



KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)

Mulamkunnathukavu P O, Thrissur - 680 581, Kerala, India,
Ph: +91-487-2207000, 2201312, +91-487-2201062
Mail: info@kila.ac.in
Web: www.kila.ac.in



Scan QR code
to access digital copy

LOCALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TOWARDS A LOCAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK (LIF)



LOCALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TOWARDS A LOCAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK (LIF)



KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)
Mulamgunnathkavu P.O. Thrissur, Kerala, INDIA
Email: info@kila.ac.in Website: www.kila.ac.in

Localizing Sustainable Development Goals Towards A Local Indicator Framework (LIF)



KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)
Mulamkunnathkavu P.O. Thrissur, Kerala, INDIA
Email: info@kila.ac.in Website: www.kila.ac.in



Localizing Sustainable Development Goals Towards A Local Indicator Framework (LIF)

Chief Editor

Dr. Joy Elamon

Director General, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)

Author

Sukanya. K. U

Coordinator, KILA Centre for Sustainable Development Goals and Local Governance

Contributors

Rajesh R.V.

Yadhu Krishna R S

Nithin P M

Leela Jerard Kurian

Hemachandran J

Cover Design

Abhiram. K T K

Layout

Elzabeth Minu Mathews

September, 2023

ISBN: 978-81-959953-4-9

Printed in India at

Mulamkunnathukavu Panchayat Pattikajathi Services Cooperative Society Ltd.

Published by



KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)

Mulamkunnathkavu P.O. Thrissur - 680581

Kerala, INDIA

Email: info@kila.ac.in Website: www.kila.ac.in



PREFACE

The significance of a "whole-of-government" approach is acknowledged in Agenda 2030's statement, which declares that the SDGs are "integrated and indivisible" and "balance the three elements of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental." It goes on to say that 'the interlinkages and integrated character of the Sustainable Development Goals are critical in ensuring that the new Agenda's goal is met,' and that integrated solutions are needed. Bringing together varied stakeholders — line ministries, departments, public agencies, and so on — from various sectors for integrated planning and execution of developmental programmes is what this refers to.

Being the signatory to the resolution passed by the UN on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, India is committed to attaining the 17 aspirational goals with 169 targets. SDGs are comprehensive and focus on the five Ps - People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. To attain the SDGs, concerted efforts are required at all levels viz: National, State and Local. These five Ps highlight how the SDGs are an intertwined framework instead of a group of goals. Thus the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will serve as the overriding framework for domestic and international development over the next fifteen years. This requires a long-term, integrated and inclusive approach which helps in transforming our economies, our environment and our societies and changing old mind-sets, behaviours and destructive patterns in the process of development.



Localizing development means considering regional/local contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. Localising SDGs supports local leaders and communities in collaboratively incubating and sharing solutions, unlocking bottlenecks and implementing strategies that will become helpful in advancing the SDGs at the local level. Localization relates both to how local and sub-national governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through bottom-up action as well as how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy. These entail participatory planning, implementation, and evaluation.

The book deals with the Local Indicator Framework (LIF), which is a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders for a robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Indicators act as the backbone for monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local, national, regional, and global levels. It helps in developing implementing strategies and allocating resources by turning the SDGs and their targets into a management tool. They will also act as a report card to track progress toward sustainable development and ensure that all stakeholders are held accountable for attaining the SDGs. National Indicators have to be transformed to the local level to implement SDGs and their targets at the grassroots.

LIF is prepared with continuous evaluation and studies conducted through various programs, workshops and discussions and is formulated with the help of stakeholders from different dimensions such as higher officials of departments, stakeholders from various organizations and elected representatives from the grassroots level, who work in the area of



sustainable development of the society. The NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Panchayat Raj have come up with strategies and actions for localizing SDGs. The Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) worked on this factor and transformed the National Indicator Framework (NIF) in accordance with the scenario of Kerala state. Along with the LIF, KILA developed a Web-Enabled Dashboard which can be used for training, planning and monitoring SDGs at the local level.

This handbook is an outcome of joint efforts by many. It is the result of the effort and dedication of Ms. Sukanya K U, Coordinator, The Center for Sustainable Development Goals who has been leading it by way of planning, designing, organizing, and preparing the book. We acknowledge and thank her for the sincere effort and academic perseverance. We also thank Dr. Rajesh R V for his valuable inputs and many others behind the scene require special mention for their contribution in the development of the book.

Ms. Sukanya K.U
Research Associate, KILA

Dr. Joy Elamon
Director General, KILA



CONTENTS

Preface I

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

M B Rajesh
*Minister for Local Self Governments,
Rural Development and Excise
Government of Kerala*

Part 1

An overview of SDGs 1

Sustainable Development Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere 6

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 7

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for all at all Ages 7

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life long learning opportunities for all 8

Sustainable Development Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 9

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 9



Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	10
Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	11
Sustainable Development Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	11
Sustainable Development Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	12
Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	13
Sustainable Development Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	13
Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	14
Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14
Sustainable Development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15
Sustainable Development 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	16



Sustainable Development Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global partnership for Sustainable Development	17
Part 2	
Local Indicator Framework for SDGs in Kerala	18
Part 3	
Local Indicator Framework (LIF)	
Localising SDGs is for Revitalizing the Local Development	38
Sustainable Development Goal 1 Poverty free Panchayat	41
Sustainable Development Goal 2 Hunger free Village	60
Sustainable Development Goal 3 Healthy Village	77
Sustainable Development Goal 4 Education for All	87
Sustainable Development Goal 5 Engendering development	105
Sustainable Development Goal 6 Swachh Bharat, Swachh Village	118
Sustainable Development Goal 7 Sustainable Energy for all	128
Sustainable Development Goal 8 Local Economic Development	136



Sustainable Development Goal 9 Promote industry and innovation in Village	155
Sustainable Development Goal 10 Reduce inequality at village level	168
Sustainable Development Goal 11 Develop sustainable cities	178
Sustainable Development Goal 12 Develop Responsible Consumption	190
Sustainable Development Goal 13 Towards a Climate Resilient Panchayat	203
Sustainable Development Goal 14 Conserve and sustain the life below water	212
Sustainable Development Goal 15 Restoring our eco-system for future	223
Sustainable Development Goal 16 Towards a peaceful and inclusive village	236
Part 4 Monitoring and evaluation framework	246
Part 5 Dashboard for monitoring SDGs in LSG in Kerala Localizing SDG: Dashboard For Panchayat	255
References	264



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.



PART 1

An overview of SDGs



Introduction: Historical Context of Sustainable Development Goals

The history of SDGs can be traced to 1972 when governments met at Stockholm, Sweden, for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. This was to consider the rights of the human family to a healthy and productive environment. It was in 1983 that the United Nations (UN) decided to create the World Commission on Environment and Development, which defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

In the 1990s, UN member states went through an intense, historically



unprecedented UN conference process, aimed at “building consensus” on development priorities for the 21st century. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted and opened for signature by the General Assembly in November 1989 and came into force on 2nd September 1990 as a historical milestone in human development through a Child Rights lens. In 1992, the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio. It was here that the first agenda for Environment and Development was developed and adopted, also known as Agenda 21. The Cairo Conference on Population in 1994 and Beijing Conference on Women in 1995 have also significantly influenced setting developmental goals. It was also influenced by the ‘Health for All by 2000’ campaign initiated by World Health Organization (WHO) in Ottawa

Under the influence of the UN Secretariat, at the Millennium Summit held in New York in September 2000, 189 UN member-states adopted the Millennium Declaration – the declaration ideologically builds on the conference process of the 1990s. The Declaration, initially signed by 147 heads of states, substantially draws from the UN Secretary General Millennium Report published in April 2000, *We the People: the Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century*. At the Millennium Summit in September 2000 the largest gathering of world leaders in history adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets, with the deadline as 2015. A year later, in August 2001, the UN Secretariat published the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight MDGs are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women



4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

There was a special session of UN General Assembly in May 2002 to Make a World Fit for Children, again emphasizing on the eight MDGs. Twenty years later of the Rio Conference (1992), at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, a resolution, known as 'The Future We want' was reached by member states. The United Nations System Task Team on Post 2015 Development Agenda released the first report known as 'Realizing The Future We Want'. The Report was the first attempt to achieve the requirements under paragraph 246 and 249 of the Future We Want Outcome Document. Paragraph 246 of the Future We Want outcome document forms the link between the Rio+20 agreement and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Rio+20 summit also agreed that the process of designing sustainable development goals, should be "action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities". Other processes included the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on Post 2015 Development Agenda, the report of which was submitted to the Secretary General in 2013.

On 19 July 2014, the UN General Assembly's Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) forwarded a proposal on SDGs to the Assembly. The SDGs contained 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. The



Intergovernmental Negotiations on the Post 2015 Development Agenda (IGN) began in January 2015 and ended in August 2015. Following the negotiations, a final document was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit on September 25–27, 2015 in New York, USA. The title of the agenda is Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The set of 17 aspirational "global goals" with 169 targets, in this document is popularly known as 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)' and are effective from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 was preceded by a consultative process that spanned several years. Launched with the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, it involved various thematic and national consultations, expert group initiatives and intergovernmental stages in the form of an Open Working Group of UN Member States convening in 2013 and 2014 and intergovernmental negotiations during 2015.

Civil society played an active role throughout this process. Civil society stakeholders participated in sessions of the intergovernmental negotiations and the Open Working Group and provided input to governments ahead of and during sessions. Civil society fed into the discussions through participating in consultations organized by the UN, government and other stakeholders and engaged in persistent advocacy also outside of formal settings to influence governments' positions. Through this engagement, the civil society helped shape the 2030 Agenda. They also firmly called for an agenda grounded in human rights principles and aspiring to improve outcomes for all people, including marginalized population groups, and thus an agenda addressing many of the



shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Civil society advocacy on these and other asks influenced the aims and ambitions of the Agenda.

The concept of “sustainable development” was first introduced by Brundtland (1987), who defined development as “sustainable” if it “*meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*”. Sustainable development implies minimizing the use of exhaustible resources, or at least, ensuring that revenues obtained from them are used to create a constant flow of income across generations, and making an appropriate use of renewable resources. This concept of sustainable development provides the mankind with an abundant opportunity in overcoming the limitations of economic growth and development.

Sustainable development combines economic, social and environmental components, while focusing on the human, on the cultural and social dimension, on technical and scientific progress and the interrelationships in generating a higher level of development embodied in the concept of sustainable development. It supports the prosperity for now and future generations. This persuades us to conserve and enhance our resource base; by gradually changing the ways of development model and use of technologies. This requires a long-term, integrated and inclusive approach which helps in transforming our economies, our environment and our societies and change old mindsets, behaviours and destructive patterns in the process of development. So as to respond finally and urgently, there is a need to take the first determined steps towards a sustainable future with dignity for all and leaving no one behind. SDGs are comprehensive and focus on five Ps – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. These 5 Ps highlight how the SDGs are an intertwined framework instead of a



group of goals. Thus the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will serve as the overriding framework for domestic and international development over the next fifteen years.



The details of these Sustainable development goals are as follows:

<h2>Sustainable Development Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere</h2>	<p>1 NO POVERTY</p>
--	----------------------------

Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. It not only indicates the lack of income or access to resources but it also manifests in the form of diminished opportunities for education, hunger and malnutrition, social discrimination and the inability to participate in decision-making processes. Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges before mankind. One should not forget that extreme deprivation is not just about wellbeing and opportunity, it is a question of survival also. This Goal has seven targets to measure the progress of a nation in ending poverty, in all its forms, from everywhere. A total of 22 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for 19 indicators.



Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



SDG 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure that all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, have sufficient nutritious food all year. It also aims to double agricultural productivity in the next 15 years and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment. The role of measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and creating equal access to land, technology and markets is central to eradication of hunger and poverty. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity. This Goal has eight targets to measure the availability of food, improvement in nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture. A total of 19 indicators have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets at national level, out of which data is available for 18 indicators.

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for all at all Ages



Branching from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which placed focus on reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and tackling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases, Goal 3 of the 2030 agenda addresses all major health priorities, including reproductive,



maternal and child health; communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. Occurrence of diseases impacts the overall well-being of an individual, burdens family and public resources, weakens societies. Goal 3 aims to address the various emerging health issues of the ever-changing world. The Goal has 13 targets to measure healthy lives and promote well-being for all. A total of 42 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for 40 indicators.

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



The opportunity of receiving quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development. The SDG 4 aims to ensure the completion of primary and secondary education by all boys and girls, and guarantee opportunities for equal access to quality technical and vocational education for everyone. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education. This goal has 10 targets to measure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities. A total of 19 indicators have been identified at national level to monitor the progress of these targets and the data for 14 indicators are available.



Sustainable Development Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but also it is crucial for the sustainable future of societies. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision making processes will achieve sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. Goal 5 aims to ensure an end to all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere. It is vital to give women equal rights on land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and to technology and the internet. Today there are more women in public offices than ever before, but encouraging more women leaders will help achieve greater gender equality. This Goal has nine targets to monitor gender equality and ensure empowerment of women and girls. A total of 28 indicators have been identified at national level to monitor the progress of these targets and 24 indicators have the data.

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



The importance of clean water and sanitation in human life needs no emphasis. Clean water and Sanitation, protect people from disease and enable them to be economically more productive. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impacts food security,



livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. The SDG 6 ensures availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and reflects the increased attention on water and sanitation in the global political arena. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that social development and economic prosperity depends on the sustainable management of freshwater resources and ecosystems. There are eight SDG targets under the goal to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. A sum of 17 indicators has been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The data for 10 indicators is available out of these 17 indicators.

**Sustainable Development Goal 7:
Ensure access to affordable, reliable,
sustainable and modern energy for all**

**7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY**



The role of energy is critical in fueling the engine of growth and its role cannot be undermined in the development process of the societies. It is at the center of nearly every major challenge and opportunity of the world which are either related to starting a business or increasing the food production or incomes etc. Sustainable energy is an opportunity that can transform lives, economies and the planet. Goal 7 aims to improve energy efficiency, increase use of renewable sources and promotion of sustainable and modern energy for all. There are five targets under this goal to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. A total of four indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and all the four indicators have the data.



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

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



The SDG 8 aims to encourage sustained economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this Goal, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. The goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, reduce informal employment and the gender pay gap and promote safe and secure working environments for all women and men by 2030. There are 12 targets under this goal to ensure decent work for all and economic growth of the societies. A total of 32 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of the goal and the data is available for 27 indicators.

Sustainable Development Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



The aim of SDG 9 is to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, support economic development and human well-being, and facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all and to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization among many targets. Investment in various infrastructure sectors like transport, irrigation, energy etc. is vital



to ensuring sustainable development of many countries. This goal has eight targets to measure its progress. A total of 16 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The data is available for 14 indicators.

Sustainable Development Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



The inequalities in income and wealth are severe and have been widening globally. The SDG 10 aims to reduce inequality which persists in income as well as that based on age, sex, disability, religion or economic or other status within a country as well as among countries. Inequality is not only a barrier to progress but also deprives people from opportunities and ultimately leads to the conditions of extreme poverty. This Goal has 10 targets to reduce inequality mainly by regulating and monitoring the financial markets and institutions, encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to regions where required. A total of eight indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and all the 8 indicators have data.

Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



The sustainable development of cities plays a vital role in development of the nations as these offer opportunities for people to prosper economically and socially. Urban spaces can overcome challenges of rapid growth by



improving resource use and focusing on reducing pollution and poverty including provisions to provide access to basic services, energy, housing and simultaneously reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. SDG 11 has 10 targets to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. A total of 15 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of targets and data is available for eight indicators.

Sustainable Development Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Goal 12 aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Sustainable consumption and production have been defined as “the use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emission of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations” (Oslo Symposium 1994). Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and production is about promoting efficient use of natural resources, energy efficiency and sustainable infrastructure. It involves engaging consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and reducing waste. There are 11 targets in Goal 12 to measure the sustainable consumption and production patterns. A total of 14 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and Monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for only three indicators.



Sustainable Development Goal 13 :Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



Goal 13 aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The world is experiencing rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases which are threatening lives of all, especially populations placed in the coastal areas. With rising greenhouse gas emissions, ambitious plans and accelerated action are needed on mitigation and adaptation to climate change including access to finance and strengthened capacities. Goal 13 talks about building this resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and integration of such measures into national policies. It focuses not only on early warning but also on impact reduction. It emphasizes the role of partnerships and commitment among nations for the same. There are five targets in Goal 13 to measure the changing impacts of climate related hazards. A total of five indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. Data is available for three indicators.

Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



Water in the form of rivers, lakes, seas and oceans cover more than 70 percent of the surface of earth and plays a key role in supporting life. Oceans and seas support the most diverse ecosystems, contribute and regulate the climate, provide natural resources including food, materials,



substances, and energy and also act as carbon sinks. The 2030 agenda particularly Goal 14 seeks to address some of the challenges faced by life underwater - threats of marine and nutrient pollution, resource depletion and climate change, degradation and loss of biodiversity, ocean acidification, all of which are caused primarily by human actions. The Goal advocates corrective human measures including effectively regulating harvesting and overfishing, protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, increasing scientific knowledge to improve ocean health and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. There are 10 targets in Goal 14 to measure the health and services of water related ecosystems. A total of 11 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. Data is available for seven indicators.

**Sustainable Development Goal 15:
Protect, restore and promote
sustainable use of terrestrial
ecosystems, sustainably manage
forests, combat desertification, and
halt and reverse land degradation
and halt biodiversity loss**



Goal 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managed forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Terrestrial ecosystems including forests and wetlands provide goods such as timber, raw materials for construction and energy and food for all. Besides, a series of ecosystem services including maintenance of soil quality, provision of



habitat for biodiversity, maintenance of water quality, as well as regulation of water flow and erosion control, are provided by land ecosystems. Goal 15 highlights how these systems contribute to reducing risks of natural disasters such as floods and landslides, maintain productivity of agricultural systems while also regulating climate. It also highlights that concerted action is needed to protect, restore and promote terrestrial ecosystems. There are 12 targets in Goal 15 to measure the changing health and status of terrestrial ecosystems. A total of 15 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for 12 indicators.

**Sustainable Development Goal
16: Promote peaceful and inclusive
societies for sustainable
development, provide access to
justice for all and build effective,
accountable and inclusive
institutions at all levels**



Goal 16 seeks 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. Violence and armed conflict are the most significant and destructive challenge to the development, growth, and wellbeing of societies. The global sustainable development agenda for 2030 promotes transparent and effective local governance and judicial systems, reducing crime and sexual and gender-based violence, tackling homicide and trafficking cases and also ending children's rights violations. It seeks to address the challenges of violence at



all levels –individual, relationship, community and societal. There are 12 targets in Goal 16 to ensure peaceful and just societies. A total of 19 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and baseline data is available for all indicators.

Sustainable Development Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global partnership for Sustainable Development

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



SDG 17 is dedicated to strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. The partnership among the different stakeholders like Government, societies etc. are essential for achieving sustainable development. Goal 17 has nine targets to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership. A total of 11 national indicators have been identified at national level to track the progress of the targets and baseline data is available for six indicators.



PART 2

Local Indicator Framework for SDGs in Kerala

Introduction

Development is about improvement in the economic and social condition of people and places which looks into addressing poverty, education, health, employment, infrastructure and basic amenities like housing, drinking water, sanitation etc. It is also about equity and enhancing human abilities. On the other hand, the concept of Sustainable development is forward looking and multidimensional. It looks at the issues of socio-economic and environmental development and analyses whether society's current development path is fair and can be improved and maintained in future.

Regarding the progress of human development, the United Nations came up with Millennium Development Goals which were to be achieved by 2015. The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and seek to build on the progress of MDGs and complete what they did not achieve. The concept of SDGs was born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012. The 2030 Agenda is “a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity”. The 2030 Agenda contains 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to stimulate global action over the next 15 years covering a broad range of interconnected issues, from economic growth, social justice, and environmental issues to public services. It has become



applicable from January 2016. The deadline for the SDGs is 2030. The cornerstones of this Agenda are People, Prosperity, Peace, Partnerships and the Planet.

Status of SDG in India

NITI Aayog which acts as the nodal institution, with the mandate of overall supervision of the Agenda 2030, prepared the first ever sub-national Index for SDGs for India: The **SDG India Index 1.0** which was launched in December 2018. NITI Aayog has constructed the SDG India Index spanning across 13 out of 17 SDGs and leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17 owing to the lack of data at the sub-national level. The Index tracks the progress of all the States and Union Territories (UTs) on a set of 62 National Indicators, measuring their progress on the outcomes of the interventions and schemes of the Government of India. The SDG India Index is intended to provide a holistic view on the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and Union Territories (UTs). In this pioneer report, Kerala ranked first with an index score of 69.

In the year 2019-20 NITI Aayog developed the **SDG India Index 2.0**, which is the second edition of the Index which builds upon its first version, was launched on December 30th, 2019. The Index has been constructed spanning across 16 out of 17 SDGs with a qualitative assessment on SDG 17. It tracks the progress of all the States and Union Territories (UTs) on a set of 100 National Indicators derived from the National Indicator Framework, measuring their progress on the outcomes of interventions and schemes of the Government of India. It is constructed using 100 indicators, covers 54 targets across 16 goals, barring Goal 17, which primarily focuses on partnerships (where National Indicators are not available). The second iteration of the SDG India Index represents a refinement and addresses many of the concerns raised by the



development community. While 68 out of 100 indicators are directly taken from the National Indicator Framework, 20 NIF indicators have been modified or refined for the sake of data availability across all States/ UTs. 12 indicators which are not part of NIF were identified in consultation with line ministries. The respective ministries/ departments and States and UTs were consulted on the usage of the indicators and data availability. The SDG India Index 2.0 is more robust than the first edition on account of broader coverage of Goals, Targets, and Indicators with greater alignment with the NIF. The indicator set for SDG India Index 2019-2020 is large (100 indicators) as compared to SDG India Index 2018 (62 indicators) and thereby two indices are strictly not comparable. In this second annual report Kerala ranked first with an index score of 70.

The SDG India Index 3.0 score for the States ranges between 52 and 75; for the UTs it belongs to the 62 to 79 band. This presents a notable improvement from 2019-20, when the scores varied between 50 and 70 for the States and 59 and 70 for the UTs. The composite score for India improved, from 60 in 2019-20 to 66 in 2020-21. This indicates that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. Nine Goals drive the positive push – 3 (good health and well-being), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land), and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), where India has scored between 65 and 99. Kerala retained its rank as the top State with a score of 75.



Kerala: Performance across SDGs India Index Report (2018, 2019 & 2020)

In the first **SDG Index report of 2018** NITI Aayog considered 13 out of the 17 Goals (excluding 12, 13, 14, 17 due to the lack of available data at sub national level). Kerala secured the first rank in Goal 3 (good health and well-being) Goal 4 (quality education) and 5 (gender equality). In Goal 9 (development of industry and infrastructure with innovative concept), Kerala was ranked in second position and in Goal 2 (Hunger) ranked 3rd position.

In the second **SDG India Index 2.0 of 2019-20**, the report considered 16 goals (excluding 17). In Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellness) and 9 (Development of Industry and Infrastructure with Innovative Ideas), Kerala achieved the first rank. The state secured the second position in Goal 4 (Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality). In Goal 2 (Hunger Conservation) and 15 (Conservation of Biodiversity) Kerala was ranked at 3rd position.

In the third **SDG India Index 3.0 of 2020-21**, Kerala secured the first rank in SDG2 (Hunger), SDG4 (Quality Education), SDG7 (Energy for all). In SDG1 (End poverty), SDG5 (Gender Equality), SDG13, the state was placed in the second position. 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 Rank
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	

In India, based on the guidance from NITI Aayog, respective State governments have carried out the process of implementation of SDGs. In addition to the State level, there is a critical need to take SDGs to the local level. Here lies the importance of local governments, especially the Gram Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations. To address this, the SDG goals and targets have to be localized and suitable indicators to be framed to measure the progress at local level.

Historical Basis: Decentralized planning Process in Kerala

Decentralization becomes meaningful only when there is democratic decentralization, which is characterized by flow of power through the elected bodies and its members to the people. By power we mean the



power to augment capabilities of the people by increasing production and reducing inequalities. Indeed, development is basically enlarging the choices of the people. The choices of the people, in turn, depend upon the 'economic development and social justice'. The concept of the ongoing experimental participative planning process in Kerala has emerged, primarily, as a critique of centralized planning process. The thoughts on experimenting with decentralized Planning in Kerala State was in consideration for a long period of time (CDS, 1980). In the 1980s it was evaluated that Kerala has a relatively favourable social and environment for efforts in this direction.

The history of the Panchayati raj system in Kerala from the first Kerala Ministry (1957) till date has been a chequered one and has been influenced by the ups and downs of coalition politics in the state. Kerala's historic land reforms initiatives started during the first Ministry of the new Kerala under the Chief Ministership of Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad. The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill (KARB) was a landmark in the history of Kerala which was followed up with various other legislations ending the long tradition of feudalism and landlord-tenant relations. Thus, the land reforms of distributing excess land of the landlords to the landless, total literacy campaign and participatory resource mapping exercise taken up in the previous decades' paved the way for democratic decentralization and local governance.

Long before Namboodiripad made his historic dissenting note in 1978, the first cabinet of Kerala appointed an Administrative Reform Committee with the Chief Minister (E.M.S. Namboodiripad) as chairperson to suggest measures for the democratization of the organs of government at various levels. The Committee recommended the strengthening of panchayats in the state as viable and basic units of administration and development in



the state. Following the recommendations of the Committee, the Kerala Panchayat Bill (1958) and the District Council Bill (1959) were placed in the state assembly. In their Proceedings No. P (S) 427111/57/PD dated 15-8-1957 the Government of Kerala ordered the constitution of a Committee with the following members, for examining the working of the present administrative machinery, assessing its adequacy and suggesting measures for improving its efficiency

1. Sri E.M.S. Nambudiripad, Chief Minister Chairman
2. Sri Joseph Mundasseri, Minister for Education Member
3. Sri N.E.S. Raghavachari, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government do
4. Prof. V.K. N. Menon, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi do
5. Sri H.D. Malaviya, formerly Editor, Economic Review, New Delhi do
6. Sri P.S. Nataraja Pillai, Ex-Minister, Trivandrum do
7. Sri G. Parameswaran Pillai, Retd. Chief Secretary to the Government of Travancore

Sri H.D. Malaviya was appointed as a full-time member of the committee. Sri. K.S. Menon, I.A.S. was appointed as full-time Secretary to the Committee and Sri V. Ramachandran, I.A.S. as Under Secretary to assist him.

The Administrative Reforms Commission is constituted to make recommendations to improve the efficiency of the State Administrative System. The Commission will review the structure and functioning of the administrative machinery of Kerala and suggest measures for improving its responsiveness, efficiency, and effectiveness as required for a welfare state.



Terms of Reference:

- To review the working of the administrative machinery as at present organized and the systems, procedures and precedents under which it functions intending to assess their adequacy for a democratic Government in a welfare State.
- In the light of the above, to suggest measures calculated to improve the efficiency of the administration to enable it to cope with developmental activities in a welfare State.
- To suggest measures for the coordination of the activities of the different Government departments and for the avoidance of overlapping in such activities.
- To suggest measures for decentralization of powers at various levels with a view to expeditious dispatch of Government business.
- To suggest methods for the democratization of the organs of Government at the various levels with a view to effective participation of local self-governing institutions or other representative bodies in the administration.
- Generally to make any other recommendation arising from the above matters.

Recommendations:

1. Constitution of Village Panchayats, with sufficient administrative and financial resources, to plan and implement schemes and, to control the staff assigned to them from various departments. Panchayats were envisaged as having a three-fold purpose - of autonomous functioning in certain areas, of acting as agents of the government, particularly in running schools, hospitals etc., and as advisers. At the village level, the revenue staff was to be integrated with the panchayats.



2. Combining revenue and development functions at the taluk level under the Tahsildar and constitution of a Taluk Council consisting of representatives from the Panchayats and Municipalities with a non-official Chairman. The function of this Council was to be advisory, for proper coordination.
3. Setting up of a non-official Council at the District level, either by including existing people's representatives with the Collector as Chairman or through direct election of members with a non-official as the President. This Council is to have an autonomous area of functioning, besides co-ordination of the Panchayat and Taluk Councils.
4. Higher delegation of powers to heads of department and their subordinates, with the freedom to exercise the delegated powers for improved management. O & M units to be set up in the major departments.
5. Secretariat work to be confined to the framing of policies, laying down rules and procedures, financial control, general direction and evaluation. Secretariat to have reduced strength with decentralization and to be regrouped into nine departments.
6. In the services, economic backwardness to be a condition for reservation of jobs. Direct recruitment for intermediate levels and all recruits to be given practical and institutional training with a period of probation. Greater weightage is to be given to seniority for promotion at lower levels and to merit for promotions at higher levels. Incentive award system to be brought into force along with provisions for stringent anti-corruption measures.
7. Every effort to be made to control expenditure, with scrutiny for creation of new staff. Creation of the post of a Financial Assistant or



Adviser in all the major departments, all belonging to the common cadre.

8. The Minister is to be responsible for the framing of policies taking the advice of the Secretary; to leave the implementation of policies to the Secretary who is to be delegated the necessary authority.
9. Proper arrangements to be made for visitors to meet officers.

Certainly, these legislations were way ahead of the times. The bills could not be enacted into law as the ministry was dismissed by the Central Government and the Assembly dissolved.

The E.K.Nayanar Ministry that came to power in 1986 wanted to renew the process of decentralization. They appointed a committee under the former Chief Secretary and Vice Chairman, State Planning Board, (V. Ramachandran) to study the defects of the existing legislation and make suggestions. This Report (1988) entitled "Report on the measures to be taken for democratic decentralization at the district and lower-level", recommended drastic amendments. The state government however made only minimum amendments. Elections were held for District Councils in 1990 and the District Councils came into existence in February 1991.

The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments and the ensuing Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 provided an institutional background for the democratic decentralization and participative decentralized planning in the State. The Committee on Decentralization submitted their reports and in the light of these the Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1999 has been enacted. Complementing these developments, the State Planning Board introduced a participative planning process, viz. 'The People's Campaign for the Ninth Plan' on an experimental basis. In fact, it is an attempt in the direction of planning from below. The hallmark of it is the massive involvement of people with a campaign mood (Govt. of Kerala,



1996). A State Finance Commission was also constituted for making recommendations for sharing the resources of the State Govt. with Panchayats and for improving financial resources of Panchayats.

In this approach all LSGs are to formulate their schemes on the basis of their priorities. These schemes together with departmental proposals and other related funds will go to the District Planning Committee (DPC) which will prepare the plan for the district. In addition to creating new assets, maintenance and renewals may be included in the schemes. If a DPC finds that some modifications in schemes of lower tiers are necessary, modifications may be made only after mutual discussions with the concerned LSGs. Gram Panchayats will prepare their plans on the basis of suggestions of the Gram Sabha. A project spreading beyond the limits of a Grama Panchayat area will go to the Block Panchayat and that going beyond the area of block will go to the District Panchayat. As noted earlier, the State Planning Board will take care of inter district schemes.

Kerala identified that local governments are the ideal policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best placed to link the global goals with local communities. Here, localizing development is a process to empower all local stakeholders, aimed at making sustainable development more responsive, and therefore, relevant to local needs and aspirations. Development goals can be reached only if local actors fully participate, not only in the implementation, but also in the agenda-setting and monitoring. The state thus decided to ensure that public policies are not imposed from the top, but that the whole policy chain is shared. It also identified that all relevant actors must be involved in the decision-making process, through consultative and participative mechanisms, at the local, state and national levels.



Localization of SDGs in Kerala

Localization is described as ‘the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national, and sub-national sustainable development goals and targets.’ Specifically, it includes the ‘process of taking into account sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.’ The second High-level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF) report develops the first report’s analysis by mapping the involvement of the Local and regional governments (LRGs) and their contribution to the localization of the SDGs.

Localizing SDGs is the process of taking into account local contexts in the achievement of the SDGs right from setting targets to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to monitor the progress. Localizing SDGs is essential for the reason that the LSGs are nearest to the people and are best placed to design and implement locally relevant policies to achieve SDGs. The Inter-connection between SDG goals and targets can be established by breaking down traditional sectoral silos and then examining their interdependences between the dimensions and sectors to adopt an integrated approach to achieving the intended results of such sectoral programs. For localizing SDGs, action on the following lines as narrated in the voluntary national review of India is required.

1. Disaggregate the SDGs into LSG level
2. Level targets that will have vertical and horizontal linkages, convergence possibilities, resource mobilization and scope for feasible actions.



3. Initiate an inclusive and participatory planning by building individual and institutional capacity on the SDGs.
4. Adopt goal-based planning with multi-sectoral perspectives and converge by building multi-stakeholder partnerships
5. Prioritize sustainable development through strong political leadership.
6. Ensure that no one and no place is left behind in the development.



Sustainable Development in the context of LSGs is a societal process of exploration and shaping the future. Localization takes the local context into account for achieving the SDGs right from setting goals and targets to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to monitor the progress. LSGs being nearest to the people are best placed to design and implement locally relevant plans to deliver on SDGs. In keeping with



the roadmap approved by the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments for localizing the SDGs, Kerala has developed a comprehensive strategy for SDG localisation. The following image shows the objectives of the SDG localization strategy in Kerala.



Local Self Governments and SDGs

Local governments are essential for promoting inclusive sustainable development within their territories and, therefore, are necessary partners in the implementation of the SDGs. Effective local Governance can ensure the inclusion of a diversity of local stakeholders, thereby creating broad-based ownership, commitment and accountability. An integrated multi-level and multi stakeholder approach is essential to promote transformative agendas at the local level. Strong national commitment is required to provide adequate legal frameworks and institutional and financial capacity.



Constitutional Underpinnings

- The twin objectives of the Panchayati Raj system as envisaged by the Constitution of India are to ensure local economic development and social justice. This is also applicable to the urban local governments.
- The Eleventh schedule of the Constitution expects the Panchayats to play key roles in various thematic domains enlisted as 29 functions, though the specific mandates and capacities of these local governments vary from State to State. The schedule twelfth of the Indian Constitution contains provisions that define the Municipalities' powers, authority and responsibilities for them to function as local governments enlisted as 18 functions.
- Many of the SDG targets are within the purview of these functions listed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules.

Flagship Programmes to aid Sustainable Development

There are also the various flagship programmes such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, and Jan DhanYojana which are at the core of the SDGs and local governments play a pivotal role in many of these programmes.

The constitutional foundation and strong commitment of the state to enhance the institutional and financial capacities at the local level through these programmes and interventions should be streamlined to develop a comprehensive SDG Localisation Implementation Strategy.



Building a Database for Local Governance

As local governance is an experienced reality and decentralized planning is its foundational building block, creating adequate, timely and relevant data at the local level is crucial. Generation and transmission of data is basically governed by supply and demand.

The 73rd/74th constitutional amendments that ushered in the third strata of local governments and the conformity Acts of the states following from these have set the stage for a new era of decentralized governance. The Kerala Panchayat and Municipality Acts and the various schedules of these Acts outlining the activities and sub-activities, and the people's plan campaign heralded in mid-1996 created a compelling need for a new set of information to help the formulation and monitoring of local level planning and development in the state. The task of building, monitoring and managing a set of reliable data is the essential prerequisite for good governance. For monitoring purposes base line data may be identified and created. Wherever good data are absent benchmark surveys have to be



done. In brief, data demand is massive and the challenging task is to build a good supply system that suits it.

The sources of data relating to the various aspects of the day to day functioning of the Panchayat and Municipal offices are numerous and are of good, bad and indifferent categories. Agricultural Officer, ICDS Project officer, Anganwadi workers, Health Inspectors and midwives of the primary health centre, Kudumbashree functionaries, Village Extension Officer, Veterinary Officer and other functionaries are encountering a good deal of information almost every day. A lot of statistics are also available from the registers and other files and papers maintained as a part of the routine duties of the different functionaries in the jurisdiction area of the Panchayat.

The creation of institutions of local government at the district, block and village Panchayat level in the rural areas and at the municipality and corporation levels in the urban areas with the mandate to plan for economic development and social justice through a process of bottom up planning require a wide range of data relating to human and material resources, institutions, production, assets and so on. The existing data collection and management primarily meant for central and state government needs has to be suitably refashioned to the meet the growing needs of local governance.

However, time and again, it has been discussed at various forums that government departments, parastatal agencies and LSGs have poor track records in data compilation, documentation, analysis, applications and in keeping data records. Data produced by an agency for one purpose at one point of time are not shared with any other agency/person. After use at that point of time, existence of that data is ignored and lost in a few years. The same data/information is generated by another agency. Therefore,



there is excessive duplication of similar work. Data generated is not documented and/or kept under 'safe record' for reference. Data is essentially temporal (related to time). Though data collected at one point of time may be referred for many uses, they are also useful when generating time series data for any further study and research. Such data is very essential. Without such studies and research progress is not possible. These emphasize the need for the following:

- Collection, compilation and documentation of data generated by various agencies at one data book – made available for reference to any LSG or agency/person.
- Regular updating of data
- Making available information to the LSGs and the public on the availability of data and the mode of accessing them.
- Agency which keeps and operates the data bank or Data Warehouse.

Local Indicator framework for SDGs in Kerala

“Goals” are a broad and interdependent future development framework. “Targets” are actionable points for achieving the goals. These targets need to be fulfilled to achieve the goals. To measure achievement of targets, “Indicators” are required. The indicator is a quantitative metric that provides information for decision making. The localized SDG targets and indicators guide the LSGs in formulation of GPDP and monitor its implementation to deliver on SDGs. To be customized for the LSG level, SDG targets and indicators have been studied and analysed through the consultations with the state planning department and line departments, LSG Officials and elected representatives etc. It was thus identified that they should be quantifiable, be capable of generating required information from the LSG databases and statistical systems of the line departments.



Thus, LIF was prepared as per the national indicator, it was decided that the local self-governments can:

- a. Drop indicators that are not relevant to LSGs in their state
- b. Include indicators that are fully aligned
- c. Improve indicators that are partially aligned and
- d. Include indicators that are missing.

Key features of local indicator framework for SDGs in Kerala

Some of the key features of Local Indicator Framework for SDGs in Kerala are:

1. Modified SDG Targets and Indicators

Sustainable Development in the context of LSGs is a societal process of exploration and shaping the future. A sound indicator framework of SDGs will serve as a management tool to help the State and the national governments to ensure accountability towards sustainable development. Therefore, selection and modification of SDG indicators for the LSGs have to be done carefully to fulfill the purpose of measurement and monitoring.

2. Institutions, Partners for Delivery of SDGs :

The LSGs with a direct mandate from citizens have a responsibility to contribute to the achievement of SDGs. However, SDGs cannot be delivered by LSGs alone. The LSGs may enter into partnership with line departments, CBOs, CSR agencies and local institutions to work together for achieving SDGs. The concept of partnership is to "Build a working relationship between PRI and different stakeholders to combine their resources and competencies towards delivering on SDGs, while achieving their own individual objectives". LIF facilitates this partnership as its database can be accessed and utilised collaboratively by these stakeholders.



3. Mapping Roles and Responsibilities of Ministries in localizing SDGs:

The key Ministries and Departments of Central and State Governments implement many programs which fall under the domain of LSGs. Since LSGs are involved in planning and implementation of these schemes, coordinated institutional mechanisms are required across sectoral ministries for managing inter-connections between goals and targets. State PR/Urban departments may define the roles and responsibilities of sectoral departments for addressing inter-connectedness of SDG targets. The LSGs need to localize the scheme wise deliverable of the concerned ministries/ departments and integrate them into local plans.

4. Data sources and data Calculation

Data can be calculated by each local body entering the score of each local level indicator.

Benefits of SDG Targets and Indicators

The benefits of LSG level SDG targets and indicators are as follows:

- a. LSGs adopt a multi-sectoral approach to planning in alignment with SDGs through convergence.
- b. LSGs focus on key intervention to deliver on SDGs.
- c. SDG indicators capture the progress in sector-wise development at grass root level.
- d. The progress in achievement of SDGs generates a positive competition among LSGs.
- e. Bring responsiveness and enhance accountability on the part of LSGs
- f. Enhances citizen satisfaction and improves service delivery



PART 3

Local Indicator Framework (LIF)

Localising SDGs is for Revitalizing the Local Development

Localizing development means **taking into account regional/local** contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the **means of implementation** and **using indicators** to measure and monitor progress. It is also putting the territories and their peoples' priorities, needs and resources at the centre of sustainable development. There should be sustained exchanges between the global, national and local facets. In the past, localization was mainly meant as the implementation of goals at the local level, by sub-national actors, in particular by local and regional governments. Today, this concept has evolved. All of the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional governments. That's why the achievement of the SDGs depends, more than ever, on **the ability of local and regional governments to promote integrated, inclusive and sustainable territorial development.**

Localising SDGs supports local leaders in collaboratively incubating and sharing solutions, unlocking bottlenecks and implementing strategies that will become helpful in advancing the SDGs at the local level. It is a convergence point between local and regional governments and their associations and other local actors, national governments, businesses, community-based organizations.



Local governments are policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best placed to link the global goals with local communities. Localizing development is then a process to empower all local stakeholders, aimed at making sustainable development more responsive, and therefore, relevant to local needs and aspirations. Development goals can be reached only if local actors fully participate, not only in the implementation, but also in the agenda-setting and monitoring. Participation requires that public policies are not imposed from the top, but that the whole policy chain is shared. All relevant actors must be involved in the decision-making process, through **consultative and participative mechanisms**, at the local, state and national levels.

In this background, to revitalize the local development a comprehensive approach/strategies need to be developed which will envisage SDGs as the beginning to transform the process of development at the LSG level. This can be operationalized in the following manner:

Local indicator framework (LIF)

Introduction:

A robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. Indicators will be the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local, national, regional, and global levels. A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help not only countries and the global community but also sub national and local levels develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly. They will also serve as a report card to measure their progress towards sustainable



development and to help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs

We also underscore that sustainable development goals should be action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries, while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We also recognize that the goals should address and be focused on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development.

Achieving the objectives of SDGs can and should be built based on existing experience in goal setting, monitoring and implementation. The goals at LSG level taken through Themes, targets and indicators are aspirational in nature, relevant and placing the global goals that are universally applicable, in line with national policies and priorities as well as taking into account local realities in a concise and easy to communicate manner.

The iterative process linking the global indicators and national indicators till the grassroots level until LSG is ensured in the localization of SDGs. Most Targets and Indicators of the SDGs are to be achieved at the local level. Most SDGs are related to the subjects devolved to the LSGs.



Sustainable Development Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty free Panchayat

Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. There are several economic, social, gender and other deprivations contributing to poverty. The problems of poverty and unemployment are interlinked and need a concrete action plan. In order to ensure sustainable employment and eradicate poverty, we need to invest in human capital. Towards this investment we need to make sure that the following are available to citizens:

- a. Education- we need to ensure that all children go to school and do not drop out of school. This in turn means ensuring that basic facilities such as teachers, books, even roads and toilets in schools are present and functioning in the GP
- b. Health- Ill health is a drain on resources. Loss of wages and related medical expenses can easily turn a prosperous family into destitute.
- c. Housing, sanitation, social protection- which are all basic services that impact health, well- being and ultimately poverty
- d. Opportunities for employment – creation of labour banks, skilling farmers on mechanization can all contribute towards creating employment opportunities
- e. Enabling environment for thrift and credit, micro finance, opening of bank accounts and linkages with banks- this will make financing a micro enterprise easier within a short span of time. A critical outcome may be the disappearance of money lenders from the village. This will have a very significant impact on reducing rural poverty.



- f. Improving land productivity- this would ensure availability of safe and nutritious food, which will in turn improve health and income of the poor.
- g. Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Even if some or all of the above are made available, there would still be outliers. For instance, a survey for identifying vulnerable families- SC, ST, women headed, with members who are physically and mentally challenged, chronically ill or bed ridden persons will show that the factors leading to their poverty may be different and this requires personalized approaches.

Local level Indicator framework

While localizing SDGs, it is important that the national indicator framework need to be modified for the addressing the local needs. The localized SDG targets and indicators guide the Panchayats in formulation of GPDP and to monitor its implementation to deliver on SDGs. This can be further used in the local planning, monitoring and implementation of development activities. All the Panchayat level SDG indicators selected should be in sync with the State indicator framework. They should be quantifiable, be capable generating required information from the Panchayat databases and statistical system of the line departments. The GPDP should be developed as a holistic plan which is result based and finally contribute to all the SDGs – from local to global. The local level indicator framework for GPDP can be modified according to the needs of the respective states.



Local level Indicator framework

National Target	National Indicators	Data Source	Modified GP level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicator	Data Source for GP level	Departments/ Agencies/ Stakeholder groups
1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day	1.1.1: Poverty Gap Ratio	NITI Aayog	Not applicable	This cannot be computed at the Panchayat level	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PR & RD ● WCD ● Social Justice ● Agricultural & Allied Services ● Health
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: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	NITI Aayog	To facilitate to improve the living standards of BPL households	No of households having BPL card, No of households living in kacha houses	PDS, MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SC/ST/OBC Development. Department. ● Civil Society ● SHGs ● Financial Institutions ● Water Resources
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	NFHS	Implement social protection schemes for all.	Total no. of eligible beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat-PradhanMantri Jan ArogyaYojana or any State Govt. Health scheme / health insurance	PHC (or state specific agencies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civil Supplies ● Rural Civil works ● Education



	1.3.2: Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme – ICDS	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)	To improve the activities of ICDS programme	Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS : 0-3 Years of Children, 3-6 Years of Children, Pregnant and lactating mothers	ICDS (Agnawadis)	
	1.3.3: Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	MGNREGS	1.Reduce poverty by providing wage employment under MGNREGS 2.Facilitate skill training to unemployed youth and unskilled / semi-skilled labour	Same as NIF	MGNREGS programme officer at GP/IP level	
	1.3.4: Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage	Department of Rural Development	Facilitate building the institutions of Poor (SHGs)	Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs), No of SHGs which accessed bank	SHGs federation at GP level	



				loans		
	1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under PradhanMantriMatritvaVandanaYojana (PMMVY)	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	To improve the maternal facilities to the women	Number of population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under PradhanMantriMatritvaVandanaYojana (PMMVY)	ICDS (Aganwadis)	
	1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government	Ministry of Women and Child Development	To improve the institutional assistance to Senior Citizen	Same as NIF	Department of Social Justice/ Women and child development (depending upon State situation)	
		Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Social				



		Justice & Empowerment				
	1.3.7: Number of beneficiaries added under Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year				Not applicable	Not applicable
	1.3.8: Coverage of New Pension scheme (NPS)	Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Finance			Not applicable	Not applicable
1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new	1.4.1: Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for Rural and MIS, NSS, MoSPI for Urban	Ensure access to basic services (Housing, Water and Sanitation),	Same as NIF	Primary data from GP	



technology and financial services, including microfinance						
	1.4.2: Proportion of population (Urban) living in households with access to safe drinking water & sanitation (Toilets)	Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for Rural and MIS, NSS, MoSPI for Urban		Not applicable	Not applicable	
	1.4.3: Percentage of households electrified, 2019-20	Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power		Same as NIF	Local offices of State electricity board	
	1.4.4: Proportion of homeless population to total population	MIS, NSS, MOSPI		Total no of homeless population to total population, No of Households who got benefit from any State Specific Housing Scheme	Primary data from GP	
	1.4.5: Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of	Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of	To facilitate banking services to all people	Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts)	Local Lead Bank	



	scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population	Home Affairs		of scheduled commercial banks as percentage of total population		
	1.4.6: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population	(a) Numerator: Reserve Bank of India (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs		Not applicable	Not applicable	
	1.4.7: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)	Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for Rural and MIS, NSS, MoSPI for Urban		Number of households having access to toilet facility (Rural)	Primary data from GP	



<p>1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>	<p>1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p>	<p>Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs</p>	<p>To facilitate to reduce the impact of DRR to poor in vulnerable conditions</p>	<p>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters</p>	<p>Primary data from GP</p>	
	<p>1.5.3: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicator 11.b.1 and 13.1.2)</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>		<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	



	1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies,	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs		Whether the Panchayat has prepared a disaster risk reduction strategy or plan	GP	
1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development co-operation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs	To facilitate GP spending on essential services	Total GP spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as percentage of total plan expenditure	GP	



1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1: Proportion of budget earmarked under gender budget	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI	To facilitate women empowerment through budget provision	Percentage of budget earmarked for projects which are directly beneficial to women	GP	
		Ministry of Women and Child Development				

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

SDG Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ programs
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. Deen Dayal AntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana- Gramin 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 5. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS- 		



		<p>PSS)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Deen Dayal AntyodayaYojana (DAY)-National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 7. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -Urban 8. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) 9. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) 10. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar ProtsahanYojana 11. Employment Promotion Scheme 12. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Other Vulnerable Groups 13. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) 14. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP) 15. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities 16. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes, 17. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana 18. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti BimaYojana 19. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY) 20. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) 21. PradhanMantriVayaVandanaYojana (PMVVY) 		
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	To facilitate to improve the living standards of BPL households	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 5. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS) 6. PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana 7. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti BimaYojana 		



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) 9. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) 10. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) 11. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)-National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 12. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -Urban 13. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) 14. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) 15. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 16. Employment Promotion Scheme 17. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Other Vulnerable Groups 18. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) 19. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP) 20. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities 21. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes 		
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To improve the activities of ICDS programme. ● Reduce poverty by providing wage employment under MGNREGS ● Facilitate skill training to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin 5. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 6. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP) 7. Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens 8. National Health Mission 9. Ayushman Bharat (National Health Protection Mission) 10. Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme 		



	unemployed youth and unskilled / semi-skilled labour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhaar seeded identification numbers 12. BimaYojana for Unorganized Workers 13. Labour Welfare Scheme 14. PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana 15. PradhanMantriJeevanJyotiBimaYojana 16. PradhanMantriSurakshaBimaYojana (PMSBY) 17. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) 18. PradhanMantriVayaVandanaYojana (PMVVY) 19. Special schemes for welfare of minorities 20. VanbandhuKalyanYojana 21. Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates 22. Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits) 		
<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to basic services (Housing, Water and Sanitation), • To facilitate banking services to all people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana(DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) & National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 2. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana (Rural) 3. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission 4. PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) 5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 6. Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme 7. Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) 8. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 9. AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) 10. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 11. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana (Urban) 12. PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana 13. PradhanMantri MUDRA Yojana 14. Credit Guarantee Fund for providing guarantee to loans extended under PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana 		



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. PradhanMantriJeevanJyotiBimaYojana 16. PradhanMantriSurakshaBimaYojana (PMSBY) 17. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) 18. PradhanMantriVayaVandanaYojana (PMVVY) 19. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Other Vulnerable Groups 20. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including Development of Minorities - Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP) 21. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes 22. Equity Support to the National/ State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations for financial support to tribal entrepreneurs 23. Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates 24. Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits) 25. DeendayalUpadhyaya Gram JyotiYojana (DDUGJY) 26. PradhanMantriSahajBijliHarGharYojana-“Saubhagya” (Rural & Urban) 27. Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) 28. LPG Connection to poor households – UJJWALA 		
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate- related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	To facilitate to reduce the impact of DRR to poor in vulnerable conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure of Disaster Management 2. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) 3. Other Disaster Management Schemes 4. River Basin Management 5. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme 6. Development of Water Resources Information System 7. Atmosphere and Climate Research – Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS) 8. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS) 9. Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE) 		

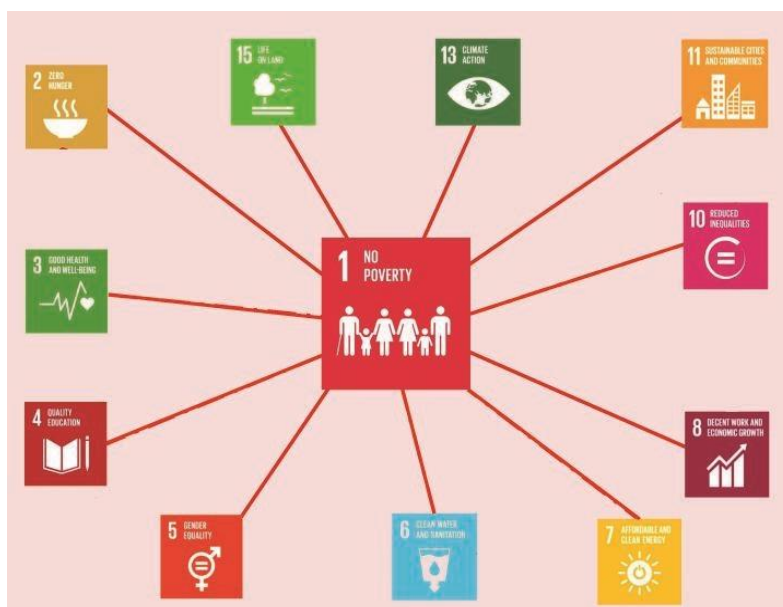


		10. Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc.		
1.a Ensuresignificant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular leastdeveloped countries, to Implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	To facilitate GP spending on essential services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, 2. National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDM) 3. RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan, 4. Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions 5. PanditMadan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT) 6. National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) 7. Interest subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds 8. Scholarship for College & University Students 		
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	To facilitate women empowerment through budget provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana- Gramin 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 5. Umbrella Programme for Development of ST communities including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o pre- & post-matric scholarships for ST students & o VanbandhuKalyanYojana 6. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including pre- & post-matric scholarships for Minority students 		



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 1 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkages of SDG 1 and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- Targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.5 mainly aim to end malnutrition, access to food for the poor, support small scale farming and ensure equitable use of resources.
- Targets 3.3 & 3.8 - Universal health coverage, end epidemics will contribute directly to achieve SDG1.
- Target 4.1 - Universal access to equitable and quality education will indirectly solidify the platform to achieve SDG 1 *via* innovative technologies.



- The Gender sensitive development strategies and equal rights and access to resources and services for men and women of SDG 5 (5.1) will reduce poverty, universally.
- Target 6.1- access to drinking water is projected as a tool of standardization
- Target 7.1 ensures access to energy and clean cooking fuel to all.
- Targets 8.3 & 8.10 provide equal rights to economic resources for the poor, support small enterprises and entrepreneurship and access to financial services are the matter considering up gradation which all is to combat POVERTY.
- Targets 10.1 & 10.4 are to reduce economic disparity and help eventually to eradicate poverty.
- Targets 11.1, 11.2 & 11.5 focus on the poor to upgrade slums; access to transport systems and reduce the number of deaths by disasters is addressing the poverty reduction strategies at urban communities.
- Target 13.1 provide powers to poor and marginal to build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related extreme events
- Target 15.9 means to integrate ecosystems to poverty eradication strategies.

Role of LSGs in achieving the goal

- The role of SDG 1 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the LSGs shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal one are:
 - Rural housing, Poverty alleviation programmes,
 - Family welfare, 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

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Take steps to create an in depth understanding of the term ‘poverty’ among the Panchayat committee and other community volunteers
- Disseminate information about various schemes for poor and vulnerable through ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers and school teachers
- Facilitate SHG formation, their handholding and training
- Identify the poor through validation of the list of people living with multiple deprivations as per socio-economic caste census data
- Develop criteria for identification of the poor, destitute and vulnerable
- Initiate participatory surveys for their identification and need assessment
- Ensure transparency in the selection process/providing benefits
- Set the goals and targets for your Gram Panchayat.
- Develop a comprehensive programme based on need assessment, goals and targets
- Converge different agencies, their programmes and schemes and community organizations which can support the Gram Panchayat
- Facilitate registration in PDS
- Develop a monitoring mechanism for the actions

Citizen support to Panchayat

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, literacy workers, ASHAs, teachers, National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) Community Resource Persons (CRPs), Anganwadi workers, Rozgarsevaks



Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Hunger free Village

Humankind embraced agriculture because it ensured the availability of a chosen food by maintaining a delicate balance between many environmental factors. Problems of hunger, food security and malnutrition arise whenever this appropriate mix or balance with the environment is lost. How can we restore it especially in today's context of globalization and climate change? Environmental elements such as sunlight, wind and humidity cannot be controlled easily. However, through appropriate use of water and nutrients, food productivity can be increased dramatically. In the current scenario, market fluctuations can spoil all these efforts. Infrastructure for post-harvest management – cold storage for vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, egg, fish etc. becomes vital in this context. Further value addition by creating pulp from fruits, dried vegetables, processed and packed cereals, pulses, spices and ready mixes do not need much investment and technical knowhow. These value addition facilities along with cold storages will provide the much-needed capacity to overcome the unpredictable market situations. Some means of improving agriculture and food security in the village are:

- a. Ensuring scientific usage of water by means of drip irrigation and precision farming. The result is an increase in production with reduction in water usage. That is, for the same amount of water, we can produce more food crops.
- b. Cultivate a healthy environment with mixed crops, crop rotation, bio fertilizers and carefully cultivate friendly bacteria like pseudomonas



and beneficial insects like trichogramma to ward off pests. The result will be reduced pest attacks and cost saving, at the same time giving much healthier food and environment!

- c. Use modern techniques like poly houses, green houses, shade houses and others which can control sunlight, rain, wind, humidity and pests. The result - more quantities of food from a given area with less input,
- d. Introduce mechanization in the agriculture sector protecting the rights of labourers by assuring respectable income, social security and dignity. Agricultural labour is becoming scarce due to the obvious reasons of insecurity in all aspects, poor payment and self-respect issues. This is crucial for sustainable agriculture.
- e. Introduce a land bank through which uncultivated land of absentee/unwilling landowners can be brought into cultivation.
- f. Utilize animal husbandry –cattle, goats, fowls etc. –for converting the agriculture residue into manure, pest management and ensuring vital nutrients and proteins to toddlers, teenagers, pregnant and lactating mothers and elderly.
- g. Provide Infrastructure for post-harvest management – cold storage for vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, egg, fish etc.

To counter market fluctuations in pricing of agricultural produce, we can make sure the people residing within the Gram Panchayat consume most of the products. This kind of local economy and agricultural system can weather most of the storms in the future and keep the population free of hunger and malnutrition. In addition, to counter malnutrition we can use appropriate Information Education Communication (IEC), improve access of people to the Public Distribution System (PDS), promote breast-feeding and ensure adequate nutrition to the adolescents and pregnant mothers to improve their nutritional status and utilize schemes for providing food directly to the elderly and the poor.



Local level Indicator framework

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
National Target	National Indicators	Data Source	Modified GP Level Target	Modified GP level indicators	Data Source for GP level	Departments/ Agencies/ Stakeholder groups
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)	Ensure quality nutritious food to all children aged under five years	Same as NIF	PHC/ICDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural & Allied • Food & civil supplies WCD Education • Warehousing • PR&RD • PHC • Irrigation • Finance Dept.
	2.1.2: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate enrolment of eligible families under the PDS • Ensuring people (poor & vulnerable) are receiving sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Households having BPL ration cards, • Number of beneficiaries covered under PDS system 	Civil Supplies Dept.	



			food at subsidized price all the year			
Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)				
	2.2.2: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate enrolment of children, pregnant women and adolescent girls under ICDS 	Same as NIF	PHC/ICDS	



	2.2.3: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce malnutrition among children, women. • Facilitate the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons 	Same as NIF	PHC	
	2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/ dl)	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as NIF • Percentage of older person who are anaemic 	PHC	
	2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)		Same as NIF	PHC	



<p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice, (in kg per hectare)</p>	<p>SDDS , DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare</p>	<p>Double the agricultural productivity family farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as NIF, • Total Cultivable Area (in hectares) • Total quantity of milk production 	<p>Agri. Officer Fisheries Dept.</p>	
	<p>2.3.2: Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker</p>	<p>INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the income of farmers in engaged in agriculture • Increase the Agricultural productivity & Gross Value added per worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women engage in agricultural activity, • Number of households engaged majorly in Farm activities 	<p>AgriOfficer / Village Administrative Officer</p>	



	2.3.3: Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output	(a) Numerator: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (b) Denominator: National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI	Ensure farmers are availing interest free credit for agriculture activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in agricultural credit to farmers Number of households engaged majorly in Non-Farm activities 	Agri. Officer/ Village Administrative Officer	
Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1: Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land		Ensure resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production.	Percentage Increase in Net Sown Area	Agri. Officer	
	2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card			Number of Soil Health Cards distributed	Agri. Officer	
	2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the area under organic farming Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area under organic farming Area underresili 	Agri. Officer	



			the area under irrigation for agriculture	ent agricultural practices improving land and soil quality • Total Area Irrigated in GP(in hectare),		
Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as	2.5.1: Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (in number)	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, (a) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBPGR) and (b) National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBAGR)	Facilitate the distribution of quality seeds, plants in agriculture activities	Percentage of Certified quality seed distribution	Agri. Officer	
	2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource, (in number)	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBFGR) National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI				



internationally agreed						
Target 2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.c.1: Percentage of agriculture mandis enrolled in e-market	Agri Marketing, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs		Same as NIF	Agri. Officer	



Mapping of schemes at GP level

SDG Targets	Modified GP Level Target	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	State sponsored Schemes	GP level projects/ programs
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure quality nutritious food to all children aged under five years • Facilitate enrolment of eligible families under the PDS • Ensuring people (poor & vulnerable) are receiving sufficient food at subsidized price all the year 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food subsidy (procurement, transport, distribution, etc.) 2. Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Anganwadi Services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Services and, National Creche Mission) 3. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) 4. National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (MDM) 5. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 6. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) 7. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 8. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin 9. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate enrolment of children, pregnant women and adolescent girls under ICDS • Reduce malnutrition among children, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Anganwadi Services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Services and, National Creche Mission) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) 2. National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (MDM) 3. National Health Mission 		



<p>person</p>	<p>women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National AYUSH Mission Biotechnology Research & Development 		
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double the agricultural productivity family farmers. Increase the income of farmers in engaged in agriculture Increase the Agricultural productivity & Gross Value added per worker. Ensure farmers are availing interest free credit for agriculture activity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Green Revolution umbrella scheme, including: <i>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); and Krishi Unnati Schemes</i> {Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)} PradhanMantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana PradhanMantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) White Revolution (the umbrella scheme includes National Livestock Mission (NLM), National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, and Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme. Blue Revolution (includes schemes related to inland and marine fisheries) 		



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Crop Science 8. Animal Science 9. Fishery science 10. Interest subsidy for short term credit of farmers 11. Sub-mission on agriculture mechanization 12. PradhanMantri Krishi SinchayeeYojana (accelerated irrigation benefits programme & command area development programme) 13. Nutrient-Based Subsidy 14. Urea Subsidy 15. PradhanMantri MUDRA Yojana 16. Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme 		
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production. ● Increase the area under organic farming ● Increase the area under irrigation for agriculture 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green Revolution, the umbrella scheme, includes: Rashtriya Krishi VikasYojana(RKVY); and Krishi Unnati Schemes 2. {Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)} 3. PradhanMantri Krishi SinchayeeYojana 4. Natural Resource Management 		
<p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitate the distribution of quality seeds, 			



<p>domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p>	<p>plants in agriculture activities</p>			
<p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green Revolution, the umbrella scheme, includes: <i>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)</i>; and <i>Krishi Unnati Schemes</i> {Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)} 2. PradhanMantri Krishi SinchayeeYojana 3. White Revolution 4. Gram SadakYojana 5. River Basin Management 6. Development of Water Resources Information 		



		System 7. Agricultural Education 8. Agricultural Extension		
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.		9.		
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility		10. Green Revolution (Agriculture Marketing and allied interventions) 11. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS) 12. Price Stabilisation Fund 13. PradhanMantriKisanSampadaYojana		



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 2 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER



SDGS

- Target 1.3 offers appropriate social protection systems to fight against malnutrition, support small scale farming, access to food and ensure equitable use of resources.
- Target 5.1 - end discrimination in all forms - gives privilege, instead of increasing income of female small-scale food producers and meeting nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women *via* targets 2.2 & 2.3.
- Target 6.4 - water use efficiency and water scarcity will work for the SDG2 accomplishment.
- Target 12.3 -food waste and food security is merely adhering to reach SDG2.



- Targets 15.3 & 15.6 focus on food production that maintains ecosystems, equitable share of genetic resources and combating desertification.

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG two and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal two are:

- Agriculture (including agricultural extension improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation, minor irrigation, water management and watershed development)
- animal husbandry (dairying and poultry, small scale industries, including food processing industries)

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Disseminate information on possibilities of scientific agriculture and respective schemes through the Gram Sabha.
- Identify key local resource persons and capacitate them with more exposure and training on agricultural practices.
- Form farmer groups, labour groups, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and young entrepreneur groups to promote and facilitate sustainable agriculture.
- Animate the group with sufficient inputs like information about schemes, agencies, knowledgeable persons so that they will be able to develop appropriate action plans including:
- Initiation of integrated pest management, integrated nutrient management, healthy crop mix, poly/green houses, precision farming



- Formation of labour banks along with adequate machines and skill up gradation.
- Capacity building of SHGs on necessary capability to produce bio fertilizer, bio pesticides, high quality seeds and seedlings, capacity to maintain drip irrigation, precision farming, poly house systems.
- Initiation of cold storage, food processing and packaging industries by entrepreneurs
- Liaise with financial institutions, various departments like industry, power, animal husbandry and agriculture, resource agencies like agriculture universities, colleges, and NGOs to provide necessary support on improving food security
- Create a land register in such a way that crop, productivity, mechanization status are monitored and to identify gaps for intervention
- Prepare a target register for population vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition and monitor their status with the support of relevant department and agencies

Citizen support to Panchayat

ASHAs, SHGs, Anganwadi workers, literacy workers, Teachers, NRLM CRPs, socialactivists, PTA/ school management committee (SMC), health workers, doctors,local experts, agriculture-related functionaries, departments and agencies,Agriculture and horticulture functionary, Watershed Development Team (underPMKSY-Watershed Component), Dairy functionary and veterinary professional.



Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Healthy Village

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This is the definition provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). Ill health not only prevents individuals from working but also drains resources due to medical expenses, hospital expenses, bystander's time and loss of employment. Maintaining and ensuring the health of our citizens will ensure the success of all the programmes of the Gram Panchayat and will yield long term dividends.

A house with appropriate sanitation, water and power has to be accompanied by healthy and clean household habits. A basic requirement is a cooking option where smoke is kept out of the house, as are measures for disposing of soiled water, separation of waste into appropriate categories and disposal, avoiding stagnation of water, and preventing the access of mosquitoes to stagnant/stored water.

An enabling environment is required to be created for ensuring the health of women and children. Each expectant mother must be able to avail the facilities of immunization, better nutrition and regular health checkups as early as possible. Apart from expectant mothers, absolute and uncompromising individual attention is required for ensuring complete immunization and breast feeding for each newborn and child. Marriage at an early age and early pregnancies may lead to multiple issues related to health of mother and child. Consecutive pregnancies are another cause leading to poor health of mother and child.



Most communicable diseases are preventable. Lifestyle diseases (diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, and stroke) are also on the rise even in rural areas. These diseases, collectively known as non-communicable diseases, are important causes of premature death in the young and middle aged. The problem of substance abuse is also increasing, along with alcohol intake and tobacco abuse. Most often accidents and diseases can change the status of a family – from a prosperous one to a destitute one. Disease control requires concerted effort and education. Healthy village is the thematic area selected for developing local level targets and indicators which includes different sustainable development goals namely goal 2.



Local Indicator Framework (LIF)

Modified GP Level Target	Modified GP Level Indicator	Departments/Agencies/Stake holder groups
Reduce the maternal mortality ratio	Maternal Mortality Ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health Department ● AWWs ● ANMs ● ASHAs ● PHC-Mos ● CHC-Mos
	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)(Same as NIF)	
End preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age	Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births (Same as NIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● District Hospitals ● State Hospitals. ● Health Departments. ● Medical Colleges. ● National Health Mission ● PRIs/ULBs.
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)(Same as NIF)	
Promote prevention , early diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (Same as NIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education Department. ● WCD department functionaries. ● CSOs and NGOs. ● Private Sector/CSR managers. ● SHGs. ● CBOs ● NYKs. ● AYUSH Practitioners.
	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,0 population	
	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (Same as NIF)	
	Prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,0 population	
	Dengue: Case Fatality	
	Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks (Same as NIF)	
Ensure access to quality of health care services in collaboration with health department	Number of deaths due to cancer (Same as NIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AYUSH Practitioners.
	Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,0 population)	
Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres (in number)(Same as NIF)	<p>Other Stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State Government.
Take steps to reduce deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,0 population)	



Ensure that all have access to sexual and reproductive health care services and family planning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Makers. • MLAs, • Bureaucrats
	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (Same as NIF)	
Provide essential health care service to all in GP level	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population, Total GP spending on Health	
Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	No men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years	
Take steps to reduce the use of tobacco /Alcohol among adults	Percentage of people using Tobacco / Alcohol	

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Modified GP Level Target	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	State sponsored Schemes	GP level projects/programs
Reduce the maternal mortality ratio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Health Mission (NRHM RCH Flexible Pool including Health System Strengthening, Routine Immunisation programme, Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc., National Urban Health Mission – Flexible Pool) 2. Human Resources for Health & Medical Education 3. National AYUSH Mission 4. Umbrella ICDS 5. PradhanMantriMatruVandanaYojana (PMMVY) 		



<p>End preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. National Health Mission (NRHM RCH Flexible Pool including Health System Strengthening, Routine Immunisation programme, Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc., National Urban Health Mission – Flexible Pool) 7. Mission Indradhanush 8. National AYUSH Mission 9. Umbrella ICDS 		
<p>Promote prevention , early diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NHM - Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases 2. National AIDS Control Programme 3. National AYUSH Mission 4. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Rural 5. National Rural Drinking Water programme 6. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Rural 7. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 8. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission 9. PradhanMantriUjjwalaYojana 10. PradhanMantriKisan SAMPADA Yojana 11. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme 12. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes 		
<p>Ensure access to quality of health care services in collaboration with health department</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NHM- Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma 2. NHM-Human Resources for Health & Medical Education 3. NHM-Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System 4. National AYUSH Mission 5. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes 		
<p>Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse 2. National AYUSH Mission 3. Police Infrastructure (Narcotics Control Bureau, etc.) 		



Take steps to reduce deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Road Safety Schemes (Publicity and awareness generation, NHARSS-National Highways Accident Relief Service Project, Institute of Driving Training and Research, etc.) 5. National Health Mission 6. National AYUSH Mission 		
Ensure that all have access to sexual and reproductive health care services and family planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool) 2. National AYUSH Mission 3. Umbrella ICDS 		
Provide essential health care service to all in GP level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Health Protection Scheme (Ayushman Bharat) 2. National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool) 3. National Health Mission (Flexible Pool for communicable diseases) 4. National Health Mission (Flexible Pool for non-communicable diseases) 5. National AIDS Control Programme 6. Medical treatment of CGHS pensioners (PORB) 7. NHM-Human Resources for Health & Medical Education 8. National AYUSH Mission 9. Umbrella ICDS 10. Umbrella Programme for Development of STs & Minorities 11. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including Development of Minorities - Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP) 12. Jan Aushudhi Scheme 		



<p>Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development (Pollution Abatement) 14. Decision Support conservation skills and System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 15. Urban Transport including Metro Projects, UT Planning Scheme & Capacity Building 16. National River Conservation Programme 17. Research & Development and Implementation of National Water Mission 18. Development of Major and Minor Ports 		
<p>Take steps to reduce the use of tobacco /Alcohol among adults</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Tobacco Control Programme 		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Health Mission Setting up of a Network of Laboratories for Managing Epidemics and National Calamities Development of Infrastructure for Promotion of Health Research 2. National AYUSH Mission and allied schemes related to pharmaceuticals 3. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment Biotechnology Research & Development 4. National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs) 		



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 3 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

- Universal health coverage demanding SDG 3 can be supplemented with target 2.2 - End malnutrition.
- Target 4.2 - education & quality early childhood development will aware good health practices
- Target 5.6 - Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and rights focus on healthy life patterns.
- Targets 6.2 & 6.3 - Sanitation and hygiene & improved water quality provide a healthy environment.
- It is noted that SDG 3 overlaps with SDG 11 *via* 3.6, 3.9 and 11.2- reduce deaths and injuries from traffic accidents; reduce illness from air pollution, and access to safe transportation.
- Target 12.4 - Sound management of chemicals and wastes to minimize their adverse impact on human health is vital for SDG 3 attainment.

Role of Panchayat in Thematic Area Healthy Village

The role of SDG three and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal three are:

- Family welfare
- Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Take steps to empower communities and community based organizations to participate in health programmes



- Map vulnerable populations based on age, reproduction, occupation, area and assess health needs for each category.
- Map schemes, resources and human resource available for health services in the Gram Panchayat
- Set the local health goals and targets for the Gram Panchayat in collaboration with the health department
- Based on goals and targets, develop specific plans for each category.
- Apart from the general plan, ensure customized care for each individual.
- Leverage resources available under various government schemes and programmes of national and international agencies
- Monitor quality of services of various health facilities and extension services and ensure coordination and convergence.
- Integrate the IEC programmes with Panchayat led social campaigns for health
- Supervise care providers – ASHA, ANM & AWW
- Ensure effective functioning of the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)
- Review every maternal death/neonatal death/child death in the Gram Panchayat and identify actions for future.
- Ensure participation of the Gram Sabha and community in planning and monitoring the Village Health Plan
- Converge various nutrition/ food security schemes and programmes and make a comprehensive plan which will ensure the specific nutritional needs of infants, children, adolescent girls, women in reproductive age group, pregnant and lactating women and elderly.
- Organise social awareness campaigns on tobacco control/alcohol/illicit drugs and take control measures – ban and restrictions on sale of tobacco/illicit drugs.



- Map at village level of people with mental health problems, substance, drug and alcohol abuse and provide treatment, counselling and rehabilitation for these people and their families.
- Form emergency help centers and train and equip them to provide support and care services to victims of road traffic accidents. Strengthen emergency transport systems.
- Strengthen the emergency care systems in the health institutions in the Panchayat and ensure timely emergency care accessible to all.

Citizen support to Panchayat

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), doctors, ASHAs, Anganwadi workers



Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Education for All

Quality education is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development targets for 2030 call for ensuring the completion of primary and secondary education by all boys and girls, and guaranteeing equal access to opportunities for access to quality technical and vocational education for everyone and to eliminate gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to a quality higher education. Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. Policy interventions will require improving access and improving quality, as well addressing relevant obstacles which include gender inequalities, food insecurity etc. Education is a force multiplier which enables self-reliance, boosts economic growth by enhancing skills, and improves people's lives by opening up opportunities for better livelihoods.

Education plays a major role in various aspects of development such as employment, health, sanitation, hygiene and alleviating poverty. Acquiring new skills for better employment is also dependent on it. India enacted 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act' or 'Right to Education Act, an Act of the Parliament of India upholding the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. The new national Education Policy and SDG 4 share the goals of universal quality education and lifelong learning, higher education, and teacher training. Hence, an integrated approach is crucial for progress across multiple goals.



Local level Indicator framework

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
National Target	National Indicators	Data Source	Modified GP level Target	Modified GP level Indicator	Data source for GP level	Departments/Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 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 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create environment for total enrolment and retention of children in school • Ensure quality of education through the PTAs/SMCs • Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Department • Samagrashiks haabhiyan • SCERT, DIET, SIET, AEO, DEO, • Higher education department, directorate of collegiate education, • PRIs/ULBs • WCD department functionaries. • CSOs and NGOs. • Private Sector/CSR managers.
	4.1.2: Gross Intake Ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary)	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education				
	4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education	MIS, NSS, MoSPI		Same as NIF	SSA	



	4.1.4: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education	MIS, NSS, MoSPI		Same as NIF	SSA	Other Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government. • Policy Makers. • MLAs, Bureaucrats
	4.1.5: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education		Number of Students in (primary, upper primary and secondary School(s))	SSA	
	4.1.7: Out of school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary)	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education		Same as NIF Dropout rate in(primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary)	SSA	
	4.1.8: Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education	Facilitate access to scholarships / uniform /text books/ mid-day meals / other entitlements for children	Same as NIF	SSA	
Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to	4.2.1: Participation rate in organized learning one year before official	MIS, NSS, MoSPI	Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality			



quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	primary entry		early childhood development, care and pre –primary education			
	4.2.2: Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education		Same as NIF		Total number of students in early childhood education
Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.2: Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education	ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education	Number of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education	District Panchayat	
	4.3.3: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education	MIS, NSS, MoSPI		Same as NIF	District Panchayat	
Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and	4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education	Facilitate skill training to youth	Percentage of computer literacy among youth in GP	Panchayat	



entrepreneurship						
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 indices for Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education	Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs	Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education	Number of male-female enrolled Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education	SSA, Panchayat, District Panchayat	
Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy		Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education	Achieve cent percent literacy and numeracy	Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years	Panchayat	
Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and		Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education				



<p>sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p>						
<p>Target 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing</p>		<p>Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education</p>				



countries						
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: Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)	Ministry of Women and Child Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure improved infrastructure in Schools • Ensure qualified teachers are in schools 	No of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)	SSA, Panchayat	

Mapping of schemes at GP level

National level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ programs
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create environment for total enrolment and retention of children in school • Ensure quality of education through the PTAs/SMCs • Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDM) RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme(NMMSS) 2. Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions PanditMadan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT) National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) 3. Pre-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and vulnerable 		



	<p>equitable and quality primary and secondary education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate access to scholarships / uniform /textbooks/ • mid-day meals / other entitlements for children 	<p>groups</p> <p>Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards</p> <p>Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities</p> <p>Other scholarships & fellowships for SC, OBC Students</p> <p>Free coaching for SC students</p> <p>Hostels for SC & OBC students</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Pre-matric scholarships for ST students 5. Pre-matric scholarships for minority students 6. National Child Labour Project (including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies & reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour) 		
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre -primary education	1. Umbrella ICDS (Anganwadi Services)		
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan 2. Scholarship for College and University Students 3. Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Funds 4. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (EAP) 5. Post-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and other vulnerable community students 6. Post-matric scholarships for ST students 7. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher 		



		<p>Education of ST Students</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas 9. Post-matric scholarships for minority students 10. Merit-cum-means based scholarship for minority students for professional and technical courses undergraduate and postgraduate 11. Free Coaching & Allied Schemes for Minorities 12. Support for minority students clearing preliminary examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, State PSCs, etc. 13. Interest subsidy on education loans for overseas studies for minority students 14. Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students 15. Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MsDP) 16. Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. SeekhoaurKamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities ii. Upgrading Skills and Training In Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities iii. NaiManzil- The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives 17. PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojana: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme) iii. National Board for Skill Certification iv. National Skill Development Agency 		
--	--	--	--	--



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme) vii. Scheme of Polytechnics 		
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Facilitate skill training to youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme) iii. National Board for Skill Certification iv. National Skill Development Agency v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme) vii. Scheme of Polytechnics 2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal 3. Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. SeekhoaurKamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities ii. Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities iii. NaiManzil- The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives 		
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	Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) 2. Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel 3. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP) 4. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) 5. Scholarships for students with disabilities 6. Support to Establishment/ Modernization/ Capacity augmentation of Braille Presses 		



children in vulnerable situations		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Establishment of Colleges for Deaf 8. National Program for Persons with Disabilities 9. National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) 10. Pre-and post-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities 11. National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities 12. Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students 13. Boys and Girls Hostels 14. SIPDA (Schemes for the Implementation of the Persons with 15. Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 16. PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojana: 17. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme) ii. National Board for Skill Certification iii. National Skill Development Agency iv. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes v. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme) vi. Scheme of Polytechnics 		
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Achieve cent percent literacy and numeracy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saakshar Bharat 2. VanbandhuKalyanYojana - Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) 3. National Service Scheme (NSS) 4. Schemes for Youth development & Education (Nehru 5. Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.) 		
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saakshar Bharat 2. VanbandhuKalyanYojana - Development of Particularly 		



<p>knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p>		<p>Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. National Service Scheme (NSS) Schemes for Youth development & Education (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.) 4. Kala SanskritiVikasYojana 5. PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojana: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme) iii. National Board for Skill Certification iv. National Skill Development Agency v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme) vii. Scheme of Polytechnics 		
<p>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</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan Umbrella Programme for Education of SC, ST, OBC and minorities students 2. Umbrella ICDS 3. Umbrella Programme for Education of SC, OBC and vulnerable group students 4. Umbrella Programme for Education of ST students 5. Umbrella Programme for Education of minorities students 		
<p>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least</p>				

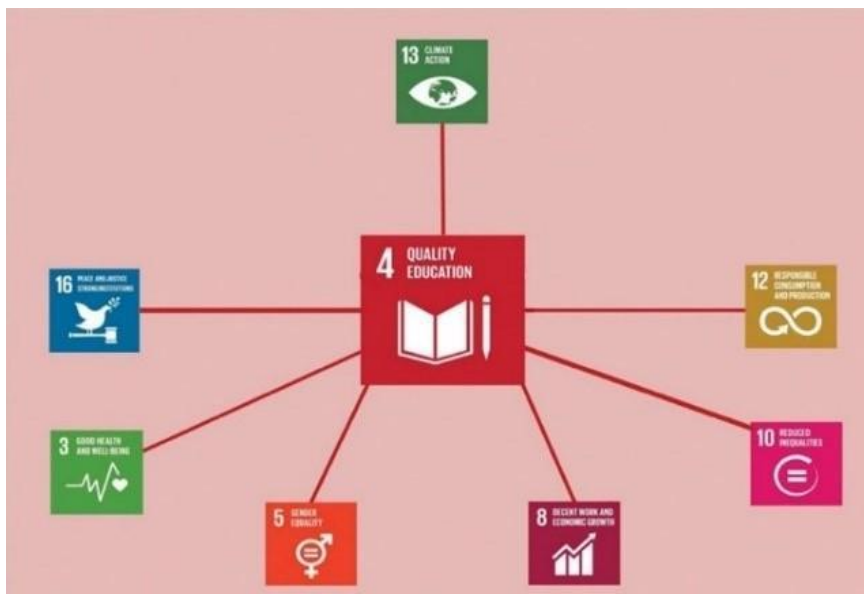


<p>developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p>				
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure improved infrastructure in Schools ● Ensure qualified teachers are in schools 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching 2. Teachers Training and Adult Education 		



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 4 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

SDG 4 is essential for better understanding of all other fields.



- Goal: 3- Target 3.7 - Universal accesses to sexual and reproductive health-care services, information can be achieved through quality education.
- Goal: 5 -Target 5.1 –focus on eliminating gender disparities in education, education on gender equality, gender sensitive learning environments, literacy and end discrimination (4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4b).
- Goal: 8-Targets 8.6- decent jobs and entrepreneurship reduce the number of youth not in employment or education.
- Goal:10 -Targets 10.2 & 10.3 offers equal access for all to education, especially the vulnerable, equality of opportunity, political, economic and social inclusions.



- Information and awareness on sustainable development (12.8) can be attained by the aid of SDG 4.7- acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote Sustainable development.
- Base education is essential to tackle climate change mitigation, adaptation, and early warning (13.3).
- To effectively promote a culture of peace and non-violence by ensuring effective and accountable institutions and participatory and responsive decision- making (16.6, 16.7).

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG 4 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal four are:

- Education including primary and secondary school, Technical training and
- vocational education, Adult and non-formal education and Libraries

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Checking for dropouts and irregular attendance in schools
- Monitoring quality of education through the PTAs/SMCs
- Facilitating provision of facilities of transportation/ Hostel for children living in geographically isolated areas.
- Facilitating access to entitlements like scholarships/stipend, free uniform, text books, insurance, teaching -learning materials, stationery, midday meals for children
- Facilitating special needs children to access schools/special schools
- Ensuring construction of girls' toilets where none exist and make dysfunctional toilets functional in collaboration with relevant agencies.



- Facilitating analysis of the reasons for dropouts and irregular attendance and to formulate possible solutions, through people's participation
- Facilitating conduction of evening schools, mobile schools, local learning centres and residential camps for providing bridge courses for dropouts/out of school children.
- Promoting awards/ incentives/certificates/gifts etc. in public gatherings to children as a mark of recognizing their achievements in academics / sports/games etc.
- Liaising with relevant departments to post teachers in vacant positions.
- Facilitating development of a comprehensive education plan to improve the basic physical facilities / physical environment / social environment / incentives / classroom processes/ monitoring / assessment of children /community support etc.
- Liaising with relevant departments/agencies to improve the facilities and infrastructure of Anganwadis
- Promoting incentives, teaching learning materials, stationary etc. to those children enrolled in preschools/ Anganwadis.
- Strengthening pre-school Anganwadi welfare committees.
- Promoting Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) approach for eradication of adult illiteracy
- Facilitating strengthening of existing libraries in supporting literacy programmes

Citizen support to Panchayat

Teachers, SMCs, Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, literacy workers, other department officials, ICDS supervisors



Sustainable Development Goal 5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Engendering development

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but inevitable for a peaceful and sustainable future. The exclusion of women places half of the world's population outside the realm of opportunity to partner in building prosperous societies and economies. Equal access to education, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision making processes are not only rights women should have, they benefit humanity at large. Goal 5 aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women in the public and private spheres and to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and access to ownership of property. Ending all discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, it's crucial for a sustainable future; it's proven that empowering women and girls helps economic growth and development. The Constitution of India envisages a discrimination-free India. Without ensuring gender equity and equal rights for women, social and developmental disparities cannot be eradicated. Some of the Challenges to Gender Equity in the society are:

- Physical and mental violence towards women
- Child marriage, Early marriage, Forced marriage
- Trafficking of women for sex work and bonded labour, forced migration
- Abuse of Disabled and Aged women and lack of support for their health, nutrition and social interaction



- Lack of support to adolescent girls on education, health and nutrition
- Lack of value for unpaid domestic work generally carried out by women.

Globally, women spend roughly three times the amount of time spent by men on unpaid work. In India it is 9.8 times that of men. Local level development and local interventions are very important for addressing these disparities because social institutions at the local level are the key players in influencing the social practices which affect empowerment of women and girls. Local social networks also play an important role in addressing gender disparities through strategic interventions, disseminating new ideas and reforming governance practices for achieving desired results on gender equality.



Local level Indicator framework

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
National Target	National Indicators	Data sources	Modified GP level Targets	Modified GP level Indicators	Data Source for GP level	Departments/Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1: Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, (in percentage)	Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Number of dowry related cases reported in GP	Police	
	5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth (in Per 1,000 male live births)	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	Facilitate Universal birth registration	Same as NIF	Panchayat	
	5.1.4: Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs		Number of crimes against women per 1000 female population in GP	Police	
Target 5.2: Eliminate all	5.2.1: Proportion of crime	National Crime	Create	number of	Police	



forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year	Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	Awareness against gender discrimination /child marriages / trafficking of women Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls	crime against women to total crime reported in GP during the calendar year		
	5.2.2: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the year	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs		Number of sexual crime reported in GP during the year	Police	
	5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative during the calendar year	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs		Number of women who have experienced cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative during the calendar year	Police	
	5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		Number of sexual crime against girl	Police	



	during the calendar year	(National Family Health Survey)		children to total crime against children		
	5.2.6: Percentage of ever married women age 15- 49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs		Number of women aged 18 to 49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband	Police	
	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years), 2011 (females per 1,000 males)	TUS, NSS, MoSPI		Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	GP	
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years, 2015- 16		Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Number of women who were married by exact age 18 years Number of Child Marriage reported No of out of school girl child in GP	GP Schools	
Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public	5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, 2019	Ministry of Corporate Affairs				



services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate						
Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Director, in listed companies, (per 1,000 persons)	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Number of women entrepreneurs in GP. Total number of women in govt. jobs Total number of women in private jobs		
	5.5.3: Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections (in percentage)	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)		Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections GP Number of seat held by women in LSGI		
Target 5.6: Ensure	5.6.2: Unmet need for family	MIS, NSS,	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	planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years, 2015-16 (in percentage)	MoSPI	universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights			
	5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS, 2015-16	MIS, NSS, MoSPI		Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS		
Target 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 holdings - (female operated operational holding)		Ensure women equal rights to economic resources	Same as NIF		
	5.a.2: No. of borrowers per 1,00,000 adults (Male and Female)			No. of borrowers per 1,00,0 adults (Male and Female)		
	5.a.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day)			Same as NIF		
	5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day)			Same as NIF		
	5.a.6: Percentage of adult			Same as NIF		



	having an account at a formal financial institution					
Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women		Ministry of Women and Child Development				
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1: Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs)	Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for Rural and MIS, NSS, MoSPI for Urban		Total amount spent on women sub plan		



Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG targets and modified GP level targets portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level SDG Targets	Modified GP Level Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ programs
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere Facilitate Universal birth registration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women –<i>BetiBachaoBetiPadhao</i>, PradhanMantriMahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc. PradhanMantriMatruVandanaYojana (PMMVY) Umbrella ICDS Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) PRAGATI (Providing Assistance for Girls’ Advancement in Technical Education Initiative) 		
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including tracking and sexual	<p>Create Awareness against gender discrimination /child marriages / trafficking of women</p> <p>Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - <i>BetiBachaoBetiPadhao</i>, PradhanMantriMahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc. Umbrella ICDS 		



and other types of exploitation				
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - <i>BetiBachaoBetiPadhao</i>, PradhanMantriMahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc. 2. Umbrella ICDS 		
Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women 2. PradhanMantriUjjwalaYojana 3. Labour and Employment statistical system (LESS) 		
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) 2. Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) 		



political, economic and public life				
Target 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	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Health Mission 2. National AIDS Control Programme 3. PradhanMantriMatruVandanaYojana (PMMVY) 		
Target 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	Ensure women equal rights to economic resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 2. PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana 		



natural resources, in accordance with national laws				
Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women		1. Science & Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building		
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - <i>Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</i>, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc. 2. Gender Budgeting 		



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 5 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkages of SDG 5 and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- Gender sensitive development strategies, equal rights and access to resources and services for men and women (1.b & 1.4) will catalyze timely achievement of SDG 5.
- Attainment of SDG2 (2.2 & 2.3) - Nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, increasing income of female small scale food producers, will contribute to ending discrimination in all forms (5.1).
- Target 3.7 offers universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and rights



- Targets 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 & 4b will loosen up gender disparities in education, promote education on gender equality, and gender sensitive learning environments and literacy to end discrimination.
- Improved sanitation and hygiene with special attention to the needs of women and girls (6.2) will upkeep gender equality.
- Targets 8.5 & 8.8 focuses on - equal pay for equal work, protects female migrant's workers, and recognition of care and domestic work.
- Target 10.2 target for social, economic and political inclusion irrespective of sex, ending discrimination, promoting equal participation and decision making.
- Access to public transport and public space with particular attention to women (11.2, 11.7) will encourage marginalized groups.
- Raising capacity for climate change planning and management including focusing on women (13.b) and Ending all forms of violence against children (16.2) will hopefully address SDG 5 indeed.

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG five and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing towards eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal 5 are:

- Women development
- Child development

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Bring issues of gender disparity and violence to the attention of Panchayat Committees for action



- Promote a gender status study or analyse the gender and development
- Experience of last few years and scope of intervention (undertake a Situational Analysis)
- Ensure continuous discussions and trainings for GP committee to promote attitudinal changes
- Formation of a committee to carry out and follow the tasks prioritized towards gender equality
- Facilitate a convergence meeting with different line departments/ Agencies/community organizations involved in addressing gender issues
- Promote campaigns to address various issues identified as goals and targets
- Develop a monitoring mechanism for actions on gender issues

Citizen Support to Panchayats

ICDS supervisors, Anganwadi workers, School teachers, Health workers, ASHA, Local police, Lawyers, SHGs



Sustainable Development Goal 6 -Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Swachh Bharat, Swachh Village

Water is essential for human life. Various water sources include rain, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, open wells, bore wells, tube wells etc. Every household needs water for a number of purposes like cooking, drinking, washing of utensils, cleaning of the house, bathing, washing of clothes, personal sanitation, for household animals and watering plants around the house. The challenge is to ensure water of adequate quality in sufficient quantities for each purpose so that the quality of life is improved.

The critical issue in water and sanitation is that its continuous usage for most purposes leads to further contamination of the remaining water. Extreme care and careful measures are required to avoid this. Thus, most of the sanitation activities are aimed at mitigating the contamination of soil and water sources. As part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, a lot of activities are undertaken to ensure a Clean India. Freedom from open defecation is the goal for all villages of India.



Local level Indicator framework

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/Agencies/Stakeholder groups
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1: Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to clean Water • Construct Water Harvesting Structure 	No of households having piped water connection Number of wards provided with 24*7 piped water supply in GP	Panchayat	1. Irrigation Department 2. Kerala Water Authority 3. Ground Water Department 4. Jalanidhi 5. Command Area Development Authority (CADA) 6. KIIDC
	6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)			Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural) (same as NIF)		
Target 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	6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target		Ensuring safe sanitation in all households, public offices, institutions and places along with ensuring comfortable girl/women friendly designs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of GP achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target (same as NIF) • Number of toilets at public places to be used by the floating 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPs/ MLAs/ Ministers • Political parties. • PRIs and ULBs • CSOs/CBOs/SHGs • Residents Welfare Association.



				population.		
	6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls (same as NIF) • Proportion of anganwadi with separate toilet facility for girls • Number of toilets at public offices and institutions for Disabled persons 		
Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.2: Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality					
	6.3.3: Proportion of waste water treatment capacity created vis-a-vis total generation		improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials	% waste-water treated in GP		
Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase	6.4.1: Percentage groundwater	CGWB, Ministry		Percentage groundwater		



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	withdrawal against availability	of Jal Shakti		withdrawal against availability	
	6.4.2: Per capita storage of water, (in m3/person)	CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti		Per capita storage of water, (in m3/person)	
	6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (in m3/person)	CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti	Ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity	Per capita availability of water (in m3/person)	
Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1: Percentage area of river basins brought under integrated water resources management				
Target 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	CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti	protect and restore water-related ecosystems	Percentage of WARDS over-exploited	
	6.6.2: Percentage sewage load treated in major rivers	Ministry of Jal Shakti		Percentage sewage load treated in major rivers	
	6.6.3: Biological assessment information				



	of surface water bodies					
Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1: Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]	DWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti				

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ program (GPDP)
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to clean Water Construct Water Harvesting Structure 	1. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)		
Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open	Ensuring safe sanitation in all households, public offices, institutions and places along with	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women 		



defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	ensuring comfortable girl/women friendly designs			
Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) 2. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Smart Cities Mission 3. National Ganga Plan and Ghat Works 		
Target 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	Ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ground Water Management and Regulation 2. PradhanMantri Krishi SinchayeeYojana(PMKSJ) 3. Development of Water Resources Information System 		
Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. River Basin Management 2. National Water Mission 3. Interlinking of Rivers 4. Flood Management & Border 		



transboundary cooperation as appropriate		5. Areas Programme 6. National Hydrology Project		
Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems 2. National River Conservation Programme 3. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 4. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 5. Ground Water Management and Regulation		
Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management				



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 6 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkage of SDG 6 and associated targets with respect to other goals is established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- SDG 6 is successfully incorporated into SDG9 *via* integrated water resource management, quality, and reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure (6.5 & 9.1).
- Recycling and safe reuse of water, reducing release of chemicals and waste into water and reducing waste generation (12.4, 12.5), provide a healthy, hygiene environment.

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG six and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which



Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal six are:

- Drinking
- water, Health and sanitation

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Assess the water needs, sources, schemes, solid and liquid waste being generated – (biodegradable and non-biodegradable) through participatory surveys so that the need for water supply, sanitation, environmental sanitation and waste management facilities can be ascertained.
- Set the water and sanitation goals and targets for the Gram Panchayat. Select the appropriate technology choice for water supply and sanitation in the Gram Panchayat based on participatory assessment
- Ensure adequate, functional clean toilet facilities in schools (separately for boys and girls) and anganwadis.
- Ensuring maintenance of toilets in public places including those in markets and Gram Panchayat premises.
- Identifying appropriate schemes, state/national/international agencies, their programmes and schemes, Non-Governmental agencies and companies which can support availability of water supply, source sustainability, reduction for source contamination, sanitation and waste management programmes.
- Liaise with respective agencies for ensuring adequate water supply, cleanliness and drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- Form people’s committees and build their capacity for managing the existing assets and those being created.
- Educate all households on the key aspects of usage and management of water and sanitation assets.



- Undertake water budgeting annually and sharing information with villagers for appropriate crop selection
- Monitoring and problem solving during programme implementation and after.

Citizen Support to Panchayats

Water supply scheme operators, masons, registrants of MGNREGS, Swachhtadoots, health workers, teachers, NGOs.



Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Sustainable Energy for all

Energy is critical and people with no sustainable access to energy are deprived of the opportunity to become part of national and global progress. There is no development without fuelling the engine of growth. Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today – security, climate change, food production, jobs or increasing incomes. Sustainable energy generates opportunity – it transforms lives, economies and the planet. Goal 7 of the SDGs aims to correct this enormous imbalance by ensuring everyone has access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services by the year 2030. To expand energy access, it is crucial to enhance energy efficiency and to invest in renewable energy. Energy from renewable resources – wind, water, solar, biomass and geothermal energy – is inexhaustible and clean. Although the solution to energy's climate crisis lies in off-grid, renewable energy, it currently constitutes only 15% of the global energy mix. It is hard to imagine our life without the use of various renewable and non-renewable forms of energy. We use energy at every moment of our life:

- To lift water, we may use many methods - hands, animals, using pumps powered by electricity from grid/solar/wind/diesel/kerosene/biogas.
- To cook food whether it be fuels like fire wood, kerosene, LPG and biogas.



Local level Indicator frame work

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/ Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified	Ministry of Power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate electricity connections to all households/ public buildings 2. Undertake Construction of biogas plants in households, schools /Anganwadis 3. Facilitate installation of solar energy in households and public institutions 4. Adopt energy conservation measures (like LED lamps / solar pumps) 	Percentage of households electrified Number of bio gas plant in households, schools /Anganwadis	KSEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSEB, ANERT, • Officials • Elected Representatives • Institutional • GPs/BPs/ZPs • Energy Audit
	7.1.2: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure access to energy efficient cooking devices / LPG 2. Increase substantially the share of renewable energy 	Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel		
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the	Ministry of New and		Number of Households	KSEB	



renewable energy in the global energy mix	total installed electricity generation	Renewable Energy		electrified by Solar Energy/Wind Energy		
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, (in mega joules per rupee)	Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Central Electricity Authority				
Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology						
Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in	7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita)	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy				



particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes(CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/pr ogrammes (GPDP)
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate electricity connections to all households/ public buildings Undertake Construction of biogas plants in households, schools /Anganwadis Facilitate installation of solar energy in households and public institutions Adopt energy conservation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DeenDayalUpadhyaya Gram JyotiYojana SahajBijliHarGharYojana (Urban)-Saubhagya Integrated Power Development Scheme Strengthening of Power Systems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Smart Grids Green Energy Corridor Grid Interactive Renewable Power Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power Research & Development 		



	measures (like LED lamps / solar pumps)	9. LPG Subsidy 10. PradhanMantriUjjwalaYojana		
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy Mix	increase substantially the share of renewable energy	1. Grid Interactive Renewable Power Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power Research & Development		
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency		2. Bureau of Energy Efficiency Energy Conservation UJALA 3. Human Resources Development and Training Information, Education and Communication 4. PradhanMantriUjjwalaYojana 5. Research, Development and International Cooperation 6. Bureau of Energy Efficiency Energy Conservation		
Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy				



infrastructure and clean energy technology				
Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support				



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 7 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS



Interlinkage of SDG 7 and associated targets with respect to other goals is established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.

SDG 7 is directly linked to SDG 9 in case of increasing share of renewable energies and energy efficiency, upgrading infrastructure, increased resource use efficiency and clean technologies (7.1, 7.2, 9.4).

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG seven and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal seven are:



- Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity and Non-conventional energy sources

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Assess the various needs of energy – for cooking, heating, lighting, irrigation, household food processing, industries, commercial establishments like shops and hotels.
- Which are the appropriate sources for these – electricity from the lines, solar, biogas, LPG and so on.
- Set the goals and targets for your Gram Panchayat.
- Develop a comprehensive energy programme based on need assessment.
- Initiate a campaign to include all households and establishments into the energy programmes - like electrification of all households, popularization of LED lamps, biogas tanks and many others.
- Identify appropriate schemes, state/national/international agencies, their programmes and schemes, non- Governmental agencies and companies which can support the Gram Panchayat energy programme.
- Liaison with these agencies and facilitate the process.
- Monitoring and problem solving during programme implementation and after.

Citizen Support to Panchayat

Traditional masons and helpers, department officials (departments like electricity, renewable energy, rural development), technical and academic institutions like ITI, polytechnics, NGOs



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

Local Economic Development

‘No one left behind’ is at the core of the sustainable development agenda for 2030 and if economic growth is to build a fairer world, it must be inclusive. This is the idea behind Goal 8, which aims to sustain an economic growth rate of 7% for the least developed countries by 2030, and achieve full and productive employment for all men and women everywhere in the next 15 years. India can forge its own growth path, which can rely on both manufacturing and services as a growth escalator and employment generator. The challenge will be to create well-paying and productive jobs in non-farm sectors that can absorb more unskilled workers, including women and those in rural areas. As of today, labour-intensive manufacturing has not driven productive growth and job creation. The sectors that have made productive gains have been skill-intensive. Almost half the labour force in India still works in the agricultural sector. With low productivity, it is difficult to promote gainful employment in agriculture. Enhancing agricultural productivity through public investment and new technologies should be a priority focus area. Moreover, upgrading to high-value commodities, reforming agricultural marketing policies and market interventions, and strengthening linkages to agri-businesses are critical areas ripe for government intervention. Increasing the labour force participation of women is a powerful tool not only to empower women, but also to steer economic growth itself.

India’s desired transition to a green economy will have a significant impact on job skill requirements within sectors, occupational profiles



and business operations. Labour market and skill policies can play an important role in maximizing the benefits of economic greening for workers. Furthermore, the circular economy is gaining increasing attention as a strategy for long-term prosperity and sustainability. Local economic development is not just about development of basic needs of individuals but about people working together to achieve sustainable economic growth and improved lives. Employment and income are needed to prosper. This implies creation of more employment in the Gram Panchayats, promotion of entrepreneurship and addition of further opportunities for economic growth. Building a self-help group of poor men and women in the neighbourhood may be a good starting point. This will create an enabling environment for thrift and credit, micro finance, opening of bank accounts, linkages with banks etc. Thus financing a micro enterprise will become easier within a short span of time.



Local level Indicator framework

Goal 8: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 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 (adjusted to price changes) per capita	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI	Increase the own source revenue of local level	Percentage Growth in own source revenues	GP	
Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive Sectors	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI	Increase higher level of economic productivity in manufacturing and agriculture sector		GP	
	8.2.2: Total number of patents issued (granted),	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry				
	8.2.3: Annual growth in	National Accounts		Number of micro	GP	



	manufacturing sector, (in percentage)	Division, NSO, MoSPI		small and medium enterprises in the GP Annual growth in manufacturing sector, (in percentage)		
	8.2.4: Annual growth in agriculture sector, (in percentage)	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI		Annual growth in agriculture sector, (in percentage)	Agri officer	
Target 8.3: promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of MSME, including through access to financial services	8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI	Develop decent job creation, entrepreneurship in the GP	Number of workers in informal sector Total number of workers in MSME in GP	GP	
	8.3.2: Total number of patents issued (granted)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and				



		Industry				
	8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME, (in Rs. crore)	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Encourage the growth of MSME	Total loan to MSME in GP	GP	
	8.3.4: Number of MSME units registered under the online UdyogAadhaar registration	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		Number of MSME units registered in the GP	GP	
	8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India, (in number)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry		Number of start-ups in the GP	GP	
Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated	CPCB, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation	Total quantity of waste generated in the GP Total quantity of waste recycled in the GP	GP	
	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption, (in Kg.)	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve	8.5.1: Average hourly	PLFS, National	Achieve full and	Number of	GP	



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	earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation (in Rs.)	Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI	productive employment and decent work for all women and men, persons with disabilities	women and men workers in the GP Number of persons with disabilities in different jobs		
	8.5.2: Unemployment rate	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI	Ensure equal pay for work of equal value	Total number of unemployed persons in the GP	GP	
	8.5.3: Wages earned by male-female in regular wage/salaried employment (Rs. per month)	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI				
	8.5.4: Workforce Participation Ratio	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI				
	8.5.5: Total population with disabilities covered under social protection schemes	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
	8.5.6: Share of unemployed persons in population aged 15-24	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI			Number of unemployed persons in the age group 18-24	
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1: Unemployment Rate (15-24 years)	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI				
	8.6.2: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education,	MIS, NSS, MoSPI				



	employment or training (NEET)					
Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking	Human trafficking cases reported in GP		
	8.7.2: Number of missing children,	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour	Number of missing children		
Target 8.8: protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious Employment	8.8.1: Percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Ministry of Rural Development	protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all	Number of households receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		
	8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers	Office of the Registrar General , India, Ministry of Home Affairs		Number of migrant workers in the GP Number of women migrant workers in the GP		
	8.8.3: Number of	Ministry of Labour		Number of		



	accidents in factories	and Employment		accidents in factories		
Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1: Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate	Ministry of Tourism	promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs	Total revenue of tourism to GP		
	8.9.2: Percentage change in number of visits by tourists (domestic & foreign) over previous year	Ministry of Tourism	promotes local culture and products			
Target 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: Indicator on financial inclusion	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance				
	8.10.2: Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population	(a) Numerator: Reserve Bank of India (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population	Lead Bank	
	8.10.3: Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population	Reserve Bank of India		Number of banking outlets per 1,000 population	Lead Bank	
	8.10.4: Automated Teller Machines	(a) Numerator: Reserve Bank of		Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)	Lead Bank	



	(ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	India (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs		per 1,00,0 population		
Target 8.a: Increase aid for trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for trade-related technical assistance to Least Developed Countries						
Target 8.b: By 2030, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Ministry of Labour and Employment				
	8.b.2: Number of person days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (in lakhs)	Ministry of Rural Development	develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment	Number of person days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		



Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/programs (GPDP)
Target 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	Increase the own source revenue of local level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana- Gramin 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 		
Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensivesectors	Increase higher level of economic productivity in manufacturing and agriculture sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PradhanMantriRojgarProtsahanYojana Employment Promotion Scheme National Career Services 2. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit Support Schemes 3. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment 4. Green Revolution 5. White Revolution 		
Target 8.3: promote development-oriented policies that support	Develop decent job creation,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DeendayalAntyodayaYojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) 		



<p>productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of MSME, including through access to financial services</p>	<p>entrepreneurship in the GP</p> <p>Encourage the growth of MSME</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. DeendayalAntyodayaYojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) 3. Make in India (Scheme for Investment Promotion, Scheme for implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, etc.) 4. Ease of Doing Business (e-Biz Project) 5. Start-up India 6. Stand-Up India 7. PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and allied initiatives 8. Credit Guarantee Funds 9. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme and Other Credit Support Schemes 10. Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries 11. Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) & setting up of Khadi plazas 12. Technology Up gradation and Quality Certification. 13. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development. 14. Infrastructure Development Programme 15. Social Security Schemes for Workers 16. Schemes to implement labour laws 		
<p>Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and production, with developed</p>	<p>Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swachh Bharat Mission-Rural 2. Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban Smart Cities Mission Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 3. National River Conservation Programme 4. Grid Interactive Renewable Power 5. Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralised Renewable Power 6. Research & Development 		



countries taking the lead				
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	<p>Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, persons with disabilities</p> <p>Ensure equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojana 2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas 3. National Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe Hub Centre 4. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (textiles) 5. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women and Girls <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities: ii. SeekhoaurKamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities iii. Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities iv. NaiManzil- The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives 1. National Program for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities 2. Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups 3. Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of ST communities Vulnerable Groups 		
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojana 2. PradhanMantriRojgarProtsahanYojana National Career Services (NCS) Employment Promotion Scheme 3. National Service Scheme 4. Schemes for Youth development & Education (Nehru YuvaKendraSangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.) 		



		5. Umbrella Programme for Development of STs		
Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Child Labour Project 2. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers 		
Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labour Welfare Scheme 2. Social Security for Unorganised Workers 3. Schemes for awareness generation, occupational health and enforcement of labour laws, etc. 		
Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	<p>Promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs</p> <p>Promotes local culture and products</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourism Infrastructure 2. Promotion and Publicity 3. Training and Skill Development 4. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (textiles) 		



<p>Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks 2. Support to Financial Institutions 		
<p>Target 8.a: Increase aid for trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for trade-related technical assistance to Least Developed Countries</p>				
<p>Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs pact of the International Labour Organization</p>	<p>develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment</p>			



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 8 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS



Interlinkage of SDG eight and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.

- Equal rights to economic resources for the poor will support small enterprises and entrepreneurship and access to available financial services (1.4, 8.3, and 8.10) which in turn meet Agenda 2030.
- Sustainable food production systems and increased agricultural productivity & income (2.3 & 2.4), employment skills (5.4), Equal pay for equal work, protects female migrant workers, and recognizes care and domestic work (8.5 & 8.8) can be treated together.
- Increased share of renewable energy, increased energy efficiency (7.1, 7.2) proclaims economic advancement.



- Targets 9.2 & 9.3 focuses on - Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, access to small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services.
- Target 10.1 focuses on increased income growth at the bottom level.
- Target 14.7 focuses on increasing economic benefits to SIDSs and LDCs from sustainable use of marine resources & sustainable tourism promotion.
- Accountable & transparent (economic) institutions (16.6) will ensure new employment (8.3), secure working environments (8.8) and thereby support the attainment of SDG 8.

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG eight and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal eight are:

- Small scale industries, including food processing industries, Khadi, village and cottage industries, Technical training and vocational education, Minor forest produce, Fisheries, Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry, Agriculture, including agricultural extension. Above all, one of the objectives laid out in the 73rd amendment to the constitution is local economic development.

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Identify all people in the productive age who have no/under employment and map their skills
- Map and list various production potential/labour potential/enterprise opportunities in the village
- Map employment opportunities suitable to persons with disabilities based on nature and degree of disability and facilitate job creation



through convergence of on-going schemes, sponsorships and ensuring local placements.

- Identify potential candidates for setting up of enterprises and skill mapping of the interested candidates
- Situation analysis of existing micro, small and medium enterprises within the Panchayat area
- Organize entrepreneurial development training/skill training.
- Create effective and sustained mechanisms for liasoning and converging resources from various government departments, statutory agencies, financial agencies, R&D institutes, and educational institutions
- Provide handholding support for new enterprises/institutions

Citizen Support to Panchayats

SHGs, local professionals, social workers, successful Swarnajayanti Gram SwarajgarYojana (SGSY) entrepreneurs, successful local entrepreneurs, Anganwadi workers, literacy activists, teachers, NRLM CRPs, MGNREGS mates, youth organizations, Rural Development Department, Department of Social Justice.



Sustainable Development Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Promote industry and innovation in Village

The story of industrial development has been an important determinant of the course of our history as a community of nations. From the first steam engines to the first assembly lines, to today's truly global production chains and processes, industry has changed our economies and helped drive major changes in our societies. But without sustainable practices and infrastructure in place, our growth has left vast sections of people behind. Investments in transport, irrigation, energy and information and communications technology have been crucial to driving economic growth and empowering communities in many countries. The job multiplication effect of industrialisation has a positive impact on society, as 1.1 jobs in manufacturing creates 2.2 jobs in other sectors. The manufacturing sector is an important employer, accounting for around 14.2% of the world's workforce of 2.9 billion. It has long been recognised that a strong physical network of industry and communication can enhance productivity and incomes, and improve health, wellbeing and education. Technological progress similarly enhances our wellbeing as countries, and can also improve the state of the planet through increased resource and energy efficiency.

Through SDG 9, countries have determined that investing in more resilient infrastructure, cooperating across borders, and encouraging small enterprises will all be critical to ensuring sustainable industrial development. We will also have to improve our existing industrial infrastructure, and here, technological innovation will be key. Governments and businesses will have to contribute to creating a hospitable policy environment for innovation, encourage scientific



research, and improve access to information technology universally. Sustainable development is dependent on infrastructure and industrialization. All these require innovation. Infrastructure is required for every aspect of life whether it is houses, roads, livelihood establishments or service providing institutions. Without industrialization, job opportunities will be a myth and it will affect economic growth. It must be inclusive too. If there is no economic growth, the efforts to reduce poverty will not fetch dividends. And to strive for such an economic growth coupled with infrastructure, it requires innovative ideas and actions.



Local level Indicator Framework

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 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: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	MIS, NSS, MoSPI	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads	PWD, GP	Industries and commerce, Start-ups mission KSIDC, Transport, PWD, Chamber of commerce, MSME sector, Entrepreneurs, Industrialist, factory workers, planning board,
	9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	(1) Railway Board is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by Railways (2) Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highway is		Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport in GP	Transport	



		data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by Roads(3) Ministry of Civil Aviation is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by air				
	9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use, (in Rs. crore)	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI		Number of industrial unit in GP	GP	
Target 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	9.2.1: Percentage Share of GVA in Manufacturing to Total GVA	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization			
	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total	PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI	raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product	Number of persons(men/women) working in manufacturing sector	Industries and commerce	



double its share in least developed countries	employment					
Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular indeveloping countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1: Share of household sector in total industry value added	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises	Number of households engaged in small-scale industrial and other enterprises	Industries	
	9.3.2: Percentage of credit flow to MSME as a percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		Total bank credit to MSME Total budget allocation for MSME in GP	LEAD BANK Industries	
Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all	9.4.1: Total CO2 emissions of power sector per unit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore)	Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power				
	9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added, (Tonne of Oil Equivalent/000 ' rupees)					



countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.						
Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1: Percentage share of government spending on IPP (Research and Development) to total GDP	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI	Increase the allocation to industries in GP	Share of GP to industrial sector		
	9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population	Ministry of Science and Technology				
	9.5.3: Total	Department				



	number of patents issued (granted),	for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry				
Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked Developing countries and Small Island Developing States						
Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring	9.b.1: Share of IPP in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation					



a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities						
Target 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 Subscriptions as percentage of total population	Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology	Number of Internet Subscriptions as percentage of total population in GP		
	9.c.2: Number of broadband subscribers per 10,000 persons	Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications	provide universal and affordable access to the Internet	Number of broadband subscribers per 10,000 persons in GP		

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.



National Targets	Level	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/programmes (GPDP)
Target 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.		Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) 2. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission 3. BharatmalaPariyojana 4. Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE) 5. Railways, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Metro Projects 6. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) 7. Development of Industrial Corridors 8. Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) 9. North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 10. Industrial Development Scheme for Himalayan States - Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand 11. Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme 12. Schemes for up gradation of Airport Infrastructure 13. Schemes for Regional Connectivity 14. National Handloom Development Programme 15. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture 16. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 17. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 18. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana – Gramin 19. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 20. Sagarmala Programme 		



		21. MPLADS		
Target 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	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization .Raise Industry's share of employment and gross domestic product	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building 2. Research and Development 3. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment 4. Biotechnology Research & Development 5. Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development 6. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 7. Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme 8. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification. 9. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development. 10. Infrastructure Development Programme 		
Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make in India (Scheme for Investment Promotion, Scheme for implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, etc. 2. Ease of Doing Business (e-Biz Project) 3. Start-up India 4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 5. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 6. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana – Gramin 7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 8. Infrastructure Development Programme 9. PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and allied initiatives 10. Credit Guarantee Funds 		



		11. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes		
Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital India 2. Railways, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Metro Projects 3. Scheme for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicle in India - (FAME - India). 4. Research and Development project for development of Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) Technology for Thermal Power Plants 5. National Handloom Development Programme 6. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture 7. Make in India 		
Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging	Increase the allocation to industries in GP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building 2. Research and Development 3. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment 4. Biotechnology Research and Development 5. Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development 6. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including SelfEmployment and Talent Utilization (SETU) 7. Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative 		



<p>innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>				
<p>Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana- Grami 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 		
<p>Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building 2. Research and Development 3. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment 		



<p>innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Biotechnology Research & Development 5. Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development 6. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission 7. Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) 8. National Handloom Development Programme 9. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture 10. Atal Innovation Mission 11. Railways, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Metro Projects 12. Digital India 13. Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters) 14. MPLADS 		
<p>Target 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</p>	<p>Significantly increase access to information and communications technology provide universal and affordable access to the Internet</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital India including Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters) 2. Bharatnet 3. Compensation to Telecom Service Providers 		



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 9 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGs



Interlinkage of SDG nine and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.

- Integrated water resource management needs the latest, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure (6.5).
- Resilient infrastructure can be attained through increased renewable energy share & energy efficiency (7.1 & 7.2).
- Resilient infrastructure has to be adopted for accessing small- scale industrial and other enterprises to run financial services (9.2 & 9.3), to attain more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (12a) and better adaptive capacity to tackle climate calamities (13.1).



Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG 9 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal nine are:

- Small-scale industries, including food-processing industries
- Khadi, village and cottage industries
- Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of transports
- Maintenance of community assets

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Develop sustainable infrastructure like public buildings (schools, health centres etc), roads which have quality.
- Promote small scale industries in the village by inviting/facilitating the potential entrepreneurs.
- Providing information to the villagers on need for new skills, opportunities for accessing new skills and employment inside or outside the village.
- Identify issues which require innovative solutions and facilitate appropriate institutions/agencies to innovate (for example, toilets in water logged areas – experimenting innovative technologies)
- Encourage innovations in indigenous technologies and practices and provide them information on accessing technical support to improvise their practices and technologies.

Citizen support to Panchayat

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, , National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) Community Resource Persons (CRPs), Anganwadi workers, Rozgarsevaks, industrial centers, start ups,



Sustainable Development Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Reduce inequality at village level

Inequality is a roadblock to progress when it deprives people of opportunity, and subjects many to conditions of extreme poverty. There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. Rising inequalities adversely impact human development. To reduce inequality, policies should be universal in principle, paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalised populations. Inclusion has to be promoted actively, in social as well as political spheres, for all ages, sexes, races, religions and ethnicities to create conditions of equity within countries. The Government of India's emphasis on the three pronged Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile programmes are aimed at a comprehensive strategy of inclusion, financial empowerment and social security. These priorities are in line with the Sustainable Development targets aimed at achieving greater equality and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all by 2030.

This goal is to reduce all forms of inequalities. Such inequalities can be in terms of income or could be based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic within a country or across the globe. Thus it will address issues of migration, trade and other development matters.



Local level Indicator frame work

Goal 10 : Reduce inequality within and among countries						
National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/ Agencies/Stak eholder groups
Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI				LSGI, SC/ST dept, Civil Society SHGs etc
	10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of household expenditure	National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI				
Target 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	10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure, 2011-12	National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI	promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all			
	10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government,			Proportion of seats held by women in Local Self Government	GP	
	10.2.3: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies,			Proportion of SC/ST persons in	GP	



	(Lok Sabha)			Local Self Government		
Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard						
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1: Labour Share of GDP	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI				
	10.4.2: Percentage of budget allocated to North Eastern States	Ministry of Finance				
	10.4.3: Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of SCs and STs	Ministry of Finance	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies at GP	Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of SCs and STs in GP	GP	
Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations						
Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced	10.6.1: Whether the	Ministry				



representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations 2020	of External Affairs				
Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination					
Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements						
Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, Small island Developing States and landlocked developing countries, in						



accordance with their national plans and programmes						
Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted(cost of Sending/Receiving USD 200 in Public Sector Banks)	Reserve Bank of India				

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/programs (GPDP)
Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes (Scholarships for educational empowerment, protection of civil rights, promotion of livelihoods, Special Assistance, etc.) 2. Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups including OBCs 3. Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act, as a part of the Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups 4. National Programme for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities 		



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Scholarships for students with disabilities 6. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (Tribal Education, VanbandhuKalyanYojana, Special Central Assistance, etc.) 7. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities (education empowerment, skill development & Livelihoods, etc.) 8. Stand-Up India 9. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme & allied credit support schemes 10. Pradhan MantriKaushalVikasYojana 11. DeendayalAntyodayaYojana NationalRuraql Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) 12. DeendayalAntyodayaYojana National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) 		
<p>Target 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</p>	<p>Promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. DeendayalAntyodayaYojana National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) 3. PradhanMantri Rojgar ProtsahanYojana 4. Employment Promotion Scheme 5. National Career Services 6. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit Support Schemes 7. Coaching and Guidance for SC and Other Backward Classes Scheme for educational and economic development of Denotified Nomadic Tribes 8. Umbrella scheme for development of ST communities 		



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Umbrella scheme for development of minority communities 10. PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana(PMMY) 11. North East Region Livelihood Project (NERLP) 		
Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schemes for awareness generation, occupational health and enforcement of labour laws, etc. 2. Common Registration under relevant Central Labour Acts (relating to contract and migrant labour and benefits to workers like Provided Fund, insurance, etc.) 		
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies at GP			
Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations				
Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions				
Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration				



and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies				
Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements				
Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, Small Island Developing States and landlocked Developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes				
Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent				



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 10 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkage of SDG ten and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- Dropping of inequality universally means ensuring available resources that help to sustain life, to all indiscriminately.
- Targets 2.1 & 2.3- Access to food especially for the vulnerable, doubling income of small-scale food producers, women, indigenous, family farmers, and equal access to land can meet certain areas of life that is explained in SDG 10.
- Targets 3.2, 3.7 & 3.8- End preventable death of new-born and children under the age of 5 years; universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services; universal health coverage, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all covers health issues of mankind will be obliging to reduce inequality.



- Target 4.5 provides equal access for all to education, especially the vulnerable, equality of opportunity, political, economic and social inclusion.
- Targets 5.1 & 5.5 Aims to end all forms of indiscriminate violence against girls and women.
- Targets 6.1 & 6.2 ensure equitable access to drinking water, adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene.
- Target 7.1 Offers universal access to energy for all.
- Targets 8.5 & 8.6 Will accomplish full and productive employment, secure working environments (for that in precarious employment), end youth unemployment & eliminate child labour.
- Target 9.1 offers - Infrastructure with a focus on affordable and equitable access to all.
- Targets 11.7 & 11.1 Ensure - universal access to public spaces, access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources with target 15.6 will advance SDG10.
- Target 16.8 - Inclusion, equality of opportunity, enhanced participation of developing countries (in global governance).

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

As is seen, this goal is meant to be achieved at the country level; the Gram Panchayat may try to understand the principle behind this goal – reducing inequalities. While planning for various activities in the village, it is important to imbibe this principle and disseminate this knowledge across the village.

People to support Panchayat

DPC, Community Resource Persons (CRPs), Research Officers etc



Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Develop sustainable cities

Cities are engines for sustainable development. It is where ideas, commerce, culture, science, and productivity thrive. Urban spaces offer opportunities for people to prosper economically and socially, but this is only possible in prosperous cities that can accommodate people in decent jobs and where land resources are not overwhelmed by growth. Unplanned urban sprawl, as cities spill beyond their formal boundaries, can be detrimental to national developmental planning and to the global goals for sustainable development. Our urban areas are also emitters of greenhouse gases and contribute to climate change. Half of the global urban population breathes air that is 2.5 times more polluted than standards deemed acceptable by the World Health Organization. These challenges to urban spaces can be overcome by improving resource use and focusing on reducing pollution and poverty. The future we want includes cities that offer opportunities for all, and which provide access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more. Cities can either dissipate energy or optimize efficiency by reducing energy consumption and adopting green energy systems.



Local level Indicator framework

National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/ Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	MIS, NSS, MoSPI	Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Number of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing Number of urban households having piped water Number of urban households living in rental houses		
Target 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	11.2.1: Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport	MIS, NSS, MoSPI	Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all	Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport		
	11.2.2: People	(a) Numerator:		People		



	killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs		killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,0 population)		
Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization	Proportion of cities with Master plans	ULB	
Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	Ministry of Culture	Protect and safeguard the cultural and natural heritage of ULB	Number of cultural and natural heritage Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	ULB	
Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs	Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,0		



the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	per 100,000 population		of people affected by disasters, including water-related disasters	population		
Target 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.	11.6.1: Proportion of households from where solid waste is regularly collected, by agency of collection, by frequency of collection.	MIS, NSS, MoSPI	Special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Proportion of households from where solid waste collected Total solid waste generated in ULB		
	11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change		Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	ULB	
	11.6.3: Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) above mean level	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change				
	11.6.4: Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change		Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection		
	11.6.5: Percentage of	Ministry of		Percentage of waste		



	waste processed	Housing and Urban Affairs		processed		
Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1: Proportion of households reporting an open space within 500 meters from premises (urban)	MIS, NSS, MoSPI	Access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces ULB	Proportion of households reporting an open space within 500 meters from premises (urban)	ULB	
Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas	Proportion of cities with Master plans	ULB	
Target 11.b: By 2030, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for	11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs				
	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and					



Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies,					
Target 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials						

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ programs (GPDP)
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PradhanMantriAwasYojana (PMAY) – Urban 2. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 3. Smart Cities Mission 4. PradhanMantriAwasYojana (PMAY) - Rural 		



	upgrade slums			
Target 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	Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2. Smart Cities Mission 3. MRTS and Metro Project 4. BharatmalaPariyojana 5. Schemes for Railway Infrastructure Development 6. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission 		
Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AtalMission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2. Smart Cities Mission 3. Swachh Bharat Mission 		
Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Protect and safeguard the cultural and natural heritage of ULB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kala SanskritiVikasYojana 2. National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana(HRIDAY) 		
Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the	Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters, including water-related disasters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure of Disaster Management 2. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) 3. Other Disaster Management Schemes 4. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme 5. Development of Water Resources Information System 6. Atmosphere and Climate Research – Modelling, 		



poor and people in vulnerable situations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS) 7. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS) 8. Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE) 9. Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc. 		
Target 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	special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2. Smart Cities Mission 3. Swachh Bharat Mission 4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 		
Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces ULB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 		
Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission 2. North Eastern Regional Urban Development Project (NERUDP) and other projects in the North Eastern Region 3. Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) 		
Target 11.b: By 2030, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2. Infrastructure of Disaster Management 3. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) <p>Other Disaster Management Schemes</p>		



<p>and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme Development of Water Resources Information System 5. Atmosphere and Climate Research – Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS) 6. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS) 7. Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE). 8. Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc. 		
<p>Target 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.</p>				



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 11 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS



Interlinkage of SDG 11 and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.

- Target 3.6 - Reduce deaths and injuries from traffic accidents and Target 3.9 - to reduce illness from air pollution which accompanies the access to safe transportation allegedly in target 11.2.
- Target 6.1 Assures access to drinking water which is inevitable in sustainable urbanization.
- Target 9.1 Ensures quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure which is an inevitable part of a sustainable city.

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG 11 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal 11 are:

- Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of
- 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

Though this goal is specifically in urban areas, Gram Panchayat too has roles. It can try to decrease migration to urban areas by providing an appropriate environment (like employment opportunities, services, education, health care, and infrastructure).

ULB –Action Points

- Development of new residential neighbourhoods, community facilities, business parks or transport infrastructure projects.
- Identify the poor through validation of the list of people living within roadside
- Urban gardening/agriculture projects; initiatives to enhance biodiversity.
- Small urban green spaces (such as gardens or pocket parks) and playgrounds.
- Green roofs and facades.
- Parks and urban meadows.
- Initiate participatory surveys for their identification and need assessment.
- Ensure transparency in the selection process/providing benefits
- Set the goals and targets for your ULB.
- Develop a comprehensive programme based on need assessment, goals and targets.
- Converge different agencies, their programmes and schemes and community organizations which can support the Gram Panchayat.
- Facilitate registration in PDS.
- Develop a monitoring mechanism for the actions.



Citizen support to ULB

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, literacy workers, ASHAs, teachers, National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) Community Resource Persons (CRPs), Anganwadi workers, Rozgar sevaks, NURLM, SMART CITY MISSION, AMRUT



Sustainable Development Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Develop Responsible Consumption

Sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less,” increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation, and pollution, while increasing the quality of life. Sustainable development will be achieved not only by growing our economies, but by minimising waste in the process of doing so. Growth that contaminates the environment sets development back. Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty. It also requires a systemic approach and co-operation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. It involves engaging consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing consumers with adequate information through standards and labelling, and engagement in sustainable public procurement. This will involve a new global partnership between business, consumers, policy makers, researchers, scientists, retailers, the media, and development co-operation agencies.

The issue of resource use is vital for the country. While the country is home to 18% of the world’s population, it has only 4% of global water resources. The generation of waste and pollutants also poses a challenge. Only 19.9% of India’s urban waste is processed. India is the



third highest emitter of carbon-dioxide and is responsible for 6.9% of global emissions. However, in October 2015, India made a commitment to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% from its 2005 levels by 2020 and by 33-35% by 2030. On 2nd October 2016 India formally ratified the historic Paris Agreement. The National Policy on Biofuels and the National Clean Energy Fund are some of the government's flagship schemes aimed at achieving sustainable consumption and production, and managing the efficient use of natural resources.

SDG 12 aims at reducing resource (water, energy, food) wastage, environmental degradation and pollution, focusing on promoting resource and energy efficiency. The demand for natural resources is growing at a sustained pace all over the world. If resources are not consumed responsibly, we will cause irreparable damage to our environment and this in turn will impact the survival of human beings.



Local level Indicator framework

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and production patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption & Protection • Food & Civil supplies • Tourism & Transport Fisheries • Mining • Energy • Agriculture • Industry
Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	12.2.1: Percentage variation in per capita use of natural resources.	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI	Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Per capita use of natural resources in GP.	GP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town & Country Planning • Forest Farming & Conservation
Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along	12.3.1: Per capita food availability, (Kg per year per person)	FE, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	Reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-	Per capita food availability, (Kg per year per person)	Agri, Gp	



production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of central/states pool stocks of wheat and rice	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	harvest losses		
Target 12.4: By 2030, 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 minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	12.4.1: Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle		
	12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita (in MT/person); and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change		Hazardous waste generated per capita (in MT/person)	KSPC B
Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Number of waste recycling plants installed	GP



	12.5.2: Number of Urban Local Bodies using waste segregation techniques	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs		Number of Urban Local Bodies using waste segregation techniques	ULB
	12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs		Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic	ULB
Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.	12.6.1: Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs			
Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.	12.7.1: Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the Central Ministries/States/UTs	Ministry of Finance			
Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.	12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a)	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education			



	national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.b					
Target 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 renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita)	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy		Installed renewable energy generating capacity(in watts per capita)	KSEB, GP	
Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability.	Ministry of Tourism	Promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Number of jobs created through sustainable tourism	GP	
Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourages wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful	12.c.1: Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP	a) Numerator - Ministry of Finance b) Denominator - National Accounts Division, MoSPI				



subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ programs (GPDP)
Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and production patterns, all countries taking action, with developed				



countries taking the lead,taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries				
Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems 3. National River Conservation Programme 4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 5. Science & Technology Programme (Mines) 		
Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consumer Protection (including consumer awareness development) 2. PradhanMantriKisan SAMPADA Yojana Storage and Go-downs 		
Target 12.4: By 2030, 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 minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 2. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 3. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission 4. Swachh Bharat Mission – Rural 5. Swachh Bharat Mission 		
Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission 2. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 3. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 		



	recycling and reuse.			
Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.				
Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.				
Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 2. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 		
Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production				
Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana- Gramin 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 		
Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient				



<p>fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p>				
---	--	--	--	--



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 12 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkage of SDG 12 and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- Both the targets 4.7 & 12.8 pursue education and information on sustainable development.
- Target 6.3 pays attention to increasing recycling and safe reuse of water, reduce release of chemicals and waste into water, reduce waste generation and targets 12.4 & 12.5 also provides platform for the same.
- Targets 7.1 & 7.2 conveys the idea of increasing share of renewable energies and energy efficiency which is a way of sustainable consumption of resources which inturnleads to attaining SDG 12 timely.



- Target 8.4 is to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with sustainable consumption and production framework which is one of the objectives of SDG 12.
- Targets 9.4 & 9.5 envisages the idea to make industries sustainable, increase resource–use efficiency, adopt clean and environmentally sound technologies, strengthen technological and science capacity of developing countries which itself is recited in target 12.a.
- The target 11.6 deals with the reduction of adverse environmental impact of cities; improving air quality, municipal and other waste management will improve the sustainable consumption.
- Targets 12.8 & 13.3 stands for raising awareness and education on sustainable waste generation will contribute to mitigation of disasters associated with climate change.
- The prevention and reduction of marine pollution is the central theme of the target 14.1 which will contribute to sustainable consumption, directly.

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG 12 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal 12 are:

- water
- watershed management,
- soil conservation
- and social forestry



Gram Panchayat –Action Points

While SDG 12 is not directly relevant to the responsibilities of a Gram Panchayat, by being responsible for local economic development, Gram Panchayats may play a role in taking steps towards achievement of SDG 12. Some of the steps could be as follows:

1. Awareness generation amongst the citizens on the importance of reducing wastage, ensuring sustainable production and consumption, reducing the adverse impact on the environment.
2. Promotion of measures within the Gram Panchayat that would reduce environmental pollution, such as reducing the use of plastics within the Gram Panchayat area
3. Promote sustainable tourism within the Gram Panchayat, which creates jobs, local culture and local produce

Citizen Support to Panchayat

Haritha karma sena, KSPCB, tourism department, health and sanitation workers, civil supplies department, Farmers, environmentalist, community members,



Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Towards a Climate Resilient Panchayat

The Earth's climate is changing, with severe consequences for our daily lives and the resilience of our countries. People are experiencing changing weather patterns, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities driving this change continue to rise. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most. Climate change also exacerbates disasters and combating it is absolutely vital to guaranteeing our survival and the wellbeing of future generations. To address climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the COP 21 in Paris on 12 December 2015. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5 degrees Celsius. Implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and provides a roadmap for climate actions that will reduce emissions and build climate resilience.

India is the third highest emitter of carbon-dioxide and is responsible for 6.9% of global emissions. However, the emissions intensity of India's GDP reduced by 12% between 2005 and 2010. In October 2015, India made a commitment to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% from its 2005 levels by 2020 and by 33-35% by 2030. The Government of India has also adopted a National Action Plan on Climate Change to address this issue directly, as well as a National Mission for Green India. These national schemes are complemented by a host of specific programmes on solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitats, water, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem, and to encourage strategic knowledge for climate change.



Local level Indicator framework

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/ Agencies/Stak eholder groups
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,0 population		
	13.1.2: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs				
	13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs		Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national		



				disaster risk reduction strategies		
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	13.2.1: Pre-2020 action: Achievement of pre-2020 goals as per country priority (percentage reduction in emission intensity of GDP, over 2005 level)	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change				
	13.2.2: Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals in post 2020 period	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change				
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment 2020	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education				
Target 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by						



<p>developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p>					
<p>Target 13.b: promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>					



Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ programs (GPDP)
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems 3. National River Conservation Programme 4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 		
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems 3. National River Conservation Programme Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 4. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power (solar, wind, small hydro and biopower, and green energy corridor) 5. Off-Grid/Distributed Renewable Power (solar, wind, small hydro and biopower, biogas and other renewable energy applications) 		



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Research and Development 7. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 8. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)PradhanMantriAwaasYojana– Gramin 9. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 		
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 2. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building 3. Human Resources Development and Training Information, Education and Communication 		
Target 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible				
Target 13.b: promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities				



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 13 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkage of SDG 13 and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- Target 1.5 tries to provide resilience and adaptive capacity of the poor to climate related extreme events which is a component of target 13.1 that strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity against all kinds of disasters.
- Target 2.4 is food production systems that strengthen the capacity for adaptation to climate change which itself explains why it is related to SDG13.
- Improve water quality by reducing pollution is described in 6.3 which can bring up rapid change in the climate conditions and so they are interrelated.
- Targets 7.1 & 7.2 aim to increase the share of renewable energies and energy efficiency and so we can reduce the use of fossil fuels.
- Targets 9.1 & 13.1 focus to create resilient infrastructure & adaptive capacity.



- Actions to minimize and address impacts of ocean acidification (target 14.3) and protection of forests (target 15.2) which all are to combat climate change.

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG 13 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal 13 are:

- social forestry and farm forestry,
- minor forest production,
- land improvement,
- implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation,
- minor irrigation,
- water management and watershed development

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Take steps to create an in depth understanding of the term climate change and its impacts among the Panchayat committee and other community volunteers.
- Sensitize people through Gram Sabha, Students/ Farmers /SHG meetings on the implications of climate change.
- Identify progressive farmers, interested students and teachers, SHG members so that a working group can be formed for climate change action.
- Train these working group members with the support of the Department of Agriculture, Agriculture universities, Krishi VigyanKendras, Department of Disaster Management, Revenue authorities, Educational institutions and NGOs.



- Initiate microclimatic monitoring with the help of local educational institutions, students and teachers on parameters like rainfall, wind speed, temperature, humidity, water level in streams, and rivers
- Wall writings, display boards, handouts to disseminate information to the general population on mitigation and adaptation.
- Establish display boards, wall writings to disseminate current season's weather pattern
- Create a system to disseminate this information to the affected groups on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly basis depending on gravity.
- Organizing participatory rural appraisal (PRA) with progressive farmers and elders to understand the traditional methods adopted in agriculture during extreme events like flood, drought in the past.
- Building awareness of Gram Sabhas to the extreme events like cloud bursting, flood, drought, landslide, extreme cold.
- Identification of vulnerable groups like pregnant women, lactating women, children, elderly, differently abled, chronically ill, etc. and develop appropriate adaptation strategies for them during extreme events.
- Discuss and sensitize Gram Sabha about the climate change mitigation factors like reducing energy consumption, usage of fossil fuels, plastics, non-renewable building materials and also to promote measures like planting of trees, conserving forests, usage of good agricultural practices like drip irrigation, water conservation measures and conservation of wetlands.

Citizen support to Panchayats

Department of Agriculture, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Department of Revenue, NGOs, Educational institutions



Sustainable Development Goal – 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Conserve and sustain the life below water

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been vital conduits for trade and transportation. Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.

We are a land dwelling species, but we depend more on our oceans than we can imagine. Oceans cover close to three quarters of the Earth's surface, contain 97% of the Earth's water, and represent 99% of the living space on the planet by volume. Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. Oceans contain more than 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions. It is estimated that 91% of ocean species have yet to be classified, and that 95% of the ocean remains unexplored. Oceans absorb about 40% of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impact of global warming. They also serve as the world's largest source of protein, with more than three billion people depending on the oceans as their primary source of protein. Unmonitored fishing is also contributing to the rapid depletion of many fish species and are preventing efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate USD 50 billion less per year than they could. As much as 40% of the world's oceans are heavily affected



by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats

Sustainable Development Goal 14 commits countries to unite over what is a truly global responsibility – the protection of our oceans and the lives that depend on it .SDG 14 aims at management and conservation of oceans, seas and the life under water. This goal is important to preserve the source of natural resources including food and bio-fuels. Coastal ecosystems also help in reducing climate change impact. It also provides livelihoods to the coastal population. However, if there is environmental degradation, these will get affected.



Local level Indicator framework

National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/ Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 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: Coastal Water Quality Index	Ministry of Earth Sciences	Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Department • Agriculture • Haritha Keralam mission, • CMFRI, • KUFOS • Fisherman, • Cooperative sector, • NGOs
	14.1.2: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N, P & K)	INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare		Total use of nitrogenous fertilizers (N, P & K)	Agriculture	
Target 14.2: By 2030, 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 change in area under mangroves	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems	Area of mangroves	GP	
	14.2.2: Percentage change in Marine Protected Areas (MPA)	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change		Percentage change in Marine Protected Areas (MPA)	Fisheries	
Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations	Ministry of Earth Sciences				



Target 14.4: By 2030, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time possible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1: Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing, (in Million Tonne/Year)	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices	Total fish production (marine and Inland) Number of Community Ponds Used for Fisheries.	Fisheries	
Target 14.5: By 2030, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change.	conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas.	Total protected marine area in GP.	Fisheries	
	14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change		Total area under mangroves	GP	
Target 14.6: By 2030, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special						



and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.						
Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular Small Island Developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1: Allocation of budget resources (Budget Estimates) for Ocean Services, Modelling, Applications, Resources and Technology (OSMART) scheme, (in Rs. crore)	Ministry of Earth Sciences	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology.	Allocation of budget resources for fisheries sector.	GP	
Target 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.	14.b.1: Assistance to the traditional/artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements, (in Number & in Rs. lakh)	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Number of extension facilities for fishing in GP Number of cooperatives in fishing sector	Fisheries	



Target 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"		Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/programs (GPDP)
Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular	Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of	1. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 2. National Coastal Management Programme		



from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	all kinds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Neel Kranti Mission</i> (Blue Revolution) – Marine fisheries and aquaculture related components 4. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS) 		
Target 14.2: By 2030, 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	sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems National Coastal Management Programme 2. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 		
Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Coastal Management Programme 2. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS) 3. ESSO - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services 		
Target 14.4: By 2030, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Neel Kranti Mission</i> (Blue Revolution): Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries) (<i>Core</i>) 2. Fishery Science 		



<p>Target 14.5: By 2030, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p>	<p>Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Coastal Management Programme 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems 3. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS) 		
<p>Target 14.6: By 2030, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>				
<p>Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of</p>	<p>Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Coastal Management Programme 2. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS) 3. ESSO - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services 		



developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries				
Target 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	1. <i>Neel Kranti Mission</i> (Blue Revolution) – Marine fisheries and aquaculture related components		
Target 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"		1. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS) 2. ESSO - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services		



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 14 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkage of SDG fourteen and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- Target 14.7- Tries to increase economic benefits to SIDs and LDCs from sustainable use of marine resources which facilitates sustainable tourism depicted on Target 8.9.
- Target 14.4 -Accounts to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which can be attained only through accountable and transparent institutions (target 16.6).

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG 14 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing to the eradication of poverty. Those subjects with respect to goal 14 are:

- Fisheries
- Agriculture including agricultural extension



- Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

For the coastal Gram Panchayats, the following actions towards SDG 14 can be undertaken:

1. Promoting measures to reduce the discharge of waste and sewage into rivers and seas.
2. Set community norms for preserving the coastal ecosystem.
3. Set community norms on fishing and related activities so that overexploitation of resources are curtailed.
4. Promote measures to prevent construction activities near the coastal areas and liaise with appropriate authorities to ensure building regulations are followed.
5. A coastal action plan considering many of the aspects mentioned above, which can be done at the local level.

Citizen support to Panchayat

Fisheries Department, Agriculture, Haritha Keralam Mission, CMFRI, KUFOS, Fisherman, cooperative sector,NGO,



Sustainable Development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Restoring our eco-system for future

Our fate as a species depends on the state of our most important habitat – land. Our future is linked to the survival of land ecosystems. Through photosynthesis, plants provide the oxygen we breathe and the food we eat and are thus the foundation of most life on Earth. Land and forests are the foundation of sustainable development. Forests cover 30% of the Earth's surface and, in addition to providing food security and shelter, are key to combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and are home to the indigenous population. Forests are home to more than 80% of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects. At the same time, around 1.6 billion people also depend on forests for their livelihood, including some 70 million indigenous people. Over 80% of the human diet is provided by plants, with rice, maize and wheat providing 60% of energy intake. In addition, 80% of people living in rural areas in developing countries rely on traditional plant-based medicines to provide their basic healthcare.

Preserving life on land requires concerted action not only to protect terrestrial ecosystems, but to restore them, and promote their sustainable use for the future. Goal 15 calls for urgent action to halt the degradation of natural habitats, to end the poaching and trafficking of animals, and to integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into local planning and development processes. Safeguarding places which are important from the point of view of biodiversity is another effective



tool, and as of 2014, 15.2% of the earth's terrestrial and freshwater environments had been protected.

In India, forest cover is now 21% and protected areas cover around 5% of the country's total land area. India is one of 17 mega-bio diverse countries in the world. With only 2.4% of the earth's land area, it accounts for 7-8% of the world's recorded species. As India is home to around 8% of the world's biodiversity, which includes many species found nowhere else in the world, the country is committed to achieving the Aichi targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity and is also an active participant in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. India's National Afforestation Programme and a national programme on the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats are core projects aimed at the conservation of land ecosystems



Local level Indicator framework

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/Agencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 15.1: By 2030, 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.	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	Ensure protection of water bodies, wetlands, forests from pollution, encroachment and indiscriminate usage. Ensure conservation of forest, , barren lands, public lands	Proportion of forest area to total geographical area.	GP, Forest	JFMs PFMOs Policy Makers Tribal Community Wetland authority Industries Tourism Biodiversity Board Real Estate/ Construction Mining/ Geology
	15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area.	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change.		Protected area in GP	GP, Forest	Forest Dwellers DC, DPC, DPO Petrochemicals & Coals
	15.1.3: Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage of total	Ministry of Environment Forest and				Energy Dept/ Agencies NGOs



	wetland area.	Climate Change.				Students Research Associations CSOs
Target 15.2: By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.	15.2.1: Percentage change in Forest Cover	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests			
	15.2.2: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes (in Hectare)	SSD, NSO, MoSPI		Number of Trees planted under social forestry program in the village Percentage survival of Trees planted under social forestry program in the village	Forest	
	15.2.3: Tree cover as percentage of total geographical area	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change		Tree cover as percentage of total geographical area	Forest	
Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.	National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of	Combat desertification, restore degraded land	Total degraded land in GP.		



desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world		Space.	and soil			
Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts.	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change.	Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems.	Total forest cover in hill districts	Forest	
	15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita income of Himalayan States over previous year	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI				
Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2030, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1: Red List Index	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change				
Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.	15.6.1: Number of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) agreements signed	National Biodiversity Authority, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change				
Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both	15.7.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of	Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act,		



demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.			protected species of flora and fauna	1972		
Target 15.8: By 2030, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1: Percentage change in prevention and control of invasive alien species	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change				
Target 15.9: By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.	15.9.1 (a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.	MoSPI				
Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to						



conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems						
Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1: Percentage of government spending on environmental protection to total government expenditure.	National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI.	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management.	Percentage of local government spending on environmental protection.	GP	
Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.	15.c.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change				



Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ programs (GPDP)
Target 15.1: By 2030, 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.	Ensure protection of water bodies, wetlands, forests from pollution, encroachment and indiscriminate usage. Ensure conservation of forest, barren lands, public lands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Mission for a Green India 2. (Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 3. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 4. National River Conservation Programme. 5. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 6. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 7. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building 8. River Basin Management 9. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme 10. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and other relevant components of the umbrella scheme on Green Revolution 		
Target 15.2: By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore	Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 3. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 		



degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	types of forests.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 5. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 6. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building 		
Target 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	Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 3. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 4. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 5. Ground Water Management and Regulation National Hydrology Project 6. Water Resources Information System 7. River Basin management 8. PMKSY – Watershed component 		
Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 2. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 3. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 4. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building 		
Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2030, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 2. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 		
Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green Revolution (umbrella scheme) 2. White Revolution (the umbrella scheme includes 		



<p>arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p>		<p>National Livestock Mission (NLM), National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Crop science, 4. Animal science, 5. Fishery science 6. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 7. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-System 		
<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 		
<p>Target 15.8: By 2030, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 		
<p>Target 15.9: By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 2. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building 2. Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) 		
<p>Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use</p>				

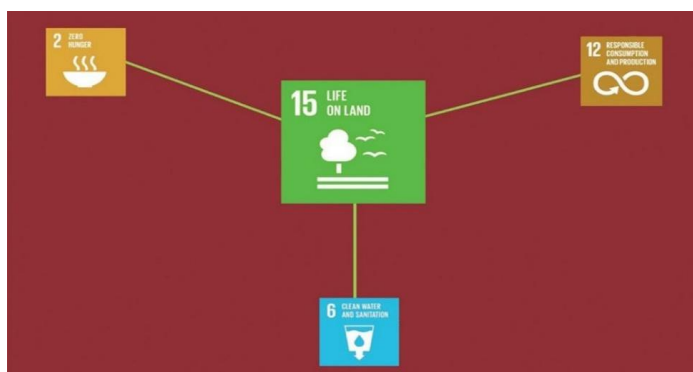


biodiversity and ecosystems				
Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management			
Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities		1. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem		



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 15 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkage of SDG 15 and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- Target 2.4 aims at food production patterns that maintain ecosystems and progressively improve land and soil fertility which in turn combat desertification (target 15.3).
- Targets 2.5 and 15.6 share a common idea of equitable share of genetic resources.
- Target 6.6 conveys that the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems that indirectly blends with target 15.4- conservation of mountain ecosystems (water bodies/ streams).
- The sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources conveyed in target 12.2 paves the way for SDG 15 attainment.

Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG 15 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which



Panchayats have a role and the potential for restoring our ecosystem for the future. Those subjects with respect to goal 15 are:

- Social forestry and farm forestry,
- Minor forest production,
- Land improvement, implementation of land reforms,
- Land consolidation and soil conservation,
- Minor irrigation,
- Water management and watershed development.

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Mapping of land use, water bodies, forest, slopes, wetlands, degraded forest within the Gram Panchayat
- Forming and empowering the people's committees by giving adequate information on schemes, agencies, Government departments, on each theme
- Develop action/conservation plans through participatory processes like logical framework analysis for each natural unit
- Seek and identify appropriate agencies for vetting the plans as well as for funding and technical inputs
- Continue updating of the plans and norms for eco restoration and ecological management through Gram Sabha and participatory methods
- Develop appropriate norms for sustainable utilization of resources from common lands, water bodies and forests on materials like non-timber forest produce, sand, fish and water

Citizen support to Panchayat

Registrants of MGNREGS, traditional farmers and labourers, NGOs, relevant government department officials, academic and research institutions.



Sustainable Development 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

Towards a peaceful and inclusive village

Violence is perhaps the most significant and destructive challenge to the development, growth, wellbeing, and the very survival of countries around the world. Fatalities resulting from armed conflict are rising in some parts of the world, causing mass displacement within countries and across borders, and resulting in massive humanitarian crises that adversely impact every aspect of our developmental efforts. Other forms of violence – crime and sexual and gender based violence – also remain a global challenge. Young people are especially vulnerable; 43% of all homicides globally involve young people between 10 and 29 years of age, and children make up a third of human trafficking victims worldwide. But violence can also take more insidious forms. The institutional violence of unaccountable legal and judicial systems, and depriving people of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, all constitute forms of violence and injustice. The first step to fulfilling any aspect of the global sustainable development agenda for 2030 will begin with restoring security and human rights to individuals whose very lives and basic freedoms are under threat either due to direct violence or through institutional restrictions to justice. Many of the countries that did not achieve their Millennium Development Goal targets by 2015 were countries experiencing armed conflict and instability.

Goal 16 is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building accountable institutions at all levels. National and global institutions have to be more transparent and effective, including local governance and judicial systems which are critical to the guarantee of human rights, law and order, and security.



Local level Indicator framework

National Targets	National Indicators	Data source	Modified GP Level Targets	Modified GP Level Indicators	Data Sources for GP level	Departments/A gencies/Stakeholder groups
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population.	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,0 population.	Dept. Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Justice Dept. • Police/ Home dept. • Finance • Science & Technology
	16.1.3: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs				
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	16.2.1: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, (Per 1,00,000 children)		End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	Number of Crime Committed against Children during the year	Dept. Police	
	16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator:		Number of victims rescued from human trafficking Number of victims	Dept. Police	



		Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs		rescued human trafficking cases registered		
	16.2.3: Number of Missing Children, (similar to Indicator 8.7.2)	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.		Number of Missing Children	Dept. Police	
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population	Ministry of Law and Justice				
	16.3.2: Un sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs				
	16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population	Ministry of Law and Justice				
Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	Combat all forms of organized crime.	Number of cases under the Arms Act	Police	
	16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen & Recovered (in Rs. crore) and Percentage Recovery, (in percentage)	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs		Value of Property Stolen & Recovered (in Rs. crore)	Police	
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1: Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all	Number of Cases reported under	Police	



	1,00,000 population		their forms	Prevention of Corruption Act		
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	DEA, Ministry of Finance	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.			
	16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded,	Central Information Commission		Percentage of RTI queries responded,	GP	
	16.6.3: Number of Government services provided online to citizens	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology		Number of Government services provided online to citizens	GP	
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament, State Legislature and Local Self Government.	(1) Election Commission of India (2) Rajya Sabha Secretariat (3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	Number of seats held by women in Local Self Government.	GP	
	16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies (Lok	Election Commission of India		Number of SC/ST persons in	GP	



	Sabha).			Local Self Government.		
Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.	16.8.1: Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations.	Ministry of External Affairs				
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered	Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs	Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Percentage of births registered	GP	
	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar.	Unique Identification Authority of India		Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar	GP	
Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.	16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded.	Central Information Commission				
Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing	16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.	National Human Rights Commission of India				



countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.						
Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.						

Mapping of schemes at GP level

Scheme mapping with respect to SDG target and modified GP level target portray the possible points of actions at local level. This will be a guideline for the GPDP to modify their developmental activities and further help in achieving the desired targets at GP level.

National Level Targets	Modified GP level Targets	Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector schemes (CSS)	State sponsored schemes	GP level projects/ programs (GPDP)
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.			
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	1. Umbrella ICDS 2. National Labour Project		
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national				



and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all				
Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.	Combat all forms of organized crime.			
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.			
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital India Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme 2. Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) 3. Modernisation of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure) 4. Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas and e-courts 		
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana– Gramin 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 		
Target 16.8: Broaden and				



strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.				
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Aadhaar Card		
Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements				
Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime				
Target 16.b: promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development				



INTERLINKAGES OF GOAL 16 WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SDGS

Interlinkage of SDG 16 and associated targets with respect to other goals are established among and between each other to form a network of interlinkages. This Understanding of interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs.



- Glimpses of the target 4.7 promote a culture of peace and non-violence and ensure effective and accountable institutions for peace and diffusion of justice (16.6 & 16.7).
- Targets 5.1 & 5.2 aim to end discrimination and reduce violence against women and girls which is the main objective of target 16.1.
- Targets 10.2, 10.3, 10.6 & 10.7 portrays Inclusion, equality of opportunity, enhanced participation of developing countries (in global governance) & safe migration, that all together will express the objective of target 16.8.
- Target 11.3 envisages inclusive urbanization and capacities for participatory human settlement planning & management which substantiate a peaceful society.
- Target 14.4 - fight against all illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing demands and accountable and transparent institutions to arrive at sustainable marine life.



Role of Panchayat in achieving the goal

The role of SDG 16 and the relation with respect to 29 subjects transferred to the Panchayats shows that there are areas in which Panchayats have a role and the potential of contributing towards peaceful and inclusive villages. Those subjects with respect to goal 16 are:

- 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
- Communications

Gram Panchayat –Action Points

- Form neighbourhood groups to promote peaceful community living and prevent all forms of violence.
- Take the lead in ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children through IEC, forming people's vigilance groups and campaigns.
- Make Gram Panchayat office and related offices in the village corruption free by instituting citizen charter, social audit, Gram Sabhas as platforms for monitoring governance and service delivery and other measures of transparency.
- Strengthen Gram Sabhas for ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- Ensure complete registration of all births.
- Promote and monitor the implementation of Right to Information Act in all offices in the Gram Panchayat and initiate proactive disclosure of information on all decisions and activities of the Gram Panchayat.

Citizen support to Panchayat

Social Justice Dept, Police/ Home department, Finance, Science & Technology, Vigilance, NGO, Legal agencies, governance,



PART 4

Monitoring and evaluation framework

Background

Achieving the SDGs in the given timeframe is a mammoth task and hence the creativity, knowhow, technology, and financial resources from all levels of governance and administration are necessary to achieve the SDGs, in each state's context. The five Ps of the global SDG movement are people, planet, prosperity, partnership and peace and keeping that in mind, there needs to be **greater partnership and cooperation** between the efforts of all stakeholders involved. Particularly the SDGs must be seen more in the local context than at state or national. This can not only bring ownership of grass root level organisations but will also help to promote local level solutions against the gaps and challenges, which is the need of the hour. Having realised this, the Central Finance Commission and State Finance Commissions, have now been increasingly allocating funds towards empowering the local governments to adopt an SDG based approach.

Relevance

With India having a federal governance structure and three-tier System of Panchayati Raj institutions and the urban local governments, most of the functions with a bearing on the SDGs fall within **the purview of the local governments**. Particularly the core areas of SDGs, including equality, inclusion, justice, as well as principle of **“Leave No One Behind”**, necessitates **local level planning, implementation, and monitoring**. Further in a country, where the



economic, social, and environmental conditions are so diverse, a centralized approach to resolve the deep-rooted problems can lead to more difficulties in adoption of the goals. Thus, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda should be based on an **integrated approach** rather than on siloed knowledge and policymaking. The local governments, both the panchayats and municipalities are the closest to the people at the grassroots level and thus have the maximum potential to address the deprivations and gaps in service delivery by devising appropriate local strategies and ensuring community ownership and integration of SDGs at grassroots level.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment passed by the Parliament in the year 1993 was a pioneering step in decentralizing political power in India. In this process, the Gram Panchayats (GPs) were entrusted with responsibilities to provide basic services in the villages and plan for local economic development. The operational process of the panchayats is such that the Gram Sabha (GS) discusses the development work plan of the GPs called Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and the elected representatives execute the plan. Formulation of GPDP improves efficiency of public services.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment not only created a kind of three tiered local governance system, but also it provided 29 subjects under the eleventh schedule which enabled both the state government and local self-governments to make their legislations, rules and regulations. Amongst these 29 subject areas, poverty alleviation programs, drinking water, education of primary and secondary schools, adult and non-formal education, technical training and vocational education, health and sanitation including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries, family welfare, women and child development, social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded,



welfare of the weaker sections, public distribution system, maintenance of community assets, land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation etc. are the major subjects which are contributing significantly towards the realization of specific goals of SDGs.

Above functions of the Panchayats are aligning with the sustainable development goals framed at the global level. Five goals of SDGs such as: No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education and Clean Water and Sanitation encompasses the major functions of the panchayats and accordingly, definite programmes are being implemented at the ground level. Nine goals of SDGs such as: No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Clean Water and Sanitation, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, and Climate Action encompass the major concerns of the urban sector also.

Challenges in the current system

Given their exposure and capacities, localizing the SDGs is challenging, especially in the context of the Gram Panchayats due to:

1. **Extent of Devolution:** Mechanisms for devolution of funds to Panchayats from the Fifteenth Finance Commission could catalyze accountability and effective governance at the grassroots towards achieving SDGs. However, it also majorly depends on the extent to which the devolution of power has taken place. A mere devolution of funds will not help unless it is equally supported with requisite functions, capacities and functionaries. The GPs would find it extremely daunting and hard to conceptualize and put in place a mechanism to monitor SDGs without these provisions.



2. **Complexity of Indicators:** Having different types of SDG indicators at different levels namely outputs, process, and outcomes can lead to complications and difficulties in monitoring and keeping track of them, especially considering the amount of work with the Panchayats. For example, building a local level institution, including schools, AWCs, health sub centers are complicated while improving public health, education or nutrition is complex. SDGs at the local level must be simplified to the maximum extent possible. Currently the capacity of PRIs is varied and requires massive up scaling.
3. **Challenges in monitoring progres:** Several state Governments in India have taken initiatives towards the progressive realization of SDGs and for achieving the 2030 Agenda. The Government of Odisha has delivered on two innovative initiatives, one declaring State Indicator Framework on SDG with 367 indicators and the second being the SDG baseline Budget document, which was placed in the assembly along with the state budget this year. However translating these indicators at the Panchayat level remains a major challenge given the diverse needs and realities of different Panchayats and the information relevant to them. Some form of quantified evaluation and monitoring would definitely encourage local governments to make their action accountable and transparent, but that also requires immense handholding support in making that monitoring possible from voluntary to mandatory reporting.
4. **Fixing accountability:** The responsibility to localise SDGs is not limited to the executive arm of the government but should also be led by elected representatives at all levels. So far, no such effort is made to bring the elected representatives on board, who have an equal if not more influence on PRIs. Without their engagement, it will be challenging to put SDG at the forefront on PRI's agenda.



5. **COVID-19 and SDGs:** It is important to recognise that the pandemic has had several long-term effects on rural economies, livelihood, health, education and other socio-economic priorities and we are yet to see the direct impact on some of them. It is, therefore, imperative to have a coherent and strategic policy response with vertical as well as horizontal convergence, to achieve SDGs at the district and Panchayat level and realistically plan to reduce the resultant possible delays in achieving the SDGs and their targets.

6. **Taking monitoring below district level & no defined architecture**

The present architecture of monitoring of SDGs is well realized at State & District level effectively and its presence at District Level is not effectively visible. Taking the monitoring of localization of SDGs below the District Level i.e. Block & GP Level is still a big challenge. Down below the District, the appreciation of localization of SDGs is critical as it is a matter of “People connect”.

7. **Non-access to robust baseline data base at GP level**

The database available at the GP relating to different on-going flagship programmes of both Union & State Government is just skeletal. With the given authority of Panchayat, there is limited access to various data sources available at GP Level including MIS of different flagship programmes cutting across various departments.

8. **Participation of front line officials at GP level**

It is very much evident that the participation of various sectoral frontline officials / workers is limited to very few. Those Departments who have devolved all powers to Panchayat, the participation of Frontline Workers / Officials are visible. Further, the presence of various parallel committees / federations born out of



flagship programmes is an inhibiting factor for non-participation of frontline workers at GP Level.

Proposed Framework of Evidence based Monitoring

a. Creating basic minimum shared understanding among the PRIs and frontline workers

One of the first steps to be taken to create minimum shared understanding on SDGs at the local level is to simplify, reemphasize and recreate SDGs at local level. There is a need to organize consultations, capacity building and IEC materials on SDGs to create a common understanding on each of the goals. SDG being the output and outcome of 360° development, all relevant departments implementing various flagship programmes other than PRIs need to come together in developing a CB strategy in facilitating common understanding among the Officials, Elected Representatives, Informal Leaders and CBOs/CSOs in appreciating the importance of localization of SDG vis-a-vis implementation of schemes / programmes / action plans at respective levels.

b. Re-defining Indicators

Achieving the 2030 Agenda in the given time frame would require new policy approaches and instruments or new and innovative uses of existing policy instruments. This would essentially need relooking at the context specific socio-ecological dynamics and policy priorities of the state machinery and the respective government departments; and reworking on the global targets and indicators accordingly to identify necessary strategic adjustments required to make them work for the local governments and people of the respective state better. The whole-of-government approach, with a more robust understanding of the trade-offs and the co-benefits among different SDGs, needs to be adopted at the state level with a participatory and transformative



process. The large number of indicators at national and state level and their complexity in terms of their nature (process, input or output), will not work at the GP level. Thus, this model proposes reorganizing of targets and indicators under a few broad themes, along which the data can be collected at the GP level and then repurposed and reorganized at the state level with the help of local level Mentors. For effective and efficient localization of SDGs, it is contemplated to map the SDG indicators in the line of Poverty free GP, Hunger free GP, Clean and Green GP, Healthy GP, Women & Child friendly GP, Socially secured GP, Water & Sanitation GP, Basic Infrastructure rich GP. Such thematic indicators mapping will create an enabling eco system at the village level in appreciating various targets along with the indicators in fulfilling SDG agenda of the Panchayat.

c. Assigning Indicators to Departments / Panchayats with bottom up monitoring approach

The State indicators should further be localized, and respective grassroots level officials should be informed on collaborating with PRIs for monitoring. This will help in indicating how government schemes can contribute to achievement of SDGs and shed light on gaps thereon. While working out indicators, it is to be ensured that proper mapping of department / scheme wise indicator matrices need to be developed locally. While working out Panchayat appropriate goals and targets, adequate care is taken to workout goal specific targets with defined indicators which includes outcome, output indicators along with more importantly, the process indicators for converting plans into actions in realizing the targets and goals. It is suggested that the outcome and output indicators should be monitored at the next higher level of monitoring architecture while process indicators would predominantly be monitored and reviewed at the local level or field level. This process



of assigning indicators will be a dynamic framework which will have scope for modification / change as required over the years till 2020-30.

d. Aligning SDG framework with existing systems

Given that the SDGs are highly inter-linked and the assessment of status cannot be seen in silos and action strategies do not always merit delineation, the most practical strategy going forward would be to align the SDGs, targets and state based indicators to the existing institutional capacity of the local governments and Panchayats. Before creating new structures, we need to look at the SDG indicators and ask GPs what factors and data points they are already measuring and structure them into the indicator framework.

e. Strengthening capacities of data users

Robustness of analysis and quality of data are contingent on improving capacities at the local level, both for officials and PRIs. Strengthening and relying on community led data and technology-based solutions will help in making data more dynamic, robust, and inclusive. To support the legislature in policy-making, data which can be generated at Panchayat level, may be aggregated for constituencies to provide regular insights to the parliamentarians and legislators.

f. Undertaking periodic reviews

Mere collection of data will not result in anything. A proper compilation and review mechanism have to be formulated, which will lead to decision making. The Panchayats should be incentivized based on their achievement, particularly based on vision, implementing, resource mobilization or any specific social-economic innovations.

g. Linking PRIs budget and feedback loop

Effective localisation of SDGs and their monitoring requires linking budgets to the local GPDP. It also requires devising strategies for effective monitoring to allow for course correction at the local levels.



The capacities of institutions that are responsible for capacity building at local levels need to be augmented as they may not have adequate resources for building capacities on SDGs. Supporting CSOs and other institutions early on can help localising and monitoring SDGs at local level. Similarly, on the monitoring front, the evidence gathered via mapping and tracking exercises could be used to orient budgetary choices and identify priority areas for funding in the context of budgetary constraints. The integration of the SDGs into the budgetary performance evaluation system is also essential for identifying bottlenecks and investing in accelerator sectors.

h. Innovating and Incentivizing

Based on the performance on parameters of the indicators, the Panchayats can be categorized into a ranking system for incentivization or for fostering healthy competition. A mechanism for rewarding better performing Panchayats could be devised at the state and national level, in addition to finding other direct and indirect ways of incentivizing SDG adoption. There also needs to be increased focus on developing mechanisms for building rural-urban synergies to ensure maximization of space for social inclusion and participatory initiatives.



PART 5

Dashboard for monitoring SDGs in LSG in Kerala Localizing SDG: Dashboard For Panchayat

Localizing development means **taking into account sub-national** contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the **means of implementation** and **using indicators** to measure and monitor progress. It is also about putting the territories and their peoples' priorities, needs and resources at the centre of sustainable development. There should be sustained exchanges between the global, national and local facets. In the past, localization was mainly meant as the implementation of goals at the local level, by sub-national actors, in particular by local and regional governments. But this concept has evolved. All of the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional governments. That's why the achievement of the SDGs depends, more than ever, on **the ability of local and regional governments to promote integrated, inclusive and sustainable territorial development.**

Localizing SDGs required a platform that supports the on-the-ground delivery of the SDGs at local level. It can function as a convergence point between local and regional governments and their associations and other local actors, national governments, businesses, community-based organizations. Localizing SDGs supports local leaders in collaboratively incubating and sharing solutions, unlocking bottlenecks and implementing strategies that will become helpful in advancing the



SDGs at the local level. A platform for localizing SDGs was thus created to facilitate sharing of experiences, new solutions, tools and guides to support SDG localization at grassroots level. A core feature of this platform for localizing SDGs contains a range of concrete, practical and adaptable mechanisms and instruments that support the development, implementation, monitoring and review of locally-appropriate SDG actions. With the aim of providing a one-stop-shop for SDG localization resources and tools for stakeholders, this platform combines the works by localizing the SDGs for 2030.

This platform helps **raise awareness** of the SDGs among local and national actors. It aims to improve their knowledge of the 2030 Agenda, familiarize them with the implications, opportunities and challenges in localizing it, and urge stakeholders to fully realize their crucial role. As an **advocacy** platform, it also seeks to create an enabling environment for the localization process, to support local ownership and ensure the SDGs integration in sub-national strategies and plans. It also aims at being a **practical support** for local stakeholders, and in particular local and regional governments, by pointing out best practices that are reliable and replicable in order to efficiently design, implement and monitor policies in line with the SDGs. The process empowers actors within the new development architecture, including local, regional and national governments, civil society organizations, private firms, universities and research institutions. Our purpose is to better integrate various actors across the immensely dynamic social, regional, political and economic landscapes of territories.

For this, KILA has developed an SDG Training tool kit, which is a searchable database from the local level to the state level; this supports the efforts to improve the quality, reliability, availability and comparability of data, which helps all the stakeholders to create their



own data in their respective area. This ultimately helps the local self-governments to review, analyze and modify their status with respect to each indicator and helps to identify the gaps in each sector and plan accordingly for the betterment and transformation of the society.

The Sustainable Development Goals were agreed upon by government leaders in September 2015 to energise the world and to show direction for its priorities and actions for the next 15 years - to radically reduce poverty and inequality. These ambitious goals aim to end poverty, tackle inequality once and for all and find lasting solutions to the environmental challenges faced by the world. As part of this effort, the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development has gained momentum as a means to improve the identification of the world's needs and to improve the targeting of the world's resources to achieve better development. Harnessing the data revolution is a crucial enabler for driving action to achieve the Global Goals by 2030, by supporting data-driven decision-making, evidence-based policies, and mutual accountability for development programs and investments - by government at various levels and other stakeholders.

The 'data revolution' refers to the transformative actions needed to respond to the demands of a complex development agenda using data. It also refers to radical improvements to how data is produced, accessed and used. In many governments, data collection is done by an agency of the national government from a pre-designed sample of the population and is then analysed using complex scientific methods to yield national aggregate estimates. Data collection and analysis has been a highly specialised field that has excluded most citizens and government officials - some of whom are only able to consume reports at best.



The Data Revolution opens up the field and enables and encourages government officials of all levels of government as well as citizens to participate. The advances in technology have made it possible for ordinary citizens to work closely with their local administration and officials to collect and analyse data using paper or using modernised systems such as mobile phones. The revolution encourages the opening of the data for use by all persons - citizens, government officials and development partners alike.

Towards a Data Revolution for the SDGs: The Role of Indicators

Indicators will be the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local, national, regional, and global levels. A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help countries and the global community develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly. They will also serve as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development and to help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. This can be operationalized with developing a LSG level dashboard for monitoring indicator framework for SDGs.

Dashboard for Panchayat:

As a monitoring mechanism for Localizing SDGs, decision makers, policy makers and service providers need accurate and timely information and data in order to improve the quality of their services. Access to timely and accurate information and resources helps to react appropriately to existing issues including planning and allocation of resources and also enables planning for preventive actions in the future.



- Through this dashboard the State, District and local functionaries can develop targets, track and monitor the progress on the attainment of SDGs.
- It can be used as a training tool
- Even the public can access this platform in future and
- Provide guidance for self-assessment and support efforts towards an improved understanding of:
 - The collection, analysis and sharing of data from local to state level.
 - Identification of innovative sources of data at local level on a variety of themes, including environment, health, education, agriculture, employment, industry and energy etc.
- Monitoring progress towards the SDGs at local and state level.

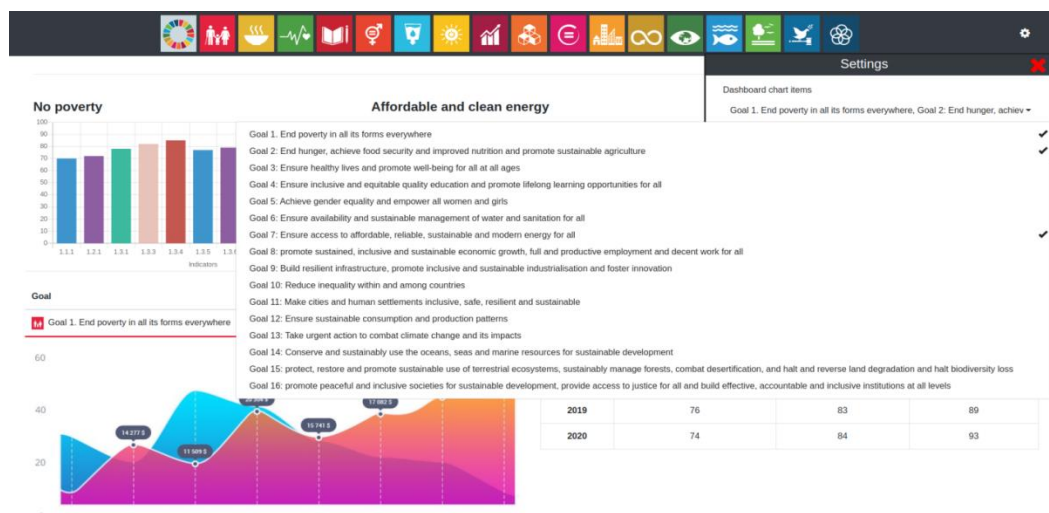


- A data dashboard is a tool that provides a centralized, interactive means of monitoring, measuring, analyzing, and extracting relevant insights from different datasets in key areas while displaying information in an interactive, intuitive, and visual way.



- Online data visualization is a term to describe the process of extracting datasets and presenting them in a visual, graphic way while exposing historical patterns, correlations, and trends that help users generate actionable insights in an online environment.

Dashboard- Front End



This is the front end of the Dashboard. This consists of the following

- Quick search for various SDG Indicators by Goals
- Cloud-based Open-Source SDG reporting and monitoring solution
- Targets
- Indicators
- Goal wise performance analysis
- View the SDG indicator performance thematically.
- Expand and Collapse the Goals, Targets and Indicators to view data by LSGs and its performance
- Graphical representation of each goal with targets and indicators
- Customizable charts to view the select indicator and its stratifier by time period in various charts



- Customize and view the multi-dimensional data over a time period in an animated chart.
- Customize and view the ranking/status of the LSGs by indicators.
- Generate SDG monitoring report for the LSGs
- Download the charts and share them on social media
- Register and view your data in the dashboard
- Contact
- SDG Interactive Data Dashboard can be customized at Regional, National and Sub-national levels or even for a specific Sustainable Development Goal

Dashboard on Planning and Monitoring SDGs- Expanded View

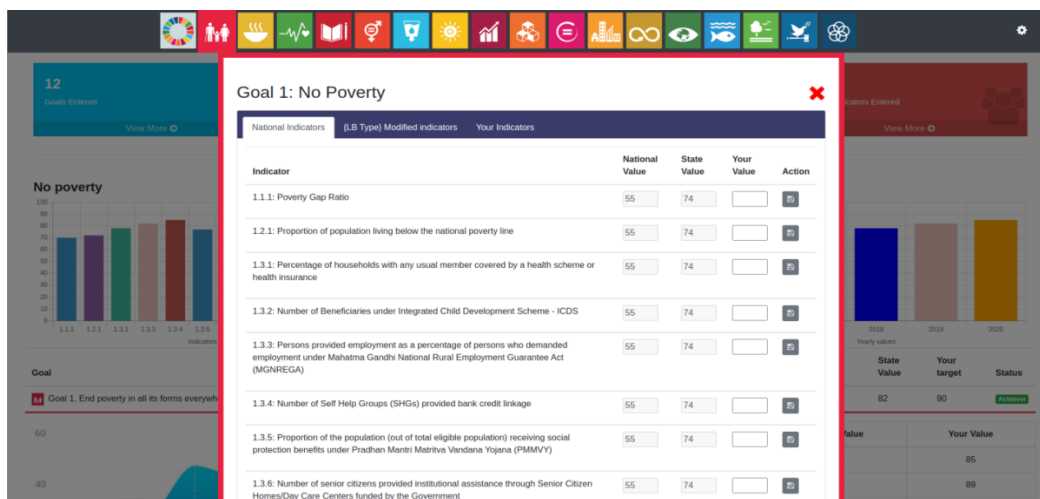
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) platform was developed to help track, monitor and report on the SDGs and National Development Plans, and such other result frameworks. It is a user-friendly and web-based digital platform, which will improve communication and coordination gaps. Using cutting-edge communication approaches it will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of National Development Plans roll out and implementation. It will also help improve the monitoring and evaluation phase through establishing advanced communication channels and enhanced transparency and openness of the implementation process. The platform keeps everyone engaged as a one-stop shop where people can find the latest information and contents.

In the expanded view it shows the goal wise analysis with respect to years with national and state value. And also we can see the year wise status regarding the each GP, BP, DP level



Goal with National Indicators

In this page we can see the performance level of each goal with national and state level value.



Major Benefits

- View your National SDG performance by goal, target and indicator.
- Identify data gaps, compare and analyze SDG indicators.



- Can support the assessment of SDG data availability and show gaps, design and develop regional, national and sub-national SDG data monitoring dashboards and reports.
- Where the GP stands vis a vis National and State average
- Plan for actions through GPDP
- Add new indicators if required for each LSG
- Set local targets for each
- Annual update will help in monitoring
- All these could be done by themselves
- Can be projected in Gram Sabhas
- Dashboard on Planning and Monitoring SDGs



REFERENCES

1. Raffaella Dattler, 2016, Not Without Us: Civil Society's Role in Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe.
2. K. Raman Pillai, R.K. Suresh Kumar & P. Sukumaran Nair, 2016, Panchayati Raj experience in India, Kalpaz Publications.
3. Administrative Reforms Commission - <https://arc.kerala.gov.in/node/155>
4. Localising SDGs Early Lessons from India 2019, 2019, NITI Aayog - https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-07/LSDGs_July_8_Web.pdf

