

# The Sustainable Development Goals



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# Introducing the **SDGs**

The **S**ustainable **D**evelopment **G**oals

# Background

- The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) marked a historic global consensus on mobilization to achieve a set of 8 social priorities worldwide.
- The MDGs were considered as a 'report card' of the globe's fight against poverty, disease and hunger, for the period 2000-2015.
- The progress against MDGs was highly variable across goals, countries and regions.

# Experience of MDGs

- Average accomplishment
- Focussed more on quantity rather quality
- Focussed exclusively on financial resources
- Neglected required policy and administrative reforms
- Overlooked the role of the private sector and civil society
- Ignored the role of local governing institutions
- No institutional structure was created for overall coordination
- Lack of awareness, effective monitoring mechanism and coordination

1. Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
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

# District-wise Status of MDGs in Telangana State

Color Index showing status of MDG indicators											
MDG	TS	ADB	HYD	KNR	KMM	MBNR	MDK	NLG	NZB	RR	WGL
Poverty - Head Count Ratio											
Poverty Gap Ratio											
Underweight Children											
Net Enrolment Ratio- Primary											
Primary Completion Rate											
Literacy Rate of 15-24 Years											
Gender Parity-Primary											
Gender Parity-Secondary											
Infant Mortality											
Under-5 Mortality											
Immunisation against Measles											
Maternal Mortality											
Skilled Birth Attendance											
Anti-natal Care, 3+ Visit											
Anti-natal Care, Full											
Percentage of Adolescent Births											
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate											
Girl Child Marriages											
Forest Area											
Protected Area											
Safe Drinking Water											
Sanitation											
Slum Improvement											

Index	
Unlikely	
Potential by 2015	
Already met	

# The **SDGs** ...

- ▶ UN General Assembly has passed a resolution under official agenda “Transforming our World’: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” on 25.09.2015.
- ▶ Agreed upon by 193 countries including India
- ▶ Comprising a set of 17 goals for the world’s future, to be achieved by 2030
- ▶ Covering 169 detailed Targets & 306 Indicators
- ▶ NITI Aayog oversees the implementation of the SDGs from policy perspective
- ▶ NITI Aayog for India and Planning Department for the State are the nodal agencies
- ▶ Several States have already initiated Action Plan to reach the Goals

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The Sustainable Development Goals are an ambitious commitment by world leaders which set out a universal and an unprecedented agenda which embraces economic, environmental and social aspects of the wellbeing of the society.

The progress of the world to meet the SDGs, largely depends on India's progress.

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# Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 169 Targets, 306 national indicators came into effect from 01.01.2016 to be achieved by 2030.
- The Spectrum of the SDGs range from poverty eradication, human health and sanitation to urban settlements and to safeguarding the global eco-system on which humanity depends for its survival.





# What is new and different about the 17 SDGs?

First and foremost, these Goals apply to every nation...  
and every sector... cities... businesses... schools... organizations...  
Individuals...  
*all* are challenged to act.

# Universality

Second, it is recognized that the Goals are all inter-connected,  
in a system..

# Integration

And, it is widely recognized that achieving these Goals involves making very big, fundamental changes in how we live on Earth.

# Transformation

And finally, to achieve the goals through coordinated efforts of all the stakeholders....

# Partnerships for Goals

The **Five 'P's** approach...

A Plan of Action for

**P**eople...

**P**lanet...

**P**rosperity...

**P**eace...

**P**artnership...

To ensure that...

**“No One Is Left Behind”**

Let's take a tour ...

# Sustainable Development Goals



TRANSFORMING OUR  
WORLD:  
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

**1** NO  
POVERTY



**2** ZERO  
HUNGER



**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION



**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION



**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



**13** CLIMATE  
ACTION



**14** LIFE  
BELOW WATER



**15** LIFE  
ON LAND



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



# Classification of SDGs

## Human Development

- No Poverty
- Zero Hunger
- Good Health and well-being
- Quality Education
- Gender Equality



## Economic Development

- Decent work and economic growth
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- Sustainable cities and communities
- Responsible consumption and production



**17 SDGs**

## Environment Development

- Clean water and Sanitation
- Affordable and clean energy
- Climate action
- Life below water
- Life on land



## Good Governance

- Peace, justice and strong institutions
- Partnerships for the goals
- Reduce inequalities











- In order to give more emphasis on each goal, by the departments concerned, all seventeen 'sustainable development goals' are categorized into 4 areas of focus.
- The existing schemes related to each goal are identified and linked.



# Integrated approach (eg. To Achieve Health Goal)

## Progress in health depends on progress in other SDGs

 1 NO POVERTY	SDG1	Extreme poverty Vulnerability to economic, social, environmental shocks & disasters	 2 ZERO HUNGER
	SDG2	Malnutrition	
 5 GENDER EQUALITY	SDG5	Violence against women and girls Sexual, reproductive health & rights	 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
	SDG6	Safe and affordable drinking-water Sanitation and hygiene	
 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	SDG8	Safe and secure working environments	 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
	SDG11	Housing and basic services Air quality, waste management in cities	
 13 CLIMATE ACTION	SDG13	Climate-related hazards and natural disasters	 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
	SDG16	Violence Legal identity	

# #1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

## Targets:

- ▶ eradicate extreme poverty
- ▶ reduce poverty by halve
- ▶ implement social protection system
- ▶ equal rights to economic resources



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Target 1.a: Ensure significant 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 least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day

Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gendersensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Target 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

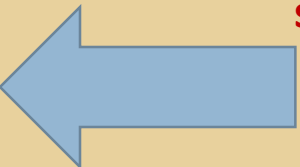
Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Target 1.4: 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



# Types of Poverty

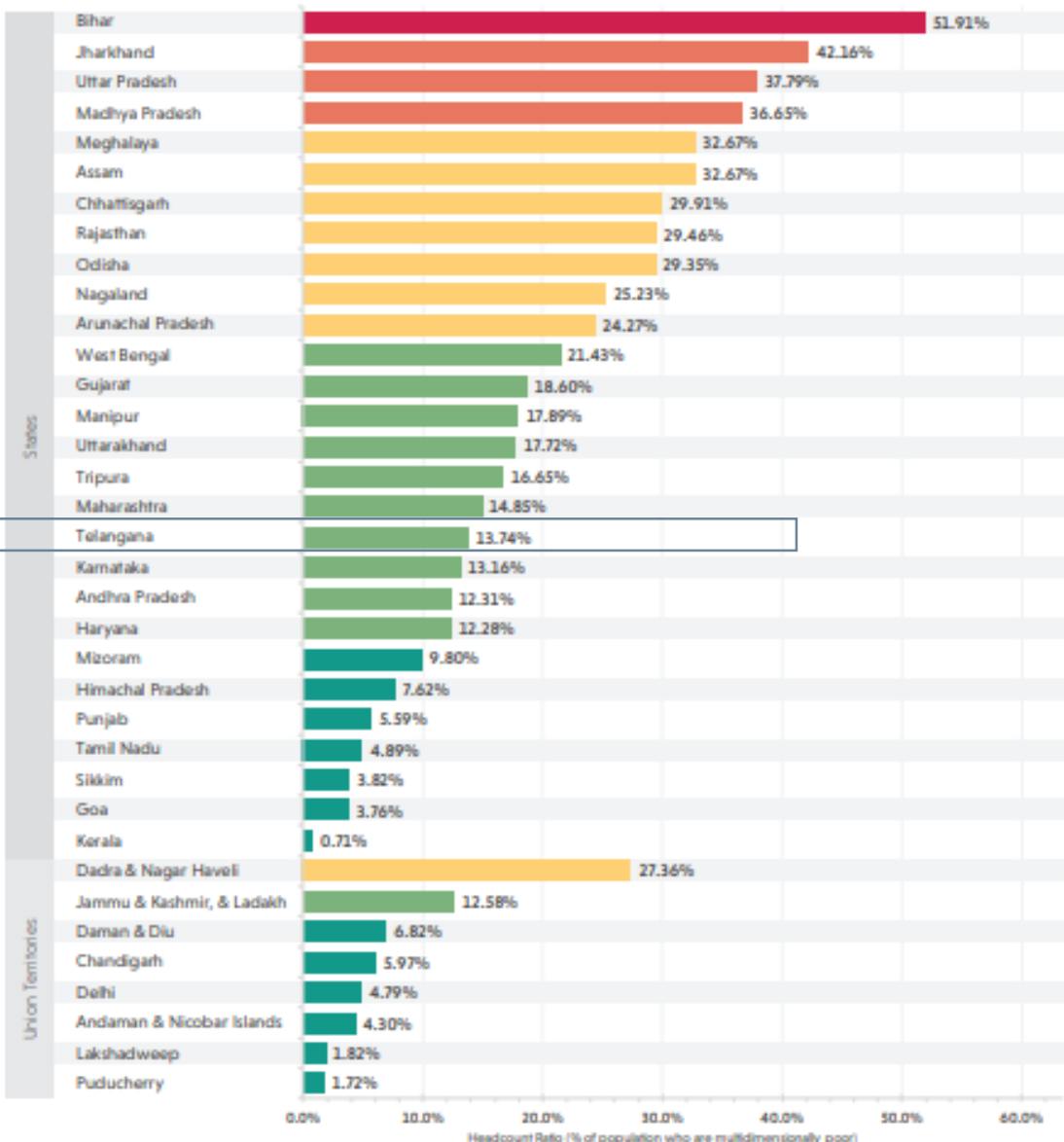
- There are six main types of poverty according to Eric Jensen's study from *Teaching with Poverty in Mind* (2009). He lists these six types as situational, generational, absolute, relative, urban, and rural. Here's a brief description of each type of poverty:
- **Situational:** This particular type of poverty is usually temporary as it involves a crisis or loss occurring. Events connected with situational poverty include **environmental disasters, divorce, or severe health problems**. A good example of situational poverty caused by an environmental disaster would be the destruction of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. Many people were homeless, lost their jobs, and had nothing to their name. **The fall of the economy can also be considered an event that could cause situational poverty. Eg. IT Boom / recession**
- **Generational:** This type of poverty involves the **birth of two generations** into poverty. Because they were born into this situation, they usually don't have the tools to help get themselves out of it.
- **Absolute:** People in absolute poverty **don't even have basic necessities like a roof over their head, food, and water**. Their only focus is on surviving each day as it comes.
- **Relative:** This type of poverty is known as **relative because it is relative to the average standard of living in that person's society**. What is considered high income in one country could be considered middle or low income in another. **If a family's income isn't enough to meet the average standard of living, they are considered to be in relative poverty.**
- **Urban:** This particular type of poverty is only for metropolitan **areas with populations over 50,000**. **Overcrowding, violence, noise, and poor community help programs** make it even more difficult for people suffering of this type of poverty to get out of it.
- **Rural:** Like urban poverty above, rural poverty occurs only in specific area types. These areas are nonmetropolitan with **populations below 50,000**. **The low population limits services available for people struggling financially, and a lack of job opportunities** only compounds the problem.



# Poverty Headcount Ratio (NITI-2021)

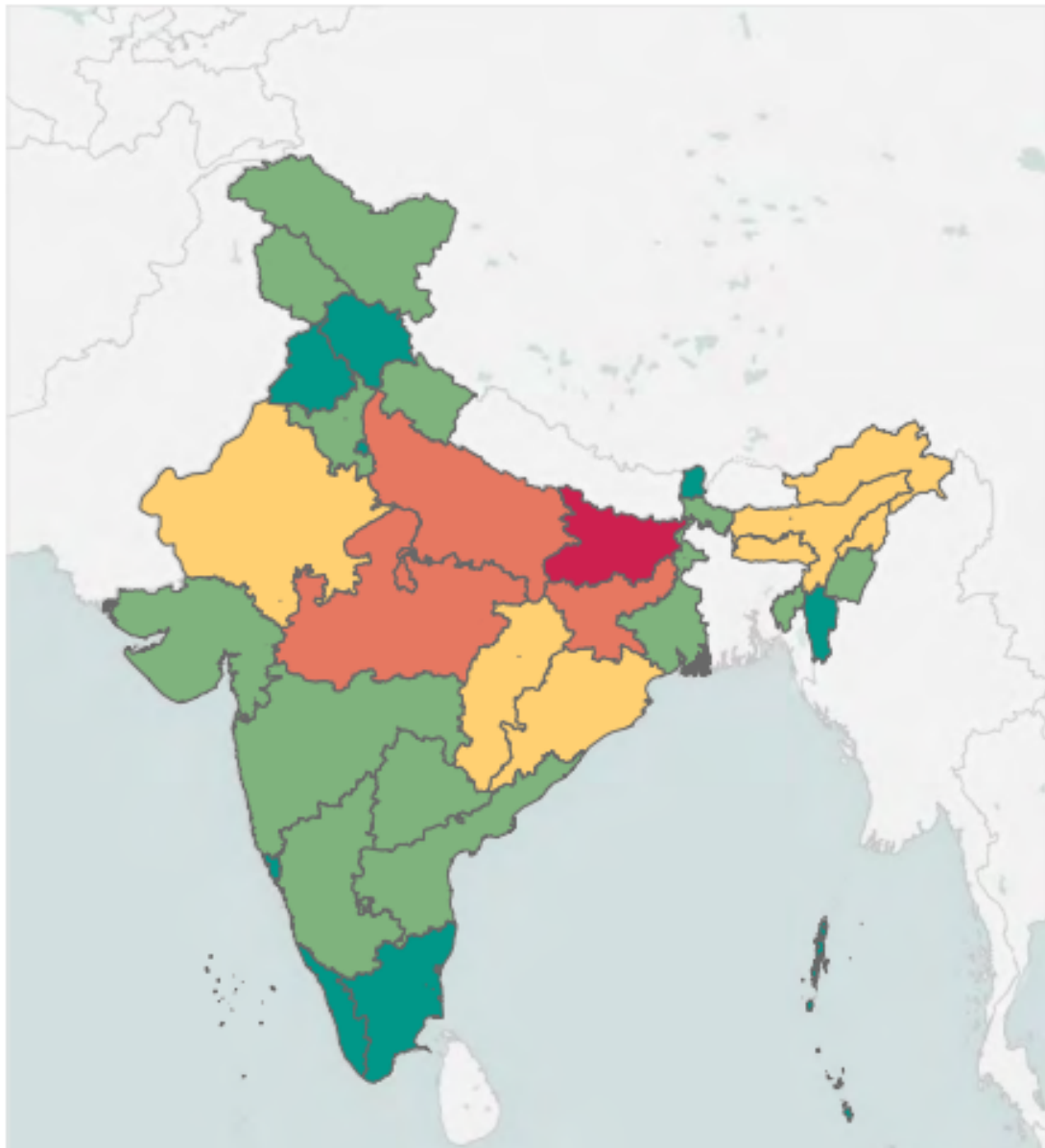
## India: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each State/UT



## India: States & Union Territories

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (State/UT-wise)



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

### Targets:

- ▶ end hunger and ensure access to safe nutritious and sufficient food
- ▶ sustainable agriculture
- ▶ end all forms of malnutrition
- ▶ double agriculture productivity and income of small farmers



2 ZERO HUNGER



The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI-2019)

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



Target 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

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

Target 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

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

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

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

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

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 internationally agreed



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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## Targets:

- ▶ reduce MMR, IMR, U5MR
- ▶ end communicable diseases
- ▶ prevent substance abuse
- ▶ universal access;
- ▶ reduce 1/3<sup>rd</sup> premature mortality from non-communicable diseases
- ▶ halve the deaths from road accidents





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



Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

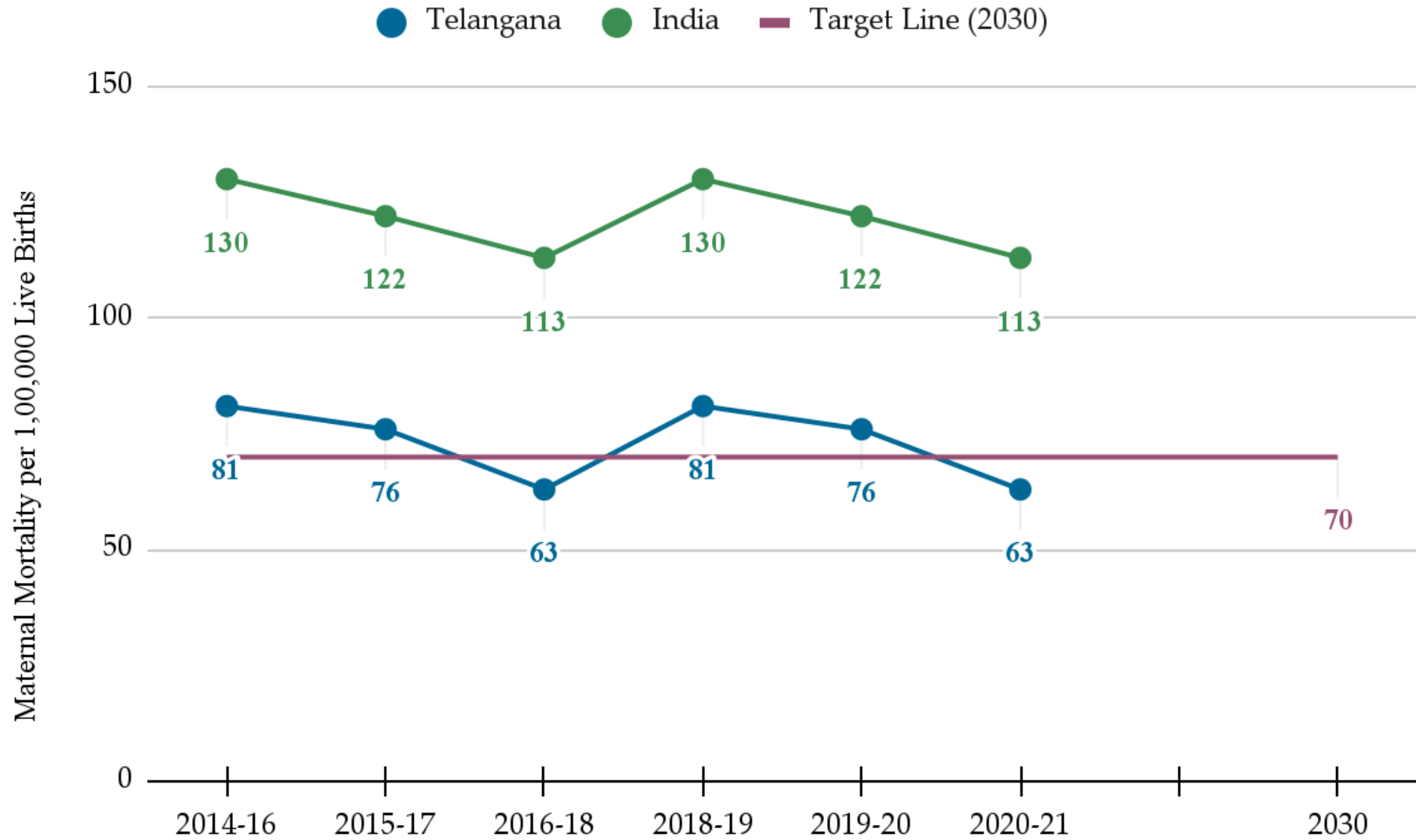
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS agreement and public health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the agreement on trade-Related aspects of Intellectual property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

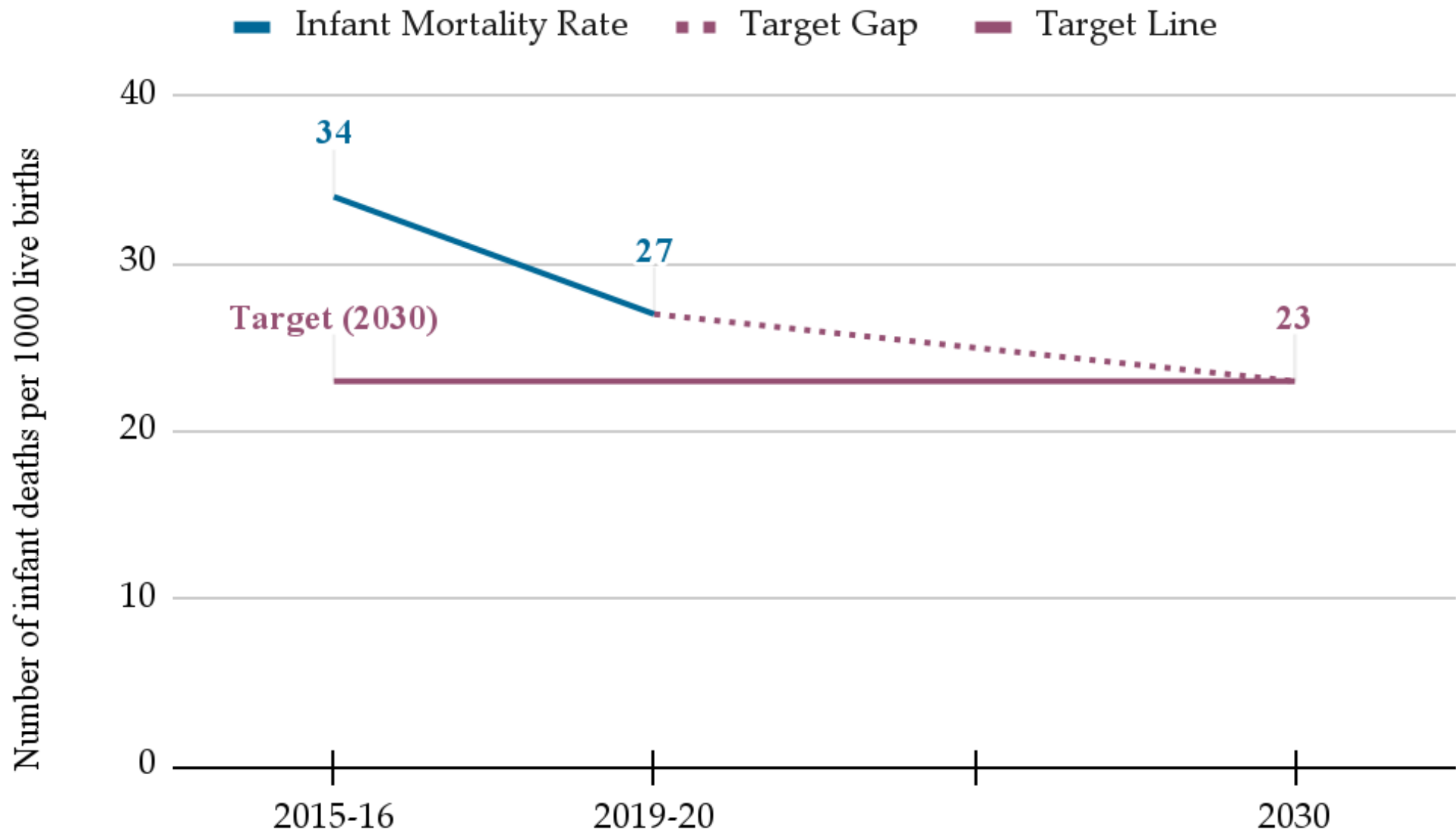
Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

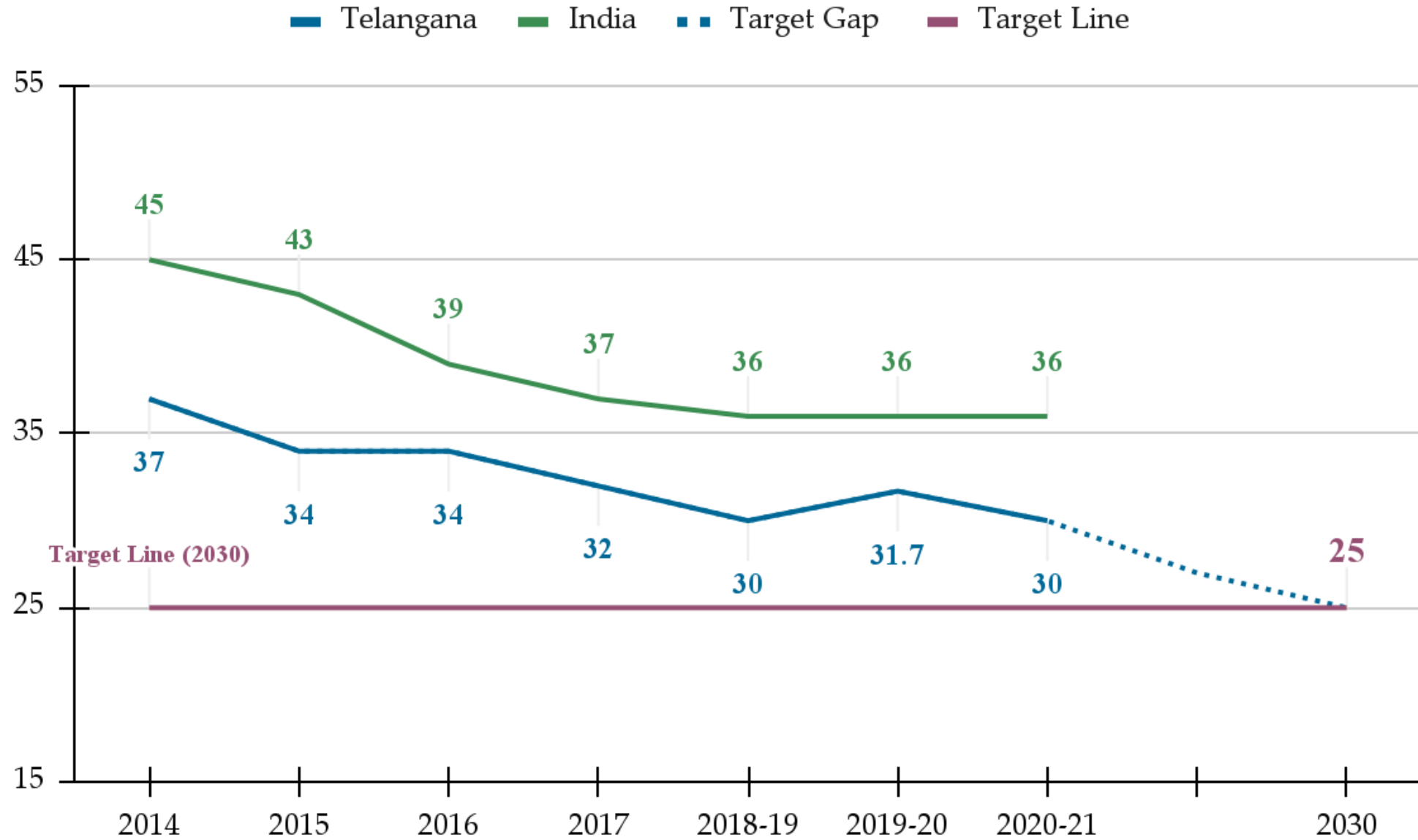
# MMR



# IMR



# U5MR



## #4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

### Targets:

- ▶ ensure free, equitable and quality education to all;
- ▶ eliminate gender disparity in education
- ▶ access to quality early childhood development;
- ▶ skill development



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



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



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.

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

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 entrepreneurship

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

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 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

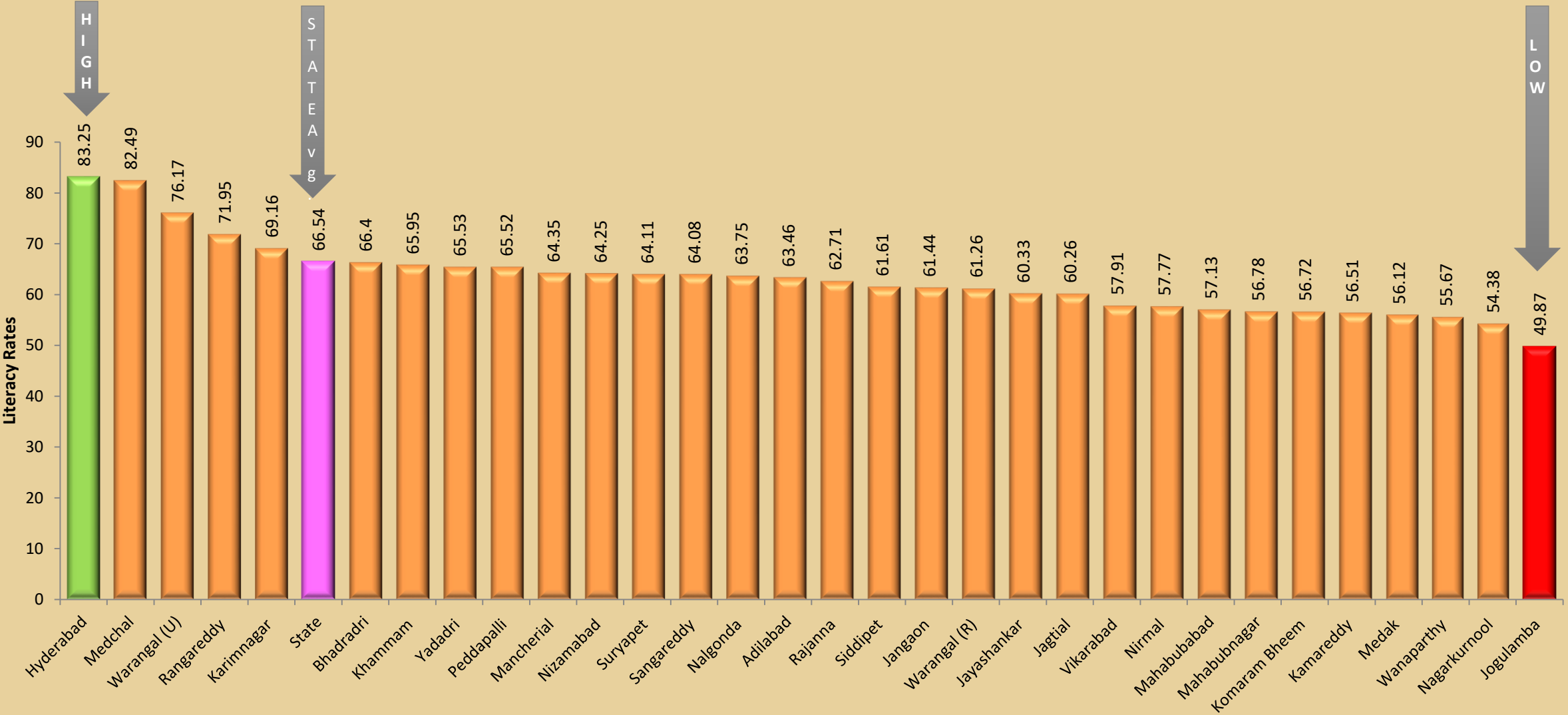
Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

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 countries

Target 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



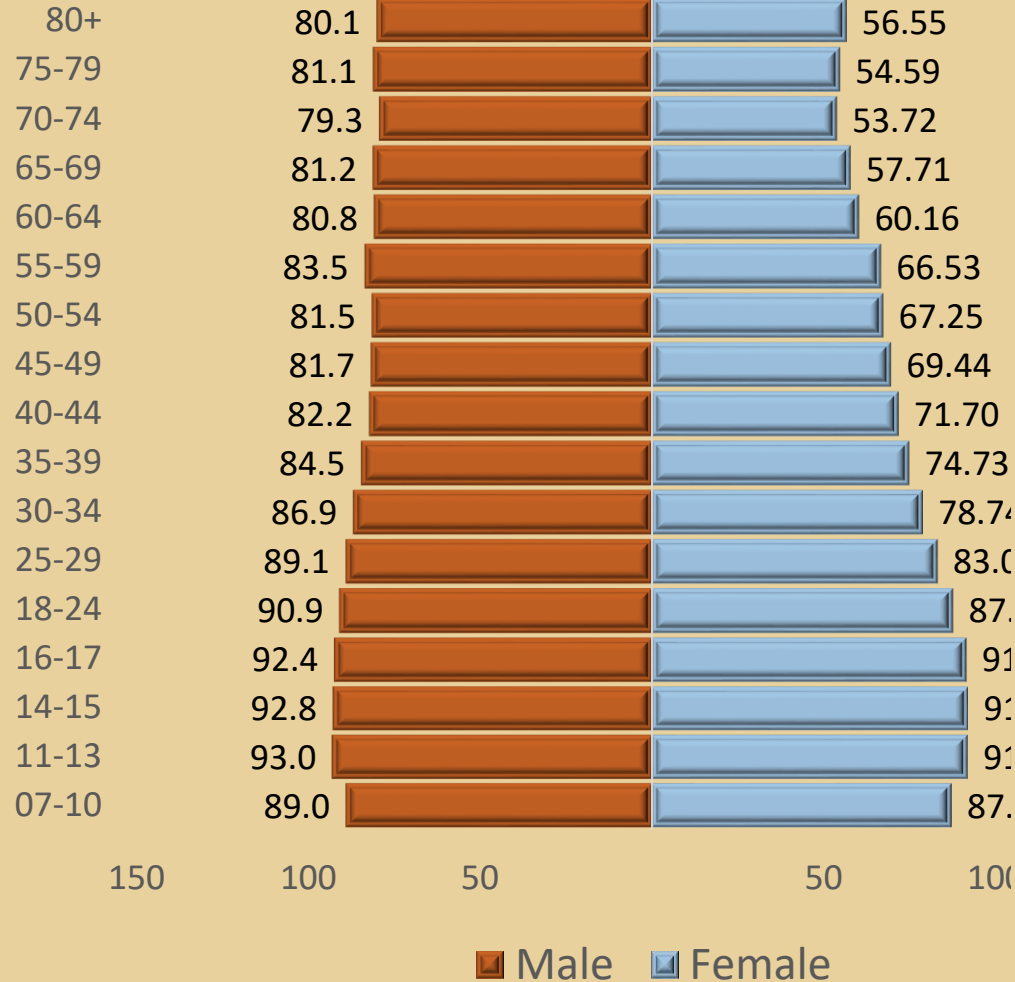
# District Level Literacy Rates In Telangana State



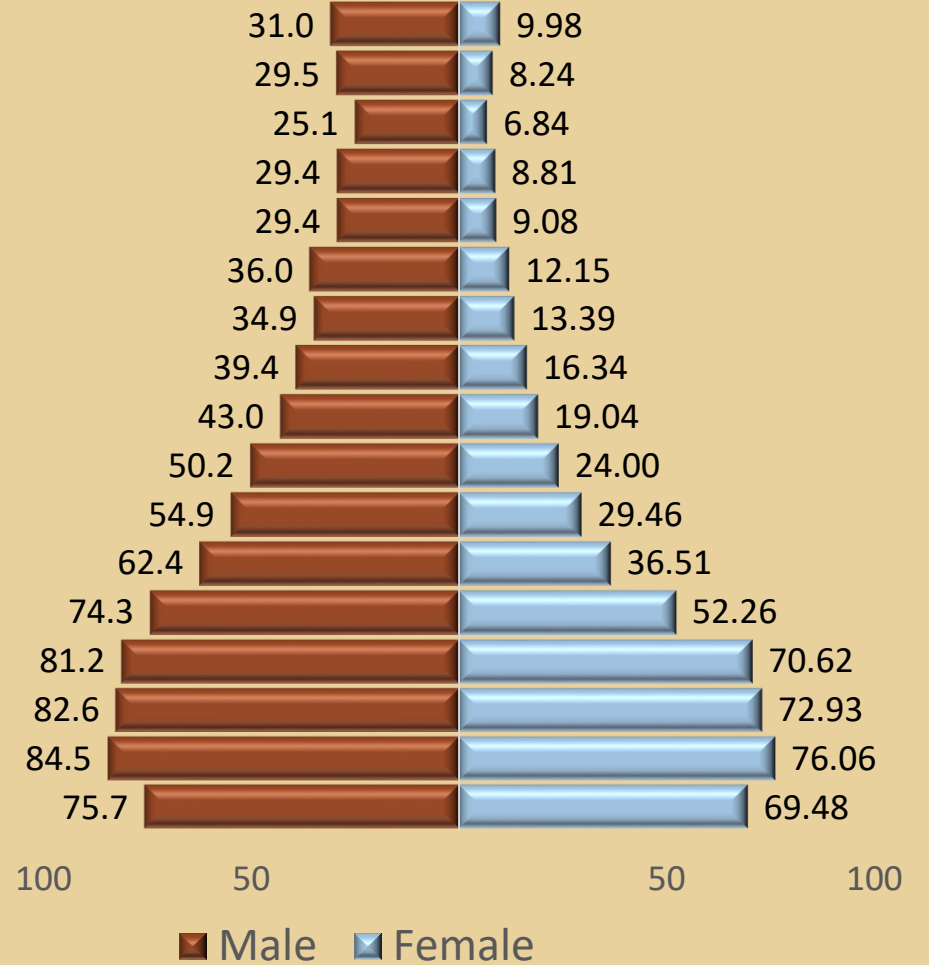
# Patterns of Literacy rates by Age / Gender in TS

Well performing and not so well Performing Districts...

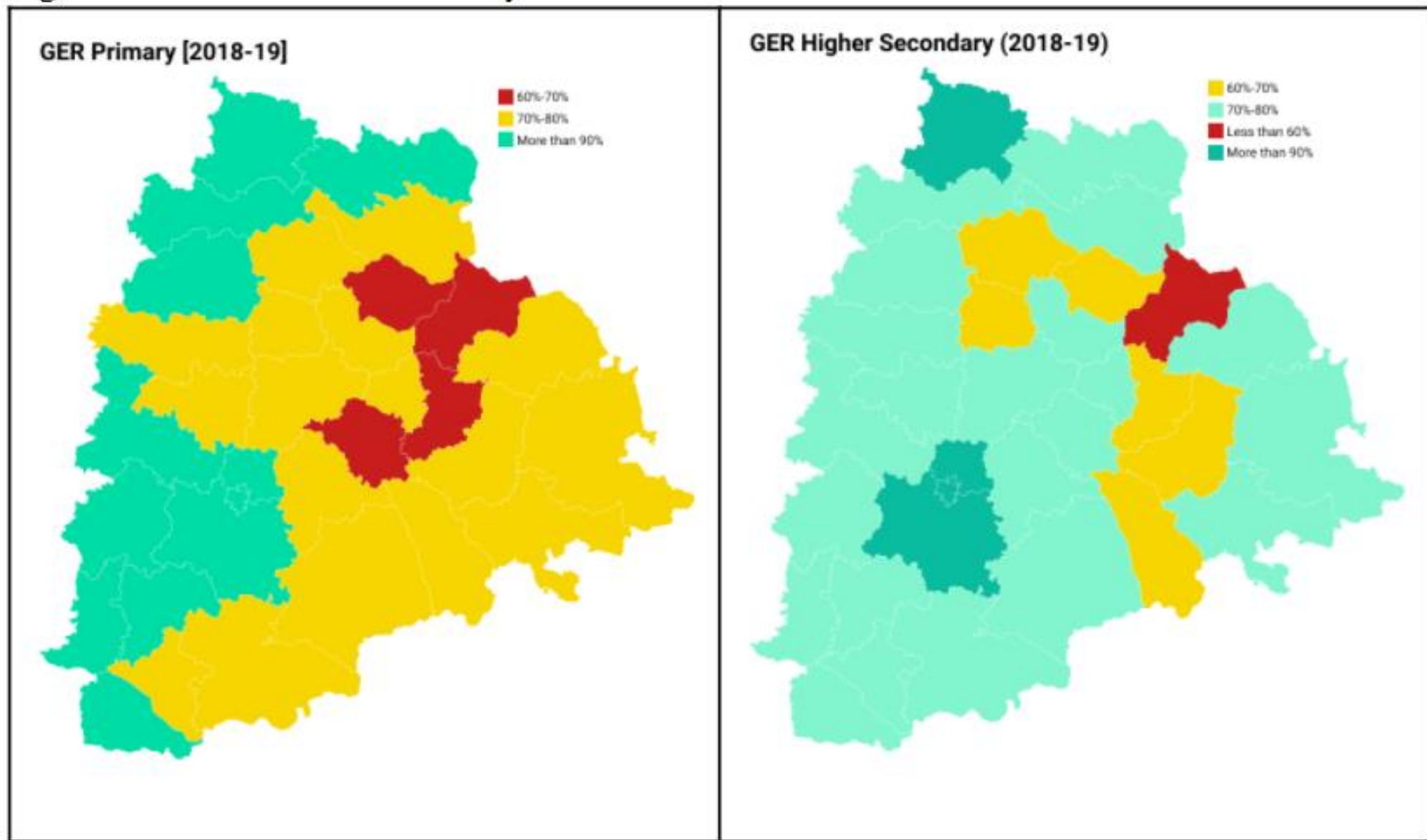
Hyderabad



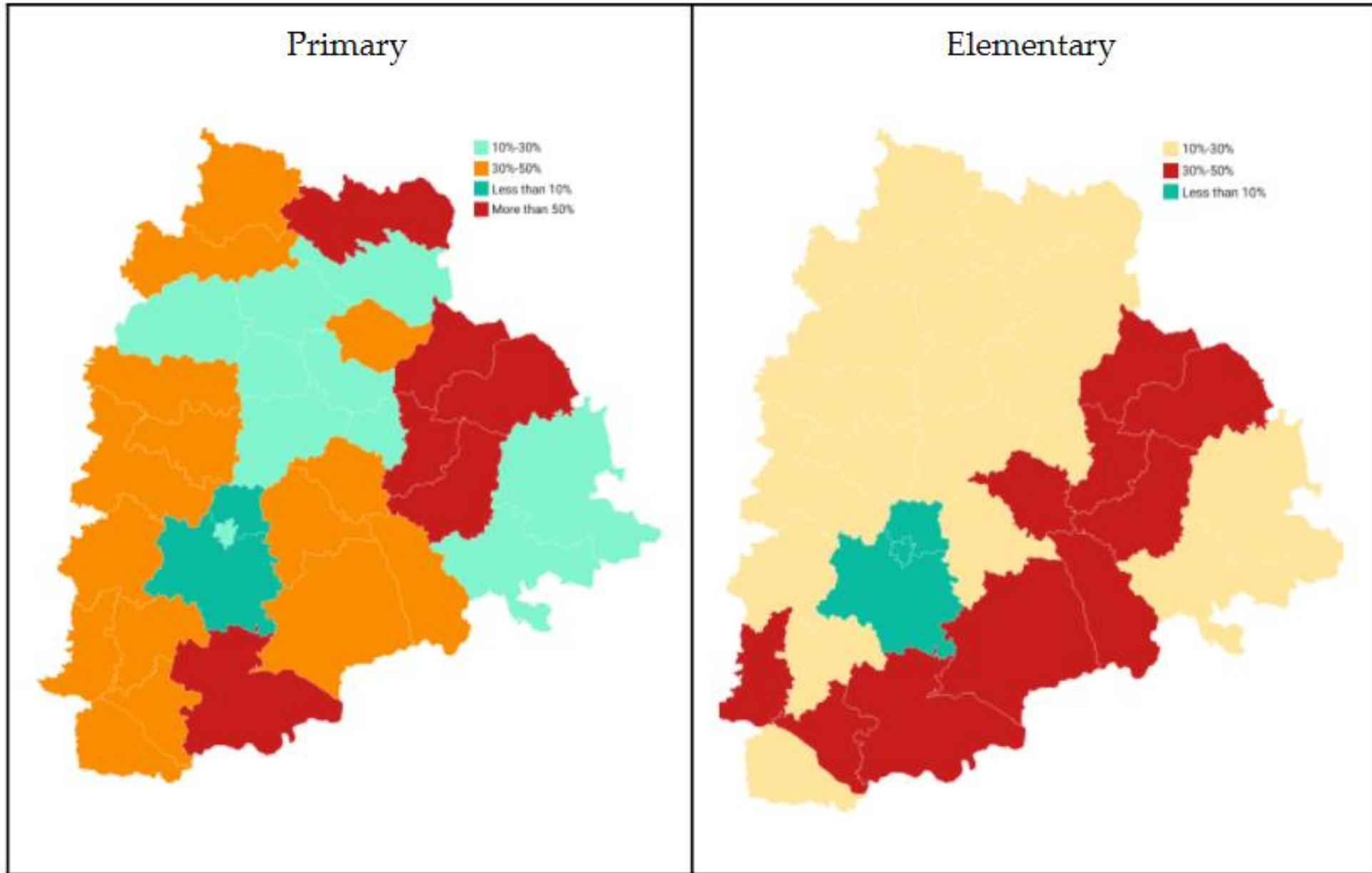
Jogulamba Gadwal



# District wise GER (Primary and Secondary Level)



# District wise Dropout Rates (Primary and Elementary Level)





## #5: Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls

### Targets:

- ▶ end discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;
- ▶ eliminate all forms violence;
- ▶ provide equal opportunities at all levels in political and economic life



Goal 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

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

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

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

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

Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Target 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



# #6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



## Targets:

- ▶ universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water;
- ▶ increase water use efficiency;
- ▶ integrated water resources management;
- ▶ access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene



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

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



## Targets:

- ▶ facilitate clean energy research
- ▶ increase share of renewable energy
- ▶ bring energy efficiency



GREEN INNOVATION



# #8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



## Targets:

- ▶ sustain at least 7% GDP growth per annum;
- ▶ promote development oriented policies;
- ▶ achieve and productive employment;
- ▶ protect labour rights;
- ▶ financial inclusion





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

## Targets:

- ▶ increase industrial share of employment and GDP;
- ▶ promote small scale industries
- ▶ affordable and equitable infrastructure access for all;
- ▶ adoption of clean technologies





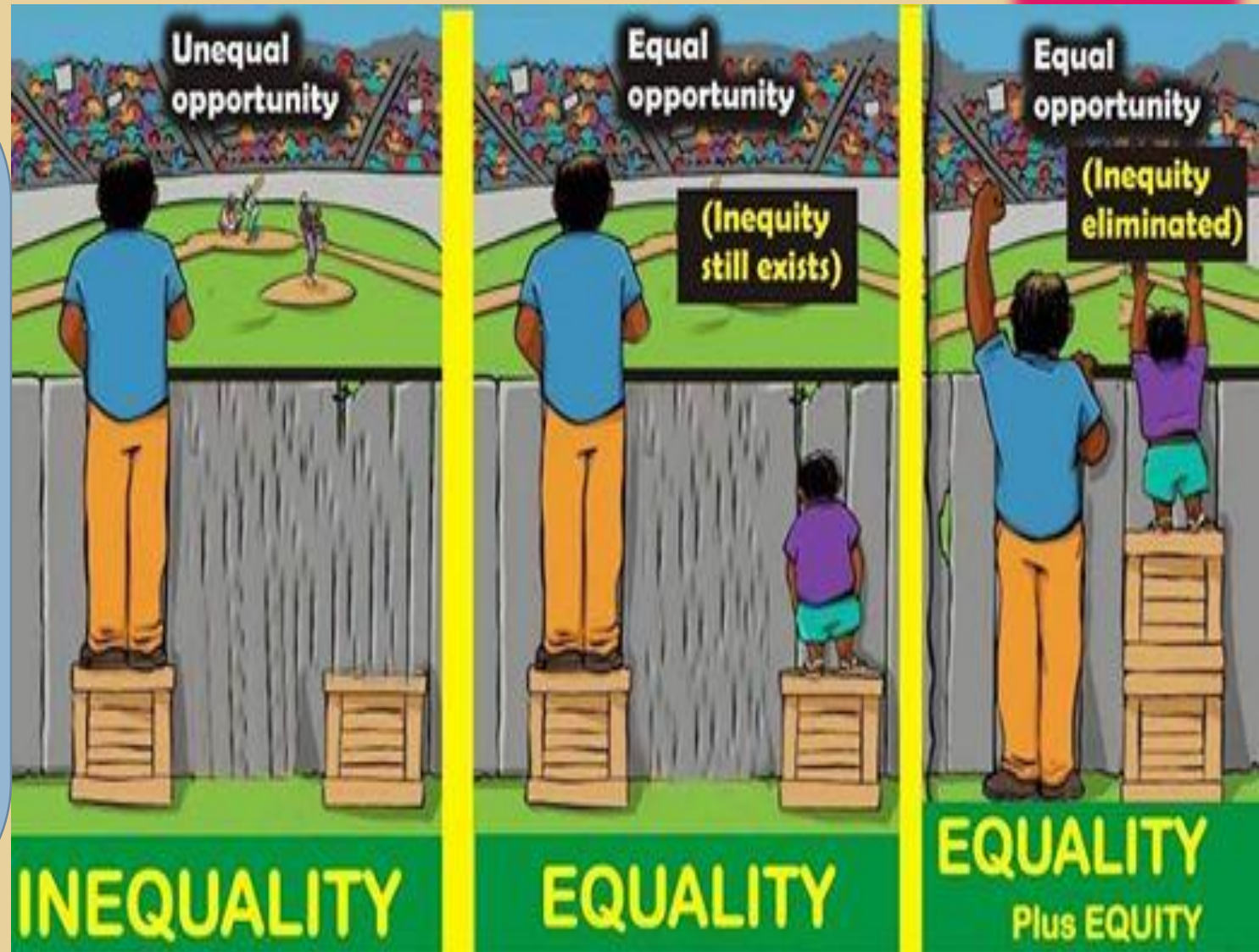
# #10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## Targets:

- ▶ increase in income of the bottom 40% of the population;
- ▶ reduce inequalities of outcome;
- ▶ ensure equal opportunities
- ▶ planned migration policies;
- ▶ promote social, economic and political inclusion of all



# #11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

## Targets:

- ▶ ensure safe and affordable housing for all;
- ▶ expand public transportation
- ▶ sustainable urbanization;
- ▶ universal access to green and public places



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





# #12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## Targets:

- ▶ efficient use of natural resources;
- ▶ reduce food waste at retail and consumer level
- ▶ reduce waste generation;
- ▶ awareness on sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature





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

## Targets:

- ▶ strengthen adoptive capacity to climate relative disasters;
- ▶ improve awareness on climate change
- ▶ integrate climate change measures into national policies



13 CLIMATE ACTION





# #14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

## Targets:

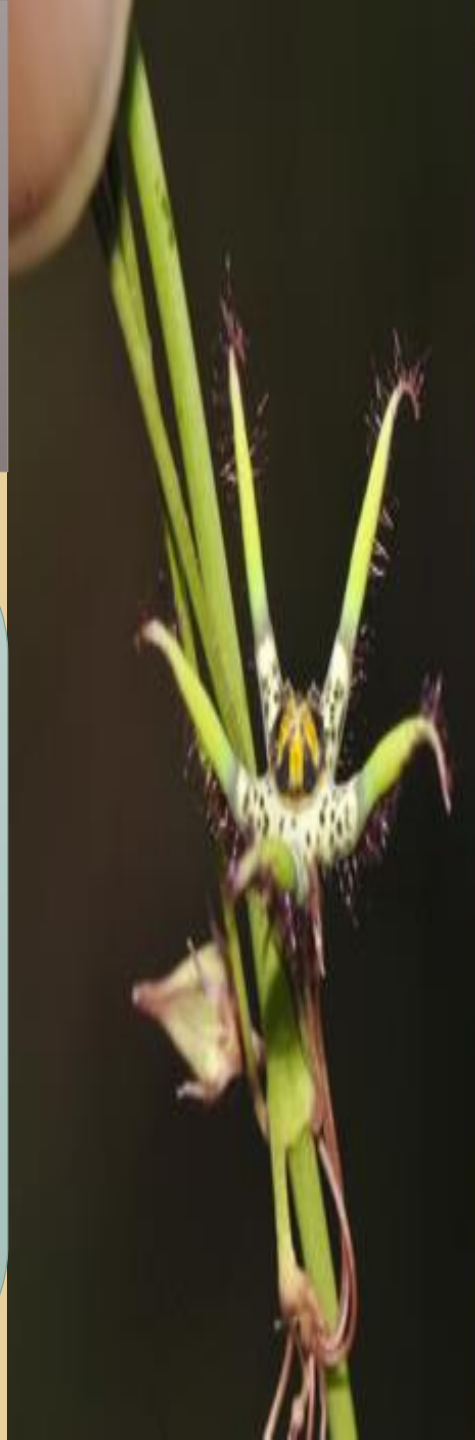
- ▶ prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds
- ▶ sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts
- ▶ prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing



# #15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

## Targets:

- ▶ ensure the conservation, restoration of forest, wet land, mountains and dry lands
- ▶ protect and prevention of extension of threatened species



15 LIFE ON LAND





# #16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

## Targets:

- ▶ reduce all forms of violence & related death rates everywhere;
- ▶ provide legal identity for all;
- ▶ ensure equal access to justice for all; promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws



# #17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## Targets:

- ▶ adapt and implement industrial promotion regimes
- ▶ increase exports;
- ▶ enhance use of enabling technology;
- ▶ increase multi-stakeholder partnerships ;
- ▶ enhance policy coherence for sustainable development





Each goal is important in itself ...



And they are all connected

# Key Stakeholders and their responsibilities



Government



Corporates  
(CSR)



CSOs or NGOs



Self-Help  
Groups



Students /  
Communities



Elected  
Representatives



Media

# Government



Government



Corporates  
(CSR)



CSOs or NGOs



Self-Help  
Groups



Students /  
Communities



Elected  
Representatives



Media



Ensure that:

- The projects/schemes are effectively reaching the right place, to right beneficiaries at the right time
- Access, usage and satisfaction of beneficiaries to the services and facilities being provided by state government



# Corporate (CSR)



Government



Corporates  
(CSR)



CSOs or NGOs



Self-Help  
Groups



Students /  
Communities



Elected  
Representatives



Media

Lend your hand (resources, ideas, technologies, etc.) through various CSR activities, such as:



Haritha Haram



Social protection to  
the weaker sections



Financial assistance to  
handloom and textile  
workers



Solid waste  
management



Programmes related  
to Health, Nutrition  
and Sanitation



Girl child  
protection

Please note that these are only a few schemes.

# NGOs



Government



Corporates  
(CSR)



CSOs or NGOs



Self-Help  
Groups



Students /  
Communities



Elected  
Representatives



Media



Actively take part in all the social programmes through:

- Community mobilisation
- Monitoring of services and facilities
- Volunteerism etc., the State Government implements from time to time

# Self-help-groups



Government



Corporates  
(CSR)



CSOs or NGOs



Self-Help  
Groups



Students /  
Communities



Elected  
Representatives



Media



Enlighten people about the various schemes that the government has implemented

Take part in:

- Social protection for vulnerable population
- Sending 'out-of-school' children to school
- Gram sabha
- Monitoring performance of all government facilities
- Swachh Telangana

Also, keep yourself abreast of the various financial schemes rolled out by the government



# Students / Communities



Government



Corporates  
(CSR)



CSOs or NGOs



Self-Help  
Groups



Students /  
Communities



Elected  
Representatives



Media



You can play an important role in the successful implementation of the SDGs. You can:

- Convince your family members and neighbours about the various schemes
- Ensure that the poor children in your locality are given quality education if you teach during your free time
- Carry out the Haritha Haram programme in your schools, colleges and neighbourhood
- Report all child marriages, trafficking, school dropouts, child labour, abuse, and corporal punishment to village leaders, volunteers and SHG head

# Elected Representatives



Government



Corporates  
(CSR)



CSOs or NGOs



Self-Help  
Groups



Students /  
Communities



Elected  
Representatives



Media



You bear the responsibility of:

- Ensuring that the various social and financial schemes rolled out by the Government reach the masses
- Organising Gram-Sabha (rural) or Area Sabha (urban) at regular intervals, monitoring of fund utilisation, social protection funds, etc.

# Media



Government



Corporates  
(CSR)



CSOs or NGOs



Self-Help  
Groups



Students /  
Communities



Elected  
Representatives



Media



- Media plays an important role in communicating the message in a clear manner  
As a media person, you must act responsibly and neutrally when you are communicating about any government schemes, good practices, etc.

# Why SDGs...

- Apart from the broad social objectives, there may be other implications that make SDGs imperative for the State:
- The resources from external agencies may seek status of SDGs
- May form part of a benchmark indicators to tap resources
- The level of SDGs achievement will form part of grading across countries in a uniform scale
- Allocations of funds for Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- Integration of various sectors and optimal utilization of resources

# Implementation of SDGs in Telangana State

# Telangana's Strong Political Commitment

- Telangana, the youngest State, envisages a comprehensive, inclusive and holistic development of its people.
- Towards achieving the vision of 'Bangaru Telangana (Golden Telangana)', Government of Telangana has taken up many initiatives.
- Most of these initiatives, will pave the way for achieving the 'Sustainable Development Goals'.
- In 2014 on the occasion of Formation of the State, much before the SDGs came into existence, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana Sri K. Chandrashekar Rao said...

**“I firmly believe that growth has no meaning, and even legitimacy, if the deprived sections of the society are left behind”**



# SDG Vision

Leave **'no one'** Behind



## Telangana Vision

- ✓ accelerating economic growth;
- ✓ improving infrastructure facilities; and
- ✓ programmes targeting social welfare and inclusive growth.





# Telangana

State Formed as 29<sup>th</sup> State on 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014.

## Geographic highlights

- ✓ 33 Districts
- ✓ 593 Mandals
- ✓ 141 Urban Local Bodies
- ✓ 128 Municipalities
- ✓ 13 Municipal Corporations
- ✓ 12770 Gram Panchyats

## Demographic Highlights

- ✓ 3.50 crore Population
- ✓ 11.5 lakh average Population/district
- ✓ 15.45% Schedule Casts
- ✓ 9.08% Schedule Tribes
- ✓ 15.34% Minorities

# State Profile

Sl. No	Parameters	Telangana	India
1	Geographical Area (Sq.km)	1,12,077	32,87,469
2	Annual Normal Rainfall (mm) (DE&S)	906.0	1,083
3	Administrative Districts (No.)	33	719
4	Population Density (Persons/Sq.km)	312	382
5	Total Population (Crores)	3.50	121.09
6	SC Population (%)	15.45%	16.63%
7	ST Population (%)	9.08%	8.63%
8	Minority Population (%)	15.34%	14.20%
9	Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	988	943
10	Rural Population (%)	61.12%	68.86%
11	Urban Population (%)	38.88%	31.14%
12	Literacy Rate (%)	66.54%	72.98%



# Telangana Progress

- Mapped SDGs with line Departments and flagship Schemes
- Matched SDG targets with Budget Allocation
- Planning Department is the nodal agency
- SDG related Sector wise workshops are being conducted for entry level
- Centre for SDGs (CSDG) set up at MCRHRD IT
- Developed e-Learning Module to generate awareness on SDGs in the State

# Progress...

- Briefing on SDGs in the Secretaries Conference Chaired by Chief Secretary held on 19.06.2017.
- All the district level officers were oriented on SDGs
- Special Workshops and training programs for district officials
- A 5-Day National Workshop was organized on 'Implementation and Monitoring of SDGs' for Joint Secretary level IAS, AIS Officers sponsored by Govt. of India from 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2019.
- Aligned Focus areas of Aspirational District Program with SDGs



# Progress - Vision Document

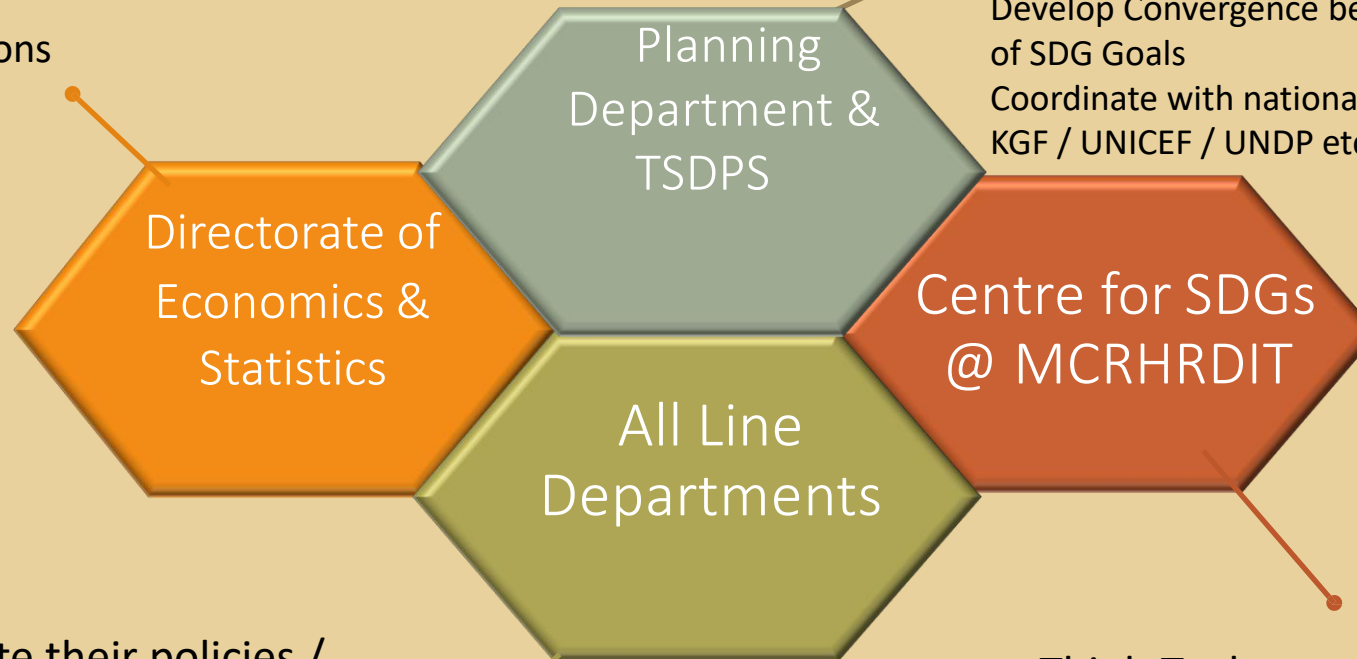
- A state level Workshop on “Bangaru Telangana & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” held during July, 2017 with an objective of orienting all department heads on Vision Document Preparation.
- All Secretaries and Heads of Departments were participated in the workshop.
- Identified nodal officers in each department for providing information on Vision Document as well as State Indicator Framework
- Planning Department in collaboration with CESS (Centre for Economics and Social Sciences) developed draft Vision Document.

# Progress - Monitoring Framework

- State Indicator framework prepared as prescribed by MoSPI
- Indicators are shared with concerned departments and based on the inputs, a state level indicators will be finalized.
- Identified Nodal Officers for each Department
- Status report on implementation & monitoring of SDGs is being prepared.
- Dashboard will be developed in line with NITI Aayog / MoSPI for monitoring of the progress on real-time basis

# Institutional Arrangements for SDG Implementation

- Assist the departments in evolving studies and surveys
- Act as data bank and conducts analysis
- Knowledge creation on SDGs
- Release Reports / publications



Develop implementation and monitoring framework for SDGs.  
Inter-departmental coordination .  
Monitoring the progress of various indicators with implementing agencies / departments.  
Develop Convergence between the departments in achievement of SDG Goals  
Coordinate with national and international agencies like CEGIS / KGF / UNICEF / UNDP etc.

- Integrate their policies / programmes / schemes with relevant SDGs
- Provide data periodically for monitoring
- Conduct surveys and evaluation studies

- Think-Tank
- Conduct orientation, capacity building, and training programs
- Organise strategic national / international engagements around SDGs

# Mapping of SDGs with Departments

Sl.	SDG	Nodal Department	Other Line Departments
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.PR&RD 2.MA&UD	1.SC, ST, BC, Minority Welfare;
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	1.Consumer Affairs, Food & Civil Supplies 2.Agriculture and Co-operation	1.Animal Husbandry and Fisheries; 2.Horticulture Dept. 3.Irrigation and CAD; 4. SC, ST, BC, Minority Welfare; 5.Women and Child Welfare, 6. School Education.
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	1.Health, Medical & Family Welfare	1.Women and Child Welfare
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	1.School Education 2.Higher Education	1.Women and Child Development; 2.SC, ST, BC, Minority Welfare
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	1.WCD, 2.PR&RD;	1. SC, ST, BC, Minority Welfare; 2.MA&UD; 3.Industries and Commerce; 4.Revenue
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	1.PR&RD (RWS); 2.MA&UD	1.Irrigation and CAD;
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	1.Energy	1. Civil Society Organizations
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	1. Industries and Commerce, 2. ITE&C	1.Labour, Employment, Training and Factories;
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	1.Industries and Commerce, 2. MA&UD	1.Industries and Commerce 2.Information Technology, Electronic and Communications
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	1.SC, ST, BC, Minority Welfare,	1.WCD

# Mapping of SDGs with Departments...

Sl.	SDG	Nodal Department	Other Line Departments
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	1. Home 2. MA&UD 3. Housing	1.Environment, Forest, Science & Technology;
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	1.Agriculture & Cooperation 2. Agriculture Marketing	
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	1.Environment, Forest, Science and Technology (EFS&T)	1.Irrigation & CAD
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	1.Animal Husbandry	1. Irrigation and CAD
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	1.Environment, Forest, Science and Technology (EFS&T)	1.Irrigation & CAD 2.Agriculture and Cooperation
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	1. Law 2. Courts 3. Governance	1.Home Dept.,; 2.Information Technology, Electronic and Communications;
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	1.Planning	1. Governance

# SDG - wise existing Schemes

1 NO POVERTY



1.Aasara Pensions; 2.Financial assistance to Beedi workers; 3.Stree Nidhi Bank; 4.Economic support schemes to SC, ST, BC and minorities; 5.ST, SC sub plans; 6.Purchasing and assigning of 3 acres of agriculture land to the SC women; 7. Three percent interest loans to SHG members; 8.Rythu Bandhu; 9.Insurance for farmers.

2 ZERO HUNGER



1.ICDS; 2.Girlchild Protection; 3.Kalyan Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak; 4.ASARA Pensions for widows; 5.Aarogya Lakshmi; 6.Economic Assistance to Beedi workers; 7.SERP – TRIGP; 8.Land distribution; 9.SHG bank linkage; 10.Supply of 6 kg rice/person /month to 2.86 crore persons (1Re/ kg)

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



1.Arogya Lakshmi plus strengthening of Anganwadies; 2.Construction of new medical colleges and hospitals; 3.Upgradation and strengthening of Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (VVP) hospitals; 4.Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha & Homoeopathy (AYUSH); 5.Ambulance Service -Rural Emergency Health Transport scheme; 6. Upgradation of PHCs; 7. Upgradation of District Headquarter hospital to Super Specialty Hospitals; 8. Strengthening infrastructure to CHCs and PHCs; 9. Establishing more trauma care centres; 10. KCR Kit; 11.Amma Vodi

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



1.Residential Schools; 2.Nutritious meals program; 3.Welfare Hostels; 4.Coaching and skill development for formal and self-employment; 5.Coaching & Scholarships for higher studies in foreign universities; 6. conversion of welfare hostels into residential schools; 7. KG to PG; 8.Establishing education hubs; 6. Pre-matric scholarships; 7.Fee reimbursement in the technical courses; 8.Entrepreneurial Development; 9.Construction of School and College Buildings; 10. Special schools for minority girls.



# SDG - wise existing Schemes...

5 GENDER EQUALITY



1.ICDS; 2.Girl Child Protection Scheme; 3.Kalyan Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak; 4.ASARA Pensions for widows; 5.Aarogya Lakshmi; 6.Economic Assistance to Beedi workers; 7.SERP – TRIGP; 8.Land distribution; 9.SHG bank linkage; 10.Sthree Nidhi; 11.Safety and security of Women (She teams); 12. Pension Scheme for Single / Destitute Women

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



1. Mission Bhageeratha;  
2. Swachh Telangana in line with Swachh Bharat  
3. Sanitation programmes  
4. Construction of IHHLs

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



1.Make the State power surplus state through increasing the production of thermal, hydro and renewable energy; 2.Focus on renewable energy; 4.Solar pump-sets.; 4. Commissioning of new power projects; 5. Solar power policy

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



1. Industries, 2. Service Sector, 3. Agriculture; 4.ICDS; 5.Girlchild Protection; 6.Economic Assistance to Beedi workers; 7.SERP – TRIGP; 8.Land distribution; 9.SHG bank linkage; 10.Sthree Nidhi; 11.Supply of 6 kg rice/person /month to 2.86 crore persons (One Rupee per kg)

# SDG - wise existing Schemes...

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



1. Financial Assistance to Handloom & Textile Promotion; 2. Industrial Infrastructure Development; 3. Incentives for Industrial Promotion; 4. NIMZ; 5. T-PRIDE; 5. T-IDEA; 6. TS-iPASS; 7. RICH; 8. T-Hub; 9. Metro Rail; 10. Industrial corridors; 11. Road network; 12. providing doubling roads from mandals to district headquarters; core roads, district roads 13. IT Policy; 14. Creating ease of doing business

10 REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



1. SC SDF; 2. ST SDF; 3. Programmes for Minority Development; 4. Programmes for BC Welfare; 5. Assistance to Aspirational Districts; 6. Purchasing and assigning of 3 acres of agriculture land to the SC women; 7. T-PRIDE; 8. Providing free education to BPL families (financial assistance to students)

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



1. Construction of Double Bedroom Houses for Weaker sections;  
2. Metro Rail; 2. Solid Waste Management  
4. Telangana Ku Haritha Haram; 5. Swachh Telangnaa  
6. Security measures (SHE Teams; CC Camera Surveillance)

12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



1. Agriculture, horticulture marketing;  
2. Godowns and cold storages;  
4. Micro irrigation

# SDG - wise existing Schemes...

13 CLIMATE ACTION



1. Haritha Haram;
2. Afforestation;
3. Initiatives to promote biodiversity;
4. Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



1. Promotion of Fish and Prawn Production
2. Dry Port as there is no coastal line
3. In-land fisheries development

15 LIFE ON LAND



1. Haritha Haram (Afforestation);
2. Soil and water analysis and appropriate nutrition and cropping;
3. Mission Kakatiya;
4. Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



1. Grama Nyaya Salaha Kendras;
2. Schemes for modernization Police Force;
3. SHE Teams;
4. Right to Information Act;
5. Legal aid to weaker sections

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



1. Coordination with NITI Aayog / GoI / Other States
2. Coordination with National and International NGOS
3. Coordination with UN Agencies



# Establishment of Centre for SDGs

- Established in 2017 in MCRHRD, Hyderabad



# SDG India Index (2018, 19 and 20)

Sl. No.	Goal	Rank 2018	Rank 2019	Rank 2020	Score 2018	Score 2019	Score 2020	Status 2018	Status 2019	Status 2020
Overall	Overall	9	3	10	61	67	69	Performer	Front Runner	Front Runner
SDG 1	No Poverty	17	13	14	52	52	68	Performer	Performer	Front Runner
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	13	18	17	53	36	50	Performer	Aspirant	Performer
SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being	3	10	18	73	66	67	Front Runner	Front Runner	Front Runner
SDG 4	Quality Education	11	11	9	65	64	63	Front Runner	Performer	Performer
SDG 5	Gender Equality	5	28	22	43	26	41	Aspirant	Aspirant	Aspirant
SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	18	13	2	55	84	96	Performer	Front Runner	Front Runner
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	8	3	1	63	93	100	Performer	Front Runner	Achiever
SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	4	1	3	75	82	73	Front Runner	Front Runner	Front Runner
SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	23	11	10	16	61	59	Aspirant	Performer	Performer
SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities	1	1	16	100	94	67	Achiever	Front Runner	Front Runner
SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	8	5	15	44	62	76	Aspirant	Performer	Front Runner
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	-	13	18	-	58	73	#N/A	Performer	Front Runner
SDG 13	Climate Action	-	4	22	-	66	43	#N/A	Front Runner	Aspirant
SDG 14	Life below water	-	-	-	-	-	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
SDG 15	Life on land	17	16	4	83	88	81	Front Runner	Front Runner	Front Runner
SDG 16	Peace, Justice and Strong institutions	18	9	17	66	77	71	Front Runner	Front Runner	Front Runner
SDG 17	Partnerships for the goals	-	-	-	-	-	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Achiever	equals 100
Front Runner	65 and 99, including both
Performer	50 and 64, including both
Aspirant	less than 50



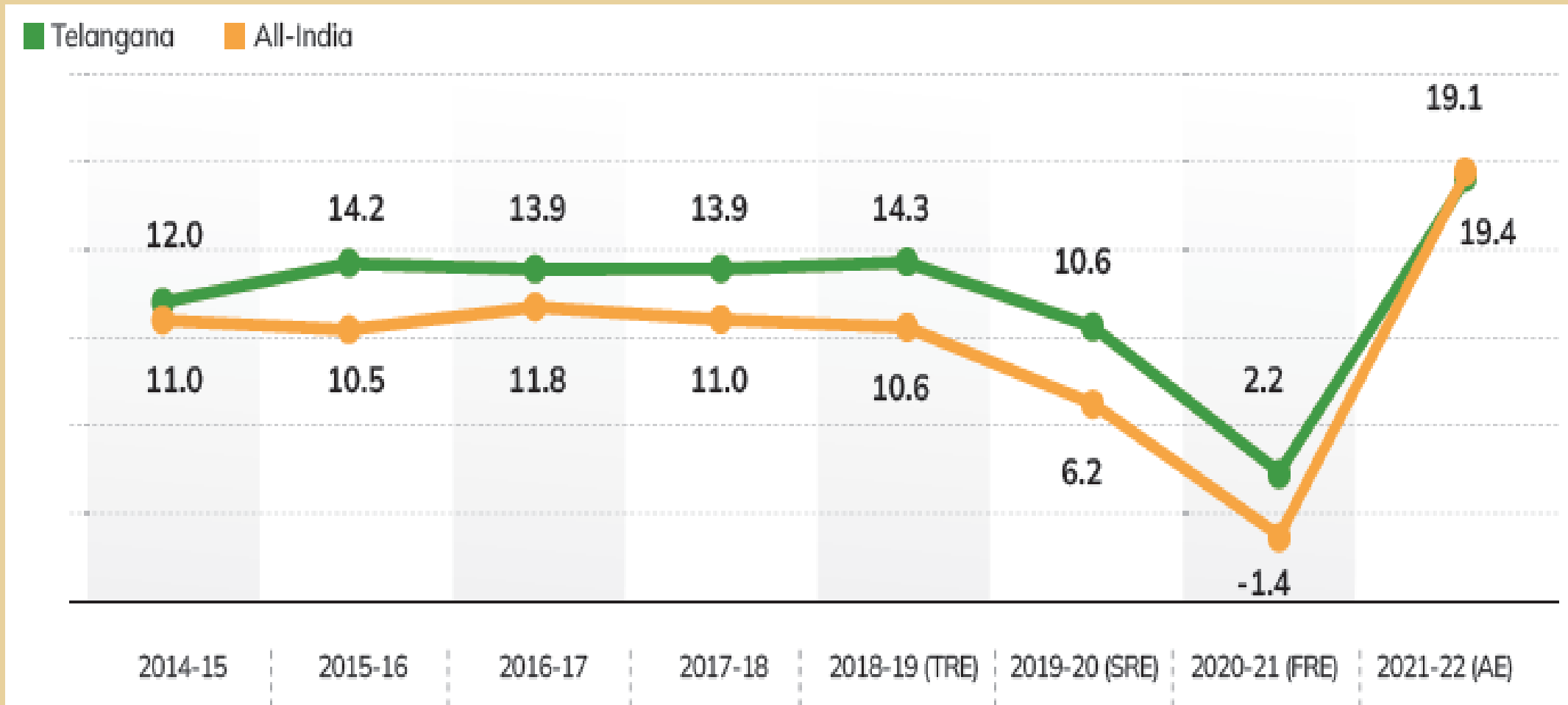
# Major Initiatives in the State of Telangnaa

- Farmers – ‘Rythu Bhandhu’, ‘Rythu Bima’ schemes
- Modernization of Land records program
- Legalizing the unregistered land records through ‘Sadabainama’
- Horticulture – Poly Houses and Micro Irrigation
- Mission Bhagiratha – piped and treated drinking water to every household
- Irrigation – water to the parched lands and reviving ancient wisdom – Mission Kakatiya
- Power Sector – From darkness to light – How did we do it?
- Industries - From 13 to No.1 in EoDB rankings, TS -iPass
- SHE Teams – Police Surveillance with CC Camaras

# Major Initiatives ....

- Moving Beyond Access in Education – Excellence through Residential Schools system and KGBVs
- Quality Health care – KCR Kits, Kanti Velugu and focus on NCDs – improving healthcare infrastructure
- Caring for the poor & inclusive growth – Aasara pensions, Kalyana Lakshmi, SC and ST Special Development Fund, BC – Sheep program, MBC and Minority Welfare Schemes
- Caring for the environment – Haritha Haram
- District reorganization from 10 to 33 in order to bring administration closer to the public
- Swatch Telangana towards ODF State

# Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices for Telangana and India (2014-15 to 2021-22)



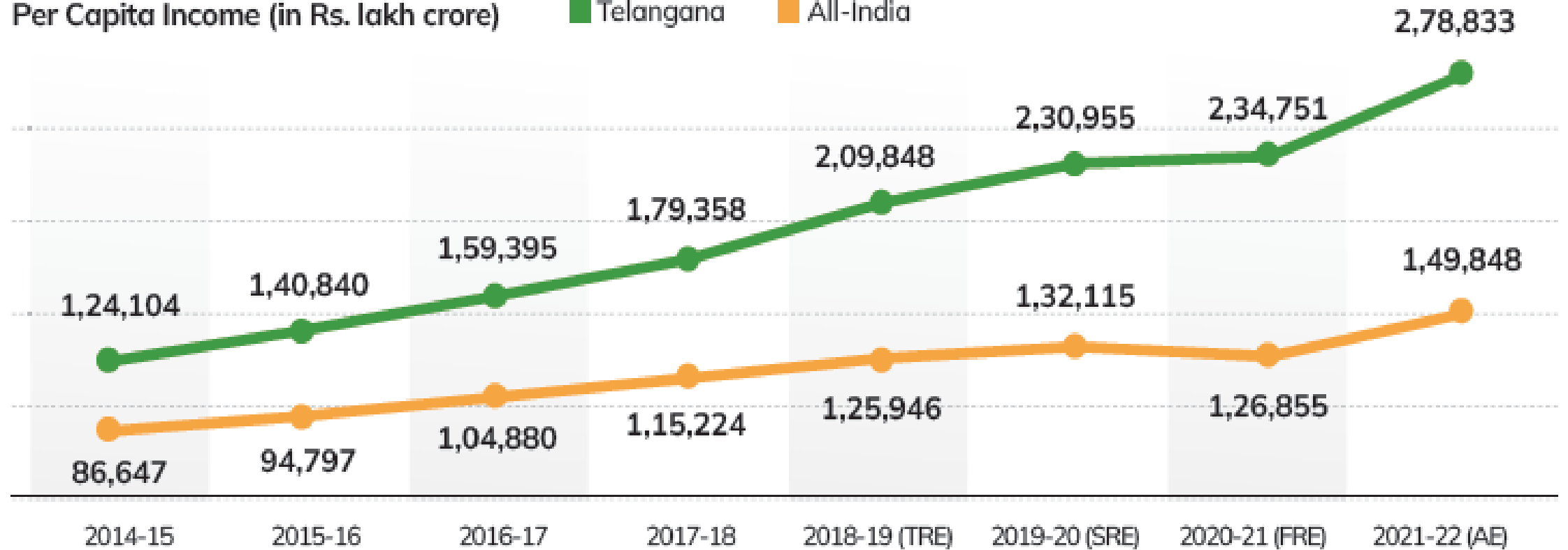
# Per Capita Income at Current Prices for TS and India (2014-15 to 2021-22)

## Per Capita Income at Current Prices for Telangana and India (2014-15 to 2021-22)

Per Capita Income (in Rs. lakh crore)

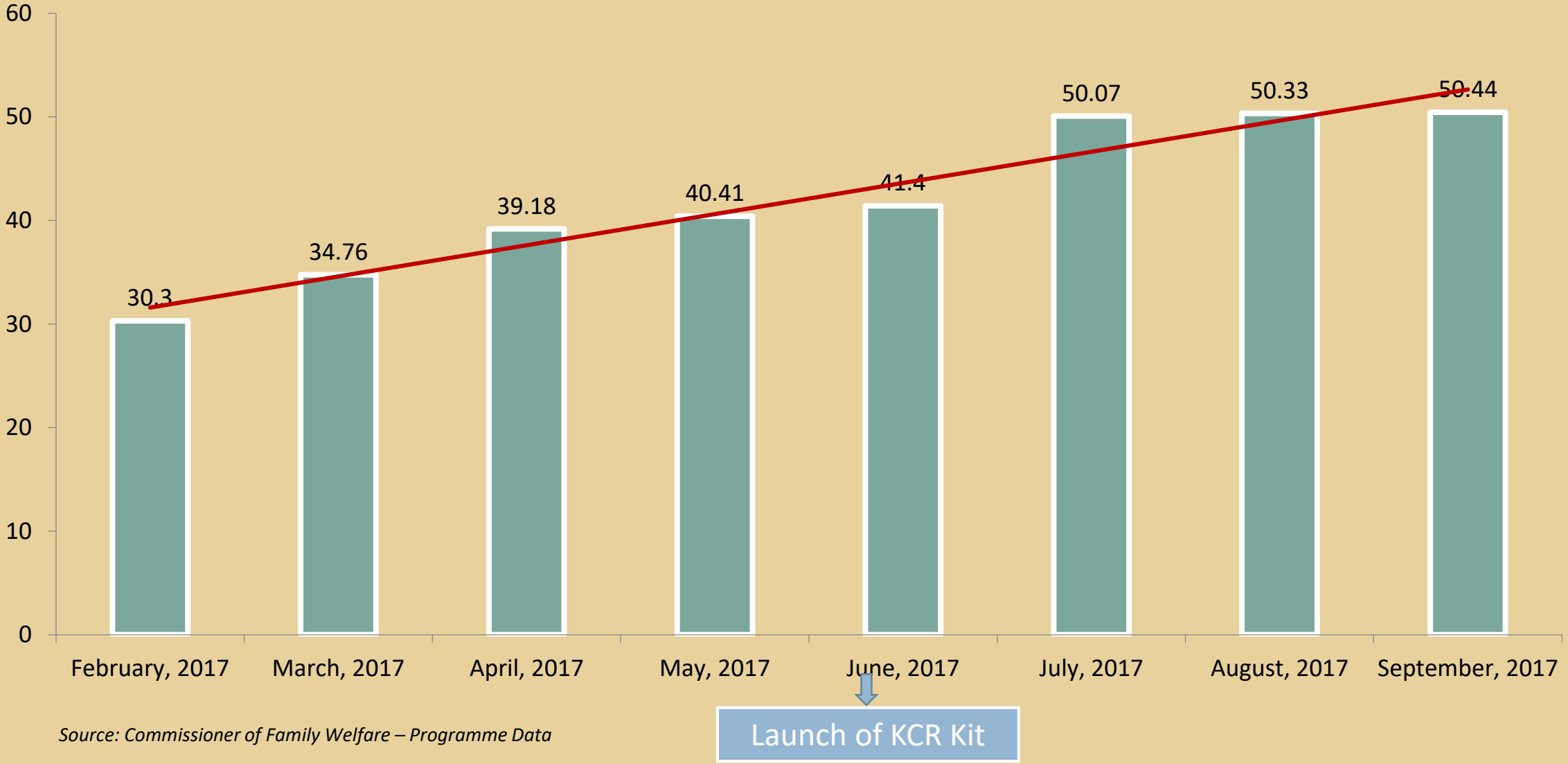
■ Telangana

■ All-India



# Increase in Institutional Deliveries (%)

## Impact of KCR Kit



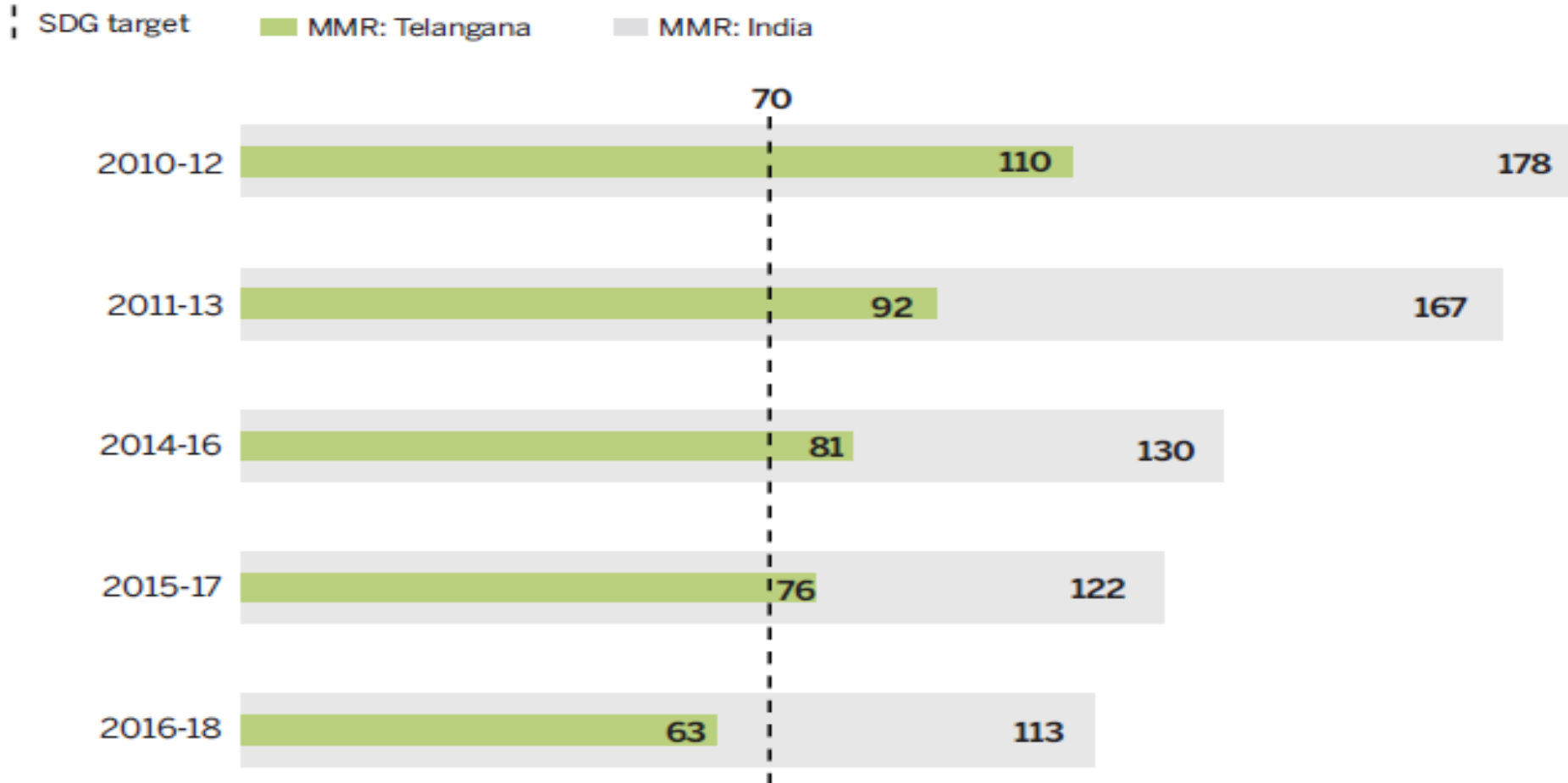
Source: Commissioner of Family Welfare – Programme Data



# Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

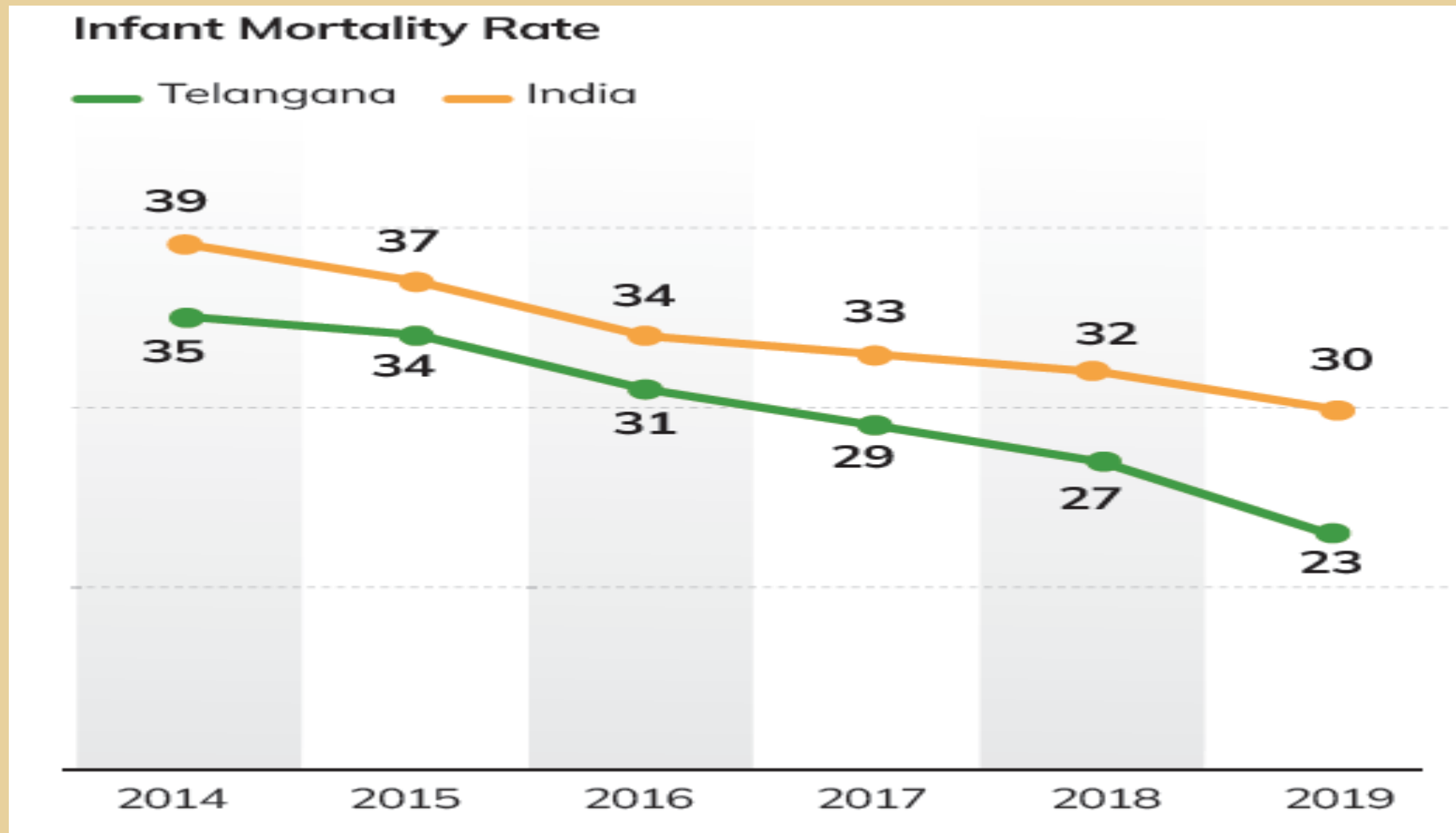
## Maternal Mortality Ratio- India and Telangana (2010-18)

Maternal Mortality Ratio in Telangana has decreased significantly in recent years



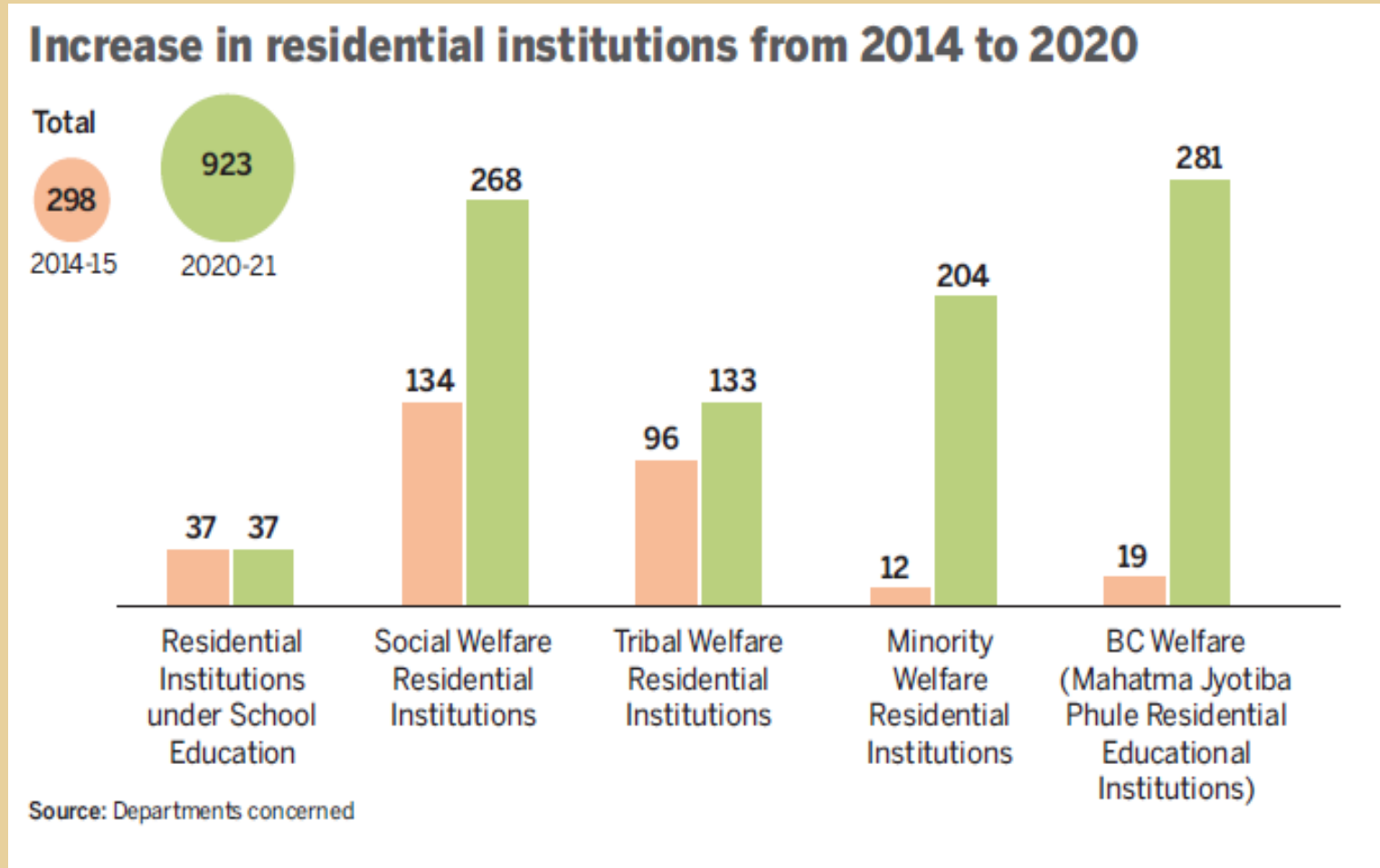
Source: Sample Registration System

# Infant Mortality Rate – India and Telangana (2014-2019)



# Revamping the Education System in the State

- KG to PG model of education system
- Government Residential Schools institutions...
  - 268 Schedule Caste welfare residential institutions
  - 113 Tribal Welfare Residential Institutions
  - 281 BC Residential Schools,
  - 204 Minorities Residential Schools
- Overseas scholarship for SC, ST, BC and Minority students of Rs. 20 lakh



# Mission Bhagiratha

- To supply safe drinking water to all at their door step, 1.30 lakh km stretch of pipelines 100 liters per capita per day (LPCD) in rural areas, 135 LPCD in municipalities and 150 LPCD in municipal corporations are being laid with the estimated cost is Rs 35,000 to 40,000 crore.



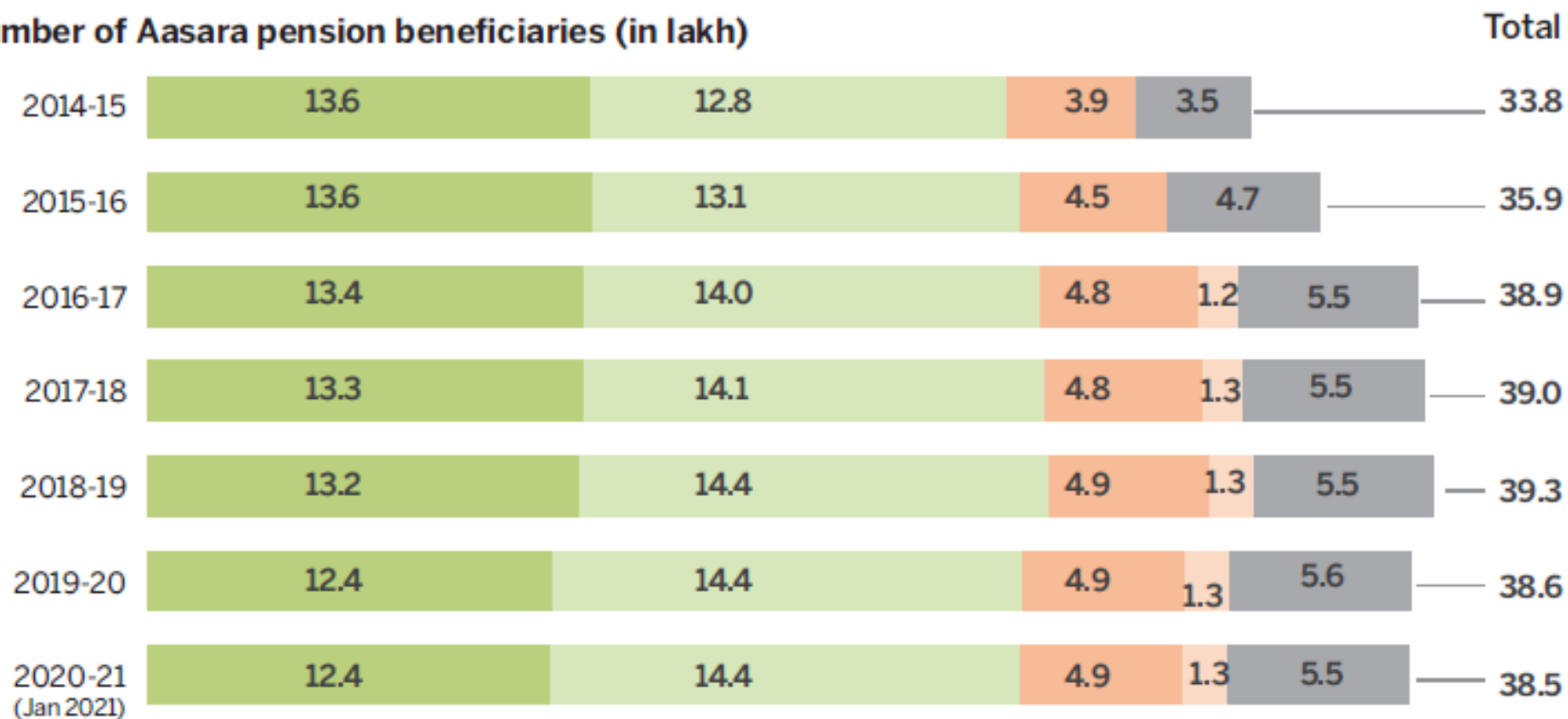


# Aasara Pensions (Number)

## Details of Aasara pensions

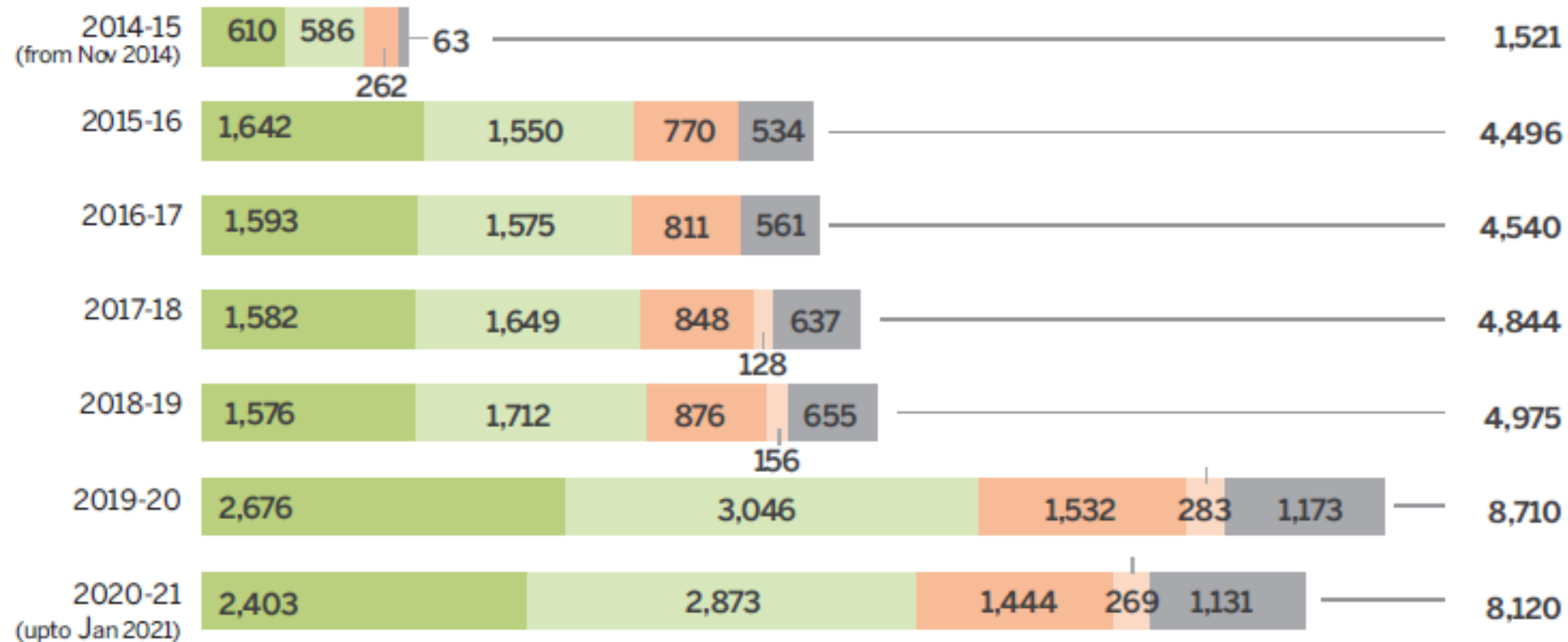
Old age   Widow   Disabled   Single women   Others

### Number of Aasara pension beneficiaries (in lakh)



# Aasara Pensions (Expenditure)

Expenditure under Aasara pension scheme (in Rs. crore)



Source: Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Department of Rural Development

# Road Map for Localization

## Sensitization

- Creating awareness
- Spread the SDG message to district, sub-district and village level

## Advocacy

- Including a global perspective in local strategies
- Sharing best practices

## Planning

- Develop Action Plan and implement – Link budget and programmes
- Evaluation and learning from grass-root experiences

# Our Strategy for localizing SDGs

- While the SDGs are a global agenda, their achievement will depend on our ability to make them a reality at the local level – at the cutting-edge.
- Target to benefit the poorest of the poor – leave no one behind
- All SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional governments;
- In particular, to the role of local Governments in delivering basic services – eg. Health Care, Education etc.
- Hence, the local governments including state, district and ULB and GPs levels must be at the heart of the Global Agenda for SDGs
- Align Aspirational District Project with SDGs



# Aligning Aspirational District Initiative with SDGs

Thematic Areas of Aspirational Districts Initiative (ADI)	Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 14 out of 17 Goals
Health and Nutrition	Goal # 03: Good Health and Well-being Goal # 06: Clean Water & Sanitation
Education	Goal # 04: Quality Education Goal # 05: Gender Equality
Agriculture & Water Resources	Goal # 02: End Hunger Goal # 07: Affordable and Clean Energy Goal # 12: Responsible Consumption & Production Goal # 14: Life Below Water Goal # 15: Life on Land
Basic Infrastructure	Goal # 07: Affordable and Clean Energy (repeat) Goal # 09: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure Goal #11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
Skill Development	Goal # 08: Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal # 09: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure (repeat)
Financial Inclusion	Goal # 01: No Poverty Goal # 10: Reduced Inequalities Goal # 08: Decent Work and Economic Growth (repeat)

# Challenges

- Absence of uniformed statistical system
- Limited Data availability
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Lack of finances for focused approach
- Lack of awareness at cutting-edge functionaries

# Way Forward

- Awareness generation using all available media platforms
- Building and strengthening strong data collection and analysis system
- Coordinated efforts of all stakeholders
- Establishing the monitoring mechanism from grassroots
- Integrated approach / Convergence
- Restructuring of Departments / Schemes
- Strengthen capacities at all levels to increase abilities to perform core functions,
- Bridge the Gaps (data / structural / inter-sectoral coordination etc.)
- Conduct workshops, exposure visits of field functionaries



**Think Globally - Act Locally**  
**Thank you**