Origin & Definition of Sustainable Development.

In response to mounting concern surrounding ozone depletion, global warming, and other environmental problems associated with raising the standard of living of the world's population, the UN General Assembly decided to establish Brundtland Commission, more formally, World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1983. WCED also known as Brundtland Commission was an international group of environmental experts, politicians, and civil servants. It was charged with proposing long-term solutions for bringing about sustainable development and continuing it into the 21st century.

Brundtland Report, also called Our Common Future, was published in 1987 by Brundtland Commission that introduced the concept of sustainable development and described how it could be achieved. The definition of the term Sustainable Development in the report is quite well known and often cited. According to Brundtland Commission , *Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*". It contains two key concepts:

- the concept of "needs", in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs."

Sponsored by the United Nations (UN) and chaired by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Brundtland Commission explored the causes of environmental degradation, attempted to understand the interconnections between social equity, economic growth, and environmental problems, and developed policy solutions that integrated all three areas. The Brundtland Commission officially dissolved in December 1987 after releasing Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report, in October 1987.

The UN-SDGs

The 70th United Nations General Assembly has adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with **169 targets and 232 indicators**, on 25th September, 2015 under the official agenda "**Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".** India is a signatory to this landmark agreement, which set forth a set of 17 goals, and 169 targets, which are to be achieved by 2030. The goals were developed to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015. Unlike the MDGs, the SDG framework does not distinguish between "developed" and "developing" nations. Instead, the goals apply to all countries.

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

The **Sustainable Development Goals** (**SDGs**) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals are:

1. No Poverty : End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. Zero Hunger : End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote Sustainable Agriculture
3. Good Health and Well-being : Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages
4. Quality Education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunity for all
5. Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reducing Inequality: Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Life On Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Partnerships for the Goals: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The SDGs are a bold universal set of 17 Goals and 169 targets to help organise and streamline development actions for greater achievement of human wellbeing, while leaving no one behind – by 2030.

They are a part of Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by 193 members States at the historic UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015, and came into effect on January 1, 2016.

The spectrum of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets range from poverty eradication, human health and sanitation to urban settlements and to safeguarding the global ecosystems on which humanity depends for its survival

The Preamble of the Agenda 2030 identifies **5 thematic areas**: *people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership – the 5 P's* of the SDGs.

SDGs are : Ambitoius   Integrated   Indivisible

Balancing 3 areas of sustainable development:
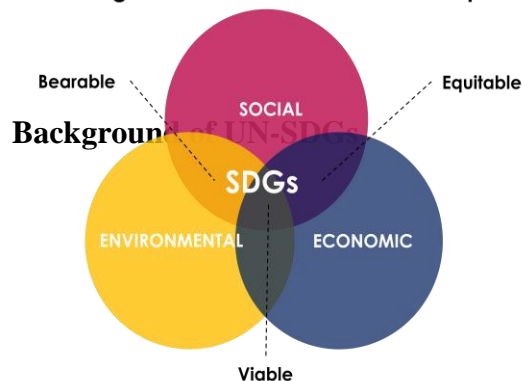
Guided by 3 principles:

The SDGs build on decades of work by countries and the UN, including the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs:

= **Stockholm Conference** in Sweden, (June 1972)- The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment also known as Stockholm Conference was UN's first major conference on international environmental issues, and marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics.

= **Earth Summit** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (June 1992) - More than 178 countries adopted **Agenda 21;** a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment.

= **Millennium Summit** in New York, US (September 2000) - UN Member States unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration. The Summit led to the elaboration of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.

= **World Summit on Sustainable Development** in Johannesburg, South Africa (August 2002) - World Summit on Sustainable Development also known as Johannesburg Summit was held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002. The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation was adopted at the Summit. The Summit reaffirmed the global community's commitments to poverty eradication and the environment, and built on Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration by including more emphasis on multilateral partnerships.

=**COP-15 and Copenhagen Climate Accord** in Copenhagen, Denmark (December 2009): World leaders struck a new political accord to address climate change at the 2009 U.N. Climate Summit in Copenhagen, Denmark. The accord provided for explicit emission pledges by all major economies – including, for the first time, China and other major developing countries
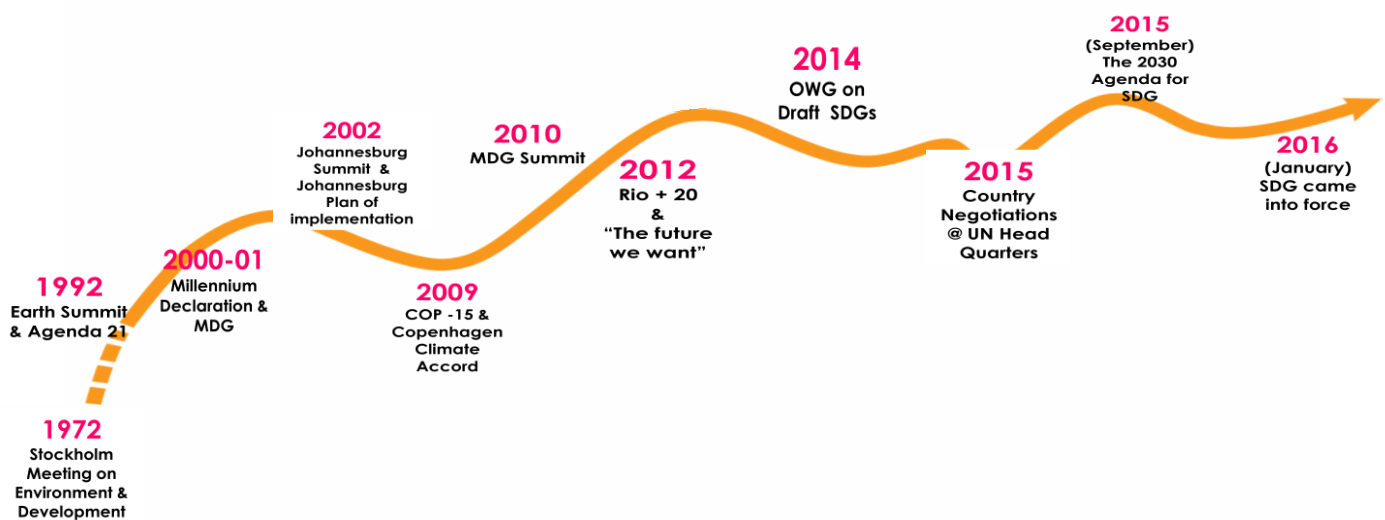
= **2010 MDG Summit** more officially United Nations High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals was held in New York, US (September 2010). The Summit focused on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

= **United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development known as (Rio+20)** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, (June 2012) - Member States adopted the outcome document "The Future We Want" in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

= **Open Working Group** (January 2013) - In 2013, the UN General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group to to identify specific goals for the SDGs. The OWG then prepared and draft the 17 SDGs and accompanying targets

= In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 development agenda.

= **UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York, US (September 2015)** – On 25 September 2015, the 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agenda has 92 paragraphs. Paragraph 51 outlines the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the associated 169 targets and 232 indicators.

2015
(September)
The 2030
Agenda for
SDG

2014
OWG on
Draft SDGs

2016
(January)
SDG came
into force

2002
Johannesburg
Summit &
Johannesburg
Plan of
implementation

2010
MDG Summit

2012
Rio + 20
&
"The future
we want"

2015
Country
Negotiations
@ UN Head
Quarters

2000-01
Millennium
Declaration &
MDG

1992
Earth Summit
& Agenda 21

2009
COP -15 &
Copenhagen
Climate
Accord

1972
Stockholm
Meeting on
Environment &
Development

Evolution of SDGs

The SDGs for 2030 evolved from the MDGs for 2015. The MDGs were a set of eight (8) international development goals with eighteen (18) quantifiable targets for the year 2015 set by the millennium summit of the United Nations in 2000. MDGs were the first global attempt at establishing measurable goals and targets on key challenges facing the world within a single framework and galvanized countries and communities into action. The world saw significant political and economic changes over the 15- year period since the adoption of MDGs in 2000. Several regions of the world saw rapid and continuous economic growth, and millions of people were lifted out of poverty during this period.

However, new set of challenges arose. In many countries, the benefits of growth were not equally distributed. Rapid economic growth in many parts of the world coincided with an equally rapid increase in energy consumption, depletion of natural resources and other material inputs to the point where the increase in economic welfare – after accounting for the side-effects of growth, such as environmental degradation-was considerably less than the growth in incomes.

As a result, in 2015, SDGs came into being to address these challenges with more universal, comprehensive and inclusive nature of goal compared with the MDGs.

The SDGs have been formulated based on a series of global conferences that deliberated on the crucial agenda of environmental sustainability. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the United Nation Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO+20) highlighted the principle of the common but differentiated responsibilities which was endorsed by Agenda 2030. Heads of States at the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa affirmed their political commitment to address the challenges of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity.

The Paris Declaration on Climate Change with its objective of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 to adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction are other global compact of significance for achieving the objects of SDGs.

SDGs ate the universal frame of reference which are holistic and, unlike the MDGs, were finalized after detailed international negotiations that involved both the developing and developed countries.

A mapping of the SDGs against MDGs reveals that SDGs are more detailed and nuanced than the MDGs, with addition of some specific goals on inequality, climate change, environmental sustainability, urbanization, governance and partnerships (including means of implementation). The SDGs emphasize on aspects which were merely touched upon by the MDGs, making them more inclusive and wider in scope, but also more difficult to quantify.

Two important global cornerstone of SDGs- missing in the MDGs- are evaluation and accountability. To address this a global High Level Political Forum was established. Its central role is to follow up and review progress at the global level. Voluntary National Review is the mechanism through which such follow-ups can happen. As stipulated in paragraph 84 of the 2030 Agenda, regular review by the HLPF are to be " *Voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries, and shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and others relevant stakeholders"*. Focusing on seven Goals, India presented its Voluntary National Review report at the HLPF in 2017.
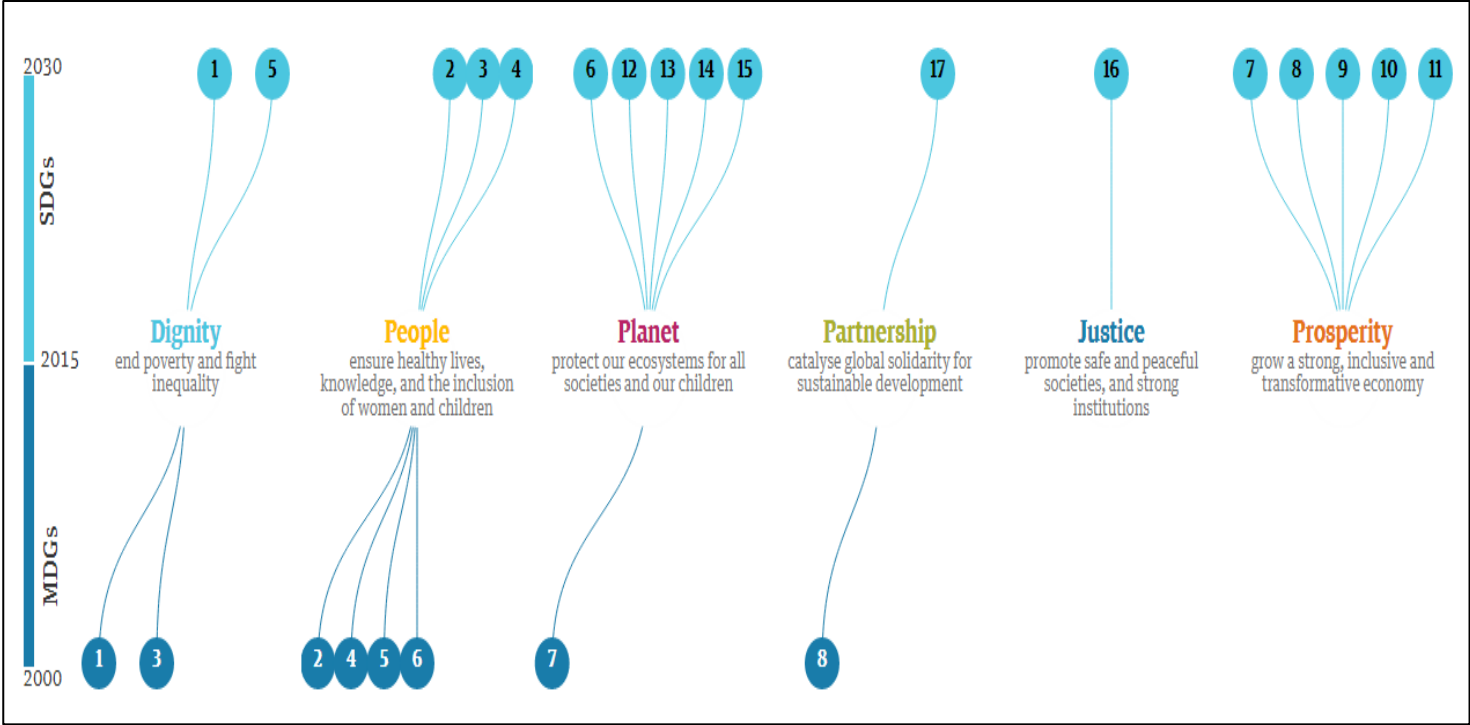
Salient Features of SDGs

- SDGs are adopted by UN on 25th Sept. 2015 with 17 goals & 169 Targets.
- Came into effect from 1.1.2016
- Goal 1 to 6 address Social development, Goal 7 to 11 address Economic development, Goals 12 to 15 focus on Environment issues.Goal 16 & 17 address Fostering Peace and Partnership.
- SDGs not legally binding but de facto International obligation/ commitment
- Crucial to harmonise three core elements; Economic Growth, Social inclusion and Environmental protection.
- India is a signatory of the UN Resolution and committed to implementation of SDGs.
- **Member Countries are expected to:**
    - take ownership of SDGs
    - Establish a National framework for achieving these goals.
    - Align/ design sustainable development policies and programmes.
    - follow-up and review at the National, Regional, and Global level.
- **Based on experience**: the SDGs are built on the experience and lessons learned from the MDGs.
- **Multi-dimensional approach to sustainable development**: sustainable development, understood as a set of interlinked trajectories of social, economic and environmental evolution
- **Leaving no one behind**: the 2030 Agenda is for all people
- **Global in nature**: the SDGs address the most pressing global challenges of our time
- **Universal nature:** the Agenda applies to all the countries in the world regardless of income levels
- **Integral nature**: the 2030 Agenda is all-encompassing and interconnected in all its dimensions and at all levels: between Goals, between countries, and between global, regional and national levels
- **Inclusive**: the Agenda implicates all levels of government, all stakeholders and all people in an inclusive and collective effort for sustainable development. This underscores the idea of the 2030 Agenda as a global partnership for sustainable development
- **Measurable**: the Agenda puts particular emphasis on the need to measure performance and results through a set of indicators in order to evaluate the achievement of the SDGs and draw lessons and recommendations

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Social	Environmental
- SDG 1 - No Poverty - SDG 2 - Zero Hunger - SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being - SDG 4 - Quality Education - SDG 5 - Gender Equality - SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	- SDG 12- Sustainable Consumption and Production - SDG 13- Climate Action - SDG 14- Life Below Water - SDG 15- Life on Land
Economic	**Fostering Peace and Partnership**
- SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy - SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth - SDG 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities - SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities	- SDG16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions - SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goals

10 Differences and 1 Similarity between MDGs and SDGs

Sl.No.	MDGs	SDGs
1	8 Goals and 21 targets	17 Goals and 169 targets
2	Top-down approach: result of an intergovernmental agreement and high-level consultations	Bottom-up approach: issued from an unprecedented consultation process (2012-2015)
3	Tackling poverty	Sustainable development
4	Developing countries	Universal (Developing & Developed)
5	Focuses on the world's poorest and most vulnerable	Focuses on the world's population
6	Specific challenges (i.e.Poverty)	Integrated and comprehensive Agenda: covers the 3 dimensions (i.e.economic, social and environmental)
7	Governmental	Inclusive: engagement of stakeholders (LRGs, community based organizations, CSOs, private sector, academia etc.)
8	Statistical approach to localizing (urban rural disaggregation)	Comprehensive approach to localizing. The local dimension of SDGs
9	Measurable through 60 indicators	Measurable through 232 indicators

10	Focus on aid flows and development Cooperation	Focus on domestic resources to fund sustainable development strategies
11	*Clear, concise, time-bound and measurable*	*Clear, concise, time-bound and measurable*

SDG	Universal Goals	More Comprehensive	Inclusive Goal Setting	Traditional + Data Revolution	Separate Goals for Hunger & Poverty
MDG	Traditional Assistance	Limited Goals	Top Down Process	Traditional Statistics	Hunger & Poverty together

Dignity — end poverty and fight inequality

People — ensure healthy lives, knowledge, and the inclusion of women and children

Planet — protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children

Partnership — catalyse global solidarity for sustainable development

Justice — promote safe and peaceful societies, and strong institutions

Prosperity — grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy

New Opportunities for SDGs

The key opportunities for Sustainable Development are:

- **Inclusive** (Government, International Organizations, Business, Public & Community).
- **Universal**- Apply to all countries and "involve the entire World, developed and developing countries like", taking into account different national realities.
- **Integrated**- Moves away from soloed approaches to development and promotes the integration of the economy, environment, and society.
- **Locally**- **Focused**- Local Authorities and communities are responsible for the realization of the goals at local scales.
- **Technology Driven**- New technology offers tremendous opportunity to deliver public services, including healthcare, education, and basic infrastructure to more people at lower cost

Role of Society, Private Sector and Media

- **Helping to socialize the SDGs and mobilize communities:**
- ✓ Mobilize across sectors (health, education, etc) and geographic areas (rural, urban, etc.)
- ✓ Ensure that every single citizen understand what the SDGs are about (the 5Ps): 'People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership'- **National campaign**.

- **Leveraging existing technology:**
- ✓ Social media (twitter, online tools, chats, Face book,)
- ✓ Traditional media) TV, Radio, printed media…….)
- ✓ Community Radio and Private FMs.

- **Understand the entry point in the implementation of SDGs:**
- ✓ Support the Government to priorities.
- ✓ Implement actions on the ground.
- ✓ Help with resource mobilization to financing development.

Localization of SDGs

Localizing is 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. In simple term Localizing refers to the process of adapting, implementing and monitoring the SDGs at the local level.

Localization relates both to :

- how local and regional governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through action from the bottom up
- how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy

Why does localizing matter?

One of the foremost objectives of the SDGs is to ensure that "no one is left behind". While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on our ability to make them a reality in our cities and regions. All of the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional governments, particularly to their role in delivering basic services. 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. As stressed in the Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary General. That's why local and regional governments must be at the heart of the 2030 Agenda.

"Local spaces are ultimately the key site of delivery and development and, as such, local government is central to the success of sustainable development."

"Many of the investments to achieve the sustainable development Goals will take place at the subnational level and be led by local authorities"

SDGs in India

India has played an important role in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the country's national development goals are mirrored in the SDGs. As such, India has been effectively committed to achieving the SDGs even before they were fully crystallized. Sustainable Development requires a long-term transformation, which in turns requires longer-term planning processes than the usual annual budgets or medium –term expenditure frameworks. SDGs frameworks call for 15- year vision 7 years strategies and 3 years action plan that provide National roadmaps and coordinate stakeholders and activities for collective actions.

VISION	STRATEGY	ACTION PLAN
15 Years long-term vision	**7 Years mid-term strategy**	**3 Year short-term action plan**
Combines international Sustainable Development Goals and national social goals	Converts a broader vision into implementable Policy	Translates Policy into action
Expands beyond traditional plan		Alignment to the predictability of the financial resources during the 14th Finance Commission Period.

For effective implementation of SDGs in India, important key roles are assigned to the following:

- **NITI Aayog:**
    - **(-**Overall supervision in alignment of Government Schemes and Programmes.
    - Mapping of 17 Goals and associated targets with Schemes of 18 Ministries)

NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (called as SDGs). Moving ahead from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs have been evolved through a long inclusive process for achievement during 2016-2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon'ble Prime Minister. These SDGs will stimulate, align and accomplish action over the 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet.

The task at hand for NITI Aayog is not merely to periodically collect data on SDGs but to act proactively fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has already undertaken a parallel exercise of interaction with the ministries to evolve indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets.

To achieve these tasks, the draft mapping of the goals and targets as an initial step on proposed Nodal and other Ministries has been carried out in consultation with MoSPI. Further, as an illustration, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs),including the 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optional' Schemes being implemented by the States have been mapped alongwith some of the recent initiatives undertaken by the Central Government. In addition, Ministries are implementing Central Sector Schemes and States are also

implementing various State Schemes aligned with one or more SDGs. This mapping can be accessed from the NITI Aayog site niti.gov.in.

NITI Aayog, in collaboration with RIS is also holding a Consultation on SDGs, during 9th and 10th February 2016 with stakeholders including States, Ministries, academia, International organisations, NGOs etc. at New Delhi.

- **MoSPI:**
  (-Development of *National Indicator Framework.*
  -Identification of data sources and periodicity
  - Consultation with concerned Ministries/ Stakeholders)

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) which will help in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. Statistical indicators of National Indicator Frameworks (NIF) will be the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level and will scientifically measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under different SDGs.

SDG Unit has been created in Social Statistics Division (SSD) of Central Statistics Office with the purpose to perform following roles and responsibilities relating to SDGs:

i) Development of National Indicator Framework in consultation with concerned Central Ministries/ Departments which will help in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets of the country.

ii) Establish coordination mechanism with various line Ministries/Department and other data source agencies relating to National as well as Global SDG Indicators.

iii) The Unit to act as a SDG Data Focal Point of the Country for coordination of data related activities SDGs global monitoring.

iv) Assisting States & UTs in establishment of monitoring framework at State level.

v) Capacity development of various statistical institutions at Union and State level.

- **Ministry of Economic Affairs (MEA):**
  -Responsible for International Commitments, economic cooperation, development aid etc.

- **State Governments:**   -Formation of State SDGs implementing agency
-Develop State SDGs Monitoring Framework. It may be develop in sync with the National Indicator Framework (NIF).
-Develop their own Vision Document and strategic plan for implementation and monitoring SDGs.

National Indicator Framework (NIF)

In September 2016, Ministry of Statistic and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) developed a consolidated list of possible national indicators based on the available information. A national consultation workshop was organized with the Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments to discuss the proposed indicators. The Ministries / Departments were also requested to examine the suggested possible national indicators and add / delete / modify / suggest national indicators for the SDG targets concerned. Furthermore a public consultation was also made.

Based on the suggestions received in the national consultation process from concerned Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders, National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 statistical indictors (for Goal 1-16) has been prepared by MoSPI. Out of 169 targets adopted by UN General Assembly, 41 targets (including 19 targets of Goals 17) were not covered in NIF. Thus **NIF consisted of 306 statistical indictors focusing on 128 targets for SDGs 1-16.** NIF will be the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level and will give appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementers of various schemes and programmes.

SDGs Implementation Framework at the Centre and State

NITI Aayog is the Nodal Agency in India which undertakes mapping of SDG Goals and Targets with Schemes, identification of Nodal Ministries and Government Departments for each of the Goals and Targets.

At the State level, Planning Departments are the Nodal Department for implementation of SDGs in each State. In Mizoram, Planning & Programme Implementation Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of SDGs.

SDG in Mizoram

Government of Mizoram has been taking active step towards implementation of SDGs in the State. The following committees and cell has been instituted **to coordinate SDGs implementation in the State:**

1. **High Level Monitoring Committee for SDGs** under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram and Planning Secretary as Member Secretary with members from Secretaries of all line Departments was constituted to coordinate among all line Departments, and to monitor the implementation of SDGs in the State.
2. **Technical Committee on SDGs** under the Chairmanship of Director, Economics & Statistics Department where all Nodal Officers of Line Departments are members to identify indicators and assess capacity of line Departments to implemented SDGs goals in the State.
3. A dedicated **SDGs Cell** is established in the Research & Development Branch of Planning & Program Implementation Department.
4. **District Planning Committee** has been entrusted in each District to monitor SDGs implementation in the Districts level.

Schematic Indicators for Mizoram

Technical Committee on SDGs under the Chairmanship of Director, Economics & Statistics developed **149 schematic indicators along with 46 targets for 1-16 SDGs**. Using these schematic indicators, data was collected from different departments and Mizoram Vision 2030 as well as dashboard for the State was prepared based on these data.

Partnership for implementation of SDGs in Mizoram

Partnership for implementation of SDGs in the State of Mizoram is developed at three levels. At the international level, UNDP has been an active partner in technical matters. Several discussions have been held with UNDP at Aizawl and Guwahati. Formal Memorandum of Understanding is expected to be sign shortly. A draft MoU accepted by both the parties is readily available.

At the institutional level, we have been partnering with Mizoram University, ICFAI University Mizoram, Administrative Training Institute (ATI) and State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR) for technical issues. At the district and local levels District Planning Committee is the monitoring body at district and village level for implementation of SDGs. Local channels, colleges and schools are our active partners in spreading awareness and sensitization programmes

The SDGs India Index : Baseline Report 2018

NITI Aayog has constructed the SDG India Index spanning across 13 out of 17 SDGs (leaving 12,13,14,17 goals). Progress on SDG 12, 13 and 14 could not be measured because relevant state level data could not be consolidated or found. SDG 17 was left out because the Goal is focussed on international partnerships, being less relevant for domestic level policy actions. The Index tracks the progress of all the States and UTs on a set of 62 Priority 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 UTs. The SDG India Index aims to measure India and its States' progress towards the SDGs for 2030. **The SDGs India Index : Baseline Report 2018 was published on 14 December 2018.**

SDG India Index Scores:

A composite score was computed for each State and UT of India based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs. The value of the score indicates the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the 13 SDGs and their respective targets. ***The score ranges between 0 and 100 and classified State into four category viz. Achiever (100), Front runner 65-99), performer (50-64) and Aspirant (0-49). If a State achieves a score of 0, it signifies that the State was the worst performer.***

The SDG Index Score as per *'The SDGs India Index : Baseline Report 2018'* ranges between 42 and 69 for States and between 57 and 68 for UTs. Among the States, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are the front runners with an SDG India Index score of 69. Among the UTs, Chandigarh is a front runner with a score of 68. Mizoram ranked 6th position with a score of 59.

Overview of best and worst performers in SDG India Index 2018.

Goals	Index Score	Mizora m Rank	Category	Top Position	Bottom
SDG 1	71	2nd	Front Runner	Tamil Nadu	Jharkhand
SDG 2	69	5th	Front Runner	Goa	Jharkhand
SDG 3	53	14th	Performer	Kerala	Uttar Pradesh
SDG 4	54	16th	Performer	Kerala	Bihar
SDG 5	43	4th	Aspirant	Kerala/Sikkim	Bihar
SDG 6	67	7th	Front Runner	Gujarat	Bihar
SDG 7	78	2nd	Front Runner	Tamil Nadu	Meghalaya
SDG 8	65	9th	Front Runner	Goa	Manipur
SDG 9	0	Bottom	Aspirant	Manipur	Mizoram/Goa /Nagaland
SDG 10	100	1st	Achiever	Mizoram/Meghalaya/Telengana	Uttar Pradesh
SDG 11	32	16th	Aspirant	Goa	J& K
SDG 15	69	15th	Front Runner	Assam/Chhatisgarh/Goa/Manipur/ Uttarakhand	Haryana
SDG 16	71	13th	Front Runner	Himachal Pradesh	Meghalaya

Category	Index Score
Achiever	100
Front runner	65-99
Performer	50-64
Aspirant	0-49
Worst Performer	0

Priority Indicator used by NITI Aayag for Computation of the SDG India Index.

Goals	Indicators
SDG 1 **(5 Indicators)**	1. Percentage of people living below National BPL.
	2. Percentage of Household with any usual member covered by any health scheme or insurance.
	3. Person provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MNREGA.
	4. Proportion of the Population (out of total eligible population receiving social protection benefits under Maternity benefits (%).
	5. Number of Homeless households per 10,000 households.
SDG 2 **(4 Indicators)**	1. Ratio of rural household covered under Public Distribution System to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs. 5,000.
	2. Percentage children under age 5 years who are stunted.
	3. Percentage of Pregnant women aged 15-49 yrs who are Anemic.
	4. Rice, Wheat and Coarse cereals produced annually per unit area.
SDG 3 **(5 Indicators)**	1. Maternal Mortality Ratio.
	2. Under- Five mortality rate per 1,000 live births.
	3. Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized.
	4. Annual notification of TB case per lakh population.
	5. Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population.
SDG 4 **(7 Indicators)**	1. Adjusted net enrolment ratio at Elementary (class 1-8) and secondary (class 9-10) school %.
	2. Percentage corrects responses on learning outcomes in Language, maths and EVS for cl 5 Students.
	3. Percentage corrects responses on learning outcomes in Language, maths and EVS for cl 8 Students.
	4. Percentage of children in the age group of 6-13 who are out of school.
	5. Average annual drop-out rate at secondary level %.
	6. Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified.
	7. Percentage of elementary and secondary schools with pupils-teachers ratio less than/equal to 30.
SDG 5 **(6 Indicators)**	1. Sex ratio at birth (female per 1,000 male).
	2. Average male to female ratio of average wages/ salaries received per day by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15- 59 for rural and urban.
	3. Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced

	spousal violence.
	4. Percentage of seats won by women in the general election to State Legislative Assembly.
	5. Ratio of female labour forced participation to male labour force participation rate.
	6. Percentage of women in the age group 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning.
SDG 6 **(5 Indicators)**	1. Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas.
	2. Percentage of rural households with individual household's toilet.
	3. Percentage of District verified to be ODF.
	4. Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage created in urban areas (%).
	5. Percentage annual groundwater withdrawal against net annual availability.
SDG 7 **(3 Indicators)**	1. Percentage of household electrified.
	2. Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel.
	3. Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%).
SDG 8 **(4 Indicators)**	1. Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12).
	2. Average unemployment rate per 1,000 persons for males and females.
	3. Percentage of households with bank account.
	4. Number of ATMs with per 1,00,000 population.
SDG 9 **(4 Indicators)**	1. Percentage of Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY.
	2. Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban areas (Mobile Tele density).
	3. Number of internet subscriber 100 population.
	4. Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
SDG 10 **(5 Indicators)**	1. Palma ratio of households expenditure in Urban India
	2. Palma ratio of households expenditure in Rural India
	3. Ratio of transgender Labour force participation rate to male labour force participation.
	4. Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub plan fund utilized.
	5. Percentage of Tribal Sub plan fund utilized.
SDG 11 **(5 Indicators)**	1. House completed under PMAY (urban) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses
	2. Percentage of urban households living in slums
	3. Percentage of wards with 100% door to door wastes collections.
	4. Percentage of waste processed.
	5. House completed under PMAY (Rural) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses
SDG 15 **(4 Indicators)**	1. Percentage of total land area covered under forest.
	2. Decadal change in extent of water bodies with forests from 2005 to 2017 (%)
	3. Change in forests area from 2015-2017 (%).
	4. Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5 year's period.
SDG 16 **(5 Indicators)**	1.Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population.
	2. Estimated number of courts per 10 lakh persons.
	3. Estimated reported corruption crime per 1 crore population.

	4. Percentage of birth registered.
	5.Percentage of population covered under Addhar

What is UNDP's Role in the SDGs?

UNDP can support, and is already supporting, countries in three different ways, through the MAPS approach: mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support.

This sees us:

- Providing support to governments to reflect the new global agenda in national development plans and policies. This work is already underway in many countries at national request;
- Supporting countries to accelerate progress on SDG targets. In this, we will make use of our extensive experience over the past five years with the MDG Acceleration Framework; and
- Making the UN's policy expertise on sustainable development and governance available to governments at all stages of implementation.

Collectively, all partners can support communication of the new agenda, strengthening partnerships for implementation, and filling in the gaps in available data for monitoring and review. As Co-Chair of the UNDG Sustainable Development Working Group, UNDP will lead the preparation of Guidelines for National SDG Reports which are relevant and appropriate for the countries in which we work.

UNDP is deeply involved in all processes around the SDG roll out. The guidance and tools being developed will be shared as they become available. As well, we are bringing our extensive programming experience to bear in supporting countries to develop their national SDG efforts.

Need of Sustainable Development in India

From India's point of view, Sustainable Development Goals need to bring together development and environment into a single set of targets. The fault line, as ever in global conferences, is the inappropriate balance between environment and development…we could also view the SDGs and the post 2015 agenda as an opportunity for revisiting and fine-tuning the MDG framework and sustainably regaining focus on developmental issues."

This admission is of course an understatement. All available indicators point to the ecological situation being nothing short of disastrous. Natural ecosystems are under stress and decline across most of the country; some 10 per cent of the country's wildlife is threatened with extinction; agricultural biodiversity has declined by over 90 per cent in many regions; well over half the available water bodies are polluted beyond drinking and often beyond even agricultural use; two-thirds of the land is degraded to various levels of sub-optimal productivity; air pollution in several cities is amongst the world's worst; 'modern' wastes including electronic and chemical are bring produced at rates far exceeding our capacity to recycle or manage. A 2008 report by the Global Footprint Network and Confederation of Indian Industries suggests that India has the world's third biggest ecological footprint, that its resource use is already twice of its bio-capacity, and that this bio-capacity itself has declined by half in the last few decades.

Step Taken by Indian Government

1. Ratifying Paris Agreement

The 21st Conference of Parties (COP 21) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) successfully concluded in Paris after intense negotiations by the Parties followed by the adoption of the Paris Agreement on post-2020 actions on climate change. This universal agreement will succeed the Kyoto Protocol. Unlike the Kyoto Protocol, it provides a framework for all countries to take action against climate change. Placing emphasis on concepts like climate justice and sustainable lifestyles, the Paris Agreement for the first time brings together all nations for a common cause under the UNFCCC. One of the main focus of the agreement is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre- industrial level and on driving efforts to limit it even further to 1.5°.

2.The Clean Development Mechanism(CDM) projects in India

As on 4 January 2016, 1593 out of a total of 7685 projects registered by the CDM executive board are from India, which so far is the second highest in the world with China taking the lead with 3764 projects registered. Indian projects have been issued 191 million Certified Emission Reductions (CERs), 13.27 per cent of the total number of CERs issued. These projects are in the energy efficiency, fuel switching, industrial processes, municipal solid waste, renewable energy and forestry sectors and are spread across the country. About 90-95 per cent of the CDM projects are being developed by the private sector, facilitating investments of about R583,751 crore (US$ 87.77 billion) in the country, which is more than the total of multilateral grants available for climate change related activities.

3. State Action Plans on Climate Change:

The State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) aim to create institutional capacities and implement sectoral activities to address climate change. These plans are focused on adaptation with mitigation as co-benefit in sectors such as water, agriculture, tourism, forestry, transport, habitat and energy. So far, 28 states and 5 union territories (UTs) have submitted their SAPCCs to the MoEF&CC. Out of these, the SAPCCs of 32 states and UTs have been endorsed by the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) at the MoEF&CC.

4. Coal Cess and the National Clean Energy Fund

India is one of the few countries around the world to have a carbon tax in the form of a cess on coal. Not only has India imposed such a cess but it has also been progressively increasing it. The coal cess which was fixed at R50.00 per tonne of coal since 22 June 2010 and increased to R100.00 per tonne of coal in Budget 2014-15, was further doubled to R 200.00 per tonne in the 2015-16 Budget. The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) which is supported by the cess on coal was created for the purposes of financing and promoting clean energy initiatives, funding research in the area of clean energy and for any other related activities. Till date 56 projects have been recommended by the inter ministerial group (IMG) with total viability gap funding (VGF) of R34,784.09 crore spread over several years. For 2015-16, R4700 crore has been allocated in the Budget for NCEF projects. VGF is also being provided for Namami gange.

5. National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change

A National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) has been established with a budget provision. It is meant to assist in meeting the cost of national- and state-level adaptation measures in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The overall aim of the fund is to support concrete adaptation activities that reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, sectors and states but are not covered under the ongoing schemes of state and central governments. The adaptation projects contribute towards reducing the risk of vulnerability at community and sector level. Till date, the NSCCC has approved six detailed project reports (DPR), amounting to a total cost of I117.98 crore, submitted by Punjab, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Aprt from the above initiatives, India is also implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change which identifies measures that promote India's development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. It outlines a number of steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change-related objectives of adaptation and mitigation. There are Eight National Missions which form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change. While several of these programmes are already part of India's current actions, they may need a change in direction, enhancement of scope and effectiveness and accelerated implementation of time-bound plans. Following are the Eight National Missions which form the core of the National Action Plan

1.National Solar Mission

The objective of the National Solar Mission is to establish India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible. Under the original plan, the Government aimed to achieve a total installed solar capacity of 20 GW by 2022. This was proposed to be achieved in three phase. The first phase comprised the period from 2010 to 2013, the first year of the 12th five-year plan. The second phase extended up to 2017, while the third phase would have been the 13th five-year plan (2017–22). Targets were set as 1.4 GW in the first phase, 11–15 GW by the end of the second phase and 22 GW by the end of the third phase in 2022.

The Government revised the target from 20 GW to 100 GW on 1 July 2015. To reach 100 GW by 2022, the yearly targets from 2015–16 onwards were also revised upwards. India had an installed solar capacity of 161 MW on 31 March 2010, about 2 and half months after the mission was launched on 11 January. By 31 March 2015, three months before the targets were revised, India had achieved an installed solar capacity of 3,744 MW.

2.National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is one of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The prime objective of the mission is to strengthen the market for energy efficiency by creating conducive regulatory and policy regime and has envisaged fostering innovative and sustainable business models to the energy efficiency sector. By this mission government of India wanted to promote the market for energy efficiency by fostering innovative policies and effective market instruments.

The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) comprises of four initiatives to enhance energy efficiency in energy intensive industries which are discussed below:

I. Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT): Assigning energy reduction targets to large energy intensive industries and distributing Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts) on achievement of the targets. These ESCerts can then be traded.

II. Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP): Increasing the confidence of financial institutions and investors to support energy efficiency initiatives.

III. Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE): Promoting adoption of energy efficient equipment's and appliances through innovative business models.

IV. Framework for Energy Efficiency Economic Development (FEEED): Promoting energy efficiency initiatives by hedging against investment risks

3. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat is one of the eight climate mission of the Government of India under the NAPCC mitigation strategy. It was formulated to make the cities sustainable through improvements in energy efficiency in building, management of solid waste and to shift to public transport.

The Objectives of the National Mission on sustainable Habitat are:

I. To reduce energy demand by promoting alternative technologies and energy conservation practices in both residential and commercial areas.

II. Better Urban Planning with a view to enable better disaster management; promoting patterns of urban planning that enable lesser use of private and more usage of public transport. Promoting and encouraging use of lesser polluting vehicles.

III. Encourage community involvement and dialogue for more sustainable pattern of development; participation of stakeholders.

IV. Conservation of natural resources such as clean air, water, flora and fauna that are the keystones of sustainable human habitats.

4. National Water Mission

National Water Mission (NWM) is one of the 8 missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The main objective of NWM is "Conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within states through integrated water resources development and management". NWM has five goals as under: -

I. Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on waterre sources.

II. Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation.

III. Focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas.

IV. Increasing water use efficiency by 20%, and

V. Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

5. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system

The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) is one of the eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

NMSHE is a multi-pronged, cross-cutting mission across various sectors. It contributes to the sustainable development of the country by enhancing the understanding of climate change, its likely impacts and adaptation actions required for the Himalayas- a region on which a significant proportion of India's population depends for sustenance.

NMSHE seeks to facilitate formulation of appropriate policy measures and time-bound action programmes to sustain ecological resilience and ensure the continued provisions of key ecosystem services in the Himalayas. NMSHE intends to evolve suitable management and policy measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan ecosystem along with developing capacities at the national level to continuously assess its health status

6.National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

NMSA derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The strategies and programmers of actions (POA) outlined in the Mission Document, that was accorded 'in principle' approval by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) on 23.09.2010,aim at promoting sustainable agriculture through a series of adaptation measures focusing on ten key dimensions encompassing Indian agriculture namely; 'Improved crop seeds, livestock and fish cultures', 'Water Use Efficiency', 'Pest Management', 'Improved Farm Practices', 'Nutrient Management', 'Agricultural insurance', 'Credit support', 'Markets', 'Access to Information' and 'Livelihood diversification'.

7. The National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

The National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change is one of the eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) with an aimed at networking existing knowledge institutions, capacity building & improving understanding of key climate processes and climate risks. The prime objective of the mission is to build a dynamic and vibrant knowledge system that informs and supports national policy and action for responding effectively to climate change challenges, while not compromising on the nation's growth goals.

8. National Mission for a Green India

National Mission for a Green India or the commonly called Green India Mission (GIM), is one of the eight Missions outlined under India's action plan for addressing the challenge of climate change

The Mission goals are as listed below:

- To increase forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands; Separate sub-targets exists for different forest types and ecosystems (eg. Wetland, grassland, dense forest etc.).
- To improve/enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (Minor forest produces or MFPs) etc which are expected to result from the treatment of 10 m ha;
- To increase forest based livelihood income for about 3 million households in and around these forest areas; and
- Enhanced annual CO_2 sequestration by 50 to 60 million tonnes in the year 2020.

Brief Notes on National Action Plan on Climate Change:

1. National Solar Mission: The NAPCC aims to promote the development and use of solar energy for power generation and other uses, with the ultimate objective of making solar competitive with fossil-based energy options. It also includes the establishment of a solar research center, increased international collaboration on technology development, strengthening of domestic manufacturing capacity, and increased government funding and international support.

2. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency: The NAPCC recommends mandating specific energy consumption decreases in large energy-consuming industries, with a system for companies to trade energy-saving certificates, financing for public–private partnerships to reduce energy consumption through demand-side management programs in the municipal, buildings, and agricultural sectors, and energy incentives, including reduced taxes on energy-efficient appliances.

3. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat: The NAPCC also aims at promoting energy efficiency as a core component of urban planning by extending the existing Energy Conservation Building Code, strengthening the enforcement of automotive fuel economy standards, and using pricing measures to encourage the purchase of efficient vehicles and incentives for the use of public transportation. The NAPCC also emphasizes on waste management and recycling.

4. National Water Mission: The NAPCC sets a goal of a 20% improvement in water use efficiency through pricing and other measures to deal with water scarcity as a result of climate change.

5. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem: This particular mission sets the goal to prevent melting of the Himalayan glaciers and to protect biodiversity in the Himalayan region.

6. Green India Mission: The NAPCC also aims at afforestation of 6 million hectares of degraded forest lands and expanding forest cover from 23 to 33% of India's territory.

7. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture: The NAPCC aims to support climate adaptation in agriculture through the development of climate-resilient crops, expansion of weather insurance mechanisms, and agricultural practices.

8. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change: To gain a better understanding of climate science, impacts, and challenges, the plan envisions a new Climate Science Research Fund, improved climate modeling, and increased international collaboration. It also encourages private sector initiatives to develop adaptation and mitigation technologies through venture capital funds.