

Transforming India

**Green Manifesto
2024**

A Direction for Political Parties

**Council for Green Revolution
Hyderabad**

www.cgrindia.org

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Introduction

Climate change is threatening Indian agricultural production, forests, water resources and rural economies. These threats have significant implications not just for farmers, agricultural labour, and tribals, but for all Indians. Farmers across India are already feeling the pressures of a changing climate and its effects on weather, with flash floods, unusual rains, increasing pest attacks and yield fluctuations. As these risks continue and amplify, producers will be faced with the challenges of adapting rapidly.

Livelihoods, lives and property damage apart, economic losses are mounting. Rural economy is in severe crisis. Rural livelihoods, especially, farmers continue to face structural issues in accessing institutional credit, seeds, fertilisers and markets. Food diversity in villages has drastically changed.

Availability of food has also reduced. India is also beset with political class that remains imbecile to these problems being faced by rural India and poor people. Political parties continue to remain oblivious to the travails of ordinary people, bypassing references to the natural disasters and the resultant impacts on food, livelihoods and life in general. India is entering a year of elections, now and in 2024.

India has committed itself to change at the Paris Summit in 2015 and subsequently, India is a signatory and an active participant in the international negotiations on climate action, as part of UNFCCC conferences namely Conference of Parties. Recent COP in Dubai was the 28th Conference that discussed collective efforts of action. This latest conference included presentation of a Global Stocktake Report and negotiations on how to deal with results presented in the report. This report raised quite a concern because no country has progressed on the voluntary commitments made to reduce carbon emissions, which meant transformative changes in the economy and development domestically. Slower pace in climate change negotiations is due to the conflict between refusal to accept historical responsibility and equity in future actions.

The Summary for Policy Makers (SPM) of the Working Group III contribution to the Sixth Assessment

Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [2022] has noted India's historical contribution to cumulative global GHG emissions is minuscule. India's per capita annual emissions are about a third of the global average. But this does not exonerate it from taking climate action. At the 26th Conference of Parties (COP 26), India pledged to reduce its GHG emissions to net zero by 2070. The country put forth five elements - Panchamrit - of its climate commitments. At COP 27 in 2022, India announced its Long Term – Low Emission Development (LT-LED) strategy, which will facilitate its transition to net zero by 2070. Key features of the strategy are:

- Rational utilisation of national resources with due regard to energy security, and transition from fossil fuels in a just, smooth, sustainable, and all-inclusive manner
- Maximising the use of electric vehicles, achieving ethanol blending of 20% by 2025, and

- encouraging a substantial modal shift to energy-efficient transport for passenger and freight
- Driving resource-efficient and climate resilient urban development through smart city initiatives
- Improving energy and resource efficiency in the manufacturing sector, and
- Enhancing forest and tree cover as per set goals

Yet, not much of conviction and effort has gone into actioning these commitments, by government and political parties alike. Even 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 of research, debate and solution formulation. In India, political will is seen as a powerful tool for change. However, political parties are yet to take cognizance of climate action and the path of SDGs. Political parties have become instruments for change, but are not necessarily playing that role. Manifestos of political parties, released before every election, is the only document that explains the position of each political party, authentically. Coalitions, such as political parties, are the way forward to achieve environmental and climate goals.

For years, efforts are on to integrate environmental concerns and related solutions into political party manifestos. Not much success has been achieved. Environmental disasters are continuously reminding of the need to take positive steps towards environmental protection and ecological conservation. Political leaders across the political spectrum do not see the need, even though there is overwhelming suggestion that disasters, arising out of global warming, are impacting the national economy and well-being of people.

Sustainable management of natural resources requires integrated cycles of natural resources, energy and waste within urban areas. The objectives of such an approach should include minimizing consumption of 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 towns and 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.

Consultations – work in progress

India has two options to choose: green political parties or green manifestoes. On this, consultations are required. Thus, this Manifesto is a work in progress. Periodically, this document can be enriched with suggestions and opinions from various strata of the Indian society. This is a dynamic process that is ever evolving for a better idea, given the complexity of public problems. We will continue to enrich this as suggestions and comments keep coming in.

Council for Green Revolution and its sister organisations organized a series of consultation workshops on different cities to gather ideas and opinions from different stakeholders. These were:

1. In Hyderabad, on 16th September, 2024, at and in collaboration with Press Club, Somajiguda, Hyderabad
2. In Vijayawada, on 5th January, 2024, at and in collaboration with Siddhartha Law College, Vijayawada
3. In Chennai, on 24th January, 2024, at and in collaboration with CPR Environment Education Centre
4. In New Delhi, on 30th January, 2024, at and in collaboration with The Foreign Correspondents Club of India, Press Club of India and People's Resource Centre, New Delhi.

These consultation workshops were organized to kickstart discussion on manifestoes of political parties, and how green they are and they can become. These events focussed primarily on collecting ideas and suggestions on Green Manifesto. Participants were able to discuss political parties and the current role in setting agenda for transition and change towards sustainability in India. During the deliberations participants explored the possibility of Greening the Manifestoes of political parties. A draft Green Manifesto prepared by Experts associated with CGR was also presented.

In general, a Manifesto is used as a guidance document that informs voters of the actions promised by respective political parties in the elections. There is competition among political parties in India to promise direct benefits. Also, there is not much variation between manifestoes of different political parties. Increasingly, Manifesto Committees are shy of incorporating transition public policies, especially those with long yield periods. The principal question, we put before audience was:

What makes political parties and political leaders to acknowledge the linkage between environment, ecology, economy and social conditions?

Based on these consultations, a final Green Manifesto 2024 has been formulated. On 8th February, 2024, 2024 version of Green Manifesto is released in the presence of political party representatives, law makers, judiciary and media.

Green Manifesto – an explainer

Green Manifesto is a set of actions to protect, restore and sustainably manage ecosystems, environment and economy in ways that also benefit people, nature and climate. This is the second edition of Green Manifesto. This edition includes suggestions from many individuals, especially youth. Several consultations have been organized to gather these suggestions.

Long back, India has linked environmental conservation with poverty reduction. Much later, the world brought Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a policy instrument to leverage a transformative change in the way governments make development decisions and how economies function. Yet, in India, SDGs are not being mainstreamed and pursued completely. Decision-makers and policy leaders are yet to ponder upon how the goals align with national objectives, and how SDGs can help them in making appropriate decisions. For this to materialize, SDGs have to

be integrated into political manifestos, which converts them into a thorough political mandate for change in specific contexts, rather than as a broadly accepted framework of aspirational goals and associated technocratic challenges.

SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for transformation, including constituencies, of the poor, disempowered, destitute and downtrodden, even while addressing ecological concerns. Amalgamation of SDGs into political party manifestos can be one approach to push India deeper into the commitment made on SDGs and climate change. Hence, this Green manifesto becomes very important and critical instrument for such a process and is suggested for adoption by all political parties in India.

The structure of this manifesto 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 possibly 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 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 usage of science and technology, but are currently excluded. This Manifesto emphasizes on diversity and plurality of knowledge and expertise.

This document brings unique perspectives into the realm of policy discussion. It is arguing for an integrated resource planning approach, interlinking economic growth (sustainable livelihoods, green skills, etc), equity (access, subsidies, quality of service) and sustainability of the natural world (internalising impacts, promoting climate friendly energy sources, food systems).

This time we are also introducing a 20-point programme that essentially tries to concentrate actions into a set of goals.

20-point Programme

Political parties have to promise a government that works with local communities to restore forests and ecosystems as a means of combating climate change and producing other benefits. It is hoped that this will shape the dialogue on various complex issues covering inclusive growth, women's empowerment, education, health, sustainable development, renewable energy and biodiversity, among others. The following is a concise set of programmatic actions, wherein each one concentrates deeper steps for realization:

1. Power to People – local self government should be strengthened
2. Rejuvenation of rural economy
3. Ecosystem conservation, land restoration and livelihood support
4. Common property resources rejuvenation through ownership with people and villages
5. Food Security through diversity and local production
6. A consultative and participatory approach in public policy making
7. Poverty Eradication through wealth distribution inbuilt into systems
8. Education for All
9. Health for All
10. Support Farmers in soil conservation, agroecology and remunerative prices
11. Decarbonisation of Indian economy – phasing out coal and fossil fuels
12. Welfare of vulnerable – women, child, youth and old and labour
13. Clean Drinking Water
14. Housing for the poor
15. Land use policy, including distribution and redistribution
16. Strengthening Cooperatives
17. Unhindered proliferation of Civil society organisations free from state control
18. Trade review for prioritizing local production and consumption cycles
19. Autonomy to Constitutional Institutions, such as Election Commission, Central Information Commission, Reserve Bank of India
20. Regulation of political parties', especially in elections and political representation in decision-making bodies, including right to recall

Note: There is no fixed priority for these suggestions. However, a few require greater attention such as autonomy, independence and strengthening of local self-government. Once this gets done, most decisions arising out of such a set-up are likely to be closer to the aspirations, needs and priorities of the people, especially the most common person.

Sustainable Development Goals – Manifesto for political parties

A road to an equal and healthy society needs to be laid through this kind of manifesto. Progress towards inclusivity and equality is not inevitable. Deliberate steps have to be integrated into public processes and systems of production and services. A transformative mission will not succeed if built on unequal foundations. This manifesto proposes ways to address these unequal foundations and policies that can combat the 21st-century challenges of the climate crises. Criticality of the social, political, economic, commercial, ecological and environmental determinants for public policies is emphasized here. Science and biodiversity must be the touchstone of all policy making.

1.0 No Poverty

Poverty reduction is possible. However, the notion of poverty needs to be revisited. Access to natural resources should be seen as an enriching factor. Not mere monetary compensation. Per capita per day income does not ensure access to energy-intensive food. Equitable and sustained access to natural resources such as food, water, air, land and biodiversity are key to happy living.

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; implement genuine agrarian reform including fertile land distribution; and promote agroecological systems as the sustainable and healthier systems of food production.

Food security and sovereignty are two integrated, entwined commitments.

2.1 Local food and fiber 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 local needs are met.

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 Local food would be procured for distribution under this Act. To begin with, at least 30% of the food included in these meals must be purchased from local family-owned farms.

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

2.5.3 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.

2.5.4 Millets, pulses and naturally grown diversified food will be part of these meals.

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

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

2.8 Biodiversity areas, under common property resources, will be maintained in every village. These areas would be able to provide uncultivated foods with easy access to all without any economic value attached to them.

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 and access to food. Without regular and nutritious food, humans cannot live, learn, fend off diseases or lead productive lives. Clean air and water are pathways to good health and well-being of people.

3.1 Land use Policy will be declared – 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 health. It will be promoted in residential areas, and in all other land use zones.

3.6 Regulation of antibiotic, synthetic drug and iodised salt usage (production and consumption).

3.6.1 Iodised salt will be defined as medicine, not food.

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 – at least 10 percent of GDP

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

4.3 School space will be defined, per population, in every housing layout, 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 of 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 primary 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 the 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 a 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, poor infrastructure and over reliance on piped water supply, 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 afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition, indicating closer link between natural resources, their abundance and access. Efforts are being made. However, sustainability is a deciding factor.

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, distribution, consumption and on growing reliance on environmentally sound energy systems, particularly new and renewable sources 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 2030
- 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, composting and mulching methods for this kind of waste will be adopted.
- 7.4 Community kitchens in metros and urban areas, will be established, 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 achieve 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 handicraft products 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.
- 8.14 The disaggregation of national accounts of natural resource livelihoods (including fisheries, agriculture, non-timber forest produce, handloom weaving, etc) will be done to reveal the role of such livelihoods in economic performance.

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 immediate transformation given their contribution to the emissions.

- 9.1 A Materials change policy would be brought out. This policy would be backed by suitable legal framework.
- 9.2 Material shifts from synthetic, non-degradable raw materials, towards sustainable forms of materials will be utilized.
- 9.3 National Fibre Policy will be revisited, to promote natural fibre production and disincentivise man-made fibres.
- 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 “Green methods” of production will be encouraged.
- 9.7 Industrial products have to be alternative materials that have lower or nil impact on environment would be encouraged.
- 9.8 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.
- 9.9 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
- 9.10 Sand and rock quarrying/ mining will be regulated.
- 9.11 Handloom textiles would be given a big boost in textile policies.
- 9.12 Roads, mining and buildings would be planned within the framework of land use policies and ecological principles.
- 9.13 Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be based on environmental impact factor of products and services. Environment-friendly products and services would be incentivized through low or nil GST rates.
- 9.14 Clean development mechanisms, waste minimization, reuse, recycle and renewal mechanisms will be adopted.

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. Growth has limitations. 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, including seeds, water and land.
- 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, would be one of the thrust areas
- 10.10 All government forms, releases, publicity campaigns to be made in local languages, even while English is used as a link language. In 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 conventional 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.

- 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 A zero sewage and zero waste approach adopted in all metro cities by 2025.
- 11.7 10% of city streets will be declared for pedestrians only.
- 11.8 Footpaths, which are usable, for all kinds of pedestrians, will be constructed
- 11.9 All common property resources, parks, water bodies, would be placed under a Trusteeship Council
- 11.10 Master Plans, for every habitation with 5,000 and above population, will be prepared. Land use zones will be based on eco-friendly principles.
- 11.11 Mass transport – cheap and affordable – will be the mainstay of transport in urban areas and also connecting various parts of India.
- 11.12 All urban rivers will be restored to their original ecological dimensions and conditions. To cite, in Telangana, River Musi will be restored to its original dimensions and flood level will be maintained.
- 11.13 All metro cities will have urban flood mitigation plans, based on evidence and local conditions, by 2028.
- 11.14 Rain water harvesting will be done by all urban bodies, and residents.

- 11.15 Urban community interactions have to be enhanced through provision of pedestrian squares in colonies and settlements. These squares can also help in observing festivals, conducting small public events, etc.
- 11.16 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 at least 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 the 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 Swachh 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 workplaces. 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 would be enforced. Plastic production would be phased out by 2030. Existing plastic recycling will continue.

12.2 Decarbonisation of industrial manufacturing will be taken up, prioritizing pharmaceuticals, cement, steel and textile industries

12.3 National Fibre Policy will encourage investments on natural fibres.

12.4 Millets and pulses production will be increased, through a public procurement system.

12.5 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.

12.6 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.

12.7 National agricultural policy, which emphasizes on nature-based farming, will be brought out.

- 12.8 We will break the cycle of food grains being converted into meat/chicken, for industrialized food production.
- 12.9 We will break the cycle of food crop lands being converted to ethanol-based crops, ethanol production and usage.
- 12.10 Water allocation to industrial production, such as soft drinks and distilleries, will be discouraged in drought declared areas.
- 12.11 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.
- 12.12 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.
- 12.13 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.
- 12.14 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.15 Ensure people have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.16 Support backward areas to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.17 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.
- 12.18 Biofertilisers and local rural-based natural fertilizers would be encouraged through subsidies.
- 12.19 Green mulching practices and all agroecological practices would be made eligible for state subsidies.
- 12.20 Revival of traditional medicine, establishment and strengthening of all medical facilities proportional to population would be given top priority.
- 12.21 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, which are integrated into natural carbon cycles.
- 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 Conservation of uncultivated, wild foods will be taken up.
- 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 ecosystem, through soil, water, biodiversity and bird conservation
- 13.8 Remediation 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.
- 13.13 Environment Impact Assessment of annual National Budget will be done, and this report will be discussed, debated and voted along with budget allocations.
- 13.14 National Development Council will discuss climate change and its impacts on India and different States.
- 13.15 A multi-disciplinary team of negotiators will be formed to facilitate effective India participation in Climate Change Conferences organized by UNFCCC.

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 (aviraladhara) will be maintained in all major rivers.

14.2 Deep sea fishing by automated 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. Criminal action has to be initiated for contamination. 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 counterbalance 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 2030, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- By 2028, 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 2030, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

- By 2025, 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 2025

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

15.3 Strictly implement ban on 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, who are victims of 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.

15.8 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 2028, 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 2028, 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 2028, 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 2028, 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 2028, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources for conservation and sustainable usage 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 Transparency and information sharing have to be woven into all forms of governance.
- 16.3 All cabinet decisions should be necessarily discussed in Legislature and Parliament.
- 16.4 Legislature should work for a minimum of 200 days.
- 16.5 All bills, discussions and debate should be linked with public consultations and accessible to people
- 16.6 GOs website will compulsorily include all GOs.
- 16.7 Chief Minister should attend office for a minimum of 100 days, and cabinet meetings should be conducted, in Secretariat.
- 16.8 Lokpal and Lok ayuktha institutions will be established as per relevant Acts, at State and national levels.
- 16.9 Indian Parliament will deliberate on all international agreements, conventions and trade talks, before the agreement and also review implementation.
- 16.10 Panchayatraj system will be fully implemented. All natural resources will be managed by the panchayats.

- 16.11 Objectives and activities of all government institutions will be reviewed from SDG perspective, and reformed, if not dismantled or phased out.
- 16.12 NITI Ayog will be constituted by environmental activists and multidisciplinary experts including policy experts.
- 16.13 Environmentally sustainable activities will be subsidized, and destructive activities will be disincentivized
- 16.14 All under trials, who exceeded incarceration, beyond the prescribed jail sentence to the accused criminal action by them, will be released immediately.
- 16.15 Indian government would develop a multi-disciplinary core team of negotiators to engage positively and effectively in international negotiations on climate change, plastics, biodiversity, trade and chemicals.

Targets

- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates across India.
- 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 (in Telangana) and other places of India will be established in every district.

17.2 Cooperative construction of buildings 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
- Technology-impact assessment studies would be encouraged.

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

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 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

Data, monitoring and accountability

- By 2025, enhance capacity-building support to all States, including for backward areas, to significantly increase 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.