

Preparing India for a Global Change

Sustainable Development Goals

**Integrated Manifesto
2019
For Political Parties**



Contributing Partners

Council for Green Revolution, Hyderabad,
Citizens Against Pollution, Hyderabad,
Capital Foundation, New Delhi



Contents

1.0	No Poverty	4
2.0	Zero Hunger	5
3.0	Good health and well being	6
4.0	Quality Education	7
5.0	Gender Equality	7
6.0	Clean water and sanitation	8
7.0	Affordable and clean energy	9
8.0	Decent work and economic growth	10
9.0	Industry, Innovation & infrastructure	11
10.0	Reduced Inequality	12
11.0	Sustainable Cities and Communities	13
	For Hyderabad	13
12.0	Responsible Consumption and Production	15
13.0	Climate Action	16
14.0	Life Below Water	17
15.0	Life on Land	19
16.0	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	20
17.0	Partnership for Goals	22

Introduction

SDGs are a powerful instrument for leveraging transformative change in the way governments make development decisions and how economies function. Yet, in many countries SDGs are not being pursued. Decision-makers and policy leaders are yet to see how the goals align with national objectives, and how SDGs can help them in making good decisions. For this to happen, SDGs have to be integrated into political manifestos, which converts them into a political force for change in specific contexts, rather than as a broadly accepted framework of aspirational goals and associated technocratic challenges.

India is a signatory and an active participant in the international programme of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Yet, not much of thought and action has gone into this, by government and people alike. While the huge role expected by government institutions remains unfulfilled, civil society organizations are still gearing up. Universities are yet to pick up the gauntlet. In India, political will is seen as a powerful tool for change. However, political parties are yet to take cognizance of SDGs. Manifesto's of political parties, released before every election, is the only document that explains the position of each political party, authentically.

For years, individuals like us, and a few more, have been trying to integrate environmental concerns and related solutions into political party manifestos. Not much success could be done. However, SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for transformation, including constituencies, of poor, disempowered and downtrodden, even while addressing ecological concerns. Loading SDGs into political party manifestos can be one method of pushing India deeper into the commitment made on SDGs and climate change. Hence, this manifesto becomes very important and critical for such a process.

The structure of this manifesto, suggested for adoption by all political parties in India, is simple. Under every SDG, there are listed actions or possible steps for change. Each of these actions is integrated with other actions, to the extent possible. Additionally, we are providing indicators developed by NITI Aayog, for a comparative perspective. These indicators need revision, and are not related to the actions suggested by us. Under some SDGs, where thinking is still evolving and where concepts can be complex, we have added targets (borrowed from UN India documents). This is a work in progress. We will continue to enrich this, as per suggestions and comments.

This Manifesto addresses three key dimensions of ecological sustainability, diversity and equity. Our understanding of sustainability is long term, with emphasis on universal human rights with access to food, health and education, and focus on reduction of vulnerability of the underprivileged. Recognizing diversity and plurality begins by the realization that there are multiple knowledge systems and different kinds of experts as opposed to the conventional division of experts and non-experts. The Manifesto takes cognizance of the existence of a large number of marginalized who have the capacity to significantly contribute to the development of society, including its science and technology, but are currently excluded. This Manifesto emphasizes on diversity and plurality of knowledge and expertise.

In this document, we are arguing for an integrated resource planning approach, which interlinks economic growth (livelihoods, green skills, etc), equity (access, subsidies, quality of service) and nature sustainability (internalising impacts, promoting climate friendly energy sources, food systems).

Sustainable management of natural resources requires integrated cycles of natural resources, energy and waste within cities. The objectives of such an approach should include minimizing consumption of natural resources, especially non-renewable and slowly renewable ones; minimizing production of waste by reusing and recycling wherever possible; minimizing pollution of air, soil and waters; and increasing the proportion of natural areas and biodiversity in cities. These objectives are often easier to achieve on a small scale, which is why local ecological cycles can be ideal for introducing more sustainable policies for urban and rural systems. Local government therefore plays a crucial role.

Natural resource usage, including energy, human, water, land and ecological, should be through cyclical systems. Technology, finance, institutions, skills and capacities have to be tuned and modified to suit these cyclical systems.

Sustainable Development Goals – Manifesto for political parties

1.0 No Poverty

Poverty reduction is possible. However, notion of poverty needs to be revisited. Access to natural resources should be seen as an enriching factor.

1.1 Reaching a ‘no poverty’ stage is possible through **building a circular economy** that is in tune with natural resource cycles, promotes natural-resource based livelihoods and decentralized governance.

1.2 A new poverty line would be defined. It will measure the cost of a basket of goods and services that individuals and families require to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living across the country. The basket includes things like healthy food, shelter, clothes and transportation.

1.3 All government schemes would be necessarily linked to poverty reduction.

1.4 Right to basic income should be recognized.

1.4 Priority actions on poverty eradication include:

- improving access to sustainable livelihoods, entrepreneurial opportunities and productive resources;
- providing universal access to basic social services;
- progressively developing social protection systems to support those who cannot support themselves;
- empowering people living in poverty and their social organizations;
- addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women;

- working with interested donors and recipients to allocate increased shares of ODA to poverty eradication; and
- intensifying international cooperation for poverty eradication.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Population below poverty line & poverty gap ratio,
- Employment under MGNREGA,
- Access to safe drinking water & Sanitation

2.0 Zero Hunger

A zero hunger world is possible; but not under the current food and agriculture development paradigm that is increasingly being dominated by big corporations and their harmful technologies such as agrochemicals and genetic engineering; one that puts a premium on market and profits over people and planet; and one that has perpetuated hunger, poverty and exclusion of the majority.

Hunger today is less about the lack of food but more about the systemic deprivation of food that the world could actually produce in abundance. What needs to be done is to dismantle the monopoly control over food, land and market by big private capital; uphold the food sovereignty and right to development of peoples everywhere; implement genuine agrarian reform; and promote agroecological systems as the sustainable and healthier systems of food production.

Food security and sovereignty are two integrated commitments.

2.1 Local food and fibre production would be encouraged, through natural farming and biodiversity promotion. Local food should cater to local needs, and exported after fulfilling such needs. For example, milk in a village shall take care of all needs of the village, and sold outside after those needs.

2.2 Sustainable food systems deliver food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised.

2.3 Eliminate Loss or Waste of Food.

2.3.1 Bulk food waste producers, such as function halls, hotels and canteens would pay fine, per weight of waste.

2.3.2 Loss of food at godowns and processing areas would be reduced through education, awareness, incentives, investments and fines (punishment).

2.4 Access to food that forms the basis of healthy and diverse diets is intricately linked to both rights – particularly equity and women’s rights – and resilience.

2.5 Implementation of National Food Security Act

2.5.1 Food Card as a means of encouraging rural consumers with a low purchasing power to buy food from local farmers.

2.5.2 Mid-day meal programme ensures that all school children in public schools get a free meal that is nutritionally healthy and which reflects traditional food habits. At least 30% of the food included in these meals must be purchased through the PDS and produced by local family-owned farms. Millets and pulses will be part of these meals.

2.6 Monthly allowance to Support family-owned farms, small and marginal farmers for food production.

2.7 A rural family allowance system: This programme is aimed at redistributing wealth in the form of a family allowance based on household income, children in full-time education (children must attend at least 85% of lessons), child medical care, and medical care for pregnant women.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Access to food grains at subsidised prices
- Stunting & wasting in under-5 children
- Agricultural productivity & Gross Value Added per worker

3.0 Good health and well being

Food is medicine. Good health starts with nutrition. Without regular and nutritious food, humans cannot live, learn, fend off diseases or lead productive lives. Clean air and water is pathway to good health and well being.

3.1 Land use Policy will be declared – scope for shares of forests, trees, gardens, shrubs and jungles will be increased under the policy.

3.2 Open space policy in all urban areas will be brought out.

3.3 State care for infirm, old, physically and mentally challenged, special needs children (autistic, stunted mental growth, etc)

3.4 Access to uncultivated, nutritive, and chemical-residue less (organic) foods will be increased, through promotion of biodiversity and natural food production systems.

3.5 Greenery, at different levels and of different types (trees, shrubs, grass, etc), should improve the health. It will be promoted in residential areas, and in all other land use zones.

3.6 Regulation of anti-biotic, synthetic drug and iodised salt usage (production and consumption). Iodised salt will be defined as medicine.

3.7 Food Safety and Standards Act will be reviewed and made more stringent for contamination, wrong labeling and adulteration in ingredients. Punishment for violations for companies and individuals will be higher and steep. Imports will be regulated.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Maternal Mortality Ratio; Neo-natal & Under-5 Mortality Rates
- Immunisation of under-2 children
- Incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria & TB

- Medical personnel per 10,000 people

4.0 Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning. As defined, “quality education is one that focuses on the whole child—the social, emotional, mental, physical, and cognitive development of each student regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or geographic location. It prepares the child for life, not just for testing.”

6As of quality education: assessment, autonomy, accountability, attention to teachers, attention to early childhood development and attention to culture

4.1 Increased public investment in education – atleast 10 percent of GDP (?)

4.2 Public Neighbourhood schools will be encouraged – non-discriminatory, diversity.

4.3 School space will be defined, per population, in every settlement, village, town or city.

4.4 Social, ethical values and personality development will be the focus of school education, through appropriate curriculum, games and sports.

4.4 Green skills and related knowledge development will be the focus – curriculum, course structure and related changes will be enabled at all levels of education in India to enable this.

4.5 Private universities will be regulated, and restricted.

4.6 Higher Education, including public universities will be revamped. Funds for public universities will be backed by a law, to avoid ‘drying up’ of university resources.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Net Enrolment Ratio & Out of School Ratio
- Enrolment Ratio of Children with disabilities
- Pupil Teacher Ratio

5.0 Gender Equality

Gender equality refers to the *equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys*. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both, women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the *diversity of different groups women and men* (for example: women belonging to ethnic minorities, lesbian women or women with disabilities). Gender equality is both a human rights principle and a precondition for sustainable, people-centered development (adapted from UN Women).

5.1 All wives will become co-owners of household assets including land, house and other physical properties.

5.2 Women would be included as potential beneficiaries in all government schemes, irrespective of their husband’s inclusion.

5.3 Rural women would be targeted for skill-based, natural resource livelihoods and entrepreneurships.

5.4 Depiction of women as a commercial commodity will be seriously curtailed in advertisements and films.

5.5 Gender equality will be included in school curriculum.

Targets

By 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly 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.

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.

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

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 unit of society.

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws.

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Crime against women
- Women's representation in Parliament, State Assembly & local bodies
- Use of family planning methods

6.0 Clean water and sanitation

Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in and there is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. However, due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, millions of people including children die every year from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. At the

current time, more than 2 billion people are living with the risk of reduced access to freshwater resources and by 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of fresh water. Drought in specific afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition. Fortunately, there has been great progress made in the past decade regarding drinking sources and sanitation, whereby over 90% of the world's population now has access to improved sources of drinking water.

6.1 Sustaining water -related ecosystems is crucial to societies and economies.

6.1.1 River basin approach will be integrated into policies and administrative actions

6.1.2 Watershed development programmes will be taken up.

6.1.3 Soil and water conservation programmes would be taken up

6.1.4 Four waters concept – soil moisture, lakes, streams and rivers – would be integrated into developmental programmes.

6.2 Annual Water budget would be developed and presented in national Parliament and respective State Legislatures

6.3 Ground water aquifer mapping would be done.

6.4 Ground water conservation, decontamination and aquifer protection will be top priorities

6.5 Drinking water quality standards will be developed

6.6 Rainwater conservation would be linked with soil and greenery conservation activities.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Access to potable water & sanitary toilet (Urban/Rural)

7.0 Affordable and clean energy

Efforts to control atmospheric emissions will increasingly be based on efficiency in energy production, transmission, distributional, consumption and on growing reliance on environmentally sound energy systems, particularly new and renewable source of energy. Decarbonisation of the fuel mix is likely to be a very complicated process. There is a general consensus that electricity is the key sector for decarbonization. Advances in electric storage and renewable energy are key areas that have the potential to dictate the pace and the scale of the energy transition.

We need to democratise planning, implementation and monitoring of energy systems, with informed participation of the majority people. This needs internalisation and strengthening of linkages with other aspects – including livelihood issues, fuel & climate constraints as well as the gender dimensions of energy. In the context of withdrawal of the state and increasing role of decentralised energy systems, we call for strengthening participatory regulatory mechanisms at National, State and Local levels.

7.1 Coal-based electricity production will be phased out by 2025

- 7.2 Subsidies for fossil fuel based energy sources would be phased out and the social and environmental costs of energy production “internalized” through emissions trading and other such tools.
- 7.3 Stopping burning of agricultural waste through incentives and investments in local technologies. Reuse, recycle and mulching methods for this kind of waste will be adopted.
- 7.4 Community kitchens in metros and urban areas, to prevent usage of plastic materials as fuel by the urban poor communities.
- 7.5 Decentralised power generation systems, such as solar, wind, geothermal, would be used extensively.
- 7.6 Large grid based electricity systems would be discouraged. Smaller grids will be encouraged.
- 7.7 Nuclear Energy production will be phased out.
- 7.8 Biomass energy will be encouraged.
- 7.9 Energy efficient industries would be incentivized and promoted.
- 7.10 Fossil fuel imports will be rationalized.
- 7.11 Fossil fuel based personal vehicles (cars, SUVs, etc) will be phased out by 2030, in India.
- 7.12 Commercial transport vehicles will be completely electrified by 2035.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Access to electricity & clean cooking fuel
- Share of renewable energy in total energy

8.0 Decent work and economic growth

There is a need for a new science policy by and for the Indian people. This calls for a change in paradigms. We will encourage innovative ways of celebrating the rich variety of parallel knowledge cultures in India and of renewing the relevance of “traditional” knowledge and craft.

Economic and financial relations are important. These need to be changed for a non-violent life. That implies the need for a transparent discussion of the economies of science and technology. A new science and technology policy needs to be as down-to-earth and rooted in the Indian experience. It will aspire to quality rather than to quantity, and will invest in infrastructure and process rather than events and products. For instance, prevention and service delivery will be prioritized in health care; and value and self-esteem become central goals of education, rather than producing a willing and unreflective work-force in deceptively value-neutral institutions.

- 8.1 Promote nature-based livelihoods and green jobs, through provision of good pay and decent working conditions
- 8.2 Promote traditional hand-made and handicrafts such as handloom weaving
- 8.3 Promote rural, home-based work for women
- 8.4 Promote skills and decision-making work positions for rural women
- 8.5 Identify sectors – decentralized energy systems, natural production, rural energy – that provide sustainable work and decent working conditions

- 8.6 Gross Natural Product and natural resource accounting systems will be developed and integrated with public policy instruments.
- 8.7 Delink economic growth from environmental degradation, through improvement in resource efficiency in consumption and production, in accordance with a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production.
- 8.8 Forced labour, modern slavery, child labour and human trafficking in all forms will be eliminated.
- 8.9 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.
- 8.10 Sustainable development of backward areas will be focused upon to prevent migration, trafficking, child labour and forced labour.
- 8.11 A Fisheries Development Bank of India would be established.
- 8.12 Fishing community rights in inland, marine and coastal protected areas would be restored, to pursue traditional fishing activities.
- 8.13 Currency system will be reviewed, and innovative alternatives that encourage natural products will be introduced.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Annual Growth Rate of GDP (PPP Per Capita)
- Annual Growth Rate of Manufacturing, Agriculture & MSME sector
- Unemployment & Work Force Participation Rate (M/F)
- Access to bank accounts & banking outlets

9.0 Industry, Innovation & infrastructure

Industries are responsible for nearly one quarter of global emissions. They must decarbonise as a matter of priority. Among them, cement, steel, textiles and petrochemicals sectors have been identified for their contribution to the emissions.

- 9.1 Green technologies in construction (green buildings) will be encouraged. Incentives and subsidies will be provided to green buildings which conserve, recycle and save water and energy.
- 9.2 Clean development mechanisms, waste minimization, reuse, recycle and renewal mechanisms will be adopted.
- 9.3 Application of more advanced resource and energy efficient industrial processes and equipment, increased recycling, as well as abatement technologies for non-CO2 emissions (e.g. nitrous oxide and methane) would be encouraged in industrial production
- 9.4 Sector-specific Roadmaps will be developed to reduce industrial emissions and improve energy efficiency.
- 9.5 Electrification of industrial production will be pursued.
- 9.6 Sand and rock quarrying/ mining will be regulated.
- 9.7 “Green methods” of production will be encouraged.

- 9.8 Material shift from synthetic, non-degradable raw materials, towards sustainable forms of materials will be utilized.
- 9.9 National Fibre Policy will be revisited, to promote natural fibre production and disincentivise man-made fibres.
- 9.10 Handloom textiles would be given a big boost in textile policies.
- 9.11 Roads, mining and buildings have to respond to land use policies and ecological principles.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- % of rural population living within 2 km of an all-season road
- Share of manufacturing sector employment in total employment
- CO2 emission per unit of value added
- R&D expenditure as % of GDP & No. of patents/IPRs filed
- Access to mobile phones.

10.0 Reduced Inequality

There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. Rising inequalities adversely impact human development.

- 10.1 Creation of an Equal Opportunities Commission to deal with cases of all kinds of discrimination
- 10.2 Privatization of natural resources will not be encouraged
- 10.3 Terms of trade should be in favour of farmers. Agricultural markets, international trade negotiations and national trade framework (export and import) would reflect this principle.
- 10.4 Land reforms, with a viable farm size, would be taken up. Every rural family will own a minimum land of 300 yards for residential and food production purposes.
- 10.5 Land ownership by companies will be regulated.
- 10.6 Rural banking will be encouraged.
- 10.7 Increase credit from banks to agriculture and reducing interest rates on crop loans.
- 10.8 There will not be any mention of caste in education, job promotion and other relevant government forms.
- 10.9 Promotion of local languages, such as Gondi, Urdu and other languages used by minorities.
- 10.10 All government forms, releases, publicity campaigns to be made in three languages (namely English, Telugu & Urdu). As per each State, local languages will be encouraged.
- 10.11 State will provide free and comprehensive (diagnostic, medicines, referral and treatment) healthcare at all government health care facilities.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Income growth among the bottom 40% of People

- Representation of vulnerable groups in elected bodies

11.0 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Sustainable city process is about creativity and change. It challenges traditional government responses and seeks new institutional and organising capacities and relationships. Cities should be production, consumption and recycling centres, of air, water, food and energy. Indian cities will move away from being consumption centres. There has to be zero sewage and zero waste approach adopted in all metro cities by 2025.

- 11.1 A distributed 20% of land, in all metro cities and urban areas, has to be open space, including playgrounds, lakes, rivers, rivulets, ponds, parks and gardens.
- 11.2 Access to open spaces, parks and gardens to all residents.
- 11.3 Urban agriculture to produce food crops using wet waste from urban kitchens will be encouraged.
- 11.4 Urban areas will not have dump yards for wet waste. All wet waste will be composted at the source. Local parks will be used for composting such waste.
- 11.5 Recycling and reuse of products will be incentivized.
- 11.6 10% of city streets will be declared for pedestrians only.
- 11.7 Footpaths, which are usable, for all kinds of pedestrians, will be constructed
- 11.8 All common property resources, parks, water bodies, would be placed under a Trusteeship Council
- 11.9 Master Plans, for every habitation with 5,000 and above population, will be done. Land use, and zones, will be based on eco-friendly principles.
- 11.10 Mass transport – cheap and affordable – will be the mainstay of transport in urban areas and also connecting various parts of India.
- 11.11 All urban rivers will be restored to their original ecological conditions. To cite, in Telangana, River Musi will be restored to its original dimensions and flood level will be maintained.
- 11.12 All metro cities will have urban flood mitigation plans, based on evidence and local conditions, by 2020.
- 11.13 Rain water harvesting will be done by all urban bodies, and residents.
- 11.14 There should be data collection at national level, as part of Census, at disaggregated level, to include all categories of urban workers, including their age, family size, income and other necessary socio-economic parameters.

H1.0 Mega cities

Governance and decision-making framework in mega cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Chennai needs radical changes, including the following:

- i. Limiting Metropolitan Development Authorities to planning functionalities
- ii. Strengthening Area sabhas and Ward committees
- iii. Recognising Nagar Panchayats and Gram panchayats
- iv. Enabling decentralized decision-making
- v. Merging urban water utilities into municipal corporations

- vi. All other government departments should be part of municipal corporation structure
- vii. Urban rivers reduced to sewage will be rejuvenated.

H1.1 Urban bodies should have atleast 10 nominated Councillors, elected from urban workers constituencies.

H1.2 All urban bodies should have Master Plans, to include land use zones, and 20% land in all housing layouts reserved for urban poor and common facilities.

H1.3 Urban bodies will declare all lands, declared for common purposes, in approved housing layouts, under their jurisdiction, on a public domain.

H1.4 A State-level Urban Land Commission will be established to enquire into encroachment, misuse and diversion of all such lands, earmarked previously for common purposes. Officials and non-officials involved in such illegal transactions should be punished appropriately.

This Urban Land Commission would also monitor usage of all public lands, including those of government, waqf, bhoodan, temples and churches. It will create a database of public lands, monitor their usage and give approvals for their usage.

H1.5 Public Health Engineers should devise maintenance free sewers. Decentralisation of sewerage system, which treats and recycles water at apartment, colony and community level, should be established.

H1.6 City Corporations will declare slums in the entire administrative area. This is a revival of the past practice. National Slum Policy should be taken as guidance in declaring such slums.

Similarly, all urban bodies in India should declare slums and develop action plans for slum development.

H1.7 State-level Slum Policies will be declared.

H1.8 A Urban Poor Finance Corporation will be established, in each of the cities, to provide zero/ low interest loans for urban livelihood families. It will have branches in all bastees.

H1.9 All poor households in identified slums should have water and sewage connections.

H1.10 Like Village Water and Sanitation Committees, urban areas will have Baste Water and Sanitation Committees, as part of Swacch Bharath Mission. These Committees will have monitoring and work sanctioning powers to enable water and sewerage connections in respective bastees.

H1.11 Transportation, for all residents of identified slums, should be free on buses and trains (mass transport), including Metro Rail, which enables them to travel to their work places. Urban bodies and State Governments will budget such subsidy annually, and transfer the same as advance to respective transport bodies in advance.

NITI Aayog Indicators

India is urbanising rapidly. Between 2001 and 2011, the country's urban population had increased by 91 million. India is projected to add 416 million urban dwellers between 2018 and 2050. By 2030, India is expected to be home to six mega-cities with populations above 10 million. About 68% of the country's total population lives in rural areas, while 17% of the country's urban population lives in slums. The Government of India's Smart Cities Mission, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) are working to address the challenge of improving urban spaces. The prime minister's Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana aims to achieve housing for all by 2022.

- Slums/EWS settlements covered by formal housing
- Proportion of cities with efficient public transport & mobility
- Annual Mean levels of PM 2.5 & PM 10 in cities

12.0 Responsible Consumption and Production

The issue of resource use is vital for the country. Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

- 12.1 Ban on production and use of plastic, with use-and-throw functionality. Phase out plastic production by 2030. Consumption based on recycling will continue.
- 12.2 National Fibre Policy will encourage investments on natural fibres.
- 12.3 Millets and pulses production will be increased, through a public procurement system.
- 12.4 Milk procurement will be encouraged through cooperatives. Floor price for milk will be reviewed every year, based on expenditure and will be fixed every year.
- 12.5 Minimum Support Price (MSP) will be declared for all natural, and nature-based, products, including minor forest produce, milk, all food crops and fibre crops. A State level commission with statutory powers will be established.
- 12.6 National agricultural policy, which emphasizes on nature-based farming, will be brought out.
- 12.7 We will break the cycle of food grains being converted into meat/chicken, for industrialized food production.
- 12.8 We will break the cycle of food crop lands being converted to ethanol-based crops, ethanol production and usage.
- 12.9 Water allocation to industrial production, such as soft drinks and distilleries, will be discouraged in drought declared areas.
- 12.10 Environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes will be encouraged throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

- 12.11 Hazardous Pesticides will be phased out. All pesticides will be reviewed periodically and eliminated based on toxicity, usage and utility. A pesticide regulation law will be brought out.
- 12.12 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 12.13 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.14 Ensure people have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.15 Support backward areas to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.16 Rationalise 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 minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.
- 12.17 Biofertilisers and local rural fertilizers would be provided subsidies. Green mulching practices and all agroecological practices would be made eligible for state subsidies.
- 12.18 Revival of traditional medicine, establishment and strengthening of all medical facilities proportional to population.
- 12.19 All industrial Aquaculture farms will be phased out in India.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Post harvest storage & distribution losses
- Adoption of Waste Management measures

13.0 Climate Action

Collectively, the three post-2015 agendas for action – the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - provide the foundation for sustainable, low-carbon and resilient development under a changing climate. Achieving the primary goal of the Paris Agreement - to keep the average global temperature rise well below 2C degrees and as close as possible to 1.5 C above pre-industrial levels - is vital to the achievement of all three Agendas.

National schemes have to be complemented by a host of specific programmes on solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitats, water, sustaining the Himalayan, Eastern Ghats and Western Ghat ecosystems, all wetlands (including Sundarbans, Kolleru, Pulicat, Chilika) and to encourage strategic knowledge for climate change.

- 13.1 Carbon sequestration actions will be undertaken, including afforestation.

- 13.2 Protection and promotion of indigenous livestock and traditional cultivars in food grains production.
- 13.3 Traditional, heirloom seeds will be preserved in public deep storage systems.
- 13.4 Local tree and shrub varieties will be encouraged.
- 13.5 Conserve uncultivated, wild foods.
- 13.6 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 13.7 Restoring damaged eco-system, through soil, water, biodiversity and bird conservation
- 13.8 Restoration of toxic polluted sites to pristine natural areas.
- 13.9 Revamping, restructuring and reforming MOEF and all pollution control boards, through establishment of an Environmental Protection Authority.
- 13.10 Water exports, in the form of agricultural crops and industrial products, will be eliminated through progressive targets.
- 13.11 Nature, natural products (fruits, seeds, flowers, etc) and natural processes (flowering, pollination, etc) will not be patented. They will be public property resources.
- 13.12 Heat Wave Action Plans will be developed in all States for both rural and urban areas.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Number of states taking climate adaptive measures
- Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals

14.0 Life Below Water

- 14.1 Ecological flows (aviraldhara) will be maintained in all major rivers.
- 14.2 Deep sea fishing by automatised and mechanized factory ships and boats in Indian territorial waters will be banned.
- 14.3 Sea coasts and oceans will not be used as waste dumps. All coastal cities will recycle waste water and solid waste.
- 14.4 Mangrove forests will be protected.

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. How we manage this vital resource is essential for humanity as a whole, and to counter balance the effects of climate change?

Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. However, today we are seeing 30 percent of the world's fish stocks overexploited, reaching below the level at which they can produce sustainable yields.

Oceans also absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, and we are seeing a 26 percent rise in ocean acidification since the beginning of the industrial revolution. Marine pollution, an overwhelming majority of which comes from land-based sources, is

reaching alarming levels, with an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic litter to be found on every square kilometre of ocean.

The SDGs aim to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as address the impacts of ocean acidification. Enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans.

According to India's Fifth National Report to the Convention of Biological Diversity 2014, India has a long coastline of about 7,517 km in length which sustains and provides a source of livelihood to over 250 million people. India is the second largest producer of fish in the world. The Indian government's Sagarmala Project, also known as the Blue Revolution, is working to improve the state of India's ports and coastlines. To conserve marine ecosystems, the government has undertaken a National Plan for the Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems. Coastal and marine biodiversity protection is a key area of focus for India.

Targets

- By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 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.
- Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- 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.
- By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
- 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, recognising 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, 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.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- No. of sewage treatment plants and toilets constructed
- % Change in area under mangroves

15.0 Life on Land

15.1 India will declare a comprehensive land use policy by 2020

15.2 A Trusteeship Council will be established for Common property resources.

15.3 Strictly implement banning of coastal sand mining on the sea shores as ordered by the National Green Tribunal.

15.4 Provide 10 Cents of land to each fishermen family for housing to those residing near the areas prone to sea erosion to ensure their fishing activities for their livelihood.

15.5 Ban coastal (Sea) reclamation – creating land from sea.

15.6 Soil conservation will be given top priority.

15.7 Himalayan, Eastern Ghats and Western Ghat ecosystems and all wetland ecosystems (including Sundarbans, Kolleru, Pulicat, Chilika) will be protected and conserved.

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. In India, 176.4 million people were living on degrading agricultural land in 2010 – an increase of 10% in a decade, bringing the share of rural residents who inhabit degraded agricultural land up to 21% of the total rural population. During the same time-period (2000-10), the amount of people living in remote and degrading agricultural areas with limited market access increased by 11%, reaching 16.7 million people which is 2% of India's rural population. The intensification and expansion of land degradation will harshly affect agricultural productivity, which will jeopardise agricultural livelihoods in the country. The annual cost of land degradation in India is estimated at US\$ 15.9 billion which is around 1.3% of the country's GDP. India became a signatory to the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1994 and ratified it in 1996.

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

ecosystems. Two specific schemes – Project Tiger and Project Elephant – are being undertaken to conserve two of the country’s most majestic species of animals.

Targets

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
- 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.
- 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.
- By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Mobilise 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.
- 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.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- Proportion of forest area to total land area
- Total tree cover outside forest area
- Increase in Tree/ Forest cover in degraded areas
- % Increase in Net Sown Area

16.0 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Strengthened institutions, rule of law and enforcement contribute to support the implementation of multi-lateral environmental agreements and progress towards internationally agreed global environmental goals.

A better understanding of the links between environment and human security is vital for effective conflict prevention, post-conflict reconstruction and promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies. In the past 60 years, 40 per cent of conflicts have been tied to natural resources and these are twice as likely to relapse into conflict within the first five years.

In India, the judiciary is overburdened due to the large number of pending cases, with the backlog touching 33 million in 2018 – 28.4 million cases pending in subordinate courts, 4.3 million in High Courts and 57,987 cases in the Supreme Court. India has prioritised the strengthening of justice through government initiatives including Pragati Platform, a public grievance redressal system, and the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary including Gram Nyayalays for villages.

- 16.1 Democracy will be restored, strengthened and expanded
- 16.2 All cabinet decisions should be necessarily discussed in Legislature and Parliament.
- 16.3 Legislature should work for a minimum of 200 days.
- 16.4 All bills, discussions and debate should be displayed in public domain
- 16.5 GOs website will compulsorily include all GOs.
- 16.6 Chief Minister should attend office for a minimum of 100 days, and cabinet meetings should be conducted, in Secretariat.
- 16.7 Lokpal and Lok ayuktha's will be established as per relevant Acts, at State and national levels.
- 16.8 Indian Parliament will deliberate on all international agreements, conventions and trade talks, before the agreement and also review implementation.
- 16.9 Panchayatraj system will be fully implemented. All natural resources will be managed by the panchayats.
- 16.10 Objectives and activities of all government institutions will be reviewed from SDG perspective, and reformed, if not dismantled or phased out.
- 16.11 NITI Ayog will be constituted by environmental activists and multidisciplinary experts including policy experts.
- 16.12 Environmentally sustainable activities will be subsidized, and destructive activities will be disincentivised

Targets

- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- Promote rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.
- Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

- ❑ Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- ❑ Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- ❑ Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- ❑ By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- ❑ Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- ❑ Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international co-operation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- ❑ Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

NITI Aayog Indicators

- ❑ % of people subjected to violence
- ❑ No. of human trafficking victims per 1,00,000 people
- ❑ No. of government online services provided
- ❑ Population covered under Aadhaar

17.0 Partnership for Goals

The principle of cooperation and partnership, in path towards sustainability, is a shared responsibility. Cooperation and partnership between different levels, organizations and interests is therefore crucial. Sustainable management is a learning process, within which ‘learning by doing’, sharing experiences, professional education and training, cross-disciplinary working, partnerships and networks, community consultation and participation, innovative educational mechanisms and awareness raising are key elements.

17.1 Cooperatives will be encouraged. Cooperatives like Mulkanooru cooperative will be established in every district.

17.2 Cooperative construction system will also be encouraged.

17.3 Panchayatraj system will be encouraged, with decentralization of all powers.

17.4 Civil society participation in education, awareness, and environmental and ecological activities will be boosted and encouraged.

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. Innovation can’t happen without universities and scientists, and certainly not without exchange of knowledge across continents. Gender equality is as much about communities as it is about legal instruments. Some problems are global, but their solutions can be global or local. Inclusive partnerships built upon a shared vision and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.

Building State networks, through establishment of South, North, East and West Development Councils, under the National Development Council, is very crucial.

Targets

Finance

- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through national support to backward areas and States, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- Union government and State governments will implement fully their budget commitments, to States and local bodies, through Finance Commissions.
- Mobilize additional financial resources for backward areas and States from multiple sources
- Assist backward areas and States 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 States to reduce debt distress
- Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for backward areas and States.

Technology

- Enhance cooperation among States (North-South, South-South, triangular, regional and bilateral) on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing.
- Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to backward areas and States on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed States by 2025 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity building

- Enhance national support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in backward areas and States to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular regional and bilateral cooperation.

Trade

- Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multi-State trading system.
- Significantly increase the exports, in particular with a view to doubling the share of least developed States of national exports by 2025.
- Develop National Internal Trade Policy, aligned with National Foreign Trade Policy, by ensuring that preferential rules that are transparent and simple for least developed States, and which contribute to facilitating market access.

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- Enhance national macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
- Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

- Respect each State’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- Enhance the national 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 States, in particular backward areas.
- Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- By 2025, enhance capacity-building support to all States, including for backward areas, 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 State contexts.
- By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross state domestic product (natural resource accounting systems), and support statistical capacity-building in all States.