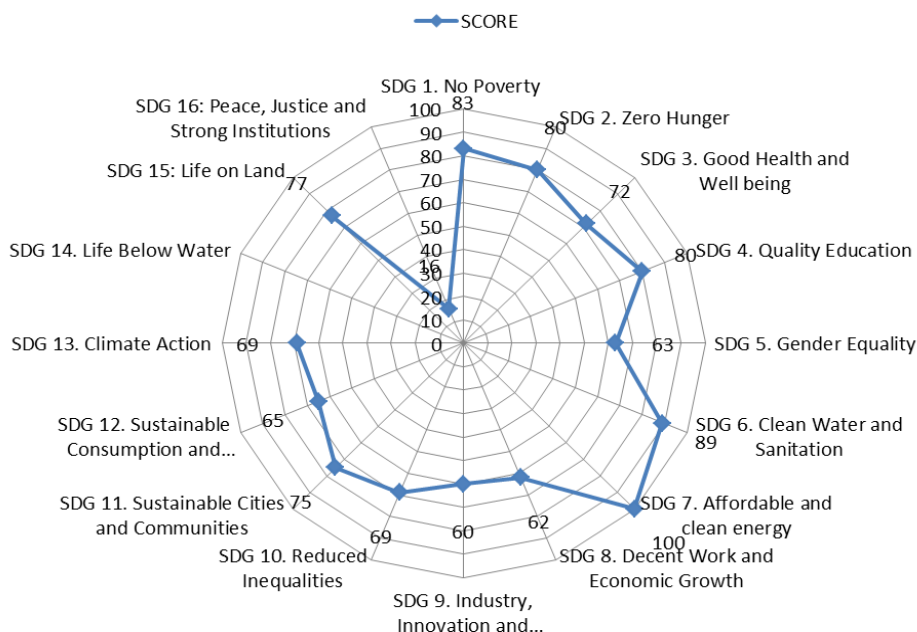
GOAL	SCORE
SDG 1. No Poverty	83
SDG 2. Zero Hunger	80
SDG 3. Good Health and Well being	72
SDG 4. Quality Education	80
SDG 5. Gender Equality	63
SDG 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	89
SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy	100
SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	62



SDG 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	60
SDG 10. Reduced Inequalities	69
SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	75
SDG 12. Sustainable Consumption and Production	65
SDG 13. Climate Action	69
SDG 14. Life Below Water	-
SDG 15: Life on Land	77
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16

Source: Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020

Graph of SDG Index Scores, 2020 - Kerala





The SDG index of 2020 of Kerala ranges from 60 to 100. Only one goal comes under the Achiever category which is goal 7. Goal 1, Goal 2, Goal 3, Goal 4, Goal 6, Goal 10, Goal 11, Goal 12, Goal 13, Goal 15, and Goal 16 comes under front runner category and Goal 5, Goal 8; Goal 9 comes under the underperformer category.

1.6 PREPAREDNESS OF THE STATE TO IMPLEMENT SDG 2030

Decentralisation Perspective:

The Kerala state is vibrant with social movements and civil society initiatives. The social contract is strongly mediated by different interest groups negotiating their rights with the state. The development discourse and practice, over time, is deeply imbricated with norms of social justice, and policies that respect the rights of marginalised groups. There is constant pressure and demand from below to deliver. In 1996, the state initiated a process of democratic decentralisation by devolving power and finances (35%) to Local Self-Governance Institutions (LSGIs) called “panchayats”. These are elected bodies in a three-tier system, with the village as the last tier of decentralised governance with quotas for women, scheduled castes and tribes. A People’s Plan Campaign in the Panchayats was initiated by the Left Democratic Front government, where local people decide priorities for funds allocation and programmes. Several state departments are governed by these local village councils, including health and education. The decentralisation process has deepened democracy and the distribution of public goods. Ward-level committees, led by elected members of the panchayats, enable a structure and a system to foreground the interests of marginalised communities and reach the last person.

Even when the Government of India abandoned five-year plans and the Planning Commission was abolished, Kerala's government reaffirmed its



commitment to the planning process. Despite the kind of capitalist growth that presently prevails, and despite the limits that state governments must face, the administration thought that it had to offer the people an alternative. The state government would address the people's most pressing economic, social, and political problems, as part of its commitment to their well-being.

The Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) has been working to enhance SDG capacity among a variety of stakeholders by incorporating a module on the goals in its 'Social Education Programme.' Programs have been carried out for elected politicians and officials of the Local Self-Government. All essential players, including government institutions. The Department of Planning and Economic Affairs (CPMU) in collaboration with KILA organised a series of 'Thematic Workshops on SDGs' for government officials to raise awareness about the goals. The significance of the SDGs and the necessity to collaborate. Coordination is required for the successful implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals. The 17 SDGs and 169 targets are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that came into effect on 1 January 2016. At the core of this global agenda for 2030 is the principle of universality: 'Leave No One Behind'. The Government of India is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda. India's national development goals and its "Sab Ka Saath, Sab Ka Vikas" or "development with all, and for all," policy initiatives for inclusive development converge well with the SDGs, 'Whole of Government' complemented by 'Whole of Society' approach with Institutions, organisations, CSOs, Youth, private sector, community, and all stakeholders collaborating, will bring transformational changes and achieving the SDGs in PRIs. The Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has recommended a thematic approach and identified 9 SDG-related themes for focused interventions through Panchayats.

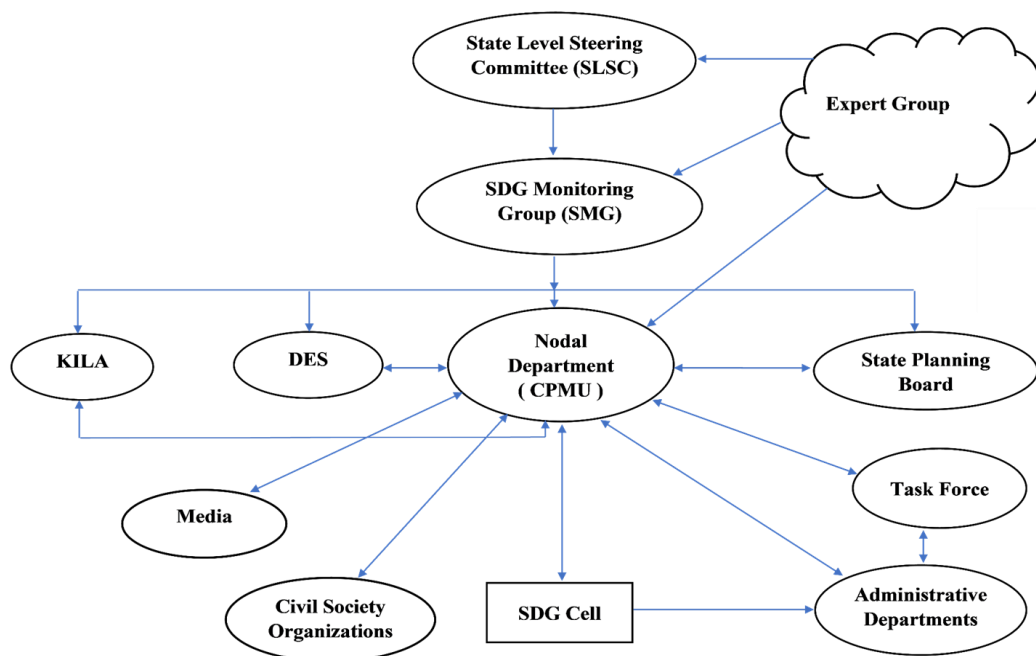


Those 9 themes are:

- Theme 1: Poverty-free and enhanced livelihoods village
- Theme 2: Healthy village
- Theme 3: Child-friendly village
- Theme 4: Water sufficient village
- Theme 5: Clean and Green Village
- Theme 6: Self-sufficient infrastructure in village
- Theme 7: Socially secured village
- Theme 8: Village with Good Governance
- Theme 9: Engendered Development in village

Through the above-mentioned themes, MoPR is progressing in attaining the SDGs.

In terms of SDGs, Kerala holds the top position in the country and is highly sensitive to all kinds of development programs sponsored by international institutions like the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Bank, UN, and others. The state was a pioneer in formulating action plans, visions, and targets for sustainable development goals and it is proactive in formulating and implementing 48 programmes to achieve SDG targets. The state has taken measures to implement sustainable development goals through various institutions. Institutional arrangements for this are as follows. At the top level, there is the State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) with an expert group assisting them. Under this, there is the SDG Monitoring Group (SMG) which is also assisted by an expert group. Following the hierarchy there is the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), DES, Nodal Department (CPMU), and State Planning Board. Task Forces, Administrative Departments, SDG cells, Civil society organisations and Media are also part of the institutional setup.



State Level Steering Committee (SLSC)

The Government has constituted the State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

Chairperson – Chief Secretary

Convener - Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs

Members are Secretaries of -

- Industries & Commerce
- Power
- Health & Family Welfare
- Forest & Wildlife
- Home & Vigilance
- Environment
- Labour & Skills



- LSGD
- Agriculture
- Finance
- Water Resources
- General Education
- Social Justice

SDG Monitoring Group (SMG)

The state has constituted an SDG Monitoring Group with Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs as Chairperson. Members of this group are Chiefs of all divisions of State Planning Board (7), Director General, KILA, Director General, DES, Director (SDP), DES, Director (SDRT), and DES Additional Director (G), DES, Director, Department of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Kerala, Economic Advisor to Vice Chairperson, Kerala State Planning Board, Joint Director, Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala, Convener, SLBC, Kerala.

Kerala Institute of Local Administration

KILA has been entrusted with equipping the state for SDG and its localisation in several ways. The roles and responsibilities of KILA in preparing the state for SDG are as follows.

- KILA by associating major training institutes, to arrange training programmes to officials as part of localising SDGs.
- Assist CPMU in conducting stakeholder consultations / workshops / seminars etc.
- Develop modules for SDGs-related training in the State.



- Coordinate all training institutes under various Government Departments in Kerala for imparting training programmes sensitising SDGs.
- Develop an action plan for localising SDGs
- Sensitisation of all stakeholders including Civil Society Organisations, Voluntary Organisations and Media.

KILA has prepared a Dashboard on Planning and Monitoring SDGs depicting Goal with National Indicators for easier planning and monitoring for local self-governments. Apart from Dashboard Tool Kit, Training Modules were prepared such as an SDG Training tool kit for setting targets and monitoring SDGs that enable the functionaries at all levels [sub-national, district, sub-district] to track and monitor the progress on SDGs as well as three separate Modules for major stakeholders viz. officials, elected representatives, and citizens. The Module for Officials along with Workbook takes the learners through an analytical process of data-based planning for SDGs.





SDG Training Tool Kit and Dashboard

- SDG Training tool kit is a Web-enabled training toolkit.
- Can be used at various levels from local government to higher tiers
- Improves the quality, reliability, availability and comparability of data at all levels
- Helps all stakeholders to create their own database in respective area
- Helps the local governments to review, analyse and modify their SDG as an indicator status
- Helps to identify gaps in each goal and plan accordingly

Self-Assessment Tool which supports in:

- The collection, analysis and sharing of data from local to higher tiers
- Identifying innovative sources of locally relevant data
- Monitoring progress towards SDGs at local government and higher tiers

Building Capacities of Local Governments for SDGs

- Operational strategy for SDG Capacity Building for local governments
- Write shop for Toolkit development
- Project on Mainstreaming SDGs in the state and local government
- Awareness programme for local government functionaries
- Specific trainings on goal and target setting
- IEC-print and visual media
- Training Modules
- Toolkits, Helper and Workbook
- Web-enabled SDGs Training Tool Kit



Trainings

- Module for training the district level officials of line departments
- Elected Representatives and Officials of Local Governments
- VOs/NGOs (Kudumbashree, Youth Welfare Board, Kerala State Literacy Mission, Kerala State Library Council, Mahila Samakhya, Senior Citizens Friends Welfare Society, SEVA, Kerala Senior Citizen Forum, Focal Group Members, Community Counselling Facilitator, etc.) in the State.
- Two pilots – Nellanad and Chelakkara
- Next Campaign to be launched in April 2022

IEC Initiatives

- Video Documentary on ‘Building the Villages for Tomorrow’ provides tips on post-disaster health and sanitation measures that deal with SDGs. [SDG 3, SDG 6]
- Video Documentary on ‘CANALPY’, explains sewage canal rejuvenation initiative of youth. [SDG 3, SDG 6, SDG 11]
- Pocket Diary on SDGs in Malayalam [local language] provides a quick glance at the Targets, against the goals. [All SDGs]
- Flower Vase [made of clay], embedded with SDGs, is a low cost tool for disseminating SDGs. [All SDGs]
- Wall Paper on SDGs is also a low cost tool for disseminating SDGs. [All SDGs]

Convergence of SDGs with Nava Keralam Karma Padhathi

- Aardram Mission – Create people friendly Health Delivery System in the State.
- Haritha Keralam Mission– Umbrella Mission integrating waste management, organic farming, water resources management



1.7 METHODOLOGY

Fact sheets are used in this which is a single-page document containing essential information about a product, substance, service or other topic. Factsheets are frequently used to provide information to an end user, consumer or member of the public in concise, simple language. They generally contain key safety points, operating instructions or basic information about a topic depending on the purpose of the fact sheet. Factsheets frequently make use of elements such as lists, tables and diagrams to convey meaning quickly and effectively. The language and content of a factsheet depend on its target audience; a fact sheet. Fact sheets should contain the following content: Headline, Summary of most important information in paragraph form, Bullet point list of supporting facts, Sources or attributions, and where to go for more information.



PART 2

SDG Status

2.1 SDG INDIA INDEX 1.0 AND INDEX 2.0

The announcement of the SDG India Index 1.0 (SDGII 1.0) in December 2018 came before the National Indicator Framework was finalised. The Index was created using 62 indicators that covered 13 SDGs; however, due to a lack of data at the subnational level, targets 12, 13, 14, and 17 were not included. The Index provided information on the country's social, economic, and environmental state, as well as the progress made by States and UTs in reaching the SDGs. The NITI Aayog made sure that the SDG India Index's findings were available to policymakers, civil society, enterprises, and the general public.

States and UTs will be ranked depending on their progress toward the SDGs. All States/UTs were ranked for each goal. The States/UTs were also given a composite score that graded them based on their overall performance across many goals. Aspirants are assigned a red colour with a score of less than 50, while Performers are assigned a yellow colour with a score of more than 50 (scores between 50 and 64, including both). Green is the colour of the Front Runners category (with a score in the range of 65-99, including both). In the instance of Achiever, who has a score of 100, the colour blue is used.

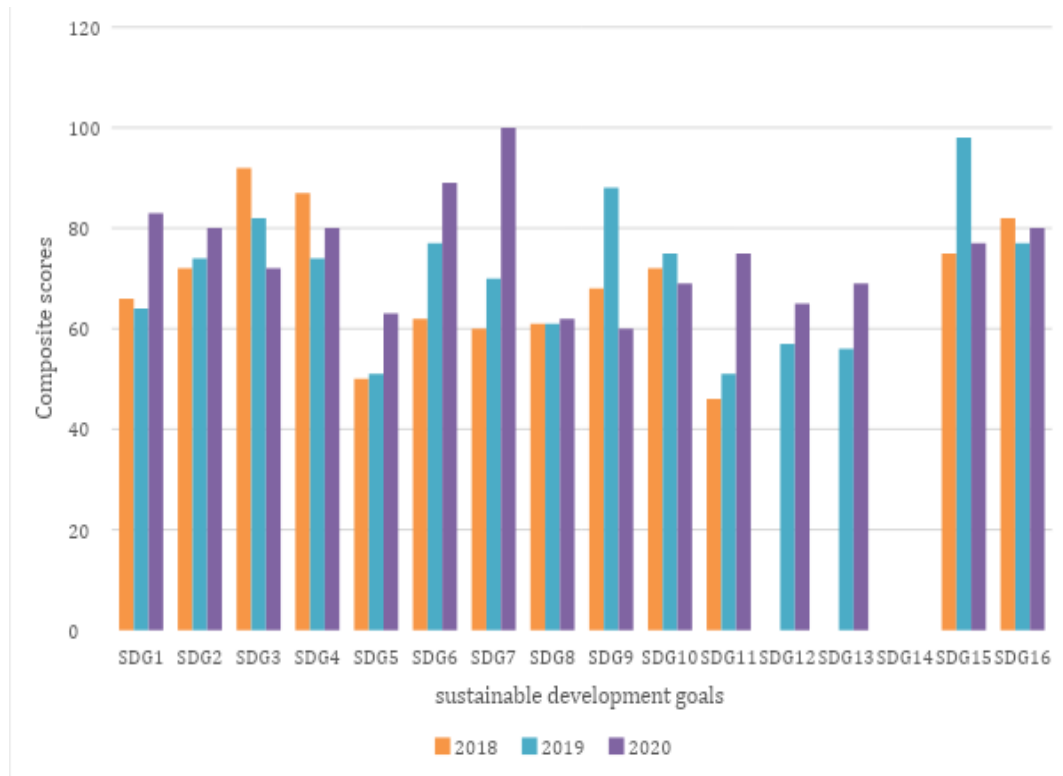


The composite score and rank of SDGs with respect to last three years of Kerala are as follows:

Goals	2018 composite score	2018 Rank	2019 composite score	2019 Rank	2020 composite score	2020 Ranks
SDG1	66	5	64	7	83	2
SDG2	72	3	74	3	80	1
SDG3	92	1	82	1	72	9
SDG4	87	1	74	2	80	1
SDG5	50	1	51	2	63	2
SDG6	62	12	77	15	89	7
SDG7	60	10	70	14	100	1
SDG8	61	12	61	16	62	9
SDG9	68	2	88	1	60	8
SDG10	72	12	75	5	69	10
SDG11	46	5	51	9	75	10
SDG12	0		57	12	65	15
SDG13	0		56	10	69	2
SDG14	0		0	8	0	5
SDG15	75	11	98	3	77	6
SDG16	82	6	77	7	80	4
State Composite Score	69	1	70	1	75	1
India Score	57		60		66	



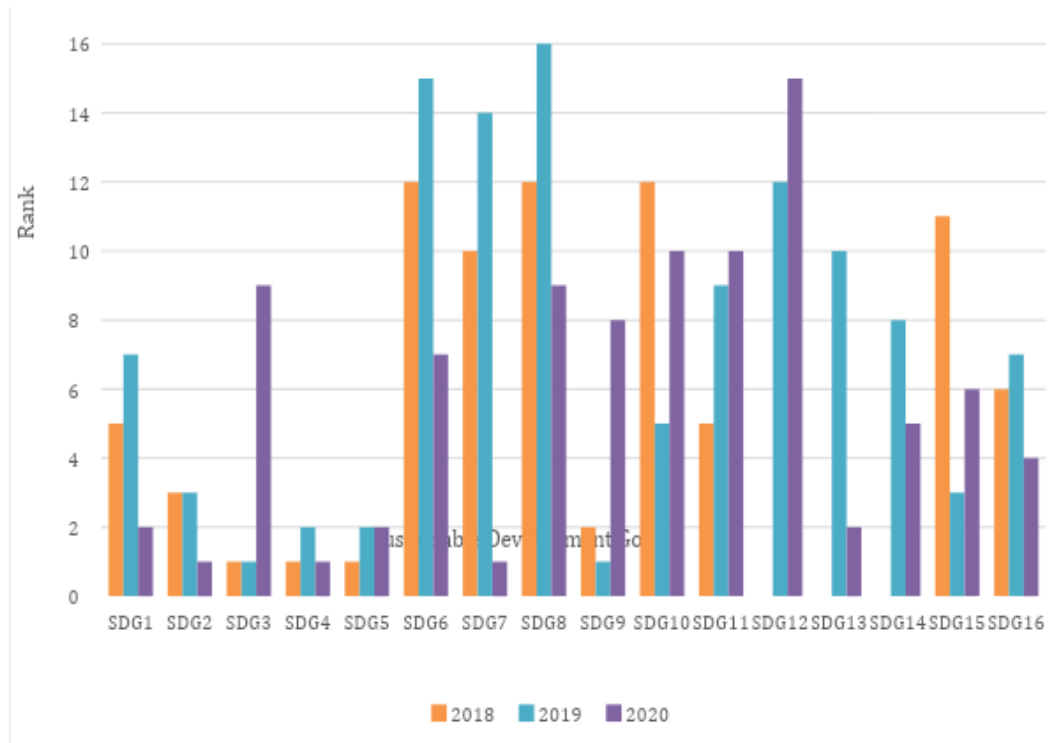
Composite scores of various SDGs in Kerala (2018-2020)



The figure shows the composite score of various sustainable development goals in Kerala state from the year 2018 to 2020. The first two goals showed steady and promising growth whereas the third goal showed a decrease. Goals four, nine, ten, 15, 16 showed fluctuations over the period. Goal five showed a very significant increase over the period. SDGs 6 and 7 showed huge positive change where goal 7 managed to score 100%, the rest of the goals showed a significant increase in the period.



Ranks of Various SDGs of Kerala (2018-2020)



The figure shows the composite score of various sustainable development goals in Kerala state from the year 2018 to 2020. The first two goals showed steady and promising growth whereas the third goal showed a decrease. Goals four, nine, ten, 15, 16 showed fluctuations over the period. Goal five showed a very significant increase over the period. SDGs 6 and 7 showed huge positive change where goal 7 managed to score 100%, the rest of the goals showed a significant increase in the period.



National Indicator Framework - A Comparison

SDGs Goals	Number of Indicators in NIF 1.0 (June 2019)	Number of Indicators in NIF 2.1 (June 2020)	Number of Indicators in NIF 3.1 (June 2021)
SDG 1: No poverty	19	21	17
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	19	19	18
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	41	42	41
SDG 4: Quality Education	20	19	19
SDG 5: Gender Equality	29	29	29
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	19	16	16
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	5	5
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	40	32	26
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18	16	17
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	7	9	11
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16	15	14
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	17	15	15
SDG 13: Climate Action	4	5	6
SDG 14: Life Below Water	13	11	11
SDG 15: Life on Land	21	16	16
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18	19	21
SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals	0	13	13
TOTAL NUMBER OF INDICATORS	306	302	295



PART 3

Goal Wise Analysis

GOAL 1

No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty eradication in all of its manifestations is still one of humanity's most difficult tasks. This goal focuses on eradicating extreme poverty while also considering other factors that impact poverty, such as income or access to resources, education, hunger and malnutrition, social prejudice, and the inability to participate in decision-making processes.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural housing• Poverty alleviation programmes• Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded• Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Panchayati Raj• Commissionerate of Rural Development• Women & Child Development Department• Social Justice Department• Directorate of Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare



<p>Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health & Family Welfare Department• Scheduled Caste Development Department• Civil Supplies Department• Directorate of Economics and Statistics• Kerala Water Authority• General Education Department• Kudumbasree• Local Self-Government Department• MGNREGA• Kerala State Electricity Board• Comprehensive Health Insurance Agency of Kerala
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Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/ UTs	SCORE
Tamil Nadu	86
Goa	83
Kerala	83
Tripura	82
Andhra Pradesh	81
Rank of Kerala: 3rd Rank (front runner)	

Goal 1 aspires to eradicate poverty in all of its manifestations worldwide. Ending poverty in all of its forms necessitates a focus on eradicating severe poverty (currently defined as people living on less than \$1.25 per day) as well as tackling other sources of poverty, such as socioeconomic, cultural, political, and environmental issues. In this goal Kerala has a superior position, Kerala has ranked 3rd position in the whole country. Kerala scored an SDG index score of 83 in this goal and comes under the category of front runner and the state can go for action plans that will help to attain 100% in



this goal and ultimately become an achiever. A few of the state action plans carried out by the state government are as follows:

Goal 1 - State Action Programme

- Subhiksha Keralam
- Rebuild Kerala Initiative
- LIFE Mission
- Kudumbasree
- Community kitchen
- Janakeeya Hotel
- PDS System
- Mid-day meal in school
- Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme, etc.

DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions				
1.2.1: Percentage of population living below the national poverty line	7.05	7.05	7.05	NITI Aayog
Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	1.10	NITI Aayog
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				



1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	47.70	47.70	47.70	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
1.3.3: Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	87.98	89.33	88.85	Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development
1.3.5: Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	20.40	20.40	97.75	Ministry of Women and Child Development
Number of homeless households per 10000 population (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	3.40	-	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of households living in katcha houses (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	0.30	0.30	NITI Aayog



GOAL 2

Zero Hunger

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

By 2030, this goal aims to end all kinds of hunger and malnutrition, ensuring that all people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have access to adequate nutritious food throughout the year. It also intends to double agricultural productivity and produce decent incomes in the next 15 years, while also promoting people-centred rural development and environmental protection.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Agriculture including agricultural extension● Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry● Fisheries● Poverty alleviation programmes● Market and fairs● Women and child development● Public distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Directorate of Health Services● Civil Supplies Department● Directorate of Agriculture Department and Farmers' Welfare● Women & Child Development Department● Soil Commission● Animal Husbandry● General Education Department● Kerala State Warehousing Corporation● Department of Panchayati Raj● Commissionerate of Rural Development



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Health & Family Welfare Department● Irrigation Department● Department of Finance● World Food Programme
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Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Goa	76
Mizoram	75
Kerala	74
Nagaland	70
Manipur	60
Rank of Kerala: 3rd Rank (Front Runner)	

Hunger must be eradicated for humanity to progress. Goal 2 is to eliminate all kinds of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, ensuring that all people, particularly children, have year-round access to appropriate amounts of nutritious food. It aims to eradicate all types of malnutrition, double agricultural output, and ensure a long-term food supply. In this goal, Kerala has scored 74 which comes under the front-runner category. The state has cautiously made action plans to achieve these goals some of which are enumerated below:

Goal 2 - State Action Programme

- Hunger Free City
- Mid Day Meal
- Community Kitchen
- Janakeeya Hotel
- Public Distribution System



- Padheyam
- Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme, etc.

DATA SHEET

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
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				
2.1.1: Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	-	18.7	100	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
2.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	-		18.7	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system (PDS) to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000 (SDG Baseline report, 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	0.74	0.74	-	NITI Aayog
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				
2.2.1: Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	19.70	20.5	20.5	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



				(National Family Health Survey)
2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	22.6	22.6	22.6	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
2.2.5: Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl)	-	12.5	-	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	9.1	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
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				
2.3.1: Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	2788.79	-	2920.12	AS Division, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
2.3.2: Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker	-	2.19	-	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI



GOAL 3

Good Health and Well Being

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

This goal addresses reproductive, maternal, and child health, as well as communicable, non-communicable, and environmental diseases and access to safe, effective, high-quality, and reasonable medicines and vaccines. It also strives to attain universal health coverage, which includes financial risk protection and access to high-quality healthcare services.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Health and sanitation● Family welfare● Women and child development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Health & Family Welfare Department● Indian System of Medicines● State Health Systems Resource Centre● Directorate of Medical Education● Regional Cancer Centre● Directorate of Economics and Statistics● State TB Cells● Women & Child Development Department● Directorate of Panchayats● Kerala State AIDS Control Society (KSACS)● Directorate of Homoeopathy● Department of Medical Insurance● Directorate of Health Services● Urban Affairs Department● General Education Department



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Kerala	82
Andhra Pradesh	76
Maharashtra	76
Tamil Nadu	76
Karnataka	72
Rank of Kerala: 1st Rank (Front Runner)	

Goal 3 aims to guarantee that individuals have a degree of health that allows them to live a productive social and economic life. Its goal is to eliminate unnecessary fatalities from communicable and non-communicable diseases caused by pollution and contamination of the air, water, and soil at all ages, and sensitivity, and ensuring that all students have the information and skills required to foster long-term growth. The state has shown impeccable performance in the health sector in the past year which resulted in bagging the first position in the goal with an index score of 82. The state has come up with various health-related action plans which will meticulously address all kinds of health-related problems in the state. A few of the state action plans are listed as follows:

Goal 3 - State Action Programme

- Ardram Scheme
- Cancer Suraksha
- Thalolam
- Aswasakiranam
- Vayomithram
- Samashwasam
- Karunya Arogya Suraksha Padhathi



- Shalabham
- Hridhayam
- Immunisation
- Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)
- Bhoomika
- Direct Intervention System For Health Awareness (DISHA), etc.

DATA SHEET

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births				
3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	46	42	43	Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs
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				
3.2.1: Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7	7	10	Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs
Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunised (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	82.10	-	92	NITI Aayog
Percentage of fully immunised children in the age group 0-5 years (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	72.8	-	NITI Aayog



3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water- borne diseases and other communicable diseases				
3.3.1: HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	-	0.03	0.02	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organisation)
3.3.2: Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	67	71	75	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (RNTCP Division)
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being				
3.4.2: Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	-	-	24.3	(a) Numerator: NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	12.42	NITI Aayog
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				
3.7.3: Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	-	74	99.9	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning (similar to	-	50.3	-	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)



Indicator 3.8.1 and 5.6.1)				
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21)	-	-	17.00	NITI Aayog
3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all				
3.8.8: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population, (similar to Indicator 3.c.1)	-	112	115	Public health Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	762.13	-	-	NITI Aayog



GOAL 4

Quality Education

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

This goal aims to improve adult literacy and numeracy significantly. It also aspires to construct and update education facilities that are child, disability, and gender-sensitive, and to guarantee that all learners gain the knowledge and skills necessary for sustainable development.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Education including primary and secondary school● Technical training and vocational education● Adult and non-formal education● Libraries● Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded● Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Women & Child Development Department● Directorate of Panchayats● Urban Affairs Department● Department of Higher Secondary Education● Social Justice● Directorate of Technical Education● Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan● Director of Public Instructions● Director of Vocational Higher Secondary Education● State Council of Educational Research and Training● Education Mission● Kerala State Higher Education Council● Sarva Siksha Abhiyan● Collegiate Education



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Himachal Pradesh	81
Kerala	74
Goa	71
Manipur	70
Tamil Nadu	70
Rank of Kerala: 2nd Rank (Front Runner)	

Goal 4 strives to attain considerable adult literacy and numeracy by ensuring comprehensive, egalitarian, and high-quality education for everyone, including technical and vocational training, via lifetime learning opportunities. It also aspires to construct and update education facilities that are child-, disability-, and gender-sensitive, and to guarantee that all learners gain the information and skills necessary for long-term development. Kerala has bagged second position in the whole country in education with an index score of 74. The state has a vibrant set of action plans when it comes to education and is considered the state which has the highest literacy rates, some of the action plans that helped to attain these targets are as follows:

Goal 4 - State Action Programme for

- Kerala Vidyakiranam
- Kerala Snehapoorvam Scholarship Scheme
- Lump sum Grant
- High Tech Digital Classroom
- Kerala Free Laptop Scheme
- Samagra Shiksha Kerala
- KSFE Vidhyasree Laptop Scheme
- Kerala Bank Vidhyanidhi Scheme



- Kerala Education Loan Repayment Scheme
- Kerala Vidyajyothi Scheme, etc.

DATA SHEET

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes				
4.1.1 Percentage of students in grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade	-	79.84	86.8	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education
4.1.3 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary education (class 11-12)	-	-	80.26	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8) (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	91.76	91.76	92.07	NITI Aayog
Percentage correct response on learning outcomes in language, mathematics and EVS for class V students (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	65.67	-	-	NITI Aayog



Percentage correct response on learning outcomes in language, mathematics, science and Social science for class VIII students(SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	50.25	-	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of children in the age group 6-13 years who are out of school(SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	0.82	0.82	-	NITI Aayog
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10) (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	12.32	12.77	9.14	NITI Aayog
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university				
4.3.3 Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education (18-23 years)	-	37	37	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education
Percentage of persons with disability (5 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education(SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	73.16	24.3	NITI Aayog
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				
4.5.1 Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	-	1.40	1.40	Ministry of Education



Percentage of persons (15 years and above) who are literate (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	94.60	NITI Aayog
4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all				
4.a.1 Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	-	-	99.24	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States				
4.c.1 Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	-	43.79	94.53	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	16	NITI Aayog
Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	97.78	-	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of elementary and secondary schools with pupil teacher	91.41	-	-	NITI Aayog



ratio less\equal to 30 (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)				
Percentage of schools with pupil teacher ratio less\equal to 30 (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	91.41	-	NITI Aayog



GOAL 5

Gender Equality

Achieve Gender Equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 5 aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination, violence, and harmful behaviours directed at women and girls across the world. It also aspires for women's full and effective involvement in political, economic, and public life, as well as equal chances for leadership at all levels of decision-making.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Women and child development● Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded● Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Health & Family Welfare Department● Women & Child Development Department● Social Justice Department● Labour Department● Kudumbasree● Reserve Bank of India● Law Department● State Crimes Record Bureau● Directorate of Health Services● IT Mission● Directorate of Census Operations



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Jammu & Kashmir	53
Ladakh	53
Himachal Pradesh	52
Kerala	51
Sikkim	49
Rank of Kerala: 4th Rank (Performer)	

Gender equality is a basic human right and a requirement for long-term development. Goal 5 strives to eliminate all types of discrimination, violence, and harmful practices, such as human trafficking and sexual abuse against women and girls, to achieve gender equality. In this goal, the state falls in the performer category with 4th rank in the country. The index score of this goal is 51 which means there is a lot to do to achieve 100% in this goal. The state action plans formulated to attain this goal are as follows:

Goal 5 - State Action Programme

- Kudumbasree
- Bhoomika
- Saphalyam
- Jagratha samithi
- Prathyasha
- Ujjawala
- Kathorth
- Sahaya hastham
- Mangalya scheme for widow remarriage
- Aswasanidhi
- Nirbhaya Scheme
- She-toilet
- Finishing school
- Snehapoorvam
- Kaithangu, etc.



DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere				
5.1.3 Sex ratio at birth	959	948	957	Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs
5.1.4 Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population		60.20	62.7	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs
Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	0.72	0.97	0.84	NITI Aayog
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				
5.2.3 Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	16.03	16.3	17.68	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year	-	82.41	-	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs



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				
5.5.1 Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	5.71	5.71	5.71	(1) Election Commission of India (2) Rajya Sabha Secretariat (3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	-	-	241	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years) (SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	0.43	21.30	0.45	NITI Aayog
5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences				
5.6.1 Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods(similar to Indicators 3.7.4 and 3.8.1)	53.1	-	75.3	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws				
5.a.1 Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings)	-	1.20	22.98	Agriculture Census, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare



GOAL 6

Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 6 assures that water quality is improved by decreasing pollution, significantly boosting water-use efficiency across all sectors, and promoting and enhancing local community engagement in water and sanitation management. It also assures the supply and sustainable management of water.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development● Drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Kerala Water Authority● Irrigation Department● Ground Water Department● Command Area Development Authority (CADA)● Kerala Irrigation Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited● Suchitwa Mission● Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency- Jalanidhi● Commissionerate of Rural Development● Pollution Control Board● Water Resource Department● Coastal Shipping and Inland Navigation



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Chandigarh	100
Andhra Pradesh	96
Uttar Pradesh	94
Maharashtra	93
Chhattisgarh	92
Rank of Kerala: 24th Rank (Front Runner)	

Water is the source of all life. Water is not only necessary for living, but also for agriculture, industry, and residential usage. The availability of safe drinking water is strongly reliant on proper waste management. Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation strives to enhance water quality by decreasing pollution, significantly boosting water usage efficiency across all sectors, and promoting and enhancing community engagement in water and sanitation management. In this goal, Kerala comes in 24th position and falls under the front-runner category. The state has to improve water sanitation as the rank of the state in this goal is pretty low. The state action programmes of the same are as follows:

Goal 6 - State Action Programme

- Suchitwa Mission
- Haritha Karma Sena
- Haritha Sahaya Sthapanam
- Haritha Kerala Mission
- Jalanidhi
- Mazhapolima
- Jalajeevan
- Clean Kerala Scheme
- Pachathuruth Scheme, etc.



DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all				
6.1.1 Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	22.26	-	35.29	Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for Rural and MIS, NSS, MoSPI for Urban
6.1.2 Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	-	-	99.35	DWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti
Percentage of households having improved source of drinking water (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	56.70	-	NITI Aayog
6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations				
6.2.1 Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	100	-	100	Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for Rural and MIS, NSS, MoSPI for Urban
6.2.2 Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	100	100	100	DWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti
6.2.3 Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	-	99.31	99.28	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	100	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of urban households with individual household toilets (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	47.52	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21)	-	97.32	99.22	NITI Aayog
6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity				
6.4.1 Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	46.47	51.27	51.25	CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti
6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes				
6.6.1 Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited	-	0.66	0.66	CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti



GOAL 7

Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 7 aims to achieve energy security and efficiency by boosting sustainable energy consumption while also achieving global and national targets for emissions and pollution reduction.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel and fodder • Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity • Non-conventional energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Economics and Statistics • Energy Management Centre • Directorate of Panchayats • Kerala State Electricity Board • Agency for New and Renewable Energy Research and Technology • Power Department • Panchayati Raj Institutions

Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Sikkim	97
Puducherry	97
Delhi	96
Goa	95
Telangana	93
Rank of Kerala: 22nd (Front Runner)	

Goal 7 - State Action Programme



SDG 7 aims to achieve energy security and efficiency by increasing sustainable per capita energy consumption while simultaneously guaranteeing that emissions and pollutants are reduced in accordance with global and national objectives. Kerala comes under the front-runner category and 22nd position in this goal. The state can improve from this low rank in the country by adopting various action plans some of the existing action plans are as follows:

- Solar photovoltaic programme
- Wind energy scheme
- Solar thermal programme
- Nilavu
- Bio energy
- Improved chulhas
- Energy audit
- KSEB Rooftop Solar System scheme
- SOURA Subsidy scheme, etc.

DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services				
7.1.1 Percentage of households electrified	100	100	100	Ministry of Power
7.1.2 Percentage of LPG + PNG connections against number of households	57.40	58.90	110.78	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas



GOAL 8

Decent Work and Economic

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

SDG 8 intends to promote long-term economic growth by boosting productivity and promoting technological innovation. By 2030, the aim is to gain full and productive employment as well as decent work for all women and men, as well as to minimise informal employment and the gender wage gap and promote safe and secure working conditions.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Small-scale industries, including food-processing industries● Khadi, village and cottage industries● Poverty alleviation programmes● Market and fairs● Health and sanitation● Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded● Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Labour Commissionerate● Industrial Training Department● Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises● Urban Affairs Department● Kerala Startup Mission● Directorate of Industries and Commerce● Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs● Factories and Boilers● Tourism● Suchitwa Mission● Commissionerate of Rural Development● Social Security Mission● MGNREGS State Mission● State Crime Records Bureau, Kerala Police



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Telangana	82
Andhra Pradesh	78
Karnataka	78
Himachal Pradesh	76
Gujarat	75
Rank of Kerala: 23rd (Performer)	

The Goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth aims to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification and technology upgradation and also promote development-oriented policies that support decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. It also seeks to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers. The state has substantially low ranks and scores in this goal and falls under the performer category. Various state action programmes will help to be included in the achiever category from the performer category. Some of the state action programmes framed to address this goal are:

Goal 8 - State Action Programme

- Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme
- Kerala Seed Capital Financial Assistance Scheme
- Kerala Zero Unemployment Scheme
- KFC CMEDP Loan Scheme
- Kerala Saranya Loan Yojana
- Kerala Athijeevanam Scheme Keraliyam Scheme
- Navajeevan
- Kaivalya
- KESRU
- Multi-Purpose Service Centres, etc.



DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries				
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	6.52	-	6.93	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	5.50	-	NITI Aayog
Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	44.82	1.11	NITI Aayog
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				
8.5.2 Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	17.05	11.40	10.4	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	46.50	55.0	NITI Aayog
Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit (SDG	-	-	54.4	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI



India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)				
Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	100	100	100	NITI Aayog
8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all				
8.10.1: (a): Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	-	18.95	19.60	(a) Numerator: Reserve Bank of India (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs
8.10.1:(b): Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	26.05		27.99	(a) Numerator: Reserve Bank of India (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs
Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	0.57	58.83	NITI Aayog



GOAL 9

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG 9 aims to develop, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, support economic development and human well-being, facilitate sustainable and resilient quality, reliable infrastructure development with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all, and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Small-scale industries, including food-processing industries● Khadi, village and cottage industries● Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication● Market and fairs● Maintenance of community assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Directorate Of Industries and Commerce● Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation● State Public Works Department● Transport Department of Kerala● Chamber of commerce● Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises● Kerala State Planning Board● Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion● Energy Management Centre● National Transport Planning and Research Centre● Kerala State Rural Road Development Agency● Kerala State Pollution Control Board● National Transportation Planning and Research Centre



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100
Daman and Diu	100
Delhi	100
Gujarat	88
Kerala	88
Rank of Kerala: 5th Rank (Front Runner)	

The Goal on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure aims at building quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure to support economic development. The state has the 5th position in this goal with an index score of 88. To achieve this goal, the state has to work accordingly and formulate action plans which will catalyse the process. Some of the existing state action programmes are enumerated below:

Goal 9 - State Action Programme

- Entrepreneur support scheme
- Margin money grant to nano units
- Revival and rehabilitation scheme for defunct MSMEs and Cashew Processing
- Assistance Scheme for Handicrafts Artisans
- Scheme for interest subvention on term loan and working capital (ISS)
- State Sponsored Cluster Development Programme (SS-CDP), etc.



DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all				
9.1.1 Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	33.33	100	99.50	MIS, NSS, MoSPI
9.2: promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries				
9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	-	11.31	11.77	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI
9.2.3: Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	-	-	10.76	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	30.58	NITI Aayog
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	3.16	NITI Aayog
9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed				



countries by 2020				
9.c.1 Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	48.04	111.16	77.47	Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications
Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile tele density) (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	110.99	121.32	123.01	Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications
Percentage of gram panchayats covered under Bharat net (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	100	-	-	NITI Aayog



GOAL 10

Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 aims to gradually reduce income inequalities and outcome inequalities by ensuring equal access to opportunities. It also promotes social, economic, and political inclusion of all, regardless of age, sex, disability, race-ethnicity, religion, or any other relevant status within society.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural activities • Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes • Maintenance of community assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Self Government Institutions • Scheduled Caste Development Department • Social Justice Department • Commissionerate of Rural Development • NORKA Roots • National Sample Survey Office • Directorate of Economics and Statistics • Election Department • Information Kerala Mission

Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Telangana	94
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94
Lakshadweep	93
Puduchery	92
Manipur	81
Rank of Kerala: 9th Rank (Front Runner)	



Goal 10 on Reduced Inequalities calls for progressively reducing not only income inequalities but also outcome inequalities by ensuring equal opportunities and promoting social, economic, and political inclusion of all, regardless of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, or other relevant social status. The goal also attempts to improve developing nations' representation and voice in international decision-making. Kerala has 9th rank in this goal and falls under the front-runner category. The action programmes that may help in achieving achiever status from front-runner status are as follows:

Goal 10 - State Action Programme

- Lump sum grand schemes
- Gadhika
- Life mission
- Homeo health centres
- Sargolsavam
- Entrepreneur Support Scheme
- Book grants
- Kerala free laptop scheme
- Self-employment scheme

DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40% of the population in Rural India (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	15.11	-	NITI Aayog



Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40% of the population in Urban India (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	16.28	-	NITI Aayog
Palma ratio of household expenditure in Urban India (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	1.72	-	-	NITI Aayog
Palma ratio of household expenditure in Rural India (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	1.18	-	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of Gini coefficient of household expenditure in Rural India (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	0.363	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of Gini coefficient of household expenditure in Urban India (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	0.414	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	3.2	NITI Aayog
10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				
10.2.2 Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections) (similar to Indicators 5.5.1 and 16.7.1)	-	-	5	(1) Election Commission of India (2) Rajya Sabha Secretariat (3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj



10.2.2 Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	-	51.85	52.42	(1) Election Commission of India (2) Rajya Sabha Secretariat (3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
10.2.3 Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (similar to 16.7.2)	-	11.43	11.43	Election Commission of India
Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	0.99	0.99	0.99	NITI Aayog
Percentage of scheduled caste sub plan fund utilised (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	107.45	107.45	-	NITI Aayog
Percentage of tribal sub plan fund utilised (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	100	100	-	NITI Aayog
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	28.2	NITI Aayog
Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	28.9	NITI Aayog



GOAL 11

Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

This goal encourages the inclusive and sustainable growth of cities by improving urban planning and management to provide safe and affordable housing, public transportation, basic services, and green public spaces for people to succeed economically and socially.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation• Social forestry and farm forestry• Rural housing• Drinking water• Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication• Non-conventional energy sources• Poverty alleviation programmes• Cultural activities• Health and sanitation• Women and child development• Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes• Public distribution system• Maintenance of community assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kerala State Urban Affairs• Kerala State Housing Board• Department of Housing• Kerala Water Authority• Irrigation Department• Kerala State Road Transport Corporation• Office of The Chief Town Planner• Department of Urban Affairs• Life Mission• Kerala State Land Use Board• Suchitwa Mission• KS Land Use Board



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Chandigarh	83
Sikkim	79
Gujarat	79
Himachal Pradesh	77
Goa	74
Rank of Kerala: 13th Rank (Performer)	

Goal 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities aims to promote inclusive and sustainable urbanisation by providing access to safe and affordable housing, public transport, basic services and green public spaces through improved urban planning and management. The Goal also aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, and also the number of deaths and direct economic losses caused by disasters. Kerala falls under the performer category and has a lot to do to convert into an achiever. The existing action plans are as follows:

Goal 11 - State Action Programme

- EMS Housing Scheme
- SMART CITY
- Haritha Keralam
- LIFE
- Ashraya
- Viswakarma Pension
- Rooftop vegetable garden.



DATA SHEET

Indicators		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums					
11.1.1	Percentage of urban households living in slums	0.6	0.6	-	MIS, NSS, MoSPI
	Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	-	-	0.20	MIS, NSS, MoSPI
Houses completed under PMAY as percentage of net demand assessment for houses (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20)		2.12	42.26	-	NITI Aayog
11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons					
11.2.2 Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to 3.6.1)		-	-	6.40	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs
11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste					



management				
11.6.4 Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))	42.70	85.46	85.46	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U)) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	126	NITI Aayog
Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U)) (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	45.00	32.00	75	NITI Aayog
Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U)) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21)	-	-	100	NITI Aayog
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	5.99	0.06	4.29	NITI Aayog
Percentage of urban households with drainage facility (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	75.1	NITI Aayog



GOAL 12

Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The promotion of resource efficiency, energy efficiency, green economies, and sustainable infrastructure is emphasised in this goal. It also focuses on minimising waste and decreasing environmental deterioration and pollution.

● Sectors	● Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Poverty alleviation programmes● Public distribution system● Maintenance of community assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Kerala State Consumer Affairs Department● Tourism & Transport● Fisheries department● Department of Mining and Geology● Department of Power● Department of Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare● Directorate Of Industries and Commerce● Department of Town & Country Planning● Kerala Forest Department● Department of Environment and climate Change● Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (Jalanidhi)● Kerala State Pollution Control Board● Directorate of Economics and Statistics



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Nagaland	83
Tripura	79
Manipur	79
Chandigarh	77
Lakshadweep	74
Rank of Kerala: 23rd Rank (Performer)	

Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production emphasises “doing more with less” thereby ensuring the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations. The rank of this goal is 23rd and it is the performer category, which means Kerala has to lot in this goal so that the state can achieve the achiever status. Some of the initiatives taken by the state government are as follows:

Goal 12 - State Action Programme

- Upapokthya Keralam
- School club festival
- Public distribution system
- Revolving fund scheme
- Theeramythri
- Parivarthanam
- ASHA
- Entrepreneur support scheme
- Business incubation centres



DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source	
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	189.9	NITI Aayog	
12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment					
12.4.2	Per capita hazard waste generated	-	0	-	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
	Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/Annum)	-	-	3.05	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
	Ratio of processed quantity of hazard waste send to recycle to hazard waste generated	-	0.09	-	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilised to total hazardous waste generated (%)	-	-	32.64	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Municipal solid waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	99.13	-	NITI Aayog	



Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	3.81	NITI Aayog
Percentage of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generate (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	58.67	NITI Aayog
12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production				
12.a.1 Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW) (Similar to 7.b.1)	-	0	0.06	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	95.532	-	NITI Aayog



GOAL 13

Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 13 focuses on increasing climate-related resilience and adaptability, as well as incorporating such measures into national policy. It concentrates on both early warning and impact mitigation. It underlines the importance of international cooperation and dedication in this regard.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy • Department of Environment and Climate Change • Department of Environment and Science • Indian Meteorological Department • Suchitwa Mission • Kerala State Pollution Control Board • Forest and Wildlife Department

Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Lakshadweep	100
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72
Karnataka	71
Andhra Pradesh	70
Odisha	69
Rank of Kerala: 14th Rank (Performer)	



Goal 13 on Climate Change aims to integrate climate change measures into national policies and strategies and further aims to plan and promote mechanisms for using capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management. The state has 14th rank in this goal and has to frame more efficient programmes to achieve more. The major state action programmes are as follows:

Goal 13 - State Action Programme

- ENVIS Hub
- Solar subsidy scheme
- Green protocol
- Mazha polima
- Rain centres

DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries				
13.1.1 Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	-	36	136.27	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	24.5	NITI Aayog
Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares) (SDG	13.26	44.79	40.16	NITI Aayog



India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)				
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	44.47	45.64	NITI Aayog
Installed capacity of solar power as proportion of installed grid interactive renewable power (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	6.19	-	NITI Aayog
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population) (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	-	1698	NITI Aayog



GOAL 14

Life Below Water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for Sustainable development

This Goal advocates corrective human actions including successfully controlling harvesting and overfishing, safeguarding marine and coastal ecosystems, enhancing scientific understanding to promote ocean health, and providing access to marine resources and markets for small-scale artisanal fishermen.

Sectors	Key Departments
Social forestry and farm forestry Minor forest production	Department of Fisheries Department of Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) Haritha Kerala Mission Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies (KUFOS) Co-operative sector Non-Governmental Organisations Coastal Zone Management Authorities Department of Environment and Climate Change Commissionerate of Rural Development



Goal 14 commits countries to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources. It prevents marine population, illegal and destructive fishing, and sustainability and management of marine and coastal ecosystems. The state action programmes conducted by Kerala state are as follows:

Goal 14 - State Action Programme

- Matsya Samrudhi
- Parivarthanam
- Kerala government Revamps Scheme
- Group insurance scheme
- Theeramythri
- Punargeham

DATA SHEET

Indicators		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
Percentage increase in use of nitrogen fertilisers in the coastal states (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)		-	5.04	-	NITI Aayog
14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution					
14.1.1	Mean shore zone coastal water quality- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l)	-	53.8	0.62	Ministry of Earth Sciences
	Mean shore zone	-	-	21.29	Ministry of Earth



	coastal water quality- Total Nitrogen (TN) ($\mu\text{mol/l}$)				Sciences
14.1.2:	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total N, P, K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	-	43.56	40.22	INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans					
14.2.1	Percentage increase in area under mangroves, (similar to indicator 14.5.2)	-	0	0.00	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
14.3: Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels					
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone	-	7.88	8.02	Ministry of Earth Sciences
	Percentage of available potential area developed under aquaculture (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	12.8	4.7	NITI Aayog



GOAL 15

Life on Land

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 15 emphasises how terrestrial ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands, provide goods like timber, raw materials for construction, energy, and food while also reducing the risk of natural disasters like floods and landslides maintaining agricultural productivity regulating climate. It also emphasises the importance of making coordinated efforts to maintain, restore, and develop terrestrial ecosystems.

● Sectors	● Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Fisheries● Forest● Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Joint Forest Management (JFM)● State Wetland Authority Kerala (SWAK)● Department of Environment and Climate Change● Department of Industries● Department of Tourism● Biodiversity Board● Kerala Real Estate Regulatory Authority● Department of Mining and Geology● Department of Power● District Planning Offices & Committee● Civil Society Organisations● Haritha Keralam● Kerala Forest Wildlife Department



- Development Wing Forest HQ
- Kerala State Biodiversity Board
- KSCSTE
- Kerala Forest Research Institute

Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Manipur	100
Sikkim	100
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100
Lakshadweep	100
Goa	99
Rank of Kerala: 8th Rank (Front Runner)	

Goal 15 is to conserve, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, as well as to sustainably manage forests, prevent desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. The state has 8th rank in this goal and falls under front runner category there are numerous state government initiatives which will address the goal enumerated below:

Goal 15 - State Action Programme

- Watershed Development Initiatives
- Rebuild Kerala
- Parivarthanam
- Vanashree
- Forest seed centres



DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreement				
15.1.1 Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	52.30	52.30	54.42	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally				
15.2.2 Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	-	-	0.05	SSD, NSO, MoSPI
15.2.3 Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area	-	6.02	7.56	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Decadal change in extend of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%) (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 & SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	23.51	23.51	-	NITI Aayog
Change in forest area from 2015-17 (%) (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	2.68	-	-	NITI Aayog



Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5 year period (SDG India Index Baseline report 2018, NITI Aayog)	-50.60	-	-	NITI Aayog
15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world				
15.3.1 Percentage of degraded land over total land area	-	-	7.66	National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space
Percentage increase in area of desertification (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20 & 2020-21, NITI Aayog)	-	2.45	2.45	NITI Aayog
Number of wildlife crime cases detected and reported annually (SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20, NITI Aayog)	-	16.00	-	NITI Aayog
15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products				
15.7.1 Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area (similar to 15.c.1)	-	-	12	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change



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 level

This goal primarily focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels by addressing the challenges of violence at all levels –individual, relationship, community and societal.

Sectors	Key Departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social security• Transparency• Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Home Department• Excise Department• Revenue Department• Department of Electronics and Information Technology• IT Mission• State Crime Records Bureau• Election Department• State Information Commission• Directorate of Panchayat• Haritha Keralam Mission



Top Performing States/UTs

STATES/UTs	SCORE
Puducherry	94
Chandigarh	89
Andhra Pradesh	86
Gujarat	86
Uttarakhand	85
Rank of Kerala: 13th Rank (Front Runner)	

Goal 16 focuses on minimising all forms of violence and advancing the rule of law at both the national and international levels to guarantee that everyone has equal access to justice. Kerala has 13th rank in this goal and comes under the front-runner category. The state action programmes for this goal are as follows:

Goal 16 - State Action Programme

- Snehapoorvam
- Vayomithram
- Thalolam
- Aswasakiranam
- Snehasanthwanam
- Karunya Deposit
- Prathyasha
- Cancer Suraksha



DATA SHEET

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Source
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere				
16.1.1: Murders per 1,00,000 population	0.90	0.85	0.90	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	-	37.05	-	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children				
16.2.1 Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	30.80	38.10	50.90	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	-	0.23	50.9	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs



16.2.3	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population, (similar to Indicator 8.7.2)	-	-	23.37	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
16.3: promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					
16.3.1	No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	12.00	12.00	1.66	Ministry of Law and Justice
16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms					
16.5.1	Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population	65.53	-	-	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	-	-	2.61	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 1 lakh population	-	0.40	-	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration					
16.9.1	Percentage of births registered	98.10	97.09	97.20	Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs
16.9.2	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	100	101.78	108.00	Unique Identification Authority of India

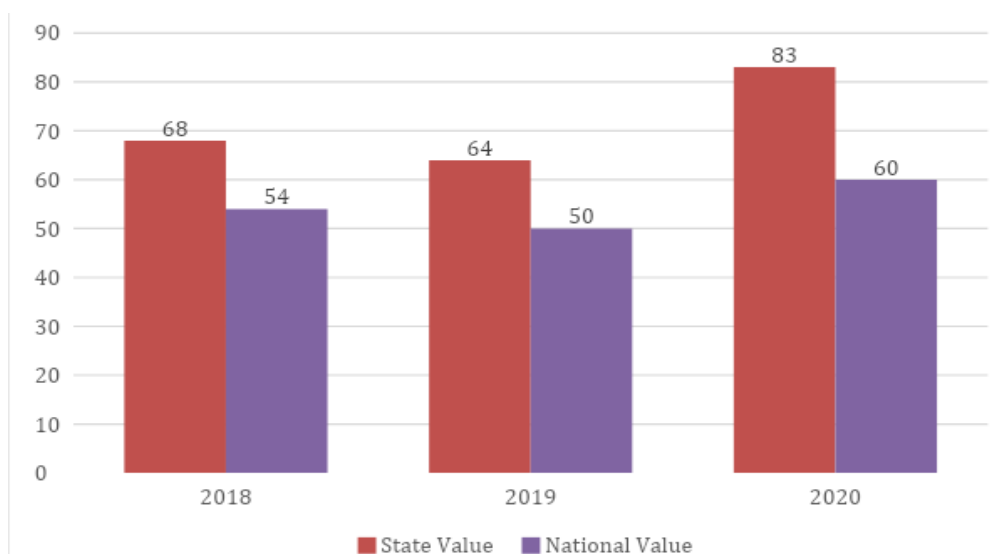


PART 4

Data Analysis and Interpretation

GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	68	54	Front Runner
2019	64	50	
2020	83	60	



The graphical representation of the graph is shown in the figure with the state value in 2008 stated with an index score of 68. The position of the index score says that we are frontrunners. Based on the year 2019 it is stated that



the index score is 64, the current year says that the index score is 83. Which is referred to as the progress of achieving the targets and goals. Fig 1 shows a graphical representation of the index score of the goal 1 score of the State of Kerala and India. Here is the obtained response which points out the Goal 1 progress and improvement. This goal focuses on the complete Eradication of extreme poverty while paying attention to other determinants that influence poverty such as socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental factors. These scores will help to identify the Gaps in progress.

GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	72	48	Front Runner
2019	74	35	
2020	80	47	



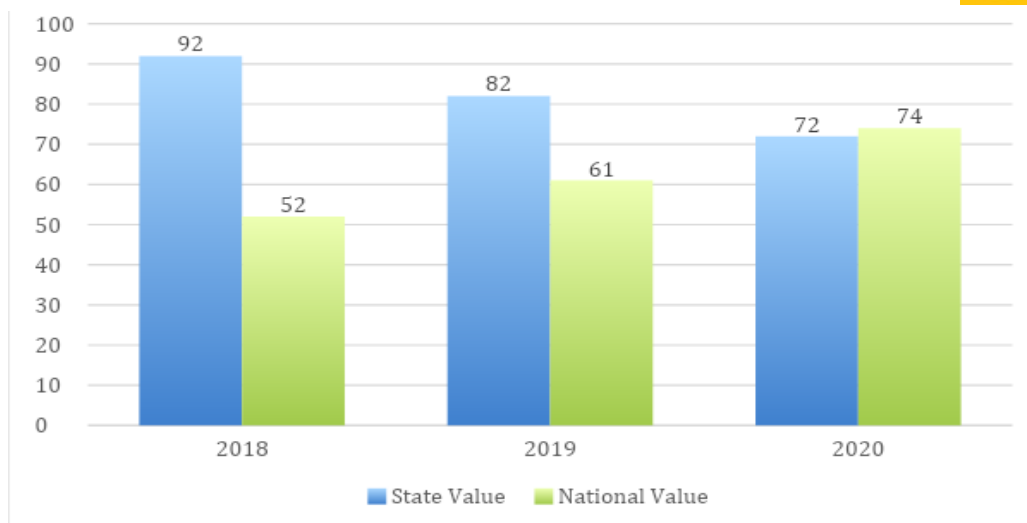


The very next goal deals with zero hunger, ensuring complete food security, ending all forms of malnutrition and doubling agricultural productivity. To ensure food security and access to nutritious food, it is very important to maintain sustainable food production and agricultural productivity. The above graphical representation of goal 2 indicates the index score of Kerala as well as India. While comparing the State value with the National value for three years it is very evident that the state is improving its condition whereas the national value is slightly in a fluctuating mode. The index scores depict our position as Frontrunners. The index of 80 for the year 2020 is the highest. This shows that the present condition of the state in eradicating hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture is much better.

GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Nodal Department: Health and Family Welfare

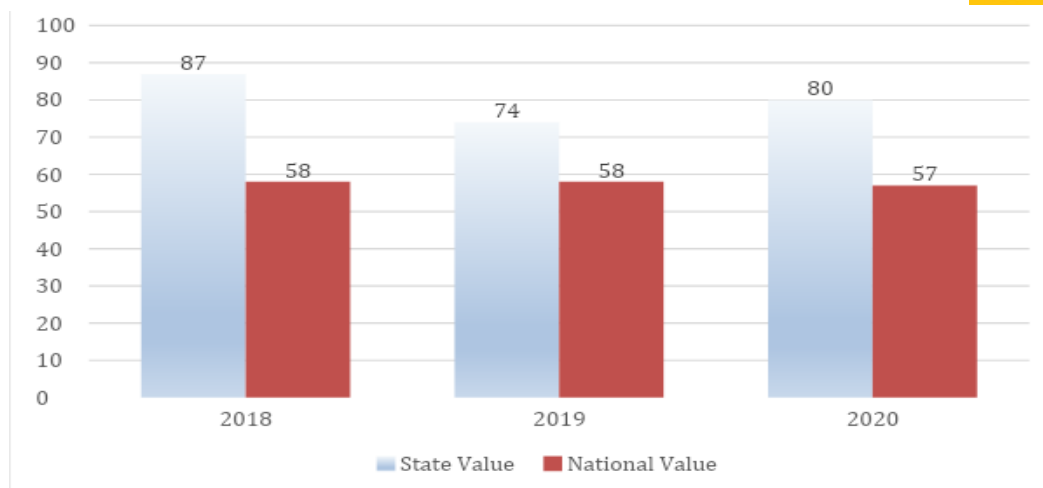
Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	92	52	Front Runner
2019	82	61	
2020	72	74	



Goal 3 focuses mainly on ensuring health and well-being for all at every phase of their life. While looking into Graph 3, shows that during 2018 the state value was at its highest i.e. 92. In the later years, the state value is diminishing. Even though the state value is decreasing the overall index represents that we are in the position of frontrunners. While comparing with national value the state is showing overall progress. The decreasing state value indicates that the state has to make more efforts to ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for people of all ages.

GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	87	58	Performer
2019	74	58	
2020	80	57	



Ensuring quality education for all automatically leads to the promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all. The overall index shows that we are Performers. Fig 4 shows that the state value 87 during the year 2018 is the highest followed by 74 in the year 2019 and 80 in the year 2020. This shows that even though the state value in the year 2019 has decreased, it gradually increases in the next year which indicates a progressive growth. While comparing with the national values the state stands in a better position. So the state is working towards achieving the goal.

GOAL 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

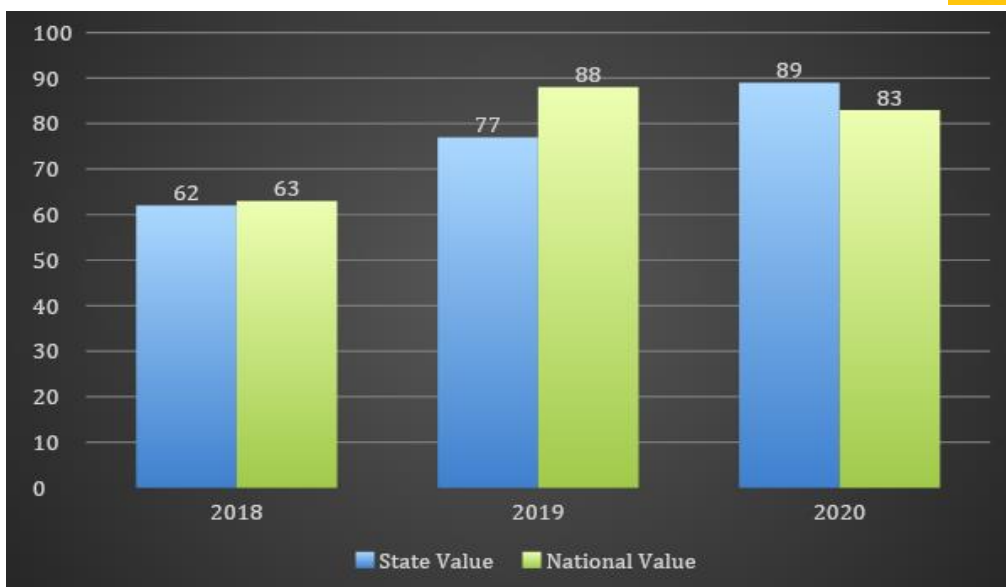
Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	50	36	Front Runner
2019	51	42	
2020	63	48	



Equal power and opportunities for both men and women in financial independence, quality education and personal development lead to achieving gender equality. Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women to reach their full potential not only leads to gender equality but also to the overall development of society. The value of the index shows that we are front runners. While looking into Fig 5, state values for three years, the value of the latest year 2020 shows the highest i.e. 63. The national value is also improving year by year. This shows that both Kerala and India as a whole are performing well in achieving gender equality along with empowering all women and girls.

GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

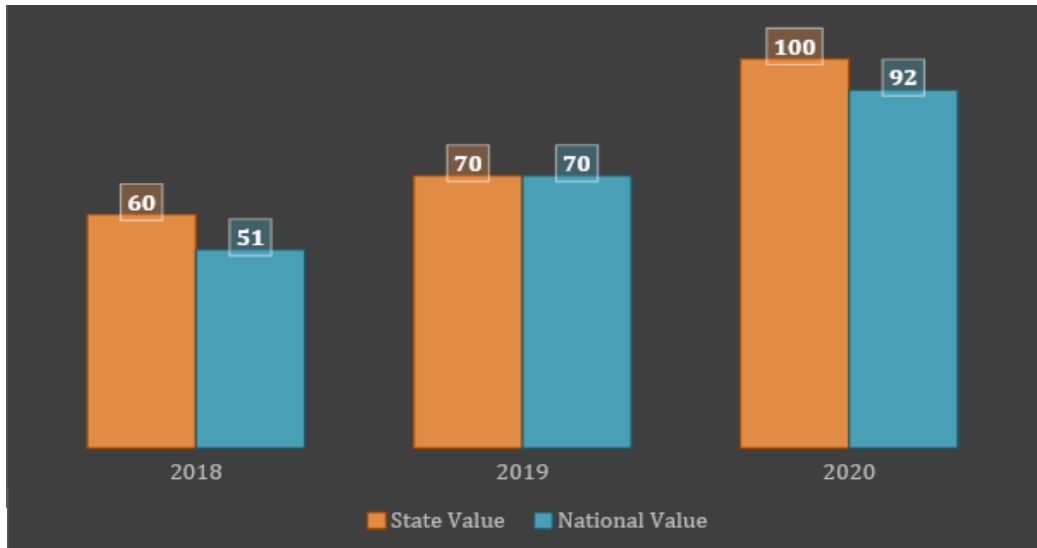
Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	62	63	Achiever
2019	77	88	
2020	89	83	



Water and sanitation are necessities of life which are critical to the survival of people and the planet. SDG 6 deals with clean water and sanitation. The index value shows that we are achievers which means that the goal is 100% achieved. Fig 6 shows the state value during the latest year which is at the highest i.e. 89. Hence availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all is fully achieved.

GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

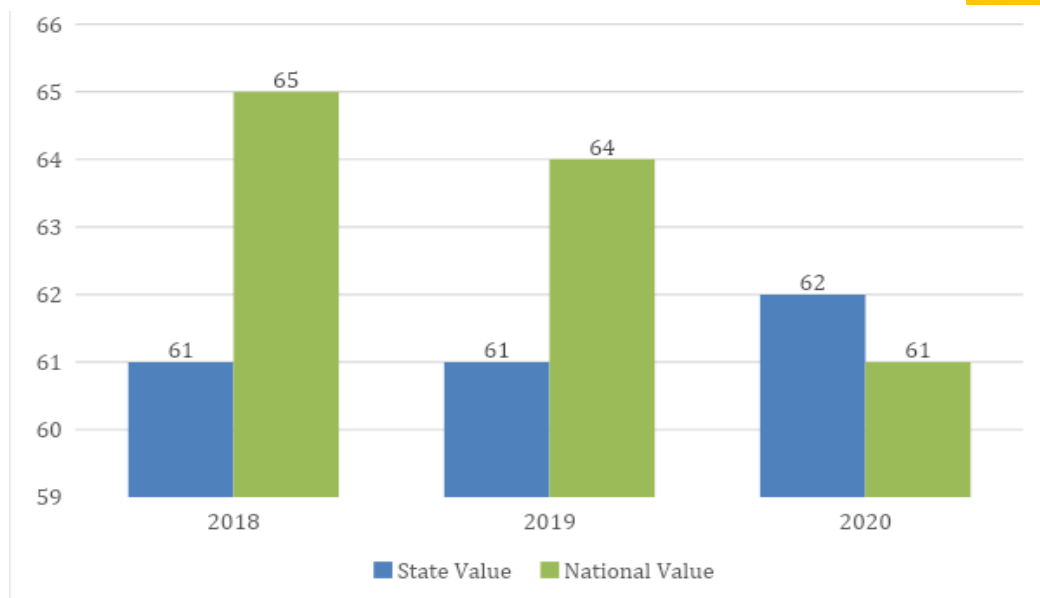
Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	60	51	Performer
2019	70	70	
2020	100	92	



The next goal deals with ensuring everyone has access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy. The index score represents that we are performers. From Fig 7 it is evident that the state value for the year 2018 was 60 followed by 70 in 2019 and for the latest year 2020 it is 100 which means the goal has been reached all during that year. The national values for the three years are also showing progressive growth.

GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

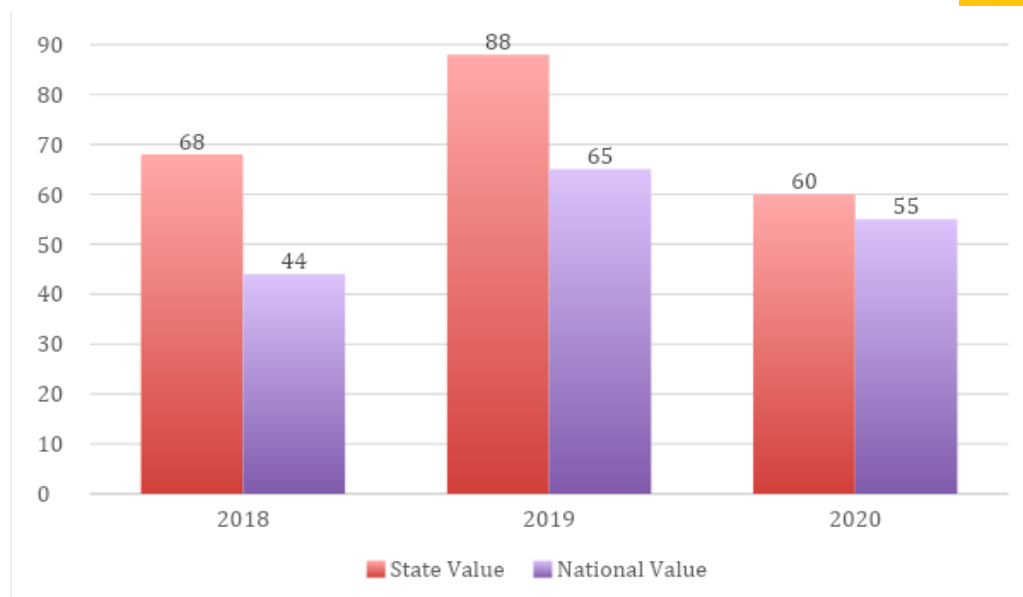
Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	61	65	Performer
2019	61	64	
2020	62	61	



SDG 8 deals with decent work and economic growth. Employment plays a vital role in the overall development of the country. Providing full and productive employment to all gradually leads to overall economic growth. In that way, the goal can be fully achieved. The index score represents us as performers. Fig 8 shows the state value for 2018 and 2019 as 61 and for 2020 it is 62. This shows that the state is working towards achieving this goal.

GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	68	44	Performer
2019	88	65	
2020	60	55	



The 9th goal is all about Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. According to Fig 9, the latest state value for the year 2020 shows 60 whereas in the previous years, it was 88 and 68. The index score represents us as Performers. Promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fostering innovation can untie dynamic and economic forces that can generate employment opportunities. The values show the need to work more towards achieving this goal.

GOAL 10: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

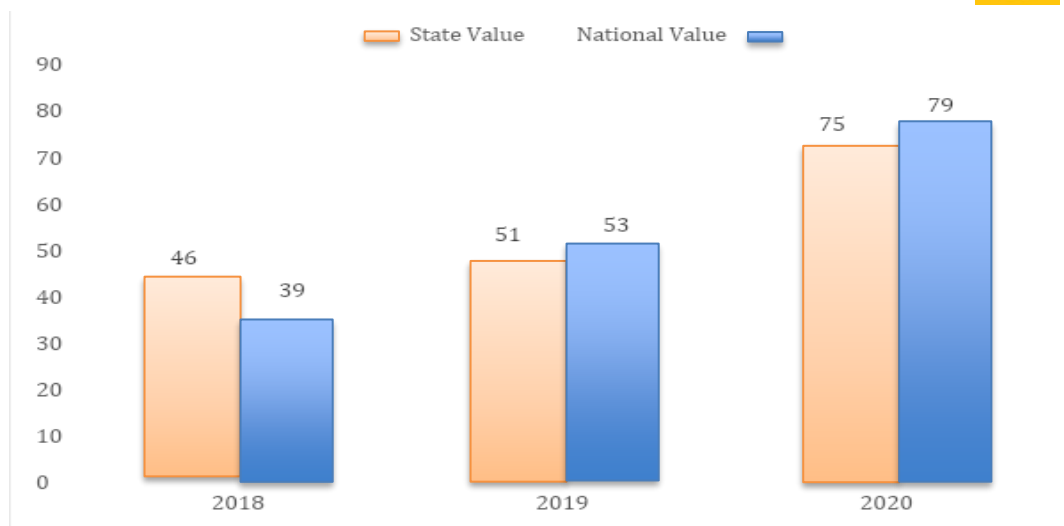
Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	72	71	Front Runner
2019	75	64	
2020	69	67	



Reduction of inequality within and among countries refers to ensuring equal opportunities, elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and promotion of appropriate legislations, policies and actions in this regard. The index score shows that we are frontrunners. Fig 10 shows the state value for three years in which the latest year value 69 is the lowest. In the preceding years, the values were 72 and 75 which showed progress in achieving the goal but the last year's value is an indicator of the need to work more towards achieving the goal by removing all types of disparities among and within the countries.

GOAL 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

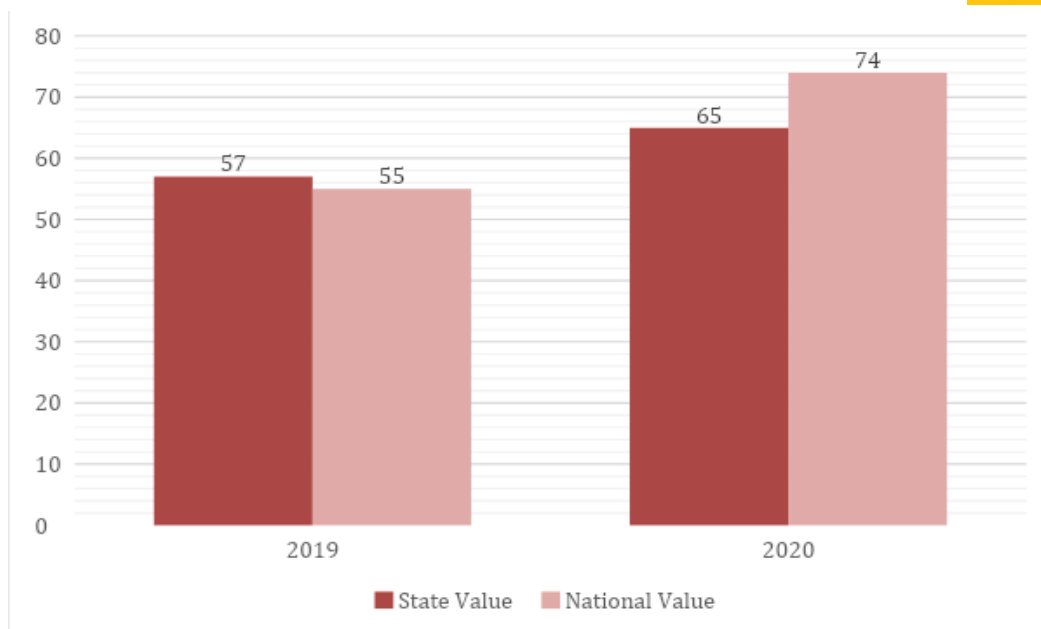
Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	46	39	Front Runner
2019	51	53	
2020	75	79	



The next goal deals with economic and social welfare. The main aim of the goal is to plan cities and other human settlements in a way that provides opportunities for all, by giving them access to very basic services, energy, housing, transportation and green public spaces by optimum utilisation of resources and environmental impact. The index score shows us as Front Runners. While comparing the values, it is evident that the value of both the state and nation is increasing at a higher rate and the latest year value stands at the highest in both cases. This shows that both are working efficiently towards achieving the goal.

GOAL 12: Ensure Sustainable consumption and production patterns

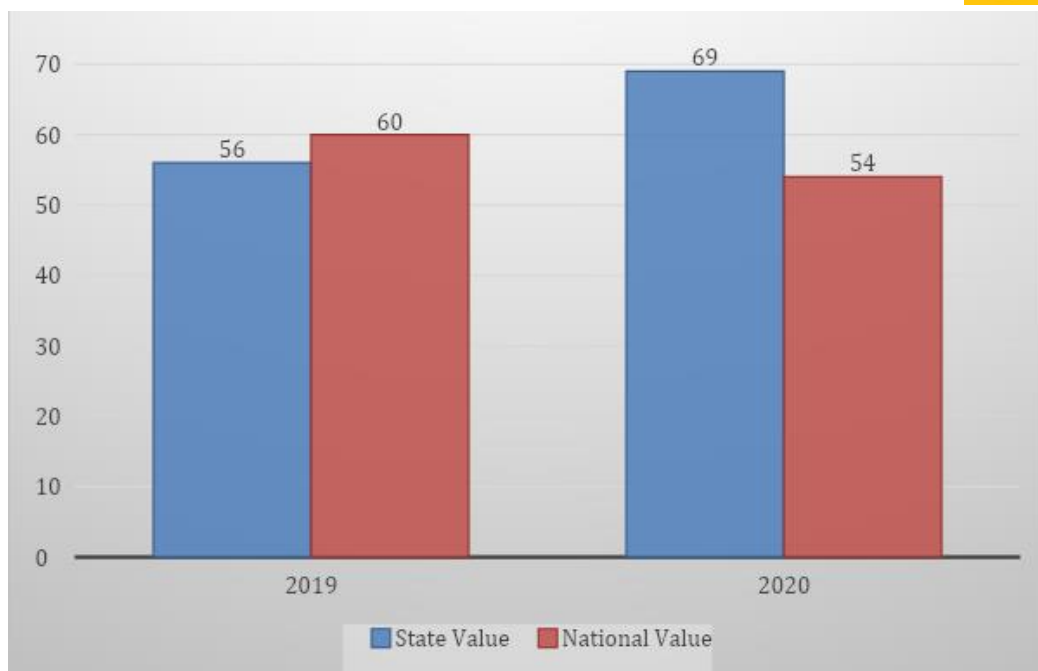
Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2019	57	55	Front Runner
2020	65	74	



Goal 12 deals with ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. The index score shows that we are Front Runners. While comparing the State and National values it is evident that from the year 2019 to 2020 the value is increasing. The state and national value for 2020 is 65 and 74. Hence it is an indicator that both are in the path of achieving the goal and thereby ensuring a better quality of life for all.

GOAL 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2019	56	60	Front Runner
2020	69	54	

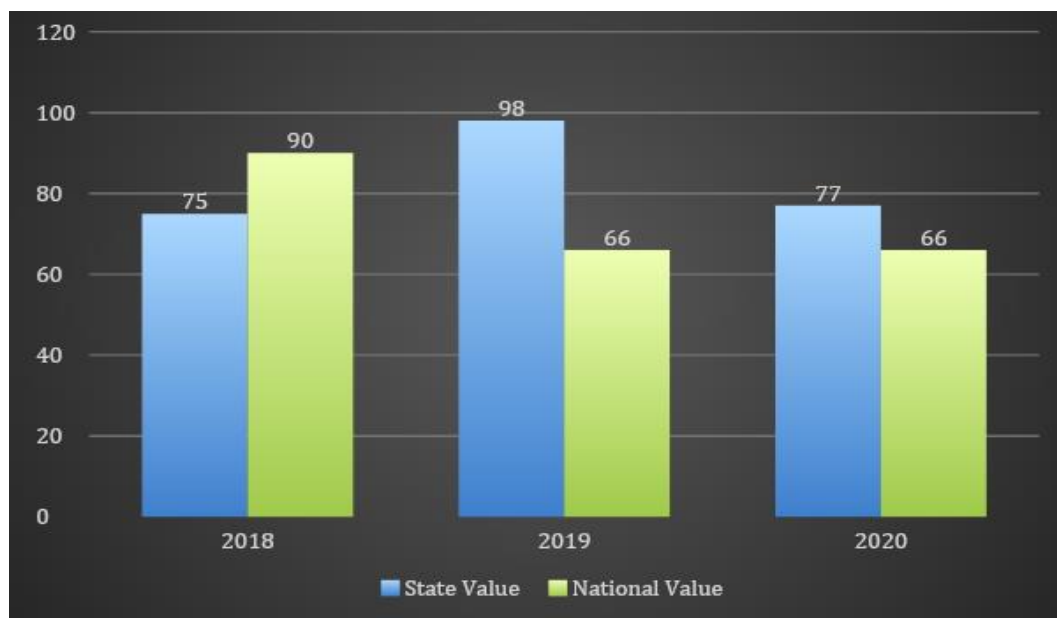


Goal 13 discusses climate action. The main aim of the goal is to take urgent action to combat climate change and also its impacts. Nowadays climate change and its consequences are affecting the nation as a whole. It results in the overall destruction of the economy. Here the index score of the goal indicates that we are Front runners. While comparing Fig 13, the state values for two years show an increase whereas in the case of national values, it shows a decline in the values. For the year 2020, the state value is 69. Hence the state is working towards achieving the goal but the nation as a whole has to put more effort.



GOAL 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	75	90	Front Runner
2019	98	66	
2020	77	66	



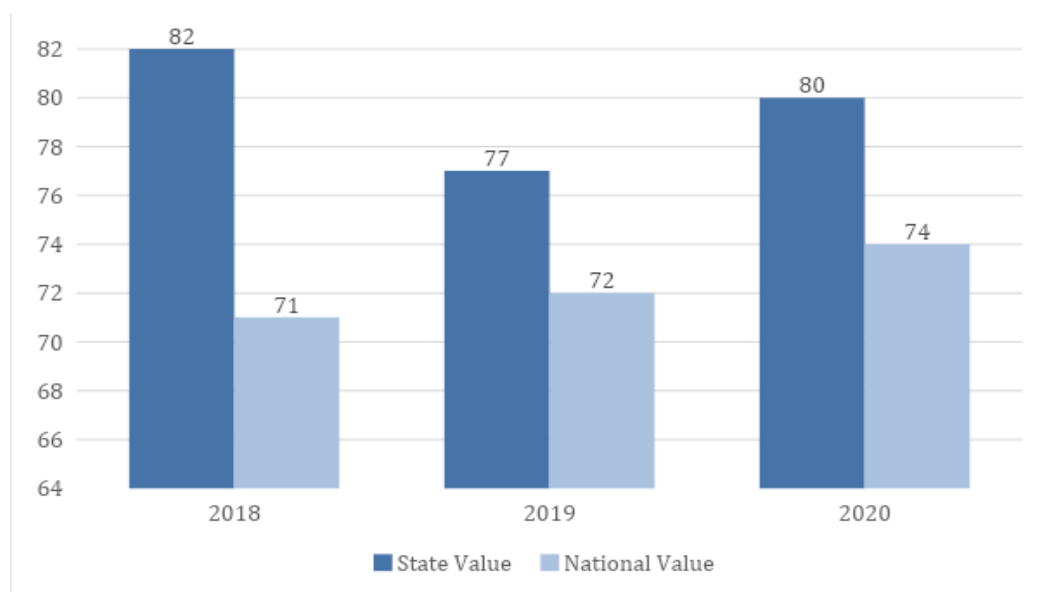
The next goal focuses on life on land. It seeks to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. The index score shows us as Front Runners. From Fig 15, the state value of 2018 is 75, later it had an increase to 98 during 2019 and in



2020 it is showing as 77. The values fluctuate in the case of the state. In the case of national value during the year 2018 value is at the highest, later in 2019 and 2020 it shows a steady decrease in the value. Hence the state and nation both have to work effectively and efficiently towards achieving the goal.

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

Year	State Value	National Value	Status
2018	82	71	Front Runner
2019	77	72	
2020	80	74	





The 16th goal is all about peace and justice. The main aim of this goal is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Here the index score shows us as Front Runners. While analysing Fig 16, the national values show a gradual increase over the years and for the latest year 2020, the value is at the highest i.e. 74. In the case of state values, for the year 2018, the value is 82. Later the value is decreased to 77 and an increase in value is seen in the year 2020. It shows a slight fluctuation in state values hence the state has to work more to achieve this goal.



WAY FORWARD

Localisation of SDGs

The concept of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012. The objective was to come up with a set of broadly applicable goals that balance the three components of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic development. On September 25, 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit endorsed the text Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each objective is made up of several targets that must be met by 2030. These 17 objectives and 169 targets address a wide variety of social, economic, and environmental concerns, as well as major global ones. As a country with 17 percent of the world's population, India has a significant role to play in meeting global SDGs.

'Localising' is the process of considering subnational settings in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, from creating objectives and targets to selecting implementation methods and utilising indicators to assess and monitor progress, as well as increasing awareness through lobbying. Localisation refers to both how local and subnational governments may help accomplish the SDGs through grassroots activity and how the SDGs can serve as a framework for local development policies. Participatory planning, execution, and assessment are all part of this. In addition, there is a three-tier local governance system at the sub-state level. Planning, implementing, and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals fall primarily to the states and local governments. All three levels of



government are responsible for ensuring that the SDGs are implemented locally. Starting from national to subnational to grassroots level, the strategy is to be developed. With the localization of SDGs focusing on poverty eradication, food security, health, education, gender equality, access to water and sanitation, and employment, SDGs remain intrinsically linked to rural development goals. Given the significance of rural development in attaining the SDGs by 2030, it is important to note that Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), with their emphasis on inclusive development, guaranteeing social justice, and developing democracy, would be critical in achieving the SDGs. Furthermore, many of the SDG objectives are covered under the Eleventh Schedule's 29 areas ceded to Panchayats. In addition, the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) establishes the institutional framework for planning inclusive Panchayat development to meet the SDGs. Integrating the GPDP with the SDGs will allow Panchayats to achieve objectives that are directly or indirectly related to them.

Since all the indicators are analysed in depth for three years, this factsheet can be used to analyse gaps indicator-wise. To determine the gap between the goal and the current state of the goal, the targets are analysed independently. In this context, to attain the Targets and Goals, the Local Self Governments have a pivotal role in this. This is in the process of upscaling the local bodies' actions and plans to help them to sustain it, and in the event of not meeting the targets, alternative plans can be taken up accordingly, through this fact sheet, the local governing bodies can assess the gap and develop local action plans that can be coordinated through working groups. If these plans are effective in dissemination and mainstreaming and will act as a catalyst to attain targets quickly they will end up in achieving better scores and ultimately end up in achieving the goal. The fact sheet will serve as a useful tool for creating a roadmap for SDGs in the state, as well as a



guide for local governments in the state. The gap analysis provided in this fact sheet will assist in understanding the position of the particular goal and finding out the rectifying actions. These problems could be rectified by the panchayats creating local-level action plans, which would later be developed into projects. These projects can be integrated into the annual plan so that it will help in achieving the targets. This fact sheet will be a source to analyse the gap analysis which can lead to further actions towards achieving the targets and ultimately to the goals.



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