

Sustainable Development Goals, Targets and Indicators

Sustainable Development Goals and Children



SDG - Sustainable Development Goals and Children

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- The discussions on the above Goals, include referring to the existing plans, programmes, policies wherever possible and also lists the Govt Departments of the Central and State Governments that are responsible for the implementation in order to achieve the SDGs.
- Attempts are made to relate to UN CRC articles with respect to each SDG.
- The descriptions also include a call for interventions to see that as a collective we can achieve SDGs.



Who is this handbook for and how to use it?

The Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs as they are popularly known put forth by the United Nations; have come into effect globally in the year 2016. Most of the countries of the world have accepted these SDGs and have come forward to adapt them in their countries' development thinking and plans and implement the same. This handbook, while introducing the SDGs, also makes an effort to look at the situation of children in our communities in the backdrop of the SDGs. The handbook offers a glimpse into the kind of impact the SDGs may have on our children, what changes are needed, and what is the role of the government, NGOs, local governments and people's representatives in bringing about these changes.

While giving this information, the policies, programmes and plans made exclusively for children are taken into consideration. As the handbook introduces the different development goals, it also makes an attempt to throw light on such policies, programmes and plans.

Using this handbook, you can examine the situation of children, services available for them, the quality of the services in your local communities – panchayat, city, district or the state, what changes are needed and to examine these in the background of the SDGs. You can bring your observations to the notice of the concerned as well using this little handbook.



What is in this handbook?

1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): The concept is introduced with a brief description of how it is linked from the global level to the local grassroots level. The handbook also describes the need to examine the local governments, its administration, and various services concerning children in the perspective of child rights, in order to be able to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

- **Sustainable Development Goals and Children:** In India, children below the age of 18 years constitute 40% of the total population (2011 Census). The handbook provides information on the situation of children in urban and rural India. While focusing on various development goals and especially on issues of children's health, mortality rate, protection, education, participation and exploitation, as compared to the SDGs, it provides information on the situation of children in India and in Karnataka (as compared to southern Indian states).
- **The responsibilities of different stake holders in realizing the SDGs:** In realizing the SDGs put forth by the United Nations in the best interest of world's children, this section also describes how at different levels, government and non-governmental institutions have a responsibility in achieving these goals and goes on to discuss what the people's representatives, government's different department personnel, non-governmental organizations, private sector and the public need to do in order to protect child rights and help them lead a meaningful life.
- **Monitoring the implementation:** The Government of India has agreed to the SDGs. In a few days, the language and the intention of these goals are going to be integrated in all the government policies, plans and programmes. But, the responsibility of understanding these in a totally new perspective and monitoring to ensure that child centric planning and programme execution is happening rests on the shoulders of a lot of people. The handbook describes what we can do in this direction.



Sustainable Development Goals

Background

The United Nations (UN) has proposed a set of goals that has to be realized in the next 15 years in order to create a better world for the welfare of all people and has called it the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN has said that these goals arrived at with the active participation of millions of people and scores of organizations including children and youth and finalized by representatives of almost all countries of the world, have been accepted by all countries of the world. These goals impact every life, in one way or the other.

The objective of these goals is to resolve the challenges that the world is facing today and create a strong and beautiful world. Besides the government, officers, policy makers and NGOs, the role of the community is equally important in achieving these goals. In achieving these goals, how every one of us can contribute in our own spaces is also suggested in the handbook.

The Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) with 8 goals was proposed by the UN to be achieved in the period 2001- 2015 was not known to many till very recently. Many countries including India have admitted in their reports that they were not able to achieve the MDGs in the stipulated time and the UN had reiterated the same. During this period between 2001 and 2015, the world has new challenges added to it. Now, to face those challenges and resolve them, there is a need to build a sustainable, inclusive world. There is a need now more than ever for everyone to join hands.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have in them 17 goals that concern issues of the overall development of the world – addressing poverty, hunger, health, education, forest and environment, natural resources, trade and commerce, international cooperation and assistance, removal of social injustice etc. In order to achieve the 17 goals, 169 targets are given and to monitor that these targets are met, more than 300 indicators are being identified. Among the 17 SDG goals about 12 Goals (related to 1. Poverty; 2. Nutrition; 3. Health; 4. Education; 5. Gender; 6. Water and Sanitation; 7. Energy; 8. Employment; 10. Inequalities; 11. Cities; 13. Climate and 16 Peace and Justice) are directly related to children and child rights. So also around 48 targets are directly related to children.

In the 2012 Rio+20 Summit, the international community decided to form a political forum for sustainable development, rather than the formation of a Commission on sustainable development. This highest political forum held its first meeting on

September 24th, 2013. The member countries of the Rio+20 Summit decided to propel the process of developing the SDGs cluster which is built on the MDGs and that which assimilated into the development directives after 2015.

The process of arriving at the post 2015 development agenda was Member State-led with broad participation from Major Groups and other civil society stakeholders. On September 25, 2017 UN General adopted the universal, integrated and renewable 2030 action agenda as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which has 17 goals and 169 related indicators.

“Sustainable Development Goals are depend on development of three major balanced pillars – Economic Development, Social Development and Environmental Development” – United Nations.

Sustainable Development is...

If we make use fully of any resource or product of any development effort without allowing others also to get the benefit out of them, it is not called sustainable development.

Sustainable development is utilising the available resources to fulfill the needs and improve the living conditions of the present and restoring the same resources to be used by the future generations to cater to their needs..

Developing more resources, use as much as we need and leaving behind such resources for the coming generations.

Sustainability is developing – utilising – saving for the future.



India and SDGs

The Government of India has accepted the SDGs and is committed to implementing the same in India. Talks are already on between the Central and State Governments, and the state governments will soon have to come out with action plans as to how they would go about adopting and implementing the SDGs.

The handbook which is developed with children's perspective at its core presents the SDGs, their targets and the indicators to evaluate their implementation. On the basis of this, we can follow up on the achievement of the development goals from the state level to the grama panchayat level. Keeping this as base, we can also plan to safeguard child rights locally.

With a view to extend the discussion, after every development goal text, there is a brief explanation on the following points along with a few questions.

1. There is a brief introduction or explanation to each goal, with the situation of children in Karnataka as background.
2. The situation of children in Karnataka as compared to India and the South Indian states.
3. What needs to be achieved by 2030 (by 2020, 2025 and 2030 – in three stages), what needs to be reduced, what needs to be increased, what needs to be checked for quality etc.
4. What do we need to do to achieve these and what are the challenges before us now or that may arise in the future?
5. How do we evaluate to make sure that change is happening and that we are moving towards development?

Karnataka and Sustainable Development

As early as 1990s, the Karnataka government had published the Human Development report and had tried to analyse the state's situation. At that time, the indicator for this was the human development indicators put forth by the United Nations at the international level, mainly because it has the fundamental components like the human life expectancy, quality of life and education etc. Keeping grama panchayats in view, in 2015 the state government released a report about the situation of human development indicators at the grassroots level. Although life expectancy and quality of life continues to be important in this report as well, issues like the births and deaths of children, mothers dying during child birth and health too get prime position.

Although the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were declared and released for 2001 to 2015, they appeared in our development dialogues very late in our country. Maybe, after 2007. By the end of the MDGs, the government, NGOs, administration and

Universities started having dialogues and published reports about the same. In spite of these efforts, there was no way these points could reach the grassroots governance.

The aspiration before everyone now is that the SDGs come into our discussions and effect, from the national to the village level simultaneously.

- There are three important points in the following text. Goal, Target and Indicators. Goal is global, while The Target and Indicators have a global background, they are examined and adapted to suit the situation in our country, state and divisions.
- The Nithi Ayog has already disseminated information to all the states and has directed the states to examine the targets and indicators and reclassify plans and to take necessary actions wherever required. Besides, for each goal, particular department is appointed as nodal in-charge.
- The biggest challenge before us now is to reach information about the SDGs to everyone in the country. That is, the elected people's representatives, officers at all levels, private sector, NGOs, media and create awareness in them about their role in the implementation of the SDGs. Secondly, every five years, we have to evaluate whether we are collectively moving towards these goals and whether we are making any progress in achieving them. Thirdly, to be able to evaluate this process in the coming years, we need to have facts and figures about the present situation (for stock taking and bench marking). The purpose of this handbook is to enable people to do exactly that.



The purpose of this handbook is to help people use the SDG information to achieve the following:

1. Monitoring the implementation of the various development programmes and projects concerning children.
2. If there are any problems related to children's issues, to seek the support of the public, administration, people's representatives, media, governments, corporate/organizations as entitlements at various levels – the local, state, national and international levels.
3. Wherever services meant for children are not efficiently run or are not easily available, or if the local, state or central machinery is hesitant to deliver the services or are not even aware that such services exist, then advocate for such issues.
4. If we are not able to get proper, positive response for our advocacy work at the panchayat, district, state or national level, there are opportunities to go to the international level for demanding justice. We can also engage in submitting periodic reports to the United Nation's Child Rights Committee and the Human Rights Committee about the local situation.

To reach these issues to the public, to educate and inform and mould public opinion, various media has to be used.










1 NO POVERTY



Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

	Targets		Indicators
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) 
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1.	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 
		1.2.2.	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions 
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1.	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, workinjury victims and the poor and the vulnerable 

1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1.	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 
		1.4.2.	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1.	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 
		1.5.2.	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
		1.5.3.	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
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	1.a.1	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
		1.a.2.	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) 
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups



Description

India is rich in natural resources. But, India is one of the countries with the highest number of poor people (as per the national definition of poverty line). Below poverty line population are largely in rural areas, backward communities and groups. Poverty is attributed to several reasons. As per 2011 census, large sections of population in India are living in rural areas (69%) and most of them are engaged in agriculture and related occupations. Due to various reasons like the fall in agricultural output, varying wage rates, illiteracy, lack of information, lack of employment etc., earnings of the people is getting reduced that is resulting in people falling below poverty line. These are pushing the rural population in search of employment to urban areas.

As people migrate in search of employment, the children of poor families lose their right to life, health, education, nutrition etc. Many of the children from such families are forced to become child labourers. Added to these, such families become victims of trafficking, their women and children especially; exploitation and abuse. The situation of children in urban slums continues to be miserable. For several decades, there are multiple programmes and projects in operation in the country to combat poverty, but they have made little dent in the problem. More than that, there is still confusion deciding on what is poverty line. It would not be out of place to say that the Planning Commission has also not given a convincing definition in this regard

In February 2016, one US \$ was equivalent to 60 INR. As per the SDG 1, people whose income is below \$ 1.25 per day (or Rs. 75/-) are considered as people living under acute poverty. But it is quite difficult to identify people in such a situation.

No. of families below poverty line (Planning Commission 2011-12)

States / %	Rural	Ur- ban	Total
India	25.7	13.7	21.9
Karnataka	24.53	15.25	20.91
Kerala	9.14	4.97	7.05
Andhra Pradesh*	10.96	5.81	9.20
Tamil Nadu	15.83	6.54	11.30
Puducherry	17.03	6.30	9.69
Maharashtra	24.2	9.1	17.4
Goa	6.8	4.1	5.1
* Undivided State			

The table above depicts the BPL percentage in southern states of India as per the report of the Planning Commission 2011-12 (as per Tendulkar method).

Compared to the southern states, Karnataka appears to be having the highest number of poor people. The state has 24.53 % rural poor and 15.25 % urban poor. All efforts should be done to reduce this proportion to half by 2030. It is our duty to provide services to all, especially the poor in backward communities, helpless groups and this also includes providing social protection to them.

What you can do



- Ensure that every adult gets employment and those who are engaged in unorganized sector get the minimum wages stipulated by the Government.
- The local governments have to ensure that people get their every day needs easily in near by places as per the prescribed prices.
- End child labour and bonded labour system.
- Identify poor in your areas and facilitate providing all the services that they are entitled to, provided by the Government.

Observe the indicators given to the targets at the local level, along with the goal. Identify whether any process has begun in this regard or not. Collect data in a disaggregated manner on the projects, finances, reports and statistical information specifically at Grama Panchyat, taluk, district and urban areas level and analyze their reach and effect.

- Find out how the MNREGA is being implemented in your village/panchyat/taluk/district.
- Give suggestions on the proper implementation of NAREGA and other such development projects.
- Observe the way services like Govt PDS is provided to the BPL population. If there are any discrepancies in these, report to the Government.

Challenges



- It is difficult to identify people who are living with an income of below Rs. 75/- per day.
- In Karnataka the number of BPL families is very large and identifying such families as per the standards is a challenge.
- Understanding all the social protection schemes and programmes and monitoring the process of taking such services to the needy is a huge task.

United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 1 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989






Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.
4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.	6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)
19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.	20	Children have the right to special care and help if they cannot live with their parents
22	Every refugee child has the right to special protection and help, as well as all the rights in the Convention.	23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the Rights in the Convention, so that they can live a full life.
24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.	26	Children have the right to get social security and help from the government if they are in an economically vulnerable situation.
27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.	28.	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.
29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.		

2 ZERO HUNGER



Goal 2

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

	Targets		Indicators
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1.	Prevalence of undernourishment 
		2.1.2.	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1.	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age 
		2.2.2.	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) 

2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1.	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
		2.3.2.	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1.	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
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 and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1.	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
		2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
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	2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
		2.a.2.	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

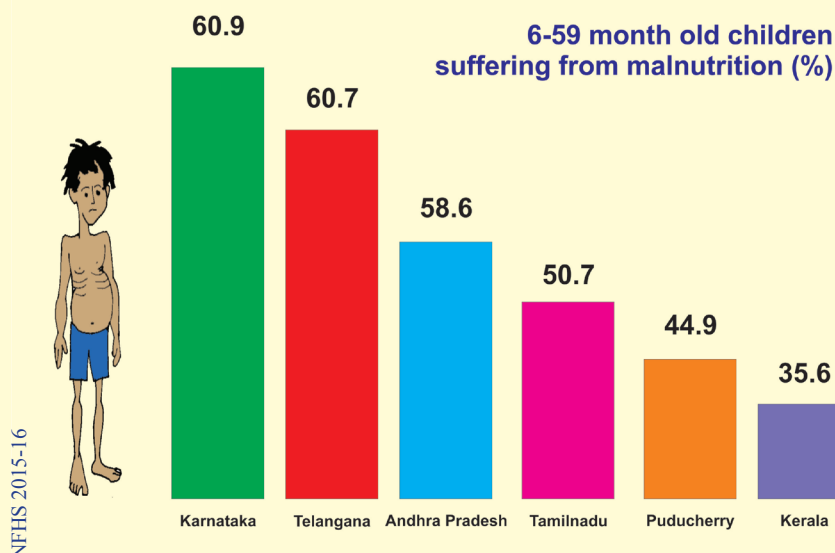
2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1	Producer Support Estimate
		2.b.2	Agricultural export subsidies
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	2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies



Description

There is a close relationship between the Goal 1 and 2 in the SDGs. The basic issue connecting the two is, if we end poverty, then we can end hunger too. Child mortality is largely attributed to malnutrition. As per UNICEF reports, India has the highest share in the U5MR in the world (22%). Reports specify that India has one of the highest U5MR and out of that, 50% children die due to malnutrition. Children do not get malnourished just because of lack of food. Lack of clean drinking water, absence of toilets, unclean surroundings push children towards malnourishment. As a result, one can see the interrelationship among several of the SDGs. Malnutrition is related to our life cycle, and it is very significant in the life cycle of the girls/women. This means it is necessary to take note of the nutrition levels of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers and issues related to marriageable age of girls in totality to take up measures to combat mal nutrition. If these issues are taken up seriously and addressed in a multi pronged manner, malnutrition among children can be tackled. To end malnutrition, Government is providing nutritious food to adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers through Anganwadis. Children attending Anganwadis and primary schools are provided with cooked mid day meal, milk and multi vitamin tablets and de worming facilities. In spite of these it is still a daunting challenge to check and end malnutrition in many pockets.

Child Malnutrition status indicators among Southern states is as follows



Indicators	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Puducherry	Maharashtra	Goa
Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (%)	60.9	58.6	60.7	50.7	35.6	44.9	53.8	48.3
All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	44.8	60.0	56.7	55.1	34.6	52.4	48	31.3
Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	45.4	52.9	49.8	44.4	22.6	26.0	47.9	26.7
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	35.2	31.9	28.5	23.8	16.1	22	36	23.8
Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	36.2	31.4	28.1	27.1	15.7	23.7	25.6	21.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)	36.2	31.4	28.1	27.1	19.7	23.7	34.4	20.1

Source: National Family Health Survey 4 – 2015-16

Indicators with respect to children in Karnataka – anaemia, low weight and stunting – is at a very lower level compared to children of other southern states of India. Similarly, half of the women in the reproductive age are anemic in Karnataka. The situation is same even in the case of expecting/pregnant mothers.

What you can do




- Take measures to see that everyone in your geographical area get dignified employment and pay suitable to that kind of work.
- Examine PDS in your area on proper distribution of food items.
- Examine periodically the quality and quantity of nutritious food given at the Anganawadi centres to children in the age group of 0-6; adolescent girls, pregnant and expecting mothers. If you have any doubts or questions in this regard, report to the concerned.
- Ensure that every child in the pre primary age group is enrolled in Anganwadi and attends regularly.
- Supervise the quality of the mid day meal provided in schools.
- Discuss about Anganwadi and school food quality and quantity in the Anganawadi Advisory Committee, SDMC, Village Hygiene Committee etc and develop a joint plan of action to implement remedial measures.
- Take active part in the campaigns to combat malnutrition and create awareness among the communities on the importance mother's breast milk and feeding practices to infants.
- Encourage agricultural methods that rejuvenate the fertility of the soil and give priority to protect cattle that support agricultural activities.

Challenges



- There are a variety of reasons for malnutrition (attributed to food and eating habits; child marriages, clean drinking water and sanitation, lack of health services etc). To end the the problem of malnutrition, several departments have to join hands and work together, which is nearly impossible in the present condition.
- It is difficult to identify malnourished children (it needs medical examination, tests etc). It is difficult in the present day condition to reach these to every locality.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 2 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989 			
Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.
4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.	6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)
19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.	20	Children have the right to special care and help if they cannot live with their parents.
22	Every refugee child has the right to special protection and help, as well as all the rights in the Convention	23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the Rights in the Convention, so that they can live a full life.
24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.	26	Children have the right to get social security and help from the government if they are in an economically vulnerable situation.
27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.	28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.
29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.		



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Raitha Mitra)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Food Security Mission 2. Integrated Agriculture-Trade Development Policy Krishi Bhagya 3. Boo-chetana 4. National Food Safety Scheme 5. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture 6. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) 7. National Food Processing Scheme 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) 2. National Nutrition Mission (NNM) 3. National Food Security Act (NFSA 2013) 4. Integrated Child Development Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woman and Child Development • Health and Family Welfare • Minor Irrigation • Horticulture Animal Husbandry • Food and Civil Supplies





Note






3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING













Goal 3

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

	Targets		Indicators
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 
		3.1.2.	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1.	Under-five mortality rate 
		3.2.2.	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) 

3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1.	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	
		3.3.2.	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	
		3.3.3.	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	
		3.3.4.	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	
		3.3.5.	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1.	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	
		3.4.2.	Suicide mortality rate	
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1.	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	
		3.5.2.	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	

3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1.	Death rate due to road traffic injuries 
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1.	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 
		3.7.2.	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group 
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	3.8.1.	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 
		3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1.	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 
		3.9.2.	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 
		3.9.3.	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning 

3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1.	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older 
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	3.b.1.	Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis 
		3.b.2.	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
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	3.c.1.	Health worker density and distribution 
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	3.d.1.	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness





Description

This goal targets to ensure healthy life to everyone. The citizens of India have a fundamental right to health as guaranteed in the Constitution. But India has not succeeded in meeting the MDG target of preventing untimely deaths (infant mortality, child mortality, maternal mortality, accidental deaths and deaths due to addiction to narcotics). At least now with the new SDGs we need to take up concrete measures to meet the targets of bringing down untimely death rates. Even the UNCRC in its Articles 6 and 24 is calling the attention of the States Parties on the same issue.

Apart from these, climate change, polluted air, water and food with several kinds of chemical toxic elements, epidemic diseases, and largely absence of health workers and medical experts at the local level (grama panchayats and slums where poor reside) lead to death of children and mothers. The Government of India had brought out the National Health Policy in 1983 and 2002. In 2015 the third National Health Policy was announced. Along with this, although the Government has implemented Urban Health Mission and Rural Health Mission, we are still plagued with several illnesses and deaths, more among women and children.

**Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio in South Indian States are given below
(Source: SRS 2015 and SRS 2011-13)**

Indicators	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Maharashtra
Neonatal Moratylity Rate	19	24	23	14	6	15
Infant MortalityRate	28	37	34	19	12	21
Under 5 MortalityRate	31	39	34	20	13	24
Maternal Mortality Ratio	133	92*		79	61	68

* Undivided Andhra Pradesh

Not just in Karnataka and South India, in most of the states across India, death of bread winner of the families, largely the male member is leading to several impoverished families. The death of these men is due to several reasons – accidents, suicide, addiction, cancer, HIV AIDS and heart attack. These are largely attributed to consumption of tobacco and alcohol.

What you can do



- As child marriage is said to be one of the single largest reasons for maternal and infant mortality, if you notice any child marriages anywhere, inform the concerned or call ChildLine 1098, police, DCPU (District Child Protection Units) and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs).
- Join hands with NGOs and Government to take up public education against alcoholism, consumption of tobacco in any form or any psychotropic substances (as specified in Article 33 of UNCRC). Also take part in HIV/AIDS and other STDs as well as sexuality education, family planning, reproductive health measures, etc. that would create awareness.
- Pressurize the Government for installing clean drinking water units, build public toilets, develop drainage system, protect the environment on a priority basis and also raise funds under MP and MLA LAD (Local Area Development funds). Along with this, demand for higher number of

qualified medical personnel, medical facilities, immunization etc., as per the standard norm.

- Monitor the operations of the local PHCs and other health facilities and their activities and support in effective implementation of their plans.
- Bring to the notice of the elected people’s representatives local issues and questions to be raised on the floors of the houses, on issues related to lack of trained doctors, nurses, equipment and facilities.
- Open de addiction centres in your area of work and get required facilities for the same.
- Provide necessary awareness about various Government schemes to families that are affected due to accidental deaths, suicides and diseases of bread winners and get a helping hand.

Challenges



- Health is a very complicated issue. Ill health is due to a myriad reasons and it is becoming increasingly difficult to seek health remedies from multi disciplinary approaches as there are differences of opinion among them.
- It is not an easy task to conduct a broad, comprehensive study on the reasons for ill health to find solutions.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 3 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.
3	All actions towards children should be in the best interest of the children.	4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights
6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)	7	All children have a right to name and nationality.
13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.	17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.
19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.	23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the Rights in the Convention, so that they can live a full life.
24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.	25	Children have a right for periodic review and supervision if they are placed in care and protection away from their natural families or guardians.
26	Children have the right to get social security and help from the government if they are in an economically vulnerable situation.	27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.

29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.	31	Children have the right to play and rest/leisure.
32	Children have a right against being economically exploited by any one that harms their health, education and well being.	33	Children have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/Departments
Health & Family Welfare	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Health Mission including NRHM 2. Human Resource in Health and Medical Education 3. National AIDS & STD Control Programme 4. Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) 5. Kishori Shakthi Yojana 6. Swadhar Yojana 	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health & FW, Ayush, • Drinking Water and Sanitation • Woman and Child Development • Food Processing Industries • Transport




Note




4 QUALITY EDUCATION





Goal 4

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

	Targets		Indicators
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1.	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 
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	4.2.1.	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 
		4.2.2.	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex 
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1.	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
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	4.4.1.	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1.	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated 
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1.	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
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	4.7.1.	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment 
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1.	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) 

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	4.b.1.	 <p>Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states	4.c.1.	<p>Proportion of teachers in:</p> <p>(a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country</p> 

Description



The objective of this goal is to make quality education accessible to all. To realize this, there is a need to provide quality education to all without any discrimination in the form of gender, religion, caste, language, colour, disability, economic condition etc. UNCRC Sec. 28 and 29 proclaim the same. Primary/Elementary education is a constitutional right of every citizen of the country (Art. 21 A). Although the Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) is in force from 2009 in the country, due to child labour, Devadasi system, child marriages, migration in search of livelihood, etc., a large section of children are still out of schools. These children are from marginalized sections - backward castes and communities, minorities, tribal groups.

Even today in several of the backward and remote villages and tribal, hilly areas Anganwadi and school systems are not functioning as per expectations. Many a times it becomes difficult for the teachers also to reach such remote schools. NGOs are making a lot of efforts to reach such locations and provide educational support. There is a need for local Governments and people's groups to monitor the implementation and quality of such services provided by both the Government and NGOs.

Number of out of school children in South Indian states.
(Source: www.educationforallindia.com 2014)

State	Boys	Girls	Total
Karnataka	65,991	56,147	122,138
Andhra Pradesh *	56,648	51,180	107,828
Kerala	19,278	12,899	32,177
Tamil Nadu	21,301	25,228	57,527
Puducherry	-	285	285
Maharashtra	71420	73906	145326
Goa	0	0	0

* Undivided Andhra Pradesh

What you can do



- If you find child labour or out of school children (OOSC) complain to the concerned and provide necessary help to facilitate enrolment/re-enrollment or continuing education (UNCRC Art 32). Complain to ChildLine 1098 or contact the District child Protection Unit (DCPU).
- If you find or come to know about possible child marriages or dedication of children to Devadasi system or trafficking of children for any kind of exploitation of children, complain to the concerned or to ChildLine 1098 (UNCRC Art. 34).
- Visit and discuss with the concerned about the status of Anganwadi, health centre, schools and review the available services and systems. Make it convenient to meet the Anganwadi Advisory Committee, SDMC and Health Centre Advisory Committee and discuss about the situation and required corrective systems if any.
- Raise child centered issues with respect to health, education in the Special Child Rights Grama Sabhas (held in the month of November every year in Karnataka state) and the general Grama Sabhas and demand for appropriate action.
- As the RTE Act 2009 only guarantees 8 years of compulsory and free education, spread information about Government facilities in the form of free hostels, scholarships, free ships and skill education for further educational opportunities or skill training.

Challenges



- The Government keeps claiming that it is difficult to provide anganwadi and school facilities for children of families that migrate for seasonal employment in large scale.
- To facilitate children of poor families to attend school, it is a basic requirement to provide employment and earning to adult members of such families throughout the year and strengthen their financial position. But, it is said to be an uphill task for the administration.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 4 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis

3	All actions towards children should be in the best interest of the children	4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights
6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)	14	Children have a right to chose and follow their own religion and beliefs without any force.
17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.	18	Children have a right to be raised by their parent(s) if possible. It is the duty of the parents to take care of their parents.
19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.	22	Every refugee child has the right to special protection and help, as well as all the rights in the Convention.
23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the	28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can
29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.	30	Children have the right to practice their own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right
31	Children have the right to play and rest/leisure.	32	Children have a right against being economically exploited by any one that harms their health, education and well being.
33	Children have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.	34	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of sexual abuse.
36	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.	37	Children have a right against being tortured or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
38	Children have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war	40	Under the juvenile justice system children have the right to legal help and fair treatment that respects the rights of all children.

42	States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.		
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Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Primary and Secondary Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana 2. Madhyamika Abhiyana Yojane 3. Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) 4. Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education 5. Mid-day meals 6. Ksheera Bhagya Scheme 	Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Education & Literacy • Woman and Child Development • Food and Civil Supplies • Professional Training Institutions • External Affairs











5 GENDER EQUALITY



Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

	Targets		Indicators
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1.	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex 
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1.	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 
		5.2.2.	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence 
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1.	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 
		5.3.2.	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age 

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	5.4.1.	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location 
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1.	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
		5.5.2.	Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6.	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1.	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 
		5.6.2.	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education 
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	5.a.1.	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
		5.a.2.	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1.	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1.	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Description



The objective of this goal is to establish gender equity in all sectors. UNCRC Article 2 calls for non-discrimination of children everywhere. Children should be protected against all kinds of discrimination and thereby, any kind of exploitation. In spite of that, even in the 21st Century neglect against girl children, female foeticides and infanticides are rampant. Girls are deprived of education, opportunities in sports and even the freedom of expression. This continues in denying opportunities in higher education and employment. Girls are forced to get married as per the decision of families, without giving them an opportunity to take decisions. In India, although the PCPNDT Act, Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, POCSO and other such acts are in place to protect the girl child, physical and sexual abuse of girl children is reported everywhere. A large number of girls are out of school and are subjected to trafficking. All these only indicate the continued reinforcing of patriarchal state of mind that keeps women out of decision making.

Sex Ratio (Census 2011) and % of Child Marriages (NFHS 2015-16) in South Indian States are given in below table

Indicators	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Puduchery	Maharashtra	Goa	India
General Sex Ratio	968	993		1084	996	1037	929	973	933
0-6 yrs Sex Ratio	949	939		964	943	967	894	942	914
0-18 yrs Sex Ratio	936	938		963	939	961	887	932	908
19-22 yrs Sex Ratio	960	1009		1003	1009	1068	890	833	916
Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	23.2	32.7	25.7		15.7	10.7	25.1	9.8	26.8

Challenges



- It is a challenge to instill gender equity at the family level itself.
- Although the sex ratio in the below 18 years group is found negative, there is a need to find out the reasons for the dramatic rise in sex ratio in the age group of above 19 years.
- Gender equity in all areas of the society is still a challenge.

What you can do



- Start creating opportunities to girls and women in all areas and encourage them to take part in all activities in your families.
- Complain to authorities any kind of physical, psychological, sexual abuse of women and girls and follow up till the accused are punished.
- Provide counseling services to the aggrieved girls, women and their families.
- Take part in spreading awareness about the Acts and provisions for the protection women and girls.
- Never behave in a manner that affects the morale of girls and women.
- Complain to the authorities about any practices like the Devadasi system and other such practices and prevent them.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 5 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis
4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights	5	Every family has responsibility to facilitate children to learn and exercise their rights and protect the same.
9	Children have a right to get family care and live with their parents if it is not dangerous to them.	10	Children have a right to be in touch with their parents wherever they are and to be with them
18	Children have a right to be raised by their parent(s) if possible. It is the duty of the parents to take care of their parents.	19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.

20	Children have the right to special care and help if they cannot live with their parents	22	Every refugee child has the right to special protection and help, as well as all the rights in the Convention
24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.	26	Children have the right to get social security and help from the government if they are in a economically vulnerable situation.
27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.	28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.
29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.	32	Children have a right against being economically exploited by any one that harms their health, education and well being.
34	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of sexual abuse.	35	Children have a right against abduction and trafficking
36	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.	37	Children have a right against being tortured or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
38	Children have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.	39	Children have the right to help and rehabilitation if they are hurt, neglected or badly treated.





Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Woman and Child Development	1. Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana 2. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	1) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao 2) Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (Girl Child Prosperity Scheme) 3) Support to Training And Employment Programme For Women (STEP) 2014 4) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) 5) SWADHAR 2011 (A scheme for women in difficult circumstances) 6) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woman and Child Development • Urban Development • Social Justice • Health and Family Welfare





6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

	Targets		Indicators
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1.	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1.	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water 
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1.	Proportion of wastewater safely treated
		6.3.2.	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1.	Change in water-use efficiency over time
		6.4.2.	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1.	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
		6.5.2.	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1.	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1.	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1.	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



Description

This goal's objective is to provide sustainable, clean drinking water and toilet facilities to all. It is the unclean or polluted water that cause diarrhea, malaria and such water borne diseases. As per UNICEF reports, about 6 lakh children below the age of 5 years die every year in India and the main reason is said to be the non-availability of clean drinking water and lack of toilet facilities.

As per estimation, in India about 3.77 crore people are suffering due to water borne diseases. About 15 lakh children die due to diarrhea.

Number of households having improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facility (Source: Census 2011)

Indicators	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Puducherry	Maharashtra	Goa	India
Households with an improved drinking-water source (%)	89.3	72.7	94.3	90.6	95.4	91.5	96.3	89.9
Households using improved sanitation facility (%)	57.8	53.6	98.1	52.2	65	51.9	78.3	48.4

In India a large percentage of people die due to water borne diseases, although as per statistics 85% of population has access to safe drinking water. But there are no reports to authenticate the availability of safe and clean water for all.

In Karnataka, only half of the total households have got toilet facility, but there is no information about how many of them are functional.

In several schools, clean drinking water and toilet facility (separate for girls and boys) are not available. Even though there are toilets, they are not functional. Non-availability of toilets is said to be the main reason for a large number of adolescent girls dropping out of schools. Due to increased industrialization and urbanization, the drinking water sources are getting polluted. Effluents from factories are polluting water bodies, leading to various ailments.

What you can do



- Inform your community about the ill effects of open defecation and the provision of Government subsidy to build household toilets.
- Take measures to protect all water bodies and particularly drinking water sources from getting polluted. Take part in campaigns on proper use of water, management of water, protection of water bodies, use of toilets and handwash campaigns and encourage your family members and friends to take part in such campaigns.
- If you find that any industry is letting untreated waste from their premises into any kind of water bodies directly or discretely, complain to the authorities and prevent them.
- Ensure that all waste water including the sewage is treated and converted to be re-used as far as possible. Encourage people to install such facilities.
- Clean up and protect all water bodies, whether small or big.
- Protect the catchment and watershed areas. Desilt the water bodies from time to time and also clean the water flow areas/channels and protect them against any kind of encroachments. It is also the responsibility of the local government to protect these water bodies and channels.
- Encourage and publicize the need for household rainwater harvest and use of rainwater in every community.

Challenges



Protecting water bodies and ground water requires a large scale community movement and campaigns against big companies and particularly, mining industries.

Although construction of toilets is possible, using the toilets requires change in mind set and practices, which is a long drawn out process.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 6 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.
3	All actions towards children should be in the best interest of the children	4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.
6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)	12	Children's opinion should be heard and taken seriously on matters concerning to them.

13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.	15	Children have a right to associate with other children and set up groups that doesn't harm self and others.
16	Children have a right to privacy	17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.
22	Every refugee child has the right to special protection and help, as well as all the rights in the Convention.	23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the Rights in the Convention, so that they can live a full life.
24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.	27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.
28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can	29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.
32	Children have a right against being economically exploited by any one that harms their health, education and well being.	34	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of sexual abuse.
36	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.	38	Children have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.



Central/State Interventions


Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/Departments
Water Resource	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Rural Drinking water Programme 2. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan 3. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 4. National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Namami Gange - Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission 2. Inter-linking of rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking Water & Sanitation, • Department of Woman and Child development • Agriculture • Land Resources • Rural Development and Panchayath Raj

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Goal 7

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

	Targets		Indicators
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1.	Proportion of population with access to electricity 
		7.1.2.	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1.	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1.	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1.	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment.
7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1.	Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services



Description

Due to drastic changes in life style and increased dependency on technology, demand for energy is getting multifold. There is demand for electricity from both urban and rural areas. When it comes to electricity in our country, it is always a fact that the demand and supply does not match. Although hydro electricity contribution is about 13.5% of the total power generation, due to shortage of rains, its contribution is slowly downsizing. There is a huge loss of electricity during transmission too. New installations for production of electricity means that environmental loss is imminent. For coal thermal units, very high transportation charges itself is big a threat. As a result, both central and state governments have been encouraging alternative energy sources. There are several attempts to produce electricity through solar and wind energy. In spite of these, during summers especially in rural areas, power shortage is affecting life. The rural population depending on pump sets to draw water for agricultural fields struggle, while the industries in urban areas come to a standstill due to power shortage. Shortage of water has a direct impact on the rural livelihood and children. Villages in darkness have several repercussions: children will stay away from studies, villagers who are still dependent on open defecation have to face dangers like snake bite, possible sexual assaults etc. Shortage of electricity supply means halting production in small, medium and large industries which has a direct impact on the economy of the country. Lack of electricity has several negative impacts on children living in hostels and other such arrangements. Although 95% of the houses have connectivity, due to shortage in the supply of electricity, they are not getting full utility of electricity. Of late, the state government is giving incentives for wind and solar energy and it is said that the power scenario in the state is slowly improving.

Number of HHs having electricity connection in South Indian States is given below (Source: NSSO 2012). According to this, in all states urban household having more number of electricity connection than rural one.

States	Rural	Urban
Karnataka	95.3	99.5
Andhra Pradesh*	98.3	99.3
Kerala	96.7	98.7
Tamil Nadu	97.3	98.8
Puduchery	100	99.1
Maharashtra	89.3	91.6
Goa	96.3	98.4

* Undivided Andhra Pradesh

What you can do



- Use electricity only when you must and switch off any lighting and other instruments when you don't need. When buying electrical appliances, look out for 'Star Label' on them. Buy instruments with more stars. More stars mean that the appliances consume less electricity.
- Insist on the contractors to buy and supply quality instruments and lighting appliances for public utility installations.
- Try to use solar power as an alternative power source for household utility and encourage others to join the movement.
- If street lamps are on during the day time, inform the concerned departments.

Challenges



- As we are over dependent on electrical appliances for most of the daily chores, it is difficult to get out of it very easily.
- There is not much publicity for alternative power sources and the production is not up to the mark. We still depend on conventional methods of power production.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 7 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.	4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights
17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.	24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.
27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.	28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can
29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.		



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/ State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/Departments
Power		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana 2. National Solar Mission 3. Energy Development Yojana 4. India Energy Policy 5. Nirantara Jyothi Yojana 6. Ganga Kalyna Yojana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel • New & Renewable Energy • Coal • Petroleum & Natural Gas


8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Goal 8

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

	Targets		Indicators
8.1.	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1.	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1.	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1.	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1.	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
		8.4.2.	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1.	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
		8.5.2.	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1.	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1.	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age 
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1.	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
		8.8.2.	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1.	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
		8.9.2.	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1.	Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
		8.10.2.	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1.	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1.	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP

Description



With scientific and technological inventions, the use of machines has increased leading to decreased human labour and consequently unemployment. However, new technological inventions have also created new employment opportunities, but to a few who are technically qualified. In a country like India with the second highest population in the world, all are not in a position to get decent jobs with adequate income. Although the contribution of the labour class is very important in the development of any country, there is a huge gap between the organized and unorganized labour classes.

Due to drought, floods, mechanization, etc., rural population is losing its employment opportunities and moving to urban areas for livelihood. Children in such families are losing out opportunities of education, health services, protection and participation rights. Adults are losing their jobs as many employers still hire child labour. In Karnataka 1,22,138 children are out of schools and in this quite a large number could be child labourers. (www.schooleducation.org 2015)

It is agriculture and agri related processes and industries which are the largest employers of child labour. This includes farms and fields, minor forest produce collection and cleaning; dairy farms, piggery, sheep rearing, poultry etc. Even now, very often we hear about child bonded labour system. Most of the incidents are where there is pressure to work, payment of below minimum wages, some forms of contract labour may be attributed to child bonded labour.

If children are engaged in some form of employment from an early age, their educational opportunities and health gets affected. It also hampers their life skills and it may even lead to disability. Child labour can have long lasting ill effects on the children (getting addicted to narcotics, early marriages and child births, getting entangled in debts, etc) and many a times they either become skill less or half skilled which is of no use as they grow up into adulthood. Such people may become a burden to the society and this cycle keeps repeating having a negative impact on the economy of the country.

Trafficking of children from rural to urban areas for labour is a blot on the 21st Century history. It is very difficult to give an estimation of how many children are getting trafficked every year. At present, a lot of children are being brought from north and north eastern parts of India to Bangalore for labour (this may include kidnapping children, getting parental acceptance in a deceit manner or even buying children either from parents or agents). Several NGOs including ChildLine 1098 are attempting to rescue such children with the help of police and other Government departments. District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) and labour department, police and railway police are working to identify child labourers and trafficked children. Police are intercepting incidents of child trafficking for sexual abuse (where in children are brought into cities in the name of higher education, labour,

marriage etc). As per a court order, even the railway police have been assigned the responsibility of identifying trafficking incidents and protecting children.

Although recruitment of children into armed forces is not permitted in India, children are forced into militant groups, revolutionary groups and also with underground criminal groups. Such incidents surface every now and then and attempts are going on to rescue such children and provide them rehabilitation.

Number of Child Labours in South Indian States (Source: Census 2011)

States	5-9 Years	9-14 Years	Total
Karnataka	49,753	1,99,679	2,49,432
Andhar Pradesh*	75,659	3,29,192	4,04,851
Kerala	7,605	14,152	21,757
Tamil Nadu	38,130	1,13,307	1,51,437
Puduchery	464	957	1,421
Maharashtra	1,44,895	3,52,021	4,96,916
Goa	3,086	3,834	9,920
India	11,08,808	32,44,439	43,53,247

* **Undivided Anghra Pradesh**

Barring the undivided Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka has the highest number of child labourers in Southern India. If we add 15-18 age group children into this group, the numbers would be huge. As per this particular Goal 8, to free Karnataka from child labour by 2025, different government departments, NGOs and the civil society have to work together in a concerted manner.

What you can do



- Promote local industries and facilitate to create new ones.
- Never justify child labour for any reason and if you find child labour in any sector, complain to the concerned or call 1098 ChildLine and complain.
- Ensure appropriate labour charges as per standards.
- If any child goes missing, consider every case as trafficking and complain, don't delay.
- Involve and discuss with the local Child Protection Committees and plan precautionary measures to prevent child abuse.
- Arrange public education, awareness and training among the communities about the services of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) and ChildLine 1098 by involving these service providers.
- Provide assistance to people with disabilities to start their own business ventures or to get suitable employment.

Challenges



- Child labour, child abuse and child trafficking are so deep rooted in our society that it requires concerted efforts of several Government departments, NGOs and the community to eliminate them. Action plan by all these forces together to combat these is a big challenge.
- Although we cannot prevent environmental disasters, even to develop systems to mitigate them and have a good warning system needs huge investment and time.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 8 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis
4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights	15	Children have a right to associate with other children and set up groups that doesn't harm self and others.
18	Children have a right to be raised by their parent(s) if possible. It is the duty of the parents to take care of their parents	19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.
23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the	24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.
28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.	29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.
32	Children have a right against being economically exploited by any one that harms their health, education and well being.	34	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of sexual abuse.
35	Children have a right against abduction and trafficking	36	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare
37	Children have a right against being tortured or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	38	Children have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.
39	Children have the right to help and rehabilitation if they are hurt, neglected or badly treated.		



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Labour & Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. National Service Scheme (NSS)2. Skill Development Mission3. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Deendayal Upadhyaya Antodaya Yojana.2. National Urban Development Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labour & Employment• Finance• Science and Technology• Human Resources• Planning and Statistics• Woman and Child Development• Youth Affairs and Sports• Tourism, Textiles




9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Goal 9

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

	Argets		Indicators
9.1.	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1.	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 
		9.1.2.	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1.	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
		9.2.2.	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1.	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
		9.3.2.	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.

9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1.	CO2 emission per unit of value added
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1.	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
		9.5.2.	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1.	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1.	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.c.1.	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Description



Industries play a significant role in strengthening a country's economy. Industries are also recognized as a means to end poverty. For economic development, providing employment and social stability, industrial outputs are required. In developing countries, although there are a lot of small industries, their sustainability is under question as they are getting huge subsidies. There is a need to invest in new inventions, research and development for sustainable industrial development that would lead to development resources. But globally, only 1.7% of the GDP is invested on research and development and in developing countries like India such investment is just 1.2%.

This Goal also focuses on developing sustainable basic services. In our country, there are thousands of villages without any basic services such as road, transportation, water, electricity, school, health services etc.

The main objective of this goal is to encourage sustainable industries. This includes directing the industries not to pollute the air, water and environment in their surroundings. At present in several places, due to heavy mining and industrialization, surrounding environment, water bodies and agricultural activities are very badly hit. They have a direct bearing on the lives of the local community. Its next impact is on children whose life and future gets affected. Such industries are not sustainable industries. Keeping these issues, new industrial innovations must be encouraged.

In recent times, all states are competing with each other to attract investors to invest in heavy industries. For this, they are creating and announcing special corridors and Special Economic Zones and are acquiring huge areas of land (sometimes, fertile lands too). This is impacting agricultural activities and their output. Along with land, electricity, water and other services have been assured for industrial sites at concessional rates. However, the question before us is whether we have so much water and electricity? We need to consider all these factors while discussing the realization of this goal.

India has drawn the attention of the world with development in information technology industry. Karnataka is in the forefront of this movement. There is a need to make these companies environment friendly. One should understand that e- waste is one of the largest wastes generated in cities like Bangalore.

What you can do



- Every individual in the country has the right to basic services and facilities. If your community whether in urban or rural area, is deprived of basic facilities, bring them to the notice of the concerned departments.
- If any industry in your vicinity is affecting the local environment, complain to the concerned local authorities.
- Promote sustainable and environment friendly industries



United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 8 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.	4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights
13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.	17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.
28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.	29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) 2. National Handloom Development Programme 3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayate Karyakram 2) Minimum Government Maximum Governance 3) Make in India 4) Start Up India 5) FDI Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Transport and Highways • Railways • Civil Aviation • Finance • Science and Technology • Human Resource Development • Telecommunication.





10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

	Targets		Indicators
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1.	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1.	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities 
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1.	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. 
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1.	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1.	Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1.	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1.	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
		10.7.2.	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1.	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1.	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1.	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted



Description

The objective of this goal is to provide equitable economic stability to all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, origin, religion, economic or any other condition within their own countries. The biggest predicament for this is that most of the countries measure their income on the basis of investment than on labour. Over the years, the share of the labour class is getting reduced in the total global domestic product. This inequality can be reduced only when the resources are distributed equitably along with financial help within the countries and between the countries.

There are several programmes, projects and legislations in the country to eradicate inequality and discrimination. But these are largely seen in the backdrop of social inequalities or human rights. There is a need to look at these from the perspective of ending economic inequality as well.

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, every individual in the world should have equal opportunities and all services that are necessary for a good living. That means everyone should be guaranteed a dignified life. E.g., take note of the following fact: every year about 70 million children in the world, below the age of 5 years are dying due to preventable diseases. Maternal mortality rate is very high in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Including Karnataka, in India, higher rates of infant mortality, maternal mortality, child marriages, and other related issues plague areas where poor backward communities, castes, tribes and other minority communities are concentrated. The main reasons for these are discrimination and the inequitable distribution of resources and less or no opportunities for education. Along with this, basic services are not being provided equally and especially in areas where it is absolutely required. Including India, in most of the developing countries economic inequality is increasing. Global inequalities are affecting everyone and are becoming stumbling blocks for development. To combat this, it is very essential to build inclusive political, economic and social policies and implement the same. Along with this, there is a need to have higher investments in health, education and social security and boost social and economic development. More than merely saying equality, it is necessary to look into areas where basic services, facilities, information and related amenities are urgently required and reach such services without any delay.

What you can do



- Spread information widely about the Government projects and programmes to reduce social and economic inequalities.
- Ensure that these projects, schemes and programmes reach the needy
- Follow up on how much the government has earmarked for these programmes and projects yearly and the selection of beneficiaries for various schemes. Similarly, observe on the varying figures of beneficiaries over the years and prepare reports and reach them to groups that advocate for such issues.
- Provide information about the services and benefits to the socially and economically backward communities and facilitate them to access it.
- If there is any kind of discrimination in reaching the services on the basis of caste, religion, gender, race, disability etc., complain to the concerned.
- Follow up with the families who frequently migrate, both at the origin and destination points.

Challenges



- In India, discrimination is underlying in every sector and area of life. As a result most begin experiencing discrimination from their childhood. Many even think that discrimination is very natural and grow with it. We have not seen many successful models or attempts that inculcate a value against discrimination from childhood. There is a need for concerted and continuous effort to end discrimination.
- Most of the discriminations are rooted in religion and caste and it requires strong political will to end this practice. For this there is a need for people's movements that are both powerful and long term.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 10 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.	4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.
8	Children have a right to be in touch with their parents wherever they are and to be with them	9	Children have a right to get family care and live with their parents if it is not dangerous to them.
10	Children have a right to be in touch with their parents wherever they are and to be with them	11	No child should be transferred illegally/ kidnapping/trafficking to any place
12	Children's opinion should be heard and taken seriously on matters concerning to them.	13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.
17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.	22	Every refugee child has the right to special protection and help, as well as all the rights in the Convention
23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the	26	Children have the right to get social security and help from the government if they are in a economically vulnerable situation.
27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.	30	Children have the right to practice their own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right



Central/State Interventions



Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/Departments
Social Justice & Empowerment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities 2) Backward Regions Grant Fund 3) Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes 4) Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes. 5) Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grants from Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim 2. Udaan Scheme for youth of Jammu & Kashmir 3. Give it Up Campaign (for LPG subsidy) 4. Mudra Yojana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Justice & Empowerment • Law & Justice • Finance • Overseas Indian Affairs




11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Goal 11

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

	Targets		Indicators
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1.	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing 
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1.	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1.	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
		11.3.2.	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1.	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1.	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 
		11.5.2.	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1.	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
		11.6.2.	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 
		11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months 

11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
		11.b.2	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials



Description

In recent times, due to increased importance given to industrialization and business, urban population is raising. People are migrating from rural parts to urban areas for various reasons. One of the main reasons for this shift is lack of employment opportunities in rural areas. The urban population which was 34% as per 2001 general census has reached 39% as per the 2011 census reports. This trend has also indicated that the ratio would increase in the coming days. As per estimation, it is said that by 2030 the world's urban population would be 60%. That would only result in urban areas becoming more congested, problems related to housing, water, sanitation would choke the cities and the slums too would grow. The sum result will be cities becoming homes to problems and pollution.

Although cities occupy only 3% of the total global land surface, they contribute to 75% of the fuel usage and emission of carbon-di-oxide. In the coming days, the situation would be much more dangerous. We cannot ignore this as a problem of the urban areas alone. The effect of these is going to affect everyone wherever they are. The effect would be higher on children. We all need to put our efforts in preventing pollution, address issues related to drinking water shortage, prevent environmental degradation and plan expansion of urban areas in ways that would not harm the environment, making them strong and sustainable.

As the urban areas expand, the demand for basic needs - water, sanitation, electricity, transportation, health services, food supply, housing, etc., also expands. Along with this, other issues connected to these, spread of diseases, crime, immoral activities – the system has to struggle to manage these pressures.

Percentage of Rural-Urban population in South Indian States (Source: Census 2011)

States	Rural	Urban
Karnataka	61.43	38.57
Andhra Pradesh*	66.51	33.49
Kerala	52.28	47.72
Tamil Nadu	51.55	48.45
Puduchery	31.69	68.3
Maharashtra	54.77	45.23
Goa	37.83	62.17
India	68.84	31.16

* Undivided Andhra Pradesh

The urban population is increasing in all the Southern states, including Karnataka, There is no doubt about the fact that this would further increase in the coming days. It is largely because for many the cities are seen as destinations for ending poverty and to seek healthcare and education systems.

What you can do



- Take part in urban planning and give your suggestions.
- Dispose waste in specified ways.
- Use public transport to reduce traffic congestion and pollution.
- To prevent further urbanization, encourage and develop rural industries and employment opportunities.

Challenges



- It is a big challenge to expand urban areas without harming the environment.
- Getting or providing dignified jobs/employment locally is a big challenge.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 11 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis
4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.	6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)
12	Children's opinion should be heard and taken seriously on matters concerning to them.	13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.
15	Children have a right to associate with other children and set up groups that doesn't harm self and others.	16	Children have a right to privacy

17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.	19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.
22	Every refugee child has the right to special protection and help, as well as all the rights in the Convention.	23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the Rights in the Convention, so that they can live a full life.
24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.	27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.
28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.	29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.
30	Children have the right to practice their own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right	31	Children have the right to play and rest/leisure
33	Children have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.	34	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of sexual abuse
35	Children have a right against abduction and trafficking	36	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.
37	Children have a right against being tortured or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.		



Central/State Interventions


Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Urban Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajiv Awas Yojana 2. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) 3. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) 4. National Programme for Persons with Disabilities 5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smart Cities Mission 2. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All-2022) 3. Heritage City Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development • Housing • Finance • Revenue • Road Transport & Highways • Railway • Foreign Affairs


12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

	Targets		Indicators
12.1	Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1.	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
		12.2.2.	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1.	Global food loss index 

12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1.	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
		12.4.2.	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1.	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1.	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1.	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1.	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment 
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1.	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1.	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1.	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
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Description

This goal advocates for producing more, utilizing fewer resources. This means developing a quality of life that is least harmful to nature and reducing harm to the earth. Currently, almost 1/3 of the food grown rots in the warehouses or get lost during transition or wasted in the agricultural land itself. The reason for this is lack of communication between the producers and the consumers and the gap in understanding between the produce and the utilization. Here, we as consumers have to pay attention to sustainable use and production of the basic needs of the human beings – food, water and fuel.

It is expected that by 2050 the world population will rise up to 9.6 billion (India would reach around 160 crores). At the same time, a large section of the poor would graduate to the middle class. Although this is good news, the expectations and aspirations of this population also would be multi fold. As a result, to maintain the life style of all, the pressure on the environmental resources would also increase by several levels. If we fail to adopt sustainable use and sustainable production methods, the environment and the natural resources will suffer permanent adverse effects.

Currently, we are wasting a large portion of water and food; use all kinds of fuel, especially electricity for unnecessary purposes. We are polluting the water faster than the time it takes for the nature to clean water. There is an urgent need to control the wastage and pollution. E.g., of the total electricity produced in the world, about 29% is used by households. By adapting to lighting system that utilizes less electricity, this pressure can be reduced. This is just an example. If we start adapting and applying several such remedies in our everyday life, we can conserve and protect our resources. Although Governments are pressing and encouraging the switch over to renewable energy sources, it has not reached all. In spite of electricity produced through solar and wind power, apart from hydro and thermal units, the demand for power is more than the production capacities.

This is not possible only through Govt policies, rules and Acts. Everyone has a role in these actions and particularly huge industries which are mainly responsible for environmental pollution.

Now, the big discussion everywhere is to prevent ‘providing support funds or subsidies’ for various kinds of popular and so called development activities. There is a need to rethink on the areas that should be given subsidies.

What you can do



- Don't waste food and water.
- Use electrical fittings that use less electricity and wherever possible make use of solar power.
- Stop using plastic which is very dangerous to the environment.

- Encourage reuse of materials wherever possible (initially it may seem that some of the reusable products are very expensive. As and when there are more clients for the same, the prices will reduce.)
- Encourage technology that makes use of less resource, but has more output.
- As far as possible, buy products which adhere to sustainable models of production.

Challenges



- Although we can try to follow sustainable usage of material, it would be impossible to impose the model on every field of production.
- It would be a huge challenge to analyse the equation between usage and production.
- As these goals have to be achieved universally, it is difficult to achieve in backward areas.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 12 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.	17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.
24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.	29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.
28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.		



Central/State Interventions



Nodal Ministry	Central/ State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Forest and Environment		1) National Policy on bio-fuels 2) National Clean India Fund (NCEF) 3) National Clean Energy Fund 4) Renewable Energy Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and Environment • Urban Development • Rural Development • Finance • Chemicals and Fertilisers • Food and Civil Supplies • Science and Technology • Tourism • Information and Broadcasting • Petroleum and Natural Gases

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

	Targets		Indicators
13.1.	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1.	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
		13.1.2.	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1.	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1.	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 
		13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1.	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1.	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities



Description

Climate change is affecting every nation in the world. It is not only affecting human, plant and wild life on this planet; it is destabilizing the economy of the nations. Most of the countries are facing the effects of climate change through heavy rains, wind, cyclones, heat and rise in sea levels etc. No one can deny the fact that the most affected by this are children, especially children belonging to backward and poor families.

Climate change is not just the problem of a few nations within their borders. It is a global issue. As a result we need to find solution for this at the global level. Leaders from all the countries met in Paris in December 2015 and agreed to reduce the global temperature by 2 degrees. Along with them, industrialists and investors have also declared that they are committed to reduce the global temperature. If the global temperature rises by another 1 degree, agricultural output of cereals will be reduced by 5% affecting food production, resulting in large scale food shortage. Due to rise in global temperature in the last two decades, the sea levels have risen by 19 cms and the carbon-di-oxide output has risen by 50%. Therefore, the Paris agreement is very helpful in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

But, in mid 2017 US President Donald Trump announced that they are withdrawing from the Paris Agreement. This is a setback to the whole movement.

What you can do



- Participate in programmes that create public awareness on climate change and help in spreading the information.
- Discuss and help your neighbours understand the concept of climate change and its effect.

Challenges



- Many people think that since climate change is affecting us at the global level, it is difficult for us to prevent it through local action.
- There are a lot of people who question why fighting against climate change should also become a personal mission.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 13 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



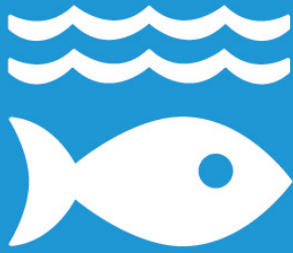
Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.	6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)
12	Children's opinion should be heard and taken seriously on matters concerning to them.	13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.
15	Children have a right to associate with other children and set up groups that doesn't harm self and others.	17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.
23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the	29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.
30	Children have the right to practice their own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right		



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Forest and Environment		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Action Plan on Climate Change 2) National Mission for a Green India 3) National Solar Mission 4) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency 5) National Mission for Sustainable Habitat 6) National Water Mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and Environment • Information and publicity • Home Affairs

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Goal 14

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

	Targets		Indicators
4.1.	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1.	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2.	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1.	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3.	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1.	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

14.4.	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1.	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5.	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1.	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6.	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1.	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7.	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1.	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1.	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1.	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1.	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources



Description

Oceans play a major role in sustainable development. As we all know, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the earth is covered by water and in that, the oceans constitute almost 97%. Of the total global gross domestic product, 5% is sea products. The oceans are also assimilating about 30% of the total carbon dioxide produced by the human activity and there by controlling global temperature.

Oceans also consist of several natural resources like food, medicines, bio fuel etc. But the amount of waste that is getting accumulated in the oceans is affecting the ocean economics. In recent times, it is reported that the coral deposits which is one of the most valuable product in the oceans is reduced by 20%.

About 63 million people are living in the coastal lines of India. Most of their livelihood is depending on sea products. India is the second largest fish producer. But, due to heavy fishing, bio diversity in the oceans is getting affected. In South India, except Telengana all other states have coastal line.

More than 3 billion people in the world are depending on oceans for their livelihood. But, we cannot ignore this thinking it concerns a miniscule 3 billion people. Because, oceans play a major role in bringing and controlling rains, oxygen supplies, drinking water and environment. Apart from this, oceans play an important role in transportation and contribute to trade and commerce. Almost all coastal lines are tourist attractions and a big economic support to the region. Therefore, coastal lines need sustainable maintenance. This is possible only with international cooperation.

Major rivers in India like the Ganga, Yamuna and others are polluted and are affecting the lives of the people in the basins. These rivers originate from the Himalayas and are perennial and therefore called the lifeline of millions of people across the country. River Ganga and river Yamuna have been given 'human status' (March 2017). Most of the South Indian Rivers originate in thick rain forests. But, during summer season, they dry up. Because of this reason, in recent times, neighbouring states and places within states are up in arms against each other over sharing of water. The reasons for lack of rains and rivers drying up is well known. The forest cover is getting reduced for hundreds of reasons and it is neglected by all and it results in holding the rain water run off. Added to it, is the dumping of urban, agricultural and industrial wastes into all kinds of water bodies is polluting not only the surface water, but also ground water.

What you can do



- Restrain from polluting the coastal lines, particularly do not throw plastics and other wastes into the sea.
- Protest and prevent any action that may pollute the ground water.
- Mobilize the local community to clean up all kinds of water bodies - wells, ponds, tanks and rivers and desilt them periodically.
- Lifting sand from the river beds is also a major reason in causing water tables to disappear to lower depths. Prevent heavy lifting of sand from any river bed.
- Use those technologies that require less fuel. This can prevent rise in the levels of the sea (melting of the ice in the poles is resulting in rising water levels in the oceans).

Challenges



- In most states since the coastal line is limited to some parts, the whole effort to save the seas seems to be limited to very few people.
- Currently sand business is one of the high yielding businesses. Therefore, preventing lifting of sand from the river beds requires organised efforts.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 14 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.	13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.
17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.	24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.
28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.	29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Earth Sciences	Conservation of Natural Resources and EcoSystems	1) National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-System 2) Sagarmala Project (Blue Revolution)	1. Earth Sciences 2. Forest and Environment 3. Animal Husbandry 4. Dairying and Fisheries 5. Science and Technology



15 LIFE ON LAND



Goal 15

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

	Targets		indicators
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1.	Forest area as a proportion of total land area
		15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.1.2.	Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1.	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1.	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
		15.4.2.	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1.	Red List Index
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1.	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1.	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1.	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1.	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1.	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1.	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.c	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1.	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



Description

The earth has a forest cover of about 30%. Forests have a key role in climate change. But, we are losing forest land year after year. It is estimated that about 13 million hectares of forest is lost every year in the world. As a result, large portion of dry land is slowly becoming desert. Climate change and human activities are the main reasons for the loss of forest cover and desertification. Along with deforestation, uninterrupted poaching and smuggling of wild animals is rampant everywhere.

About 80% of the animal, plant and insect kingdom is in the forest. Deforestation is impacting their existence as well as the 1.6 billion human beings whose livelihood depends on the forest.

The forest is not only home to the plants, animals and birds. They also house thousands of medicinal plants that rural people use for treating ailments. The forest has influence on the water we drink, the food we eat and the air we breathe. If we ensure the sustenance of our forest cover, it sustains our life. The forests are also at the root of much of our spiritual, religious and traditional beliefs and practices.

Percentages of forest area to the total geographical area of South Indian states are given below (source: Forest Survey 2013)

States	% of the total
Karnataka	18.84
Andhra Pradesh*	16.77
Kerala	46.12
Tamil Nadu	18.33
Puduchery	10.43
Maharashtra	21.23
Goa	59.94
India	21.23

* Undivided Andhra Pradesh

The Indian Forest Policy states that 1/3 of the total land cover should consist of forest and green cover. But, none of the southern states have this specified forest cover.

According to a 2015 report, around 2,510 square kms of dense forest area and moderately dense forest area has been plundered in the past few years and around 2,254 square kms of moderately dense forest area has been converted into non-forest area. Out of the total forest cover in the country, around 19 lakh hectares is encroached. The southern states of Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are also included in the list of states in which vast forest areas are destroyed. Vast areas in Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh becoming deserts are available through surveys based on satellite pictures and they are warning us about the impending doom.

What can you do



- Prevent forest destruction and use forest produce only as much as you require.
- If there is a Forest Committee in your panchayat, join hands with them to save and grow forest.
- School and college students and members of organizations join hands to plant saplings and nurture plants.
- Inform the law enforcement authorities about people who smuggle forest produce and cut trees.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 15 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.	4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.
13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.	28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.
29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.		



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/Departments
Forest and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India) Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats Project Tiger 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Elephant National Environmental Policy 2006 National Agroforestry Policy (2014) National Action Programme to Combat Desertification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest and Environment Tribal Affairs Agriculture and Cooperatives Land Resources Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Finance















16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS





Goal 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

	Targets		Indicators
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1.	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 
		16.1.2.	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause 
		16.1.3.	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 
		16.1.4.	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1.	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 
		16.2.2.	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation 
		16.2.3.	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 

16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1.	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms 
		16.3.2.	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1.	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
		16.4.2.	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1.	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months 
		16.5.2.	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months 
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1.	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 
		16.6.2.	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1.	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions 
		16.7.2.	Proportion of population who believe decisionmaking is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group 

16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1.	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1.	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age 
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
			Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1.	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1.	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law 



Description

The objective of this goal is to build peaceful and integrated societies for sustainable development. At this juncture, many countries in the world are facing internal conflict, war, genocide, etc. It is the children who face the brunt of these. As per a 2011 report, in nations in conflict, the drop out rate of children in primary school level was as high as 50%. Along with this, most of the nations are experiencing increasing corruption, misuse and abuse, theft, dacoity, tax evasion, etc. Children are subjected to trafficking for various purposes. Conflicting and warring situations only lead to greater torture, sexual abuse and further degradation of children. This goal calls for combating these dangers by creating peaceful and inclusive societies. We need to

develop peaceful and fearless societies without any discrimination (caste, religion, gender, borders, complexion, disability, economic condition etc).

We need to nurture responsible societies at every level that are answerable to every families and community about the basic services. There should also be systems where every individual in every society can vent his/ her opinion about everything concerning them.

To reach this goal, it is necessary to develop inclusive institutions that would provide quality education, health services, have appropriate economic policies and has the objective of protecting the environment. To foster peace, justice and inclusiveness, both the Government and the civil society have to collaborate in reducing violence, control corruption and improve judicial systems.

If the society is not fostering systems where all would get equal justice, there would be more conflicts without any resolutions and people may have to live under fear there by creating more and more situations that violate human rights.

To prevent corruption and to identify, catch and persecute corrupt officers, the Government has constituted institutions like the Lokayukta. To investigate and prosecute various violations of human rights and to provide justice to the aggrieved parties, independent statutory bodies like the Human Rights Commission, Child Rights Commission, Women's Commission, Backward Communities Commission, Minorities Commission, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission etc., have been constituted. While a few of these Commissions are proactive and serving the interests of the people, it is unfortunate that several of them just exist and only support the Government.

What you can do



- Make all attempts to orient the societies to the ill effects of violence and the need for fostering peaceful living.
- Never offer bribe or accept bribe.
- Cast your vote only to those who are accountable and those who do not succumb to any unwanted pleasures, but serve everyone equally.
- Exercising your vote in elections is a way of expressing your opinion. Exercise it. Express your opinion freely to your representatives about what is good for the community.
- Never discriminate anyone on the basis of caste, religion, colour, gender, etc., and respect everyone and provide equal opportunities for all.
- Get information about the National and State level Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights and spread the knowledge to all.
- If you come across any incident of violation of child rights, report to ChildLine 1098.

Challenges



- Communal disharmony, conflicts and disturbances are there in the society for a very long time. It requires constant effort to root them out.
- Although justice system operates at a very slow pace, creating public opinion against it may be considered as crime or contempt of court.
- Building a political will against corruption is a big challenge.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 16 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.
4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.	6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)
7	All children have a right to name and nationality.	8	Children have the right to identity and it should be protected
9	Children have a right to get family care and live with their parents if it is not dangerous to them.	10	Children have a right to be in touch with their parents wherever they are and to be with them
12	Children's opinion should be heard and taken seriously on matters concerning to them.	13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.
14	Children have a right to chose and follow their own religion and beliefs without any force.	15	Children have a right to associate with other children and set up groups that doesn't harm self and others.
16	Children have a right to privacy	17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them.
19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.	21	Children have the right to be cared and protected if they are adopted or in foster care.
23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the	24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.
29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.	30	Children have the right to practice their own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right
31	Children have the right to play and rest/leisure.	32	Children have a right against being economically exploited by any one that harms their health, education and well being.
33	Children have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.	34	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of sexual abuse.

35	Children have a right against abduction and trafficking	36	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare
37	Children have a right against being tortured or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	38	Children have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.
39	Children have the right to help and rehabilitation if they are hurt, neglected or badly treated.	40	Under the juvenile justice system children have the right to legal help and fair treatment that respects the rights of all children.
42	States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.		



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/ Departments
Home Affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) 2. Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas 3. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Digital India 2) Pragati Platform (Public Grievance Redressal System) 3) RTI (Right to Information Act) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Affairs • Law & Justice • Panchayati Raj • Rural Development • Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS




Goal 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

	Targets		indicators
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1.	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
		17.1.2.	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1.	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources 17.3.1 Foreign
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1.	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
		17.3.2.	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1.	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1.	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
	Technology		
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1.	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
		17.6.2.	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1.	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1.	Proportion of individuals using the Internet
	Capacity-building		
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1.	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

	Trade		
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1.	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
	Systemic issues <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>		
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1.	Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1.	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1.	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
	Multi-stakeholder partnerships		
17.16	Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1.	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

7.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1	Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
	Data, monitoring and accountability		
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1.	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.2.	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.3.	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1.	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
		17.19.2.	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration 



Description

This goal refers to international relations and cooperation. For overall sustainable development this is a basic need. As and when international relations flourish and business between nations develop, it is said that national income too rises, which in turn would be invested in national development. As there is significant development in communications, this kind of international cooperation and trade should happen without much difficulty.

What you can do



- Understand the allocations in the state/national budget for children and find out the utilization of the same (this can be done even at panchayat level).
- Statistics with respect to children's survival, health, nutrition levels, education and protection issues in a disaggregated manner (as per gender, income, caste, religion, etc) should be collected periodically and analysed.
- Encourage recording of births and deaths without fail.

Challenges



- As this goal has indicators that are largely to do with international relations, trade and commerce, it would be difficult to monitor them locally.
- It is difficult to get disaggregated data on some issues.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

To understand the Sustainable Development Goal 17 from child rights perspective one need to read the particular articles of UNCRC 1989



Article No.	Article Heading	Article No.	Article Heading
1	Everyone under 18 years are children	2	No discrimination between any two children on any basis.
3	All actions towards children should be in the best interest of the children	4	The government has a responsibility to take up measures to implement child rights.
5	Every family has responsibility to facilitate children to learn and exercise their rights and protect the same.	6	Every child has the right to live (survival rights)
7	All children have a right to name and nationality.	8	Children have the right to identity and it should be protected
9	Children have a right to get family care and live with their parents if it is not dangerous to them.	10	Children have a right to be in touch with their parents wherever they are and to be with them
11	No child should be transferred illegally/kidnapping/trafficking to any place.	12	Children's opinion should be heard and taken seriously on matters concerning to them.
13	Children have a right to access information through various means and share their views.	14	Children have a right to chose and follow their own religion and beliefs without any force.
15	Children have a right to associate with other children and set up groups that doesn't harm self and others.	16	Children have a right to privacy
17	Mass media has a duty towards children to give appropriate information to children and children have a right to access them	18	Children have a right to be raised by their parent(s) if possible. It is the duty of the parents to take care of their parents.
19	Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.	20	Children have the right to special care and help if they cannot live with their parents.

21	Children have the right to be cared and protected if they are adopted or in foster care.	22	Every refugee child has the right to special protection and help, as well as all the rights in the Convention.
23	Children with disabilities have the right to special education and care as well as all the	24	Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.
25	Children have a right for periodic review and supervision if they are placed in care and protection away from their natural families or guardians.	26	Children have the right to get social security and help from the government if they are in an economically vulnerable situation.
27	Children have the right to standard of living with food, clothing, a safe place to live and to get their basic needs met.	28	Children have the right to a good quality education. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level that they can.
29	Education should help children use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help children learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.	30	Children have the right to practice their own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right
31	Children have the right to play and rest/leisure	32	Children have a right against being economically exploited by any one that harms their health, education and well being.
33	Children have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.	34	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of sexual abuse.
35	Children have a right against abduction and trafficking	36	Children have the right to be protected against any kind of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.
37	Children have a right against being tortured or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	38	Children have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.
39	Children have the right to help and rehabilitation if they are hurt, neglected or badly treated.	40	Under the juvenile justice system children have the right to legal help and fair treatment that respects the rights of all children.
41	If the law of the land provides a better protection of children's rights than the UN CRC or any other international law children have the right to exercise them.	42	States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.



Central/State Interventions

Nodal Ministry	Central/State schemes	Related Interventions	Other concerned Ministries/Departments
Finance	Support for Statistical Strengthening	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) South-South Cooperation2) India Africa Summit3) SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation)4) NDB (New Development Bank – BRICS)5) SAARC Satellite6) (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finance• Corporate Affairs• Information & Broadcasting• Science & Technology• Telecommunication• MoSPI

