



Understanding SDGs agenda in Uttar Pradesh

Training Guide

Department of Planning
Government of Uttar Pradesh

Preface

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by 196 member countries of the United Nations in 2015 is a universal call to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Countries have committed to Leave No One Behind and fast track progress for those who are left behind. The 17 SDGs recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. 169 targets across 17 goals provide a road map of action to bring the world to several life-changing 'zeros', including zero poverty, hunger and discrimination against women and girls. More importantly, SDG envisages contribution and action from everyone to reach these targets.

The state of Uttar Pradesh has developed SDG VISION 2030 in a consultative manner involving 64 departments. The VISION document has strategies and milestones to be achieved in 2020, 2024 and 2030. The three year action plan 2020 is the first milestone that the state is working towards and the challenge is to ensure that there is widespread public understanding and acceptance of the fundamental principles of SDGs. This training guide is developed to create awareness among people who are directly or indirectly associated with implementation of SDGs and key strategies adopted by Government of Uttar Pradesh to achieve the goals.

The training guide is divided into three distinct sessions: Session 1 is about understanding the context leading to the adoption of SDGs. Session 2 is devoted to individual goals and their respective targets. Session 3 provides details of State's vision and key strategies to achieve the milestones and goals.

I do feel that the success of the SDG agenda depends on our ability to turn it into a mass movement and ensure that everyone is contributing to its achievement in professional and individual capacity. Towards this, we need to focus on raising awareness and involving everyone as stakeholders in the agenda.

I am certain that this training guide will serve as a useful resource for everyone interested in the implementation and awareness generation on SDGs. I acknowledge the contribution made by all the nodal departments and UNICEF. I hope and wish that this training guide is used by all for orientation and training purpose within the departments and external partners.

(Neena Sharma, IAS)

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Session – 1: Understanding Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Background

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2012, commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the 'Rio Earth Summit' (held in 1992), initiated the debate and work towards post-2015 development agenda targets. Accordingly, the UN General Assembly in its 70th Session considered and adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets for the next 15 years. The 17 SDGs came into force with effect from 01st January, 2016.

The 70th Session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly held on 25th September 2015 adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs seek to address not only the root causes of poverty but also the universal need for development to provide a life of dignity to all. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national level with regard to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the next 15 years. Agenda also underscored that quality, reliable and disaggregated data will be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and to ensure that "No One is Left Behind".

An Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a bold, universal agreement to end poverty in all its dimensions and craft an equal, just and secure world – for people, planet and prosperity by 2030.

The 17 SDGs and 169 targets are part of *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which was adopted by 193 Member States at the historic UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015, and came into effect on January 1, 2016.

The SDGs have been developed through an unprecedented consultative process that brought national governments and millions of citizens from across the globe together to negotiate and adopt the ambitious agenda. SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balances the 3 dimensions of sustainable development: **the economic, social and environmental**

The **SDGs** are based on the principles of;

Universality – this means that these Goals apply to *every* nation ... and every sector.

Interconnectedness - it is recognized that the Goals are all inter-connected, in a system. We cannot aim to achieve just one Goal. We must achieve them all.

Transformation – this means that achieving these Goals involves making very big, fundamental changes in how we live on Earth.

193 countries, including India in September 2015 adopted a global development vision called Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda is “a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity”. 2030 Agenda contains 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to stimulate global action over the next 15 years on issues critical to humanity and the planet. It has become applicable from January 2016. The deadline for the SDGs is 2030.

The concept of SDGs was born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012. The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and seek to build on the progress of MDGs and complete what they did not achieve.

The cornerstones of this Agenda are People, Prosperity, Peace, Partnerships and the Planet



PEOPLE

End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality

PLANET

Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations

PARTNERSHIP

Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership

PEACE

Foster peaceful, just, and inclusive societies

PROSPERITY

Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature

SDGs at a Glance

The SDG Agenda responds to these compound challenges, and is therefore broader and more complex than the MDGs. Most importantly, it adopts sustainable development as the organizing principle for global cooperation, meaning the combination of economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. Hence, the overarching name “Sustainable Development Goals,” as the key message to the world community. Furthermore, the SDGs and related agenda apply to all countries, developed and developing alike. The post-2015 agenda calls for actors to move away from business-as-usual (BAU) approaches towards the sustainable use of resources and peaceful and inclusive societies

The 17 Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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
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
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Session – 2: Goals & Targets

Sustainable Development Goals comprises of 17 Goals and 169 Targets. The details are as follow;



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1-By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$ 1-25 a day

1.2-By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

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

1.4-By 2030, ensure that all men and women , in particular the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5-By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a-Ensure significant to end poverty in all its dimensions 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

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



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

2.1-By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

2.2-By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

2.3-By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

2.4-By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

2.5-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 ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as Internationally agreed.

2.a-Increase investment, including through enhanced International cooperation. In rural Infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock grain banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

2.b-Correct and prevent trade restriction 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.



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

3.1-By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
3.2- By 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
3.3-By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
3.4-By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
3.5-Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substances abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
3.6-By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
3.7-By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, Information and education, and the Integration of reproductive health Into national strategies and programmes.
3.8-Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
3.9-By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
3.a-Strengthen the Implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
3.b-Support the research and development f vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
3.c-Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
3.d- Strengthen the capacity of all countries, In particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.



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

4.1-By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

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

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

4.4-By 2030 increases by (x) percent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

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

4.6-By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least (x) percent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

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 culture of peace and non-violence global Citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

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

4.b-By 2020, expand by (x) percent globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

4.c-By 2030, Increase by (x) per cent the supply of qualified teaches, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1-End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

5.2-Eliminates all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

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

5.4-Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

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

5.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.

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

5.c-Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.



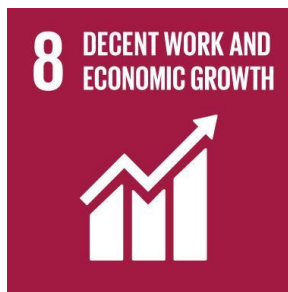
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1-By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
6.2-By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls And those in vulnerable situations.
6.3-By 2030, Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, having the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasingly recycling and safe reuse by (x) percent globally.
6.4-By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce number of people suffering from water scarcity.
6.5-By 2030, Implement integrated water resources, management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
6.6-By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
6.a-By 2030, expand International cooperation and capacity building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, waste water treatment, recycling and reuse technologies Related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
By 2030, expand International cooperation and capacity-building support to developing Countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water Harvesting, desalination water efficiency, wastewater treatment recycling and reuse technologies.
6.b-Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.



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

- 7.1-By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- 7.2-By 2030, Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- 7.3-By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- 7.a-By 2030, enhance International cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
- 7.bBy 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States.



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

8.1-Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

8.2-Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors

8.3-Promote development oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creating, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

8.4-Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth form environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.

8.5-By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities and equal pay for Work of equal value.

8.6-By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment education or training.

8.7-Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025, end child labour in all Its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

8.8-Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environment for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious Employment,.

8.9-By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

8.10-Strengthen the ICDS capacity of domestic financial Institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a-Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

8.b-By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



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

9.1-Develop quality, reliable sustainable and resilient infrastructure including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.2-Promote inclusive and sustainable Industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with National circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

9.3-Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

9.4-By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

9.5-Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by (x) per cent and public and private research and Development spending.

9.a- Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

9.b-Support domestic technology development research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.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



Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1-By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

10.2-By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

10.3-Ensure equal opportunity and reduce Inequalities of outcome, including by elimination discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and Section in this regard.

10.4-Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

10.5-Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

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, and accountable and legitimate institutions.

10.7-Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed irrigation policies.

10.a-Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, In particular least developed countries, In accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b-Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed Countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries. In accordance with their national plans and programmes.

10.c-By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances corridors with costs higher than 5 percent.



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

11.1-By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

11.2-By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

11.3-By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

11.4-Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

11.5-By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by (x) per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters with a locus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

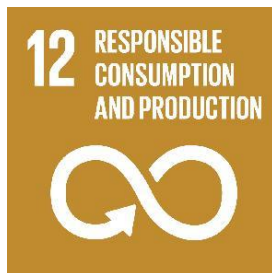
11.6-By 2030, reduce the advance per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

11.7-By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

11.8-Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

11.b -By 2020, Increase b (x) per cent 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, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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.

12.2-By 2030 achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

12.3-By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

12.4-By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, In accordance with agreed international framework, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

12.5-By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

12.6-Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

12.7-Promote public, procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities.

12.8-By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

12.a-Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

12.b-Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

12.c-Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions. In accordance 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.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1-Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

13.2-Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3-Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

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 developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.

13.b-Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.



Not applicable for Uttar Pradesh

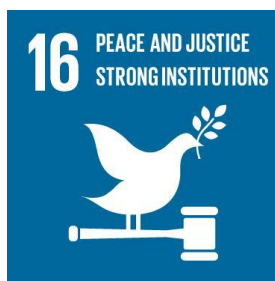
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

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
14.2 : By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
14.3 : Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
14.4 : By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
14.5 : By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
14.a : Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
14.b : Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
14.c : Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”



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

15.1-By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services. In particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
15.2-By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by (x) per cent globally.
15.3-By 2020, combat desertification restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world
15.4-By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
15.5-Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, half the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
15.6-Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources.
15.7-Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
15.8-By 202, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control of eradicate the priority species.
15.9-By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
15.a-Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b-Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forests management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management including for conservation and reforestation
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.



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

16.1-Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
16.2-End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
16.3-Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
16.4-By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
16.5-Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
16.6-Develop effective, accountable and transparent Institutions at all levels.
16.7-Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
16.8-Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
16.9-By 2030, provide legal identify for all, including birth registration
16.10-Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, In accordance with national legislation and international agreements
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 crimes
16.b-Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

17.1-Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2-Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national incomes in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent should be provided to least developed countries.

17.3-Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

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 technology

17.5-Adopt and implement investment promotion regions for least developed countries.

17.6-Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance

17.7-Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms as mutually agreed

17.8-Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

17.9-Enhance International support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.10-Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11-Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries share of global exports by 2020

17.12-Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

17.13-Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14-Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15-Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

17.16-Enhance the global partnership sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17-Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experiences and resourcing strategies partnerships

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, electricity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national context

17.19-By 2000, 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.

Session – 3:

Uttar Pradesh Vision 2030 - Strategies to achieve Goals

Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Vision

To end poverty in all its forms (income and deprivations) everywhere (rural and urban) and among all groups (children, women, disabled, elderly) by 2030 through effective and sustainable state interventions. These include investments in human capacities, quality basic services, optimising employment potential of sectors, augmenting access to resources (physical and financial) and provision of social security to reduce economic shocks and other vulnerabilities.

Strategies

The five targets for ending poverty in all its forms are built on the following five pillars: income enhancement; employment generation and skill development; basic services and improved infrastructure; social protection; and disaster resilience. And, the main strategies will include the following:

- Improved effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of existing schemes through outcome based monitoring and by adopting ICT enabled solutions for real- time monitoring and accountability systems to public service delivery systems.
- Strengthen and upscale the innovations initiated by the state by allocating adequate human and financial resources.
- Improve the quality of basic services to match the present day needs and standards of adequacy and competency by investing in community/citizen's engagement as well as capacity building of functionaries including attitudinal changes/human incentives. These services include health, nutrition, education, protection, water and sanitation.
- Enhanced and adequate coverage of social protection to vulnerable sections of the population including hitherto unidentified vulnerabilities.
- Strengthened Welfare Board for the unorganised sector to identify and support the needs of workers across different trades and occupations with policies, programmes, staff, functions and monitoring systems.
- Increased attention in policies and investment in programmes on cognitive capital and gender equality.
- Increased income for the poorest through efficiency in public works programmes by bringing in efficiency at the Gram Panchayat level.
- Increased skill building and entrepreneurship among the economically and socially disadvantaged, women and the disabled to increase income levels and quality of life through market/industry and finance linked programmes through State Rural Livelihood Mission and Skill Development Mission.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

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

Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions to become the 'Granary of the Nation' and end hunger and malnutrition among all vulnerable groups by 2030. Guided by the New Agriculture Policy of 2013, the state envisages 5.1 per cent growth in the farming sector while promoting sustainable practices and balancing the employment potential.

Strategies

The state will adopt, develop and popularise appropriate eco-friendly farming systems to improve soil health and farm productivity, and to help conserve natural resources in order to maintain the ecological balance. The state will also give emphasis to increasing the income of farmers through agriculture diversification towards high value activities while retaining the core-competence in the area of food and nutritional security.

Guided by the New Agricultural Policy-2013, achieve 5.1 per cent growth in the agriculture sector specific strategies include:

- Address malnutrition within the 10-year action plan of State Nutrition Mission.
- State level nutrition awareness programmes and promotion of homestead gardens to address household level nutritional and food insecurity.
- Implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) across all districts to cover 24 crore population with sufficient quality of food grains along with items like pulses, salt and edible oil to address the nutritional and calorie deficit.
- Focus on Bundelkhand and Vindhyaachal regions for food and nutritional security interventions by various departments.
- Increased coverage of crop insurance to protect the marginal and small farmers.
- Establishment of E-Mandis across the state.
- Increased investment in agriculture research and establishment of gene bank facilities for flora and fauna in the state.
- Develop a blueprint for sustainable agriculture applicable to all the diverse regions of the state.
- Regional and region specific interventions to improve infrastructure – road connectivity between villages and small towns, from small towns to district headquarters and highways; marketing and market infrastructure enabling agricultural and allied products to do storage and develop value added products.

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

Vision

Achieve healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages by building a resilient health system through people centred, evidence-based, equity-driven, inter-departmental and inter-sectoral collaborative approaches to guarantee preventive, promotive, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care across all levels of service provision and through the life course.

Strategies

The state will adopt a mission mode to address the challenges in the health sector. A state level task force has been constituted in the state to ensure inter-departmental and inter-sectoral coordination required for the accomplishment of the targets. State health policy will be developed for improved health facilities and referral system to deliver quality services.

It will also focus on trust building through citizen's/community engagement by activating village health and Nutrition day (VHND) across the state. Universal health coverage for the poor will be taken up as a priority by the state and all sectors will be encouraged to ensure health insurance as part of the employment contract.

Given the vast and complex nature of health sector, the strategies for system strengthening and citizen's

engagement are identified in the following eight sub-sectoral interventions for more focussed engagement: i) Reproductive, maternal, new born and child health; ii) Communicable diseases and other public health threats (HIV, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Kala Azar, Filariasis and other neglected tropical diseases); iii) Addressing Non-communicable diseases and mental health; iv) Mortality and injuries due to road traffic accidents etc; v) Universal health coverage - ensuring universal health coverage including risk protection, access to quality and essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all; vi) Deaths & illness due to hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination; vii) Measures to address tobacco control; viii) Enhancing effective health systems in all its dimensions (policy, infrastructure, access, quality) in order to ensure universal health coverage through enhanced health financing and improvements in human resources

Goal 4: Quality Education

Vision

The state of Uttar Pradesh is committed to ensure that all children, adolescents and youth, irrespective of gender and other social categories, access quality elementary education, including early childhood development, and have equal opportunities to continue higher education. The state will stress on education that imparts knowledge, life skills and democratic values and attitudes.

Strategies

The state envisages four pillars of educational interventions –Expansion, Equity & Inclusion, Excellence and Employability. Guided by these, the state will develop strategies, roadmaps and customised interventions for pre-school education up to higher education and literacy related programmes. Expansion efforts will ensure universal coverage while the focus on equity and inclusion will ensure that all girls and boys, adolescents, children with disability and youth from marginalised communities receive equal opportunities along with benefits from targeted interventions.

The state will be adopting a progressive approach where priority for the first five years will be to ensure that universal coverage with assured equity is achieved along with quality learning outcomes in early childhood care and education (ECCE), elementary and secondary levels.

To reduce inequality in the long run, emphasis will be given to the development of cognitive capital of children to ensure a fair and equitable start for all children.

Education system will be revamped to promote gender sensitive contents, valuing sustainable living and citizenship rights and duties.

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

Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieve a gender-just society through progressive interventions to influence the social ethos and infrastructure, where women and men have equal and adequate access to markets, resources, services, benefits and development opportunities, possess equal voice and autonomy in key decisions that influence their lives and society, enjoy equitable participation and leadership position in governance, and live a life free from all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender identity.

Strategies

To achieve gender equality, the state will adopt three-tier strategies;

The first tier of strategies will be to ensure that basic rights are protected through progressive policy and programme interventions – right to be born, right to survival (health, nutrition, water and sanitation, right to development and protection (education, life skills, free from gender based violence).

The second tier will focus on supporting interventions to overcome the social, cultural and religious norms that prevent girls and women from achieving their full potential in education, labour market participation, economic and emotional independence.

The third tier will be to promote citizenship rights through participation in politics and governance and combat socially sanctioned practices that are in conflict with the law, such as child marriage, domestic violence, etc.

Specific strategies include:

Developing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy to guide the state empowerment mission. Innovative efforts to address the skewed child sex ratio by promoting alternative models to patrilocality, lineage and customary rituals.

Special efforts to increase the work participation of women in the labour market through gender sensitive public policies and systems such as transport, school timings, arrangements for the care of young ones and the elderly etc. Initiatives will also be in the direction of skilling women in non- conventional, non- gender stereotype tasks.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Vision

Ensure access and availability of clean water and sanitation for all in the state by applying the principles of water conservation, water management and regulations that focus on sustainability and participation of communities in managing water resources, waste and sanitation.

Strategies

Recognising the benefits of improved water and sanitation services in health and economic welfare, the government of Uttar Pradesh will focus on community based approach to sustainable, inclusive and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

The government also aims to achieve the status of Swachh Uttar Pradesh in the coming years; programmes and schemes are therefore aligned to ensure sanitation and hygiene facilities at households and institutions in both urban rural areas.

Specific strategies include:

Achieving total sanitation by 2019 and focus on communication for development to sustain the changed behaviours and make every GP a sustainable model of solid and liquid waste management.

Develop regulatory framework for efficient management of ground water use for quality purposes and strengthen the Hydrological Information System (HIS for moving towards improved planning and design of water resources development and long-term water resource management.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Vision

Uttar Pradesh aims to achieve universal access to modern energy for all by using the philosophy of affordable, clean and efficient energy using a mix of renewable energy sources and continuously working towards reducing the reliability on sources that have adverse effect on the environment. The state also envisions decreasing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the per capita consumption of alternative energy sources.

Strategies

The state will prioritise identifying and tapping various sources of energy so that dependence on any one source is avoided and forms of green energy are promoted. Another strategy will be reduction in energy consumption rate by 10 per cent of the total electricity consumption per year by increased use of energy efficient technologies and also enhancement of renewable energy consumption by 10 per cent.

The state is blessed with good solar irradiation to the tune of 1,800 kWh/m² on an annual average, which is considered necessary for operating a solar photovoltaic power plant. The state envisions availability of more than 412,815 million units (50,000 megawatt of peak demand) of energy by 2030 by tapping more than 60 per cent of it by using efficient, solar and other renewable energy sources.

Mobilisation of financial resources and efficiency in implementation of projects for desired delivery targets are envisaged through innovative methods of partnership with stakeholders and participation of people.

Other strategies include:

State policy to ensure optimal use of renewable energy and replicate the successful model of DELP scheme for general domestic consumers to bring the cost of renewable energy competitive with that of the conventional thermal electricity.

Promotion of solar energy and energy efficient appliances in all sectors, including agriculture, government departments and tourist places.

Credit linked capital subsidy scheme for technology upgradation including anti-pollution and energy conservation machinery.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Vision

To achieve sustained economic growth of minimum 9 per cent per annum in the state over the next 13 years by creating conducive business environment, decent and adequate number of jobs in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), allied agriculture and non-farm sectors while simultaneously pursuing resource efficient and eco-friendly development through use of appropriate technology and practices

Strategies

- Creating enabling environment for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and heavy industries
- Promoting niche areas like agro processing/food processing, electronics, IT, tourism, etc.
- Reaping demographic dividend through quality education and health and skilling
- Ensuring decent work, strengthening employment/income security of workers by enforcing the existing statutory legislations/provisions, particularly in the service sector
- Sustainable production practices and enhancing productivity in agriculture

- Social inclusion of women, Persons with Disability and marginalised sections of society
- Adoption of environment friendly and green/clean technology and practices
- Elimination and rehabilitation of child labour and forced labour by effective implementation of Right to Education Act.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Vision

The state envisions creating an ecosystem which enables an easy, affordable and equitable access to infrastructure for its citizens to lead a quality life and build and run sustainable industries. The state will aim at developing globally competitive industrial strengths by creating a vibrant policy framework and incentivizing research and innovation. The state will also prioritize achieving a cleaner and greener environment by promoting cleaner technologies, production systems and resilient infrastructure.

Strategies

Main strategies will be improving connectivity, enhancing rural, urban and IT infrastructure through cluster development and region specific interventions to promote industries

In line with the Uttar Pradesh Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy 2012, innovations in waste management will be promoted including greener and cleaner technologies, and recycling, reusing and upcycling

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to reduce inequalities through appropriate public policy interventions that foster the life chances of the poor. Primary motors will be quality services in health and education, enhanced social protection floor to reduce vulnerabilities, effective implementation of poverty reduction programmes and increased public investments in rural infrastructure, and agriculture. Governance structures will be strengthened for increased participation of people from socially and economically marginalised sections as well as for efficiency in the existing mechanisms of distributive justice. Emphasis will be given to strengthen the Gram Panchayats to identify the most vulnerable and support their access to quality basic services and social protection coverage.

Strategies

Improve the quality and coverage of essential and other services that will remove the entry barriers and strengthen the existing platforms for inclusion. This will include better wage employment and health outcomes, universal access for children to quality schooling and improvements in provision of basic amenities like electricity, water, road, sanitation and housing.

Use of appropriate technology in reducing some of the access barriers, particularly in relation to information.

Skill development among the socially disadvantaged sections through Kaushal Kendra for improved income and occupational and social mobility.

For optimising the opportunity of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and GPDP to address inequalities, over 59,000 Gram Panchayats and 700,000 elected members will be trained in understanding and addressing the issues of inequality at the GP level through regional level network of training organisations.

Increased access to criminal justice system for the socially and economically marginalised communities through administrative reforms and ICT enabled platforms of redressal.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions making all cities and towns inclusive, safe, resilient, disaster proof, slum-free and sustainable with access to smart-IT enabled governance systems. All citizens will have basic urban amenities as per norms – transport facilities, street lighting, adequate, safe and affordable housing, and clean, healthy and liveable environment. Towards a sustainable urban environment, the government is committed to creating green and open public spaces, upgraded slums and conserving cultural heritage.

Strategies

Strategies aim at urban poverty reduction and infrastructure development. This will include urban transportation, improvements in water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation facilities, waste management, upgradation of basic services in slums, housing, and creating conducive liveable urban environment (green spaces, recreational and public spaces like parks). Improving urban governance and institutions for effective, transparent and accountable delivery of urban services are also the core strategies.

Other strategies include:

UP Urban Transport Directorate will focus on improved services through GPS and GPRS enabled services and bus stations to provide safety, timeliness and adequate frequency along with gender sensitive and disabled friendly features and common mobility card.

Reporting carbon footprints saved and released by industries will be ensured through their annual reports and compliance reports for appropriate regulations and support.

Zero discharge and waste management along with resource recovery systems to switch to clean fuels will be insisted on for industries and big infrastructure.

Implementing the recommendations of energy/water audit through public-private partnership (PPP) in all cities with one lakh+ population.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Vision

The state envisages a society that is oriented towards sustainable consumption and production, and maximizes the potential to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities, and provides a better deal for producers of goods and services as well as consumers. Responsible production and consumption will be promoted as a core value of sustainable living and development in the state through regulatory frameworks, consumer awareness and by encouraging cleaner and greener production systems.

Strategies

This goal requires that every single individual in society has equal stake and responsibility in achieving the targets by acquiring an alternative world view and lifestyle. The major challenge, therefore, in formulating strategies under this goal would be to balance four exigencies: i) need for economic growth and increase in employment, ii) increased demand for production – goods and services – and managing the waste, iii) supporting the consumption of the poor to reach minimum living standards and, iv) regulating the high levels of consumption of the privileged and their quality.

The state government will develop a comprehensive environmental policy, which will cover the range of issues to be addressed from the perspective of production and consumption practices as well as conservation of resources and reduction of waste. Other strategies include:

- Promotion of energy and eco labelling for responsible consumption and production.
- For initiating interventions to mitigate climate change, focus will be on agriculture, forest, urbanisation, energy and pollution.
- Setting up of functional Climate Change Authority to oversee the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and fully functional climate change cells in all seven mission departments.
- State will make efforts to promote responsible media and entertainment industry to support responsible production and consumption.

Goal 13: Climate Action

Vision

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieving sustainable rapid economic growth by mainstreaming climate action into government policy and planning. The government envisions implementing projects and programmes on adaptation and mitigation, building resilience to climate-related disasters and hazards, and reducing carbon footprint so as to minimise the impact of climate change, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable sections of society, sectors and regions. It targets building institutional capacities, creating awareness and raising resources for formulating and implementing eco-friendly policies with concrete outcomes and outputs that are measurable, verifiable and can be monitored.

Strategies

The main strategy will be to implement the specific schemes and projects identified under State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). Apart from this, the state will also adopt the following:

- Setting up of State Climate Change Authority
- Fully functional Climate Change Cells in all mission departments
- Mass afforestation programmes with development of nurseries on climate resilient varieties
- Pollution monitoring in all districts including GHG inventories and dissemination of data
- Promotion of fisheries, poultries, sericulture, dairy improvement programmes, stall-feeding and improvement of cattle breeds that are climate resilient

Goal 15: Life on Land

Vision

Uttar Pradesh is committed to protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems in the interest of sustainable growth and inclusive development. It envisions sustainable use of natural resources, like cultivable land, forests and inland freshwater bodies, and restoration of degraded lands, forests and water bodies, for reversing environmental degradation and ensuring their availability for future generations. The state is also committed to conservation of its rich biodiversity, natural habitats and to arrest incursion of alien species. In order to disseminate and distribute the fruits of development, the state envisages strengthening capacities of the agents of change both at institutional and grassroots levels.

Strategies

The core strategies target conservation and sustainable utilisation of its land, forest, wetland and biodiversity resources. It supports promotion and dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices, water use efficiency, and reclamation of degraded lands.

The state will adopt world-class forest management practices for conservation of forests and biodiversity, large scale plantation for increasing the green cover, and sustainable harvesting of goods and services from

biological resources. Innovative approaches will be adopted for inculcating conservation ethics in the minds of the people

The state will invest in the capacity building of elected representatives and government functionaries at Gram Panchayat level on Gram Panchayat Development Plan exercise so that planning for afforestation and biodiversity conservation are included in the GPDP. The state will promote participatory management practices in wetlands management by building the capacity of communities dependent on land resources.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Vision

Uttar Pradesh envisions establishment of corruption (of all sorts) free society, promoting peaceful and inclusive communities based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions at all levels.

Strategies

Peace, justice and good governance are strongly implicated in the goals across the sustainable development framework. Hence, state has identified three main pillars to guide its strategies:

Building citizenship and legal literacy to ensure collaborative governance in all realms and public institutions. Citizenship building will be taken up with three objectives: compliance to law and order practised as a positive and equitable assertion of fundamental rights of every citizen; address the cultural practices and social identities that are in conflict with citizenship, such as child marriage, child labour, domestic violence, and; increase the deterrence from unlawful practices among the majority in a positive manner.

Strengthening the transparency and accountability mechanisms in public institutions, in particular institutions that deliver justice directly and indirectly.

Delivering restorative justice in a progressive manner –bring both offenders and victims back to society as self-reliant and responsible citizens.

The state will also prioritise strengthening the Civil Registration System, especially focussing on birth registration of all children below 18 years, by clearing the backlog as well as ensuring timely registration of all newborns.

The state will progress towards a victim-oriented approach in criminal justice system by further expanding existing interventions such as UP Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh. It will attempt to heal wounds through reconciliation and restorative means of justice rather than letting it get prolonged in the system, leading to lack of faith in the system and more wrongs.

Undertake appropriate reforms for efficiency in criminal justice system which will include victim-oriented criminal justice system, summary trials for land disputes and behavioural offences.

Initiate and scale up restorative justice for the juvenile as a long term strategy.

Establish anti- corruption help line to enable citizens to report incidences of corruption.

A web portal will be developed to track and reach out to workers who migrate outside the state and in the case of intra-state migrants it will be ensured they get their entitlements through portability of benefits such as PDS, Aadhar linked cash transfers and other services and amenities.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Vision

Uttar Pradesh is committed to strengthen the necessary conditions and capabilities to implement the social and economic policies that will enable achievement of sustainable development goals. Creating a welcoming environment for businesses, particularly in the information technology (IT) sector, will be one of the core pillars of its progress towards this goal and it envisions being the most preferred destination for investors in the country. IT will be leveraged as an engine of growth as well as a catalyst for better quality of life, offering opportunities for participation, especially for the marginalised and poor.

Strategies

- Partnership with the private sector will be fostered and strengthened for PPP as well as non-budgetary resources for development.
- The state will also identify the sectors, tasks and needs that the private sector caters to in a major way and allocate responsibilities accordingly, to reduce the enforcement cost borne by the government, there by widening the scope of corporate social responsibility.
- Engagement with the non-governmental sector or civil society will be to spread awareness of entitlements among people and in communicating social behavioural change, especially to vulnerable sections. They will also be partnered for strengthening citizenship rights through platforms such as Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), School Management Committee (SMC) and Gram Sabhas.

Presentation-SDGs in Brief



Understanding the development agenda

- At the beginning of the new millennium, in 2000, world leaders gathered at the UN to shape a broad vision to fight poverty in its many dimensions
- That vision was translated into 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- The MDG framework has guided development work across the world for the past 15 years

Unfinished agenda

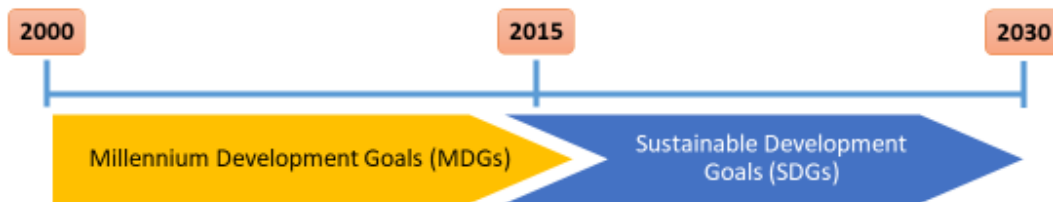
- Significant achievements have been made but many people are left behind
- Gender inequality persists
- Big gaps exist between:
 - The poorest and richest households
 - Rural and urban areas
- Climate change and environmental degradation undermine any progress achieved; poor people suffer the most
- Conflict remains the biggest threat to human development
- Millions of people still live in poverty and hunger, without access to basic services

The learning from MDGs

- MDG agenda proved that global action can work
- That global action is the only path to ensure that the new development agenda **leaves no-one behind**
- The world has the opportunity to build on the successes and to embrace new ambitions for the future we want
- The new agenda should be 'truly universal and transformative'
- As human race, we seek a sustainable future for us and the planet

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Builds on the MDGs which lasted from 2000 to 2015
- Adopted by 193 Member States
- Came into effect on 1 January 2016 and will run through 2030
- Consists of a declaration with **vision and principles**, 17 **goals** and 169 **targets**, **means** of implementation and **follow-up and review** framework



SDGS- How do we understand them?



- 17 goals
- 169 targets

The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

- The main goals focus on the **5 Ps**
 - **People**: the wellbeing of all people
 - **Planet**: protection of the earth's ecosystems
 - **Prosperity**: continued economic & technological growth
 - **Peace**: securing peace
 - **Partnership**: improving international cooperation
- These five aspects are interdependent
- Therefore the SDGs demand integrated thinking as well as integrated approaches to achieving the goals



The SDGs are based on the principles of;

Universality – this means that these Goals apply to *every* nation ... and every sector.

Interconnectedness - it is recognized that the Goals are all interconnected, in a system. We cannot aim to achieve just one Goal. We must achieve them all.

Transformation – this means that achieving these Goals involves making very big, fundamental changes in how we live on Earth.

SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the **3** dimensions of sustainable development: the **economic**, **social** and **environmental**

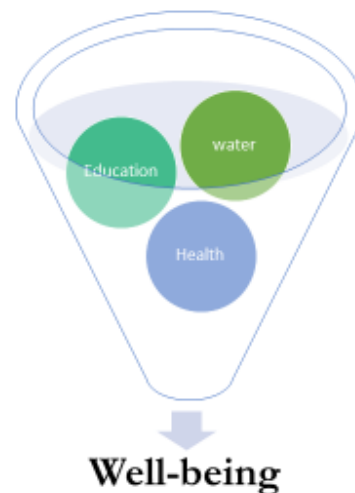


Sector specific Goals and cross- Sectoral Targets

SDGs are both **sectoral** – water, energy, education, etc

The targets are Cross - sectoral as they acknowledge the linkages with other sectors

Achieving SDG involves policy changes and efficient and innovative use of fiscal resources



Uttar Pradesh VISION 2030 Process

- One Nodal Department for each Goal
- 64 Concerned Departments
- Coordinated by Planning Department
- Support from UNICEF and UNDP



Ownership & Authorship

- Principal Secretaries and their team of each nodal department played important role in coordinating consultation meetings of different departments relevant to the goal
- Each team took the lead in drafting the vision for their respective goal



VISION 2030

Key elements ...

- Sustainable development and progress for all
- Priority to weaker section
- Governance – Just & Safe environment
- New opportunities
- Education, Health & Nutrition for all
- Conservation of Environment



Nodal Departments

No.	Goal	Nodal Dept.
1	End Poverty	Rural Development
2	Zero Hunger	Agriculture
3	Good health and wellbeing	Health
4	Quality education	RMSA
5	Gender equality	DWCD
6	Clean water and sanitation	Irrigation
7	Affordable and clean energy	Power

No.	Goal	Nodal Dept.
8	Decent work & Economic growth	MSME
9	Industry, Innovation and infrastructure	IID
10	Reduced inequalities	Social welfare
11	Sustainable cities and communities	Urban development
12	Responsible Production & consumption	Environment
13	Climate action	Environment
15	Life on land	Forest
16	Peace, justice & strong institutions	Home
17	Partnerships for the goals	Planning

Key strategies to achieve each of the 17 Goals ...



- Strengthen implementation of social welfare schemes and activities
- Focus on development of skill and entrepreneurship



- Effective implementation of New Agriculture Policy, State Nutrition Mission, National Food Security Act etc
- Integrated and holistic development of agriculture sector, farmers and people from weaker section



- Extension of basic health infrastructure and services to enhance access for all
- Accelerate goal oriented efforts and strategies to achieve the target of health for all



- Quality education for all
- Focus on skill and employability aspects of education



- Ensure protection of basic rights through progressive policy and programme interventions
- Support active participation of women in social, cultural, religious, economic and political sphere



- Provision of safe drinking water for all
- Make Uttar Pradesh open defecation free state by year 2018



- Planned intervention to ensure optimal use of renewable energy, promotion of solar energy and make it available to all



- Promote industries and tourism
- Increase agriculture production and productivity
- Eliminate child labour and slavery



- Promote and encourage R & D
- Eco-Friendly industrialization



- Due consideration to women, older people, person with disability etc in development of infrastructure and services
- Special plans and schemes for poor, especially landless labour, farmers and people belonging to other weaker section of society



- Focus on development of infrastructure such as traffic, transport, water supply sewage, drainage etc.
- Efficient waste management
- Development of urban housing sector



- Focus on awareness vreation
- Developing and adopting advance technologies



- Taking up plantation in a big way
- Adopt measures to reduce pollution and carbon emission



- Promote afforestation and bio diversity
- Adopt actions for water and soil conservation



- Rule of law
- Transparent and accountable governance
- E-Governance



- Promote participation and support of private sector
- Inviting participation of civil society and NGOs in development

National Indicator Framework

	SDG	Nodal Deptt	No of concerned Deptt	No of Indicators
1	No Poverty	Rural Development	24	19
2	Zero Hunger	Agriculture	20	19
3	Ensure Healthy lives	Health & Family Welfare	17	41
4	Quality Education	Secondary Education	16	20
5	Achieve Gender equality	Mahila Kalyan	14	29
6	Clean Water & Sanitation	Irrigation	13	19
7	Affordable & Clean Energy	Power	12	5
8	Decent work & economic growth	MSME	22	40
9	Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Infrastructure & Industries Development	13	18
10	Reduced Inequalities	Social Welfare	15	7
11	Sustainable cities and communities	Urban Development	13	16
12	Sustainable consumption & production	Environment	13	17
13	Climate Action	Environment	15	4
15	Life on Land	Forest	12	21
16	Peace Justice & Strong institutions	Home	13	18
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Finance	6	Not yet decided
			Total Indicators	293

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Thank you