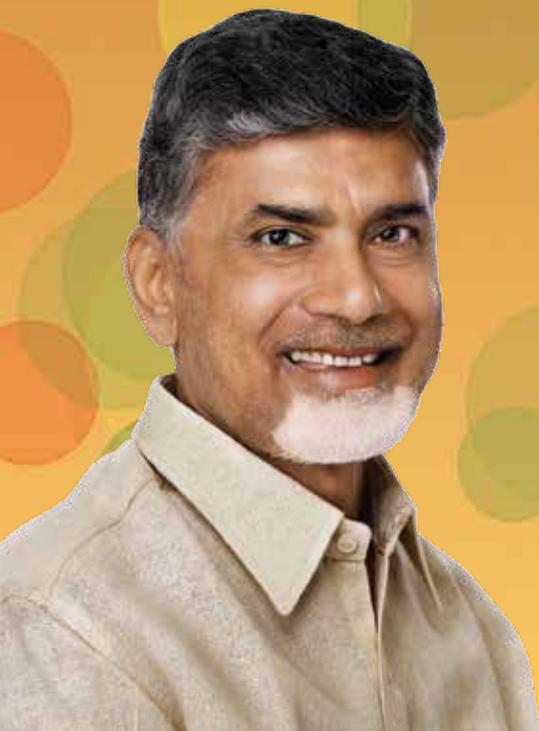


SUNRISE ANDHRA PRADESH ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030

Baseline, Targets and Strategy



Foreword



Vision 2029 of Andhra Pradesh envisages attaining a Human Development Index value 0.9, which hitherto has only been achievement of few advanced countries. This calls for improvement upon all HDI component indicators such as life expectancy at birth, average years of schooling and increasing the Per Capita Income by 5-6 times, which is going to be challenging. This will require a more comprehensive framework that will take the state forward on a sustainable and faster and inclusive growth platform, beyond managing the conventional poverty and vulnerability norms, as outlined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Post 2015, Andhra Pradesh, along with other parts of the World, decided to adopt the Global Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG 2030) and targets to direct and drive the social and economic development policies and programmes in the state. The SDG 2030 builds on the MDG eight anti-poverty targets that the World is committed to achieve by 2015. The SDGs will be more ambitious than the Millennium Development Goals, covering a broad range of interconnected issues, from economic growth to social issues to global public goods.

The government is keen to ensure that the implementation of SDGs in the state is judiciously prioritized and adopted in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available. Since the UN summit on SDGs held in September 2015, India was represented at the international level by Honb'le Prime Minister and also started turning their attention to national development agenda to achieve by 2030.

With the breadth of 17 Goals and 169 Targets drafted by UN SDGs group, the Government of India (NITI Aayog) along with all states started to work on it in order to achieve SDGs by 2030. Successful achievement of this makes it imperative to assess the baseline and existing resources to prepare a roadmap for the state to meet the SDGs. While the targets envisaged are still being firmed up, this draft report is prepared with the aim of visualizing the state baseline, targets and milestones and key Strategy to achieve SDGs by 2030. The report also in particular maps the existing programs and policies that are aligned with the SDGs to achieve the post 2015 agenda in the state.

(Nara Chandrababu Naidu)
Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

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High priority Goals and Targets to achieve SDGs 2030

SDG Goals	High priority Targets/Indicators	Baseline	High priority SDG Targets to be achieved by 2029
1 No Poverty 	Poverty ratio	9.2	0
	HDI	0.67	0.90
2 Zero Hunger 	Malnutrition	Underweight:31.9	0
	Food Grain productivity	2641kg/ha.	4409kg/ha
	Irrigation efficiency	38 %	57 %
3 Good Health and well being 	IMR (per 1000 live births)	35	<3
	MMR (per 100,000 live births)	92	16
	Children Immunization	65.3 %	100 %
4 Quality Education 	Literacy rate	67.4 %	100 %
	GER	Primary : 89.2 %	100 % (by 2019)
5 Gender Equality 	Female literacy rate	60 %	100 % (by 2019)
	Proportion of Women seats in state assembly	10.3 %	50 %
6 Clean Water and Sanitation 	Rural Habitations connected to Safe drinking water	48 %	100% (by 2019)
	Toilet facilities	52.4 %	100% (by 2019)
7 Affordable and Clean Energy 	HH access to electricity	92.1 %	100% (by 2016)
	Share of Renewable energy	5.14 %	30 %
8 Decent work and economic growth 	Per capita Income	Rs 90517	Rs 960768
	Women work force participation	37 %	50 %
	Skilled work force	5% of population	2 Cr. (40 % of population)
9 Industry, Innovation and infrastructure 	Mobile phone services	76 %	100% (by 2019)
	Bank account	64 %	100% (by 2016)
10 Reduced Inequality 	Gini Coefficient	0.29	0.26
	Deprived HHs	ST (68 %)	SC (0 %)
		SC(71 %)	ST (0 %)
11 Sustainable cities and communities 	HHs connected to Sewage networks	31 %	100 %
	Basic services	67.4 %	100 %
12 Responsible consumption and production 	Switch to Energy efficient light bulbs		100 %
	Electric productivity capacity	9486MW	42,000 MW
13 Climate action 	State policy on climate change		
14 Life below water 	State policy to control Marine Pollution		
15 Life on land 	Forest coverage	23.04 %	33 %
16 Peace, justice and strong Institutions 	Online Government services	329 services	100 %
17 Partnerships for the Goals 	Global competitive index	51st globally	With in 20

Sunrise Andhra Pradesh

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

Background and Context

India as a member country of the United Nations and signatory to the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, has also adopted the Sustainable Development Goal 2030 (SDG 2030) as the guiding framework for its National Development Agenda till 2030.

The SDG 2030 builds on the eight anti-poverty targets of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that the world is committed to achieve by 2015. The UN Summit Agenda document titled “**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**” enunciated that the SDGs will be more ambitious than the Millennium Development Goals, covering a broad range of interconnected issues, from economic growth to social issues to global public goods.

Andhra Pradesh is estimated to have achieved most of the MDG targets such as those relating to for nutrition, gender parity in school education, tackling malaria and sanitation. However, there is a huge scope for improvement in multidimensional and interconnected sustainable development issues through SDGs 2030.

Status of Andhra Pradesh against MDG targets -2015

As a signatory to the Millennium Declaration September 2000, along with 189 member countries , India has also committed to reducing poverty and deprivations by adopting the MDG goals and targets with a dateline of 2015. The MDGs, aimed at an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and access to water and sanitation. Andhra Pradesh as a state has pursued the MDGs with vigor and made a commendable progress towards achieving the MDGs though the level of accomplishment varies across the different goals.



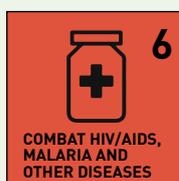
Target: 24.87% of people below poverty line
Status: 8.27%
Achieved



Target: Maternal Mortality Ratio of 74.4 per 1,00,000 live births.
Status: 85.18
Almost achieved



Target: Net Enrolment Ratio of 100%
Status: 72.17%
Need attention



AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
Target: Halt HIV prevalence
Status: 0.75%
Achieved



Target: Gender parity Index in primary education of 1
Status: 0.94
Almost achieved



Target: Increase forest coverage
Status: 23.04%
Achieved



Target: Under 5 Mortality Rate of 33 per 1,000 live births
Status: 41
Almost achieved



Target: Increase telephone, cellular, internet subscribers per 100 population
Status: 79, 87 and 27
Achieved

COMMENDABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

- 100% child immunization against measles
- 100% births attended by skilled personnels
- Access to improved drinking water to almost three-fourth of the population

MAJOR ISSUES

- 56% of population lacking access to improved sanitation
- Increase in percentage of slum population
- Declining share of women in non-agriculture employment

The SDGs 2030 constitutes of 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of interconnected sustainable development issues. These include ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests etc.

The implementation of SDGs needs to be judiciously prioritized and adopted. The goals and targets should be customized in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available. In lieu of this, Andhra Pradesh is also keen to adopt the Global Sustainable Development Goals 2030 goals and targets to direct and drive the social and economic development policies and programmes in the state.

Prior to SDGs 2030, Government of Andhra Pradesh has already proposed its draft Vision 2029 framework which envisions to transform the state as “ A happy and globally competitive society”. It aims to become one among the three most developed states in India by 2022, when India celebrates its 75th year of Independence. While the objective is to achieve the status of a developed state by the year 2029, it is envisioned that Andhra Pradesh will become a leading global destination by the year 2050.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has prudently adopted a multi pronged strategy and embarked on efficient and effective governance system by launching of **Seven missions** (Primary sector ,Social empowerment, Knowledge and Skill Development, Urban Development, Industry Sector, Infrastructure and Service sector) , **Five Campaigns** (Pedarikam Paigelupu (Victory over Poverty), Polam Pilustondi (Integrating technology with agriculture and field visit of officers twice in a week for sustainable agriculture) , Badi Pilustondi (Making AP Knowledge hub), Neeru –Chettu (Conserving water and drought proof AP) , and Arogyam Parisubram (Swacha Andhra) , **Five Grids** (Water, Road, Power, Gas and Fiber Optic) to transform into a happy and globally competitive society in a defined time frame. In addition to that, Andhra Pradesh has also initiated a high impact citizen-centric program named as **“Smart Village Smart Ward- towards smart Andhra Pradesh”** and **“20 Non -negotiable”** commitment to eradicate poverty and meet all basic amenities to ensure last mile delivery services by 2022 is a key entity.

Along with all the above aforesaid time bound benchmarking pathways, Government of Andhra Pradesh had already recognized global agenda to adopt and will necessarily attain the goals and targets of MDGs and SDGs 2030. The adoption and implementation of SDGs will become a more critical approach for gauging performance as the SDGs have numerous common causes with the State Government’s 20 Non-Negotiable commitment and Double Digit Growth agenda, along with the same time frame till 2029-2030.

The magnitude of achieving SDGs in the state is far exceeding the capacity of any one organization and demands a strong partnership among governments, the private sector, and development organizations.

Though many of the SDG targets are not directly relevant to Andhra Pradesh state context, **Vision Management Unit (VMU)** of Andhra Pradesh state Development Planning Society (APSDPS), a special purpose vehicle (SPV) of Planning department has conducted series of consultative meetings with line departments for detailed assessment of SDG goals and targets and customized it into **17 goals and 115 targets** to achieve SDGs by 2030 and even before.

To contextualize SDGs 2030 as state development agenda, APSDPS has commissioned few studies carried out by national and international premier research agencies especially on multidimensional poverty, gender, inclusiveness, climate change and sustainability areas for developing methodology for monitoring of key SDG targets and indicators.

APSDPS has also identified 13 widely adopted global indices and initiated the process of related studies to measure the performance of the state and benchmark it against global standards for various social and economic indicators. The selected global indices are widely used by many international agencies such as the World Bank, UNDP, WHO, FAO, WEF etc to measure the performance of different countries and to comparatively benchmark them.

In light of the above, subsequent sections of the report presents the overview of state baseline, targets , key milestones and key Strategy for achieving SDGs by 2030.

No Poverty



Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Baseline:

- AP's Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR) has been brought down from 49.9 % in 1990 to 9.2 % in 2011-12 and likely to be 8.3% by 2015 (projected).
- Close to 78.78 lakh people i.e. about 9.2% (2011-12) of the state population live below poverty line or less than \$1.25 per day
- State Human Development Index (HDI) is marginally above national average at 0.67
- State has substantial coverage of poor and vulnerable people in the social protection systems.
- Gap in accessing equitable economic and natural resources and as well as to basic services.

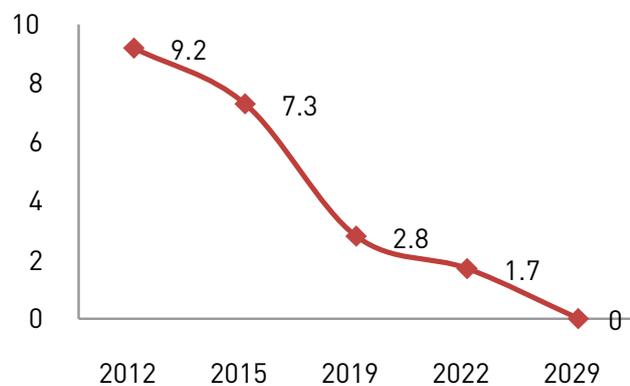
Targets:

- **Poverty Ratio:**
 - o 2019: 7.3 %
 - o 2022: 2.8%
 - o 2029: End poverty
- **Human Development Index (HDI)**
 - o 2019: 0.7
 - o 2022: 0.8
 - o 2029: 0.9
- **By 2019:**
 - o 100% coverage of poor and vulnerable under Social Protection system
 - o Developing dynamic policy framework based on pro-poor to accelerate investment to eradicate poverty in the state.
- **By 2029:** To build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

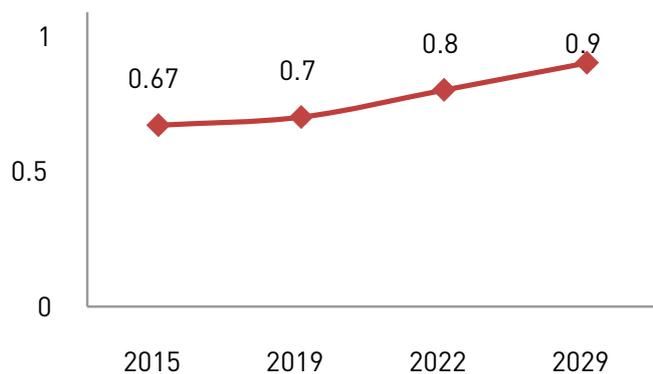
Strategy:

- Government of AP's unique initiative of "**Pedarikam-Pai Gelupu**" (Winning over Poverty) campaign and SERP for poverty eradication by strengthening Self Help Groups.
- Exclusive PoP strategy (Poorest of Poor) -Unnati Programme to eradicate poverty in the state.
- Enforcement of AP SCSP and TSP Act 2013 for ensuring upliftment of social groups. Integration of **JAM trinity and DBT** for effective service delivery
- **NTR Bharosha , Anna Abhya Hastam** programs to ensure 100% coverage in universal social security program .
- Effective implementation of Central and State sponsored schemes such as MGNREGA, NRLM & NULM , National Social Assistance Programme Skill Development Mission etc.

AP-Poverty Ratio (%)



Human Development Index





Goal 2

End Hunger, achieve food and nutrition security

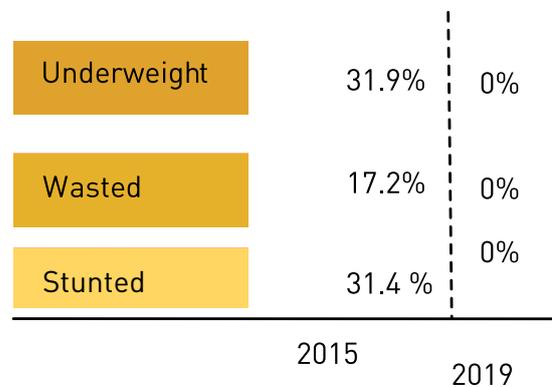
Baseline :

- Child malnutrition: 31.4% stunted, 17.2 % wasted and 31.9 % underweight. One out of three children in AP is under nourished.
- Agriculture is the single largest employer of the state with 55% of labour force engaged in it.
- Decreasing trend in food grain production in the state to 137.6 Lakh tonnes in 2015-16 from 149.9 lakh tonnes in 2010-11
- In 2015, net irrigated efficiency is 38% which covers 30.1 lakh Ha.
- In 2015, Net cropping intensity in the state is 1.26

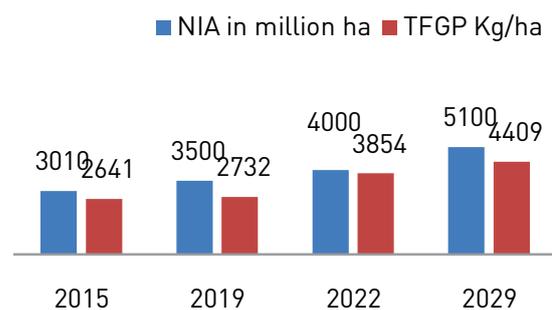
Targets:

- **By 2019:** To make a malnutrition free state (among children, adolescence, pregnant women)
- **Net Irrigated Area (NIA)**
 - o 2019: 35 lakh ha
 - o 2022: 40 lakh ha
 - o 2029 : 51 lakh ha
- **Increasing Total Food Grain Productivity (TFGP)**
 - o 2019: 2732 kg/ha
 - o 2022: 3854 kg/ha
 - o 2029 : 4409 Kg/ha
- **By 2029 :** To bring down to 40% from current 55% the labour force engaged in agriculture
 - o To ensure sustainable food production system and implement resilient agricultural practices to increase productivity and production.

Malnutrition free state by 2019



Food grain productivity



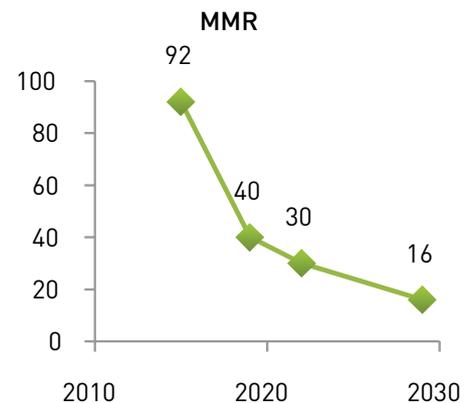
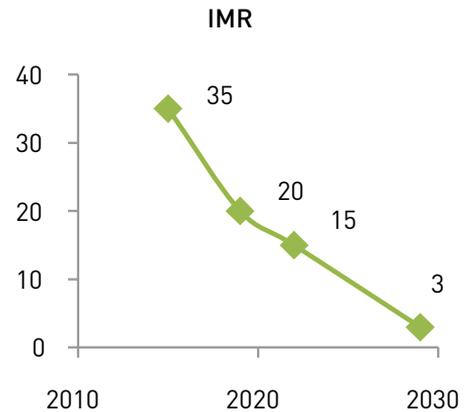
Strategy:

- Strengthening of AP state’s special initiative of **“Primary Mission”** for enhancing the productivity and production of agriculture commodities.
- **Chandranna Rythu kshetralu and Polam-Pilustondi** (Farm is calling) campaign where in officials visit the farm twice a week to promote advanced technology among farmers.
- Micro irrigation , Drip Irrigation, Panta Sanjeevani, Rain gun, Farm Ponds and drought proofing measures,
- **100% Soil Health Card Scheme** to enrich essential micro-nutrients and diversification with livestock and trees.
- **Anna Amrutha Scheme**, ICDS Programme, NTR Canteen, Girimuddalu Schemes, National Food Security Mission, National Nutrition Mission, Mid-day meals scheme, National Horticulture Mission, National Livestock Mission, Food processing units etc for ensuring food and nutritional security.
- Strategic extension services, Agri Finance and Insurance (**PM Fasal Bima Yojana**), RKVY, Marketing, e-Agri Services, HARITA project, Organic farming, farm mechanization etc. for making agriculture sustainable.

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

Baseline:

- AP's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined from 54 per 1,000 live births in 2007 to 35 per 1,000 live births in 2015-16 vis-à-vis the national average of 49 per 1,000 live births
- From a Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of 154 per lakh live births in 2005-06, to current 92 per lakh live births against national average 167 per lakh).
- Child immunization rate of state is 65.3%. Gap in public health services in the state.
- Access to health care 92.4%
- Currently ,more than 85% of the population covered under universal health insurance scheme
- AP has made significant strides in reducing the prevalence of HIV/ AIDS from 0.91% per 1,000 in 2008 population to 0.75% per 1,000 populations in 2011.
- In 2014, 1.79 lakh people accessed ART (Anti Retroviral Therapy).
- In 2014, AP's road traffic fatalities rate per 100,000 populations is 7908.
- State is taking necessary measures as per WHO framework on Tobacco control.



Targets:

- Reducing **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** per 1000 live births
 - By 2019: 20 ◦ By 2022: 15 ◦ By 2029: <3
- Improving in **Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)** per 100,000 live births
 - By 2019: 40 ◦ By 2022: 30 ◦ By 2029:16
- **By 2019:**
 - 100% Children Immunization and 100 % access to health services
 - Achieving universal health coverage, universal access to health to sexual and reproductive health care services with national Strategy and programme.
 - Reducing to halve the number of deaths and injuries from road accidents
- **By 2029:**End the epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and neglected tropic diseases and combat hepatitis, water borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Strategy:

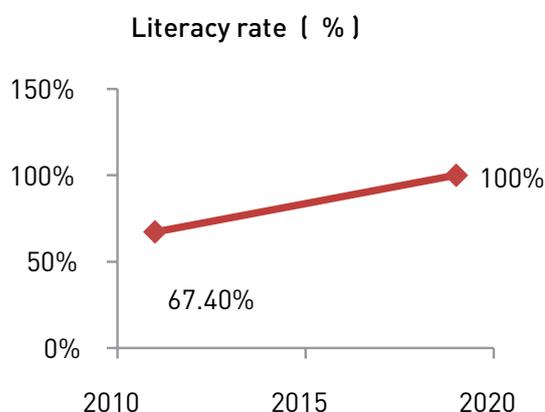
- To end all preventable maternal death and infant death as one of the “20-non negotiable commitments” of GoAP.
- Re-structuring of primary health care by remodeling PHCs, CHCs, UHCs, DHs and strengthening of health workers under the National Health Assurance Scheme.
- Health schemes such as **Talli Bidda Express, NHM, NTR Vaidya Seva, 108 & 102 Services, e-auschdhi, Anna Sanjeevani, Chandranna Sanchar Chikitsa, MAMATA, SABALA**, National Mission on AYUSH, PMSSY, access to universal health care and Insurance, RCH, Nutritional Security Program, Nutrition and Health Tracking System and robust e-based monitoring and support system.
- Strengthening implementation of WHO framework convention on Tobacco Control.

Baseline:

- In 2011, literacy rate of the state is 67.4% is lower than the national rate 72.98 %
- In 2015, state achieved 99% universal access to elementary education.
- In 2015, Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in Primary education 89.2% , upper primary school 80.2 % and secondary school 72.4 % and higher education 22.6 % respectively
- in 2014-15, drop out rate in Primary school 4.6% , upper primary school 15.74 % and secondary school 25.23 % respectively

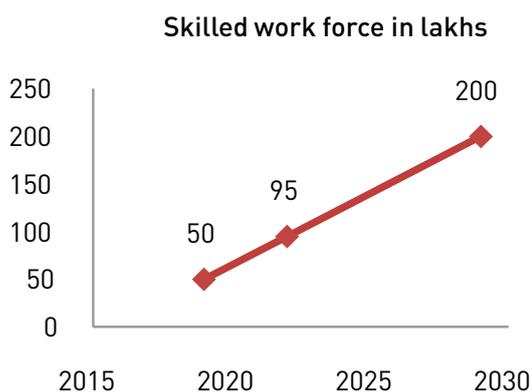
Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - o To achieve 100% literacy rate
 - o 100% GER in primary and upper primary schools
 - o To ensure child labour Free State.
 - o Skill capital of the country
- **By 2029:** 2 Crore skilled work force in the state
 - o 2015-19: 50 lakhs
 - o 2020-22: 45 lakhs
 - o 2023-29 : 105 lakhs
- By 2029: Vocationalisation of all schools and to ensure 100% passing out employable manpower in the state.



Strategy:

- Enforcement of Right to Education act 2009 along with **Badi-Pilustondi** (School is calling campaign) for ensuring education for all.
- Vision 2029-PEMANDU Education Lab , Policy for ensuring inclusive and quality education , AP skill and Knowledge mission Setting up skill university , skill park and Vocationalisation of schools for enhancing quality and inclusive education
- Creation of IT enabled infrastructure to use ICT for class room transaction and school administration
- **School Heads Assessment, Reform and Evaluation (SHARE)** toolkit for development of education system in the state.
- Strengthening of existing government programmers such as **SSA, RMSA, RUSA, NTR Vidyonnathi scheme, KGBV, and Pratibha scholarship etc**
- Creation of Centre of Excellence (CoE) for higher education.





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

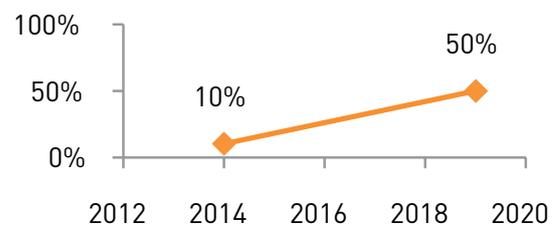
Baseline:

- In 2014-15, the ratio of girls to boys in primary education is 0.94, in secondary education 1.01 (2011-12) and in tertiary education is 0.78 respectively.
- In 2011, female literacy rate is 60.01%
- In 2014, proportion of seats held by women in state legislature is only 10.3%
- In 2011, the gap in male-female work force participation rate is over 50%

Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - o Female literacy rate 100%
 - o Proportion of seats to be held by women in state legislature will be 50%
- **In 2029:**
 - o Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector will be 50%
 - o End all forms of violence and discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
 - o Eliminate all harmful practices, such as early child and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
 - o Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

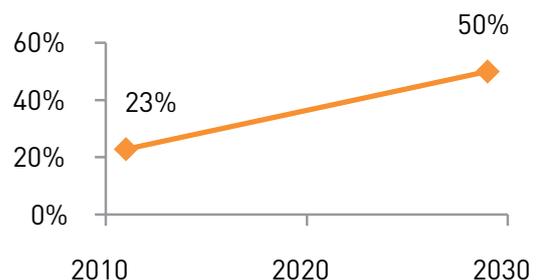
Women in state legislature (%)



Strategy :

- **Maa Inti Mahalaxmi Scheme** for gender balance and women empowerment.
- Enforcement of Right to Education Act 2009, **AP SCSP and TSP Act 2013** along with State's growth strategy of "20 non-negotiable commitment" on women empowerment .
- **STREENIDHI** for access to credit and skilling of SHG women for diversification of income generation and micro enterprising.
- Creating employment opportunity for women through Skill Development Mission.
- AP will undertake structural reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and property, financial services inheritance and natural resources.
- National Schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana(JSY), Sukanaya Samridhi Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, SWADHAR, and Ujjawala Scheme etc.

Women work participation rate(%)





Baseline:

- In 2013, households having access to safely managed water services are around 96.6 per cent.
- In 2015, 48% habitation covered safe drinking water facilities (55 LPCD). However, 1.2% habitation affected by quality of water
- In 2013, households having access to improved toilet facility is around 52.4 per cent while it is 41.6 per cent for rural areas and 85.7 per cent for urban areas.
- In 2011, less than 50% of the population of Andhra Pradesh defecates in the open.
- In 2015, only 21% of the state wastewater treated according to national standards.
- Currently 9 out of 110 ULBs are covered with sewerage network.

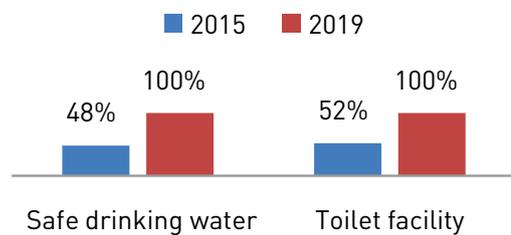
Targets:

- **By 2019**, 100% habitations connected with safe drinking water and access to improved toilet facility and ensure open defecation free state.
- **By 2029:**
 - o To attain 100% wastewater treated according to national standards.
 - o To ensure 100% coverage of municipal waste water treatment directly for recycle and reusable safely
 - o To ensure 100 per cent coverage with sewerage network in all urban and rural areas.
 - o To attain a drought free status through 100% drip and sprinkler irrigation in drought-hit areas.

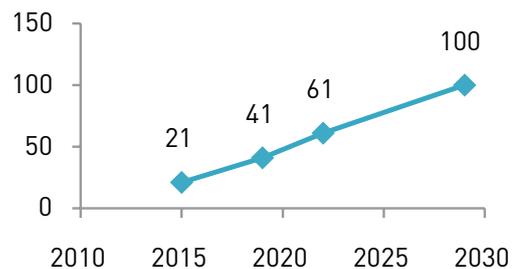
Strategy:

- State government's initiative of **Neeru-Chettu, NTR Jala Shree and Navya Andhra Jala Prabha** programme focuses on promoting water conservation, surface water management, ground water management, Peizometers, water management, and green cover improvement.
- Providing 100 percent coverage of safe drinking water through piped supply to all households and to eliminate open defecation under 20 Non-negotiable commitments and "Smart Village and Smart Ward" and "**NTR Sujala Pathakam**" initiatives.
- Andhra Pradesh Micro Irrigation Project, Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative, AP Community Based Tank Management Project, and Andhra Pradesh Farmer Managed Groundwater Systems.
- AP State Water Policy to ensure equitable and sustainable water services for all through multi sector planning and Integrated water management in all districts of AP
- Interlinking of rivers - Pattiseema lift irrigation project – First river linking project in the country. Lifts 80 tmc of flood water in 110 days during the flooding season
- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)**

Water & Sanitation coverage



Waste water treatment (%)





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

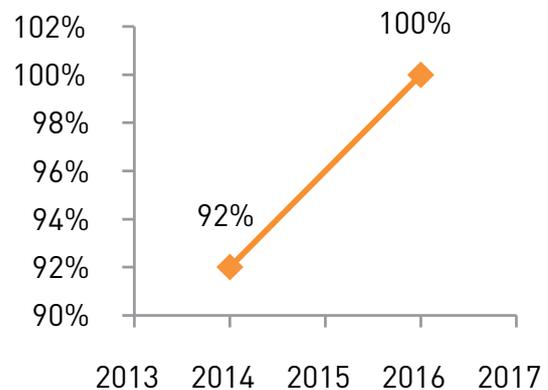
Baseline:

- In 2015, 96.6% of the households of AP –about 11.6 million households–have access to electricity
- In 2011, about 8 million people–64.8% of the population– is dependent on solid fuels Fire wood, Cow dung cake, Coal, Kerosene and other solid fuels for cooking.
- In 2015, the total electricity installed capacity is 9486 MW and consumption capacity 973Kwh
- In 2015, share of renewable energy as a percentage of total energy mix is 5.14%.
- In 2015, the AT&C losses stand at 12.93%

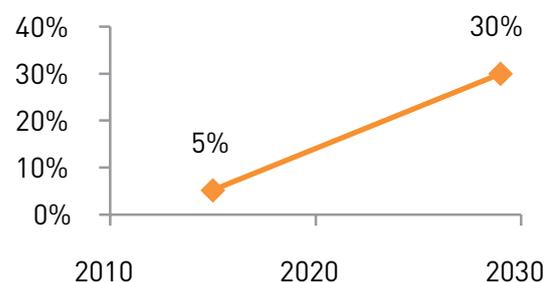
Targets:

- **By 2016:** 100 % households to be connected to reliable electricity services.
- **By 2019:** state will ensure to provide 24X7 power supply to households and industries.
- **By 2022:** To ensure access to clean cooking fuel by connecting LGP piped gas.
- **By 2029:**
 - o To increase the electricity installed capacity by four times to cover 42,000 MW from current 9486 MW.
 - o A total of 27,921 MW of renewable energy installed capacity is to be put in place to ensure the mix share of 30% of the total energy comes from non-conventional sources. The timeline is as follows.
 - o 2019 – 11039 MW o 2023 – 16103 MW o 2029 – 27,921 MW
 - o 25% Reduction of current energy consumption in agriculture, municipal and domestic sector from 2014 level
 - o To improve energy efficiency and AT&C losses to be reduced to global standards (6%).

HHs access to electricity (%)



Share of Renewable energy in %



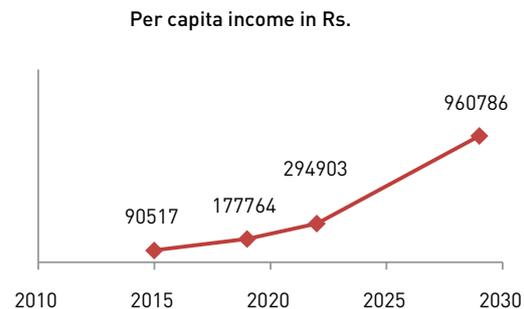
Strategy:

- Government's **Power Grid** Mission to ensure uninterrupted power and reliable 24X7 power supply for households and industry including nine hours of power supply to farms.
- **APTRANSCO** for 24x7 power for all schemes, LED street lights and **UJALA program** for energy efficiency ,
- Clean and universal energy supply (**Gas Grid**)- **DEEPAM program** will provide access to clean cooking fuel to all households .Dedicated Land Bank for Power Projects and infrastructure fund to develop renewable energy infrastructure.
- New and Renewable Energy Delivery Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP) for promotion of Renewable Energy. And Solar pump sets for new agriculture connections
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, and Nation Solar Mission etc.**



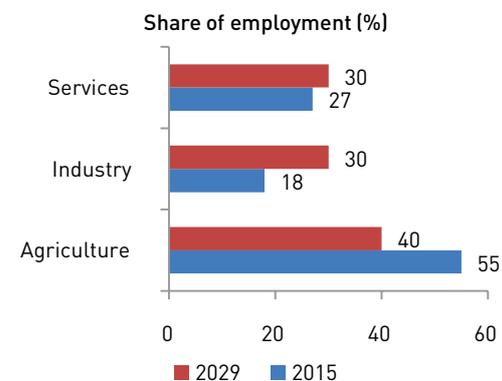
Baseline:

- Between 2004-05 and 2013-14, the average annual GSDP growth of AP was 7 %
- Between 2004-05 and 2013-14, average per capita income of AP has increased by 13.54%
- By 2015, only 5% of the AP population is skilled for employment in organized sector.
- Low labour productivity , about 70% of rural workforce and 55 % of total work force engaged in agriculture sector and its contribution to state's economy is 27.6%
- Low women work force participation rate in AP about 37%.
- By 2011-12, Unemployment rate in rural and urban area are 2.6 and 5.5 % respectively.
- By 2011-12, a stagnating trends in labour force participation rate and work force participation rate in Andhra Pradesh.
- In 2015, manufacturing growth rate is 10.8%.



Targets:

- **By 2029:**
 - o To achieve sustained double digit growth rate in the state
 - o To achieve per capita income of Rs 9.6 lakh against current Rs 90517 (2015)
 - o To generate 2 Cr. s skilled workforce.
 - o State to focus on income diversification and move work force participation rate to 75%.
 - o Women work participation rate will attain at least 50%.
 - o To generate additional 1.44 Cr. employment in manufacturing sector
 - o 100 % Vocationalisation of schools to produce skilled and employable workforce in the state



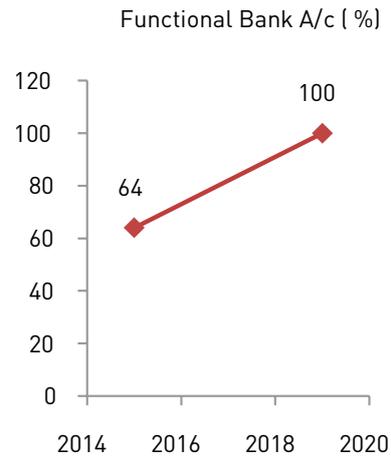
Strategy:

- Establishment of AP **Economic Development Board (EDB)** for fostering economic growth.
- State's double digit growth strategy to create an eco system for sustainable growth.
- **Skill Development Mission/** and Skill Hub for skilling and employment of the youth.
- Promotion of development oriented policies that support productivity, jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, MSME, access to credit and economic resources.
- Protection of labour rights and promoting safe and secure working environment of all workers. And Partnership with public private and people (PPP mode) for sustainable growth
- **Rashtriya Swastya Bima Yojana, NRLM, and NULM etc.**



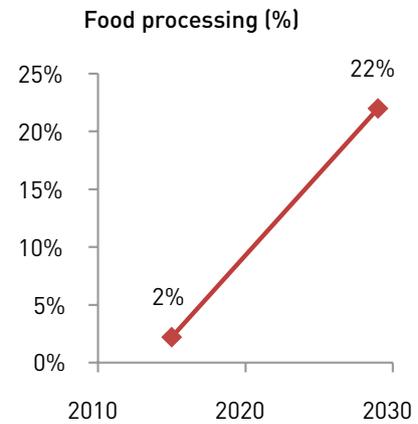
Baseline:

- In 2015, about 96 % households have access to electricity and only 23% households have access to LPG for cooking fuel
- In 2015, about 67% residences are in good condition, 48% households access to tap water, 34% using latrine and 56% households having bathing facilities respectively.
- In 2015, about 26% households do not have access to reliable mobile phone services.
- In 2015, about 20% households lack access to basic road facilities
- In 2013, contribution of manufacturing sector to employment is 9%.
- In 2015, about 47.3% households do not have functional bank accounts
- In 2015, AP's per capita power consumption is 973 kWh where as global average of 2977 kWh.
- Barely 2.2% of foods and agri products undergo industrial processing where in high income countries, 98% processed.



Targets:

- **By 2016:** 100% households will have access to basic electricity supply.
- **By 2019:**
 - o 24X7 uninterrupted power supply
 - o All households will have access to all basic amenities including road, water electricity, toilet facilities,
 - o All household will have access to internet and mobile services
 - o All households will have access to basic banking services (Saving, Credit and Insurance)
- **By 2029:**
 - o Per capita power consumption to be 3600 KWh
 - o 22% foods and agri-products are targeted to undergo industrial processing; where as in case of milk products 70%, Meat and poultry 20% and Fisheries 40% respectively will undergo industrial processing for enhancing productivity



Strategy:

- State's unique initiative on Fiber optic Grid , Road Grid and Power Grid to build resilient infrastructure
- Suitable policy environment such as **AP MSME Policy 2015**, ease of doing business for industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
- Strengthening in science and technology and innovation and research and Establishment of State Innovative society to foster innovation
- **Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayete Karyakaram, Make in India, Start Up India and FDI policy of Gol etc.**



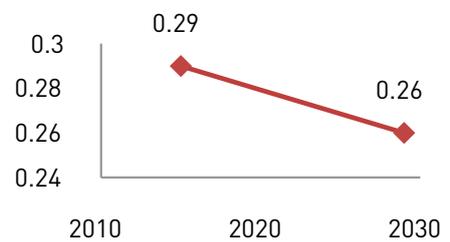
Reduced Inequality

Goal10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Baseline:

- The Gini coefficient of income inequality for AP is 0.29.
- The differentials of multidimensional poverty vary largely among SC/STs Andhra Pradesh
- The per capita incomes of SCs and STs are lower vis-à-vis other social groups in all districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- Inequalities in access to basic services such as
 - o % of HHs in rural habitation : ST (85%), SC (80%), other (68%)
 - o % of land less HHs : ST (65%), SC (84%), other (54%)
 - o % of HH poor and deprived : ST (68%), SC (71%), other (34%)
 - o % residence in good conditions: ST (56%), SC (62%), other (69%)
 - o % HHs access to electricity : ST (70%), SC (88%), other (93%)
 - o % HHs having latrine facilities : ST (11%), SC (23%), other (39%)
 - o % HH access to Tap water : ST (21%), SC (41%), other (41%)

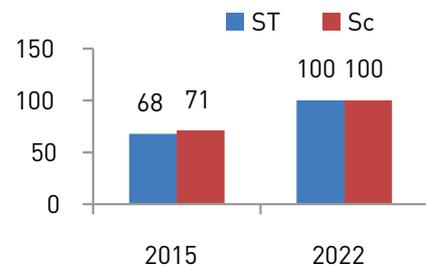
Gini coefficient (10% improvement)



Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - o all households will have access to all basic amenities including road, water electricity, toilet facilities etc
 - o State aims at 13.4% (9.4% CAGR) growth rate.
- **By 2029:**
 - o the Gini coefficient of the state is targeted to improve by 10% from current 0.29
 - o Bottom 40% of the population will move up to have higher income than the state average.
 - o Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

Deprived ST/SC HHs (%)



Strategy:

- Enforcement of **AP SCSP and TSP Act 2013** and monitoring of performance.
- Implementation of **Pedarikam -Pai Gelupu** (Winning over Poverty) campaign for quicker reduction of unemployment and poverty.
- Implementation of AP MSME Policy 2015 and Skill Mission to Increase in the employment opportunities corresponding to the skills of the population.

- Centre sponsored schemes such as PAHAL, Give it Up Campaign, and MUDRA Scheme etc.

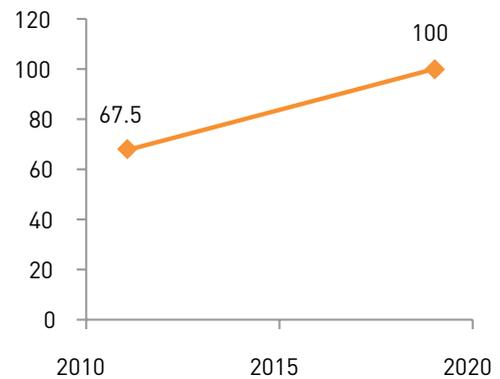
Baselines:

- In 2011, 93 lakh households (71% HHs) habitat in rural area. One in every three houses is unsafe.
- In 2011, the urbanization rate is 30% and 38.3% Households living in slums
- In 2011, 67.4% household have access to basic services
- Currently 31% of all households in the state are connected to a sewerage network and sewage treatment capacity is only 21% of the total sewage generation in the state.
- Municipal Solid Waste collection is 96.5% whereas treatment is only 7%.

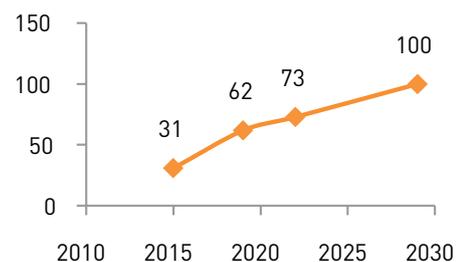
Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - o 100% coverage of all basic services to all households
 - o Green space availability: 9 sq.m. per person
- **By 2022:**
 - o All cities in coastal districts will have a disaster management and evacuation plan which help to lower number of deaths per 1,00,000 per annum to below 0.06
 - o Rapid urbanization at least 14 cities becoming smart cities
- **By 2029:**
 - o 100% Pucca houses and slum free urban population
 - o 100% households are to be connected to sewage networks. (62% by 2019 and 73% by 2022 respectively)
 - o 100% municipal solid waste treatment
 - o reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities , improving in universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public space for all
 - o 75% of modal share of public transport is targeted.

% Basic services



% of HHs connected to Sewage Networks



Strategy:

- Strengthening the “Urban Development Mission” to achieve the Goal.
- **Smart Cities** initiative by Government of India to implement in Vishakhapatnam and Kakinada
- **AMRUT cities** initiative by Govt. of India : Primary focus will be on urban water supply, sewerage facilities, storm water drain, public transport facilities and creation of green spaces in urban areas .
- **Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram yojana (PMAGY)**



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Baseline:

- If people of AP switched to energy efficient light bulbs and other appliances, the state would have saved Rs 1,000 Cr. annually
- Two out of every three habitations are not having without minimum drinking water supply facilities
- Improvement in suitable infrastructure for waste management through recycling and reuse
- State lacks in efficient use of natural resources
- State incurs post harvest fruits and veggie losses worth over Rs 2500 Cr. annually.

Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - o Switching to 100% energy efficient light bulbs and other appliances at households
 - o 100 % coverage of basic services including Pucca houses, water electricity, road connectivity, internet services, gas connection for cooking fuel etc
 - o To ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyle in harmony with nature.
- **By 2029:**
 - o Substantial reduction in waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
 - o To achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Strategy:

- **New and Renewable Energy Delivery Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP)** for promotion of Renewable Energy
- State renewable policy, green energy corridor, MSME policy, solar parks, state energy conservation mission, Climate Knowledge Centers (CKCs)
- Promotion of food processing and value chain in the state.
- **AP Solar Power Policy 2015-** to encourage generation of solar power by developing solar parks, promote captive generation and deploy solar pump sets.
- Energy Conservation Building Code – State Energy Conservation Initiative.
- **National Policy on Bio-fuels, and National Clean Energy Fund etc.**



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

Baseline:

- Lack in resilient and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters
- Lack in integrating climate change measures into state polices, Strategy and planning
- System in place for early warning of disaster and climate variables
- Existence of State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC)

Targets:

- State is supporting and working towards “**Intended Nationally Determined Contribution**” (**INDC**) of India towards climate justice, prior to COP 21 Paris that includes
 - o Emissions of intensity of GDP will be reduced by 33-35% from 2005 levels
 - o 40% of electricity will be produced from non fossil fuels
 - o Carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tones of CO2 equivalent will be added by 2030
 - o Adoption and mitigation Strategy in areas such as forestry, electricity , transport, energy conservation and efficiency , water use and agriculture
- **By 2029:**
 - o To increase forest coverage to 33% from current coverage of 23.04%.
 - o Strengthening resilience and adoptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters
 - o Integrating climate change measures into state polices, Strategy and planning
 - o Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adoption, impact reduction and early warning

Strategy:

- Integrating policy framework along with national and international polices by mobilizing **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** adaptation grants
- Strengthening of **State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC)** for the state in line with India’s Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)
- Encourage, develop and promote renewable energy through policies like AP wind and Solar power policy of 2015 with provisions like Roof top solar PV
- **State Energy Conservation Mission** – Implementing since 2012 to promote energy efficiency in all sectors
- Emission inventory of all sectors -to identify the high emission sectors and monitor it annually
- National Mission for a Green India, National Water Mission, and National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency



Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Baseline:

- State has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km.
- Though Government has taken significant measures to control marine pollution which needs to be strengthened the existing policy and infrastructure to reduce marine pollution of all kinds
- Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at \$ 3 trillion per year or about 5% of global GDP. There is huge untapped potential for AP and yet to be estimated as per global benchmarks.

Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - o To manage sustainably and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts
 - o effective regulation to monitor harvesting over fishing , illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
 - o To conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas
- **By 2022:** To prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds
- **By 2029:** Minimize and address the impact of ocean acidification through scientific cooperation

Strategy:

- Announcement of **Port Policy and Maritime board** bill
- Strengthening **Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program (ICZMP)**
- Restoration of Marine eco system by mangroves plantation
- National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-System
- **Sagarmala Project**



Life on
land

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

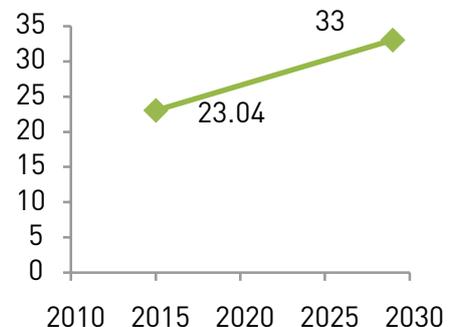
Baseline:

- In 2015, AP forest coverage is 23.04 % covering 36914.78 sq.kms, very dense forest coverage is 651.25Sq.kms
- Many habitations in AP are depending on forest for their livelihoods.
- Forest products in the state include timber, bamboo, firewood and charcoal etc for revenue generation
- Government has taken massive people's movement to increase forest coverage
- India has 8% of the world's biodiversity with many species that are not found anywhere else in the world.

Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - o State will ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland fresh water ecosystems and their services. In particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry land, in line with obligations under international agreement
 - o Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development process, poverty reduction Strategy and accounts
 - o State will promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation , restore degraded forests and increase afforesting and restoration
- **By 2029:**
 - o State's forest coverage will increase to 33% from current coverage of 23.04%.
 - o To ensure the full implementation of international law as reflected in UN convention

Forest Coverage %



Strategy:

- State government's initiative of "**Neeru-Chettu**" programme to improve in green cover
- **National Afforestation Programme (NAP)**, Project Tiger, Project Elephant, National Agro forestry Policy, conservation of forest through Joint Forest Management (JFM).
- Sustainable management of forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Restore mangroves in coastal areas and incentivize agro-forestry to increase forest cover
- Green cover surveillance and geo tag to monitor plant species
- State will integrate, reform and strengthen the existing regulatory and policy framework to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems



Baseline:

- Lacking in policy and regulatory framework for transparent and accountable institution
- Existence of Center for Good Governance (CGG) in the state
- Existence of e-governance policy
- Currently 329 no of government services are made online

Targets:

- **By 2019:** To attain 50% of all government services through online.
- **By 2022:**
 - o 100% of all government services to be made online through Mee Seva and other suitable modalities.
 - o Provide legal identity for all, including birth certificate and address to all
- **By 2029 :**
 - o To significantly reduce all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse, trafficking, illicit financial and arm flows, corruptions, bribery etc
 - o To build a knowledge economy and ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels
 - o To ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the national legislation and international agreements
 - o To promote and enforce non-discrepancy laws and policies for sustainable development.

Strategy:

- State will integrate reform and strengthen the existing regulatory and policy framework to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- Strengthening of state e-governance policy
- PEMANDU model labs on Governance- for enhancing public service delivery, optimizing performance and efficient administration mechanism.
- Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), Digital India, Pragati Platform, and RTI etc.



Baseline:

- Currently AP is in full swing to revitalize global partnership for sustainable development
 - o Global Competitiveness Index Rank: 51st globally
 - o Rank according to Asian Competitiveness Institute Ranking in 2015 in ease of doing business: 5th
 - o DIPP-World Bank Rank in ease of doing business: 2nd in the country (2015)
 - o Economic Development Board (EDB) for investment promotion regimes in the state
 - o Existence of State Innovation Society for innovation capacity building in the state

Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - o Internet penetration to 100 % habitations through fiber optic grid
 - o 100% youth will be in digital native space.
- **By 2029:**
 - o To make AP to be the most 'Innovative' society in the country.
 - o To strengthen its policy and institutional coherence for resource mobilization , investment promotion , science and technology , capacity building , trade for sustainable development

Strategy:

- Enactment of **Internet of Things (IOT) Policy 2016-2020** (first of its kind in SAARC countries)
- Enactment of **Innovation and start up Policy 2014-2020**
- State to create an ecosystem to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global and multi stakeholder partnership for sustainable development
- Setting of robust monitoring and accountability system
- Creating an eco system for increasing exports
- Promotion of "Learn Globally and Act Locality"
- Support for statistical Strengthening

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ANNEXURE

Mapping of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
Targets, Departments for Andhra Pradesh

Mapping of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Targets, Departments for Andhra Pradesh

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 1.	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Rural Development Urban Development
		2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Rural Development Urban Development
		3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Rural Development Urban Development
		4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Rural Development Urban Development
		5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Rural Development Urban Development
		6	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	Rural Development Urban Development
		7	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development Strategy, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	Rural Development Urban Development
Goal 2.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	8	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Consumer affairs, Food and Civil supplies Department
		9	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	WD & CW and HM & FW
		10	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Agriculture and Cooperation

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 2.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	11	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Agriculture and Cooperation
		12	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	Agriculture and Cooperation
		13	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Department of Industry and Commerce, Agriculture and Cooperation
		14	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	Department of Industry and Commerce & Marketing Department
		15	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	Agriculture and Cooperation Marketing Department
Goal 3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	16	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Health & FW WD & CW Dept.
		17	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Health & FW
		18	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Health & FW
		19	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Health & FW
		20	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Health & FW
		21	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Transport , Roads & Building

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	22	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national Strategy and programmes	Health & FW
		23	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Health & FW
		24	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	EFS&T
		25	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	Health & FW
		26	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	Health & FW WD & CW Dept.
		27	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	Health & FW
		28	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	Health & FW
Goal 4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	29	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	School Education
		30	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	School Education WD & CW Dept.
		31	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Higher Education
		32	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Skill Development Higher Education
		33	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	School Education

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	34	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	School Education
		35	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Skill development School Education
		36	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	School Education
		37	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	School Education Higher Education
		38	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	School Education Higher Education
Goal 5.	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	39	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	WD & CW
		40	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	WD & CW
		41	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	WD & CW
		42	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	WD & CW
		43	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	WD & CW PR Dept
		44	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	WD & CW
		45	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	WD & CW
		46	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	IT & EC
		47	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all level	WD & CW

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	48	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	RWSS
		49	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	RWSS
		50	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	EFS&T RWS and Urban Development
		51	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Water Resources
		52	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate	Water Resources
		53	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	EFS&T
		54	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	Water Resources
		55	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	Panchayati Raj RWS
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	56	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Energy
		57	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Energy
		58	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Energy
		59	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	Energy
		60	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	Energy

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	61	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Finance, Planning
		62	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	Finance, Industry and Commerce
		63	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Labour , Employment training and factories
		64	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	Labour , Employment training and factories
		65	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	EFS&T
		66	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Labour , Employment training and factories
		67	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Labour , Employment training and factories
		68	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Labour , Employment training and factories
		69	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Labour , Employment training and factories
		70	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Tourism
		71	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	Department of Industry and Commerce
		72	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Labour , Employment training and factories

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	73	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Transport , Roads & Building
		74	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Department of Industry and Commerce
		75	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	MSME
		76	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	EFS&T
		77	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	S&T
		78	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	NA
		79	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	S&T
		80	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	IT & EC
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	81	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Rural Development
		82	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Social welfare
		83	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Social welfare
		84	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Social welfare

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	85	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	Finance
		86	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	Finance
		87	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Home
		88	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	Department of Industry and Commerce
		89	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	Finance
		90	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	Finance
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	91	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Rural Development
		92	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Social welfare
		93	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Social welfare
		94	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Social welfare
		95	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Finance
		96	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Finance
		97	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Home
		98	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Department of Industry and Commerce

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	99	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	Finance
		100	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Finance
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	101	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	EFS&T
		102	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	EFS&T
		103	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Consumer affairs food Civil supply
		104	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	EFS&T
		105	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	EFS&T
		106	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	EFS&T
		107	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Finance
		108	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	EFS&T
		109	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	EFS&T
		110	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Tourism
		111	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	NA

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*	112	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Revenue-disaster mgt
		113	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, Strategy and planning	EFS&T
		114	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	EFS&T
		115	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	EFS&T
		116	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	EFS&T
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	117	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	EFS&T
		118	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	EFS&T
		119	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	EFS&T
		120	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries
		121	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	EFS&T
		122	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries
		123	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries

Goals No	Goals	Targets	Departments	
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	124	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	Water Resources
		125	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries
		126	14.c 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	Water Resources
Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	127	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	EFS&T
		128	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	EFS&T
		129	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Agriculture and Cooperation
		130	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	EFS&T
		131	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	EFS&T
		132	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	EFS&T
		133	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	EFS&T
		134	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	EFS&T
		135	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction Strategy and accounts	EFS&T
		136	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	EFS&T

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	137	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	EFS&T
		138	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	EFS&T
Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	139	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Home
		140	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Home
		141	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Home
		142	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Home
		143	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Home
		144	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Home
		145	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Home
		146	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Social welfare
		147	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	NA
		148	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Panchayati Raj
		149	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	Home
150	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Home		

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development		Finance	
		151	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Finance
		152	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	Department of Industry and Commerce
		153	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Department of Industry and Commerce
		154	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	Department of Industry and Commerce
		155	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Planning
			Technology	
		156	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	Planning
		157	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	Planning
		158	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	Planning
			Capacity-building	
		159	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Department of Industry and Commerce
			Trade	
		160	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	Planning
161	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	Planning		

Goals No	Goals		Targets	Departments
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development		17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	Finance
		162	Systemic issues	
			Policy and institutional coherence	
		163	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	Finance
		164	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	Finance
		165	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	NA
			Multi-stakeholder partnerships	
		166	17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	EFS&T
		167	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing Strategy of partnerships	Planning
			Data, monitoring and accountability	
		168	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Planning
		169	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	Planning

ABBREVIATIONS

APSDPS	Andhra Pradesh State Development and Planning Society	LPCD	Liter Per Capita Per Day
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy	MA & UD	Municipal Administration and Urban Development
CGG	Centre for Good Governance	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
EDB	Economic Development Board	MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
EFS&T	Environment, Forest, Science and Technology	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization	PEMANDU	Performance Management and Delivery Unit
GAD	General Administration Department	PoP	Poorest of Poor
GCF	Green Climate Fund	RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio	SAPCC	State Action Plan for Climate Change
HDI	Human Development Index	SCSP	Scheduled Class Sub-Plan
HM&FM	Health, Medical and Family Welfare	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
II	Investment and Infrastructure	TFGP	Total Food Grain Productivity
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	ULB	Urban Local Bodies
IOT	Enactment of Internet of Things	VMU	Vision Management Unit
IT&EC	Information Technology & Electronics and Communications	WD & CW	Women Development and Child Welfare
JFM	Joint Forest Management	WEF	World Economic Form
		WHO	World Health Organization

The 5 P's of Sustainable Development

