One-stop guide to Sustainable Development Goals

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Table of Contents

PREFACE

I am delighted to share with you our latest publication, a book that has been written with dedication and embarks upon a journey of its own. It is with great pleasure that I present to you this book on Sustainable Development Goals, which will come handy to understand the nuances of the subject at hand. It assumes no prior knowledge on the part of the reader.

This book aims to present a comprehensive exploration of Sustainable Development Goals, offering you valuable insights and knowledge, especially from the perspective of the State of Haryana.
I hope that this book will not only inform and educate you but also inspire you to delve deeper into the subject matter. Whether you are a seasoned enthusiast or a curious beginner, there is something for everyone within these pages.

This book also acknowledges the constant guidance and support of Additional Director Sh. Manoj Kumar Goel and the field expertise as well as the useful works done by State Programme Officers - Dr. Neeru, Sh. Sat Parkash, and Dr. Salinder and Research Assistants - Ms. Anupama Sharma, Ms. Muskan Singhal, Ms. Shivangi Garg, Ms. Namrta Sharma, Ms. Sadhvi Mishra and Mr. Mohit Sharma.

Panchkula,   Pankaj, IAS
Dated: Director, Swarna Jayanti Haryana
                                                                            Institute for Fiscal Management

Introduction to Sustainable Development Goals

Muskan Singhal

The promise of sustainable development is that we will leave a better world for the next generation. A set of global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) objectives with 17 goals and 169 targets were suggested at the UN in New York by the Open Working Group, which was established by the UN General Assembly. Additionally, a tentative set of 330 indicators was released in March 2015. These metrics are used to measure sustainable development. The 17 overarching SDGs, also known as the Global Goals are a global call for action to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, & enhance the lives and futures of all people. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which lays out a 15-year plan to attain the goals, was accepted by all UN member states in 2015 & includes 17 goals.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were born in 2012 at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro. The aim was to create a set of universal goals that would address the pressing environmental, political and economic challenges of our world.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which sparked a global initiative to end poverty in 2000, have been replaced with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) pushed development for fifteen years in many critical areas, including lowering child mortality, dramatically enhancing maternal health, and reducing income poverty and granting much-needed access to water and sanitation. Additionally, they sparked a global movement for free elementary education, encouraging nations to make investments 5 in their next generation of citizens. The MDGs achieved enormous progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS and other curable illnesses like tuberculosis and malaria, which is what matters most.

The MDGs provide us important insights and experience, however, the work is still unfinished for millions of individuals worldwide. In order to completely eradicate hunger, achieve gender parity, enhance health care, and ensure that all children complete primary school. The SDGs are also an urgent call to take action for the global community to move toward greater sustainability.

The SDGs represent a daring pledge to complete the tasks we began and address some of the most important issues the world is currently experiencing. Since there are inter-connections between the 17 Goals, achieving one influences achieving the others. To put it succinctly, this is our best opportunity to make life better for coming generations.

The SDGs are distinctive in that they address problems that concern everyone. They restate our shared global commitment. Their objective is to ensure that nobody is left behind. Most importantly, they include all of us in creating a safer, wealthier and sustainable planet for all of humanity.

Why focus on Sustainable Development?

- "Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".
- The rampant growth of industry had adversely affected the environment and is also against the ethos of sustainable development.
- In 2018 itself we are 1.1 degrees above the pre-industrial temperature already. And if the greenhouse emissions are not drastically curbed by the end of the century the rise of the temperature could be 3-3.5-degree Celsius. Such an increase would have an irreversible and catastrophic impact across the world.
- The focus of sustainable development is far broader than just the environment. It's also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.
- This means meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion, and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity.

Sustainable Development Goals in Detail

SDG 1 - NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- *According to World Bank Poverty is defined as income less than 2.15 USD per day.*
- *The targets for this goal include*
    1. *A world where the poor are not vulnerable to climate change and have equal rights to economic resources.*
    2. *Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.*

SDG 2 – ZERO HUNGER

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

- *Many still suffer from hunger and malnutrition around the world, mostly women and children.*
- *The Food and Agriculture sector offers key solutions for development, and are central for hunger and poverty eradication.*
- *Targets for this goal include ending malnutrition, protecting small farmers, protecting the genetic diversity of crops produced and investing in research to make farming more productive.*

SDG 3 – GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

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

- *Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the wellbeing for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development.*
- *Goal includes calls for*
  1. *Universal health coverage, increasing healthcare workforce, reducing illness and death by pollution, comprehensive agenda for tackling a wide range of global health challenges such as AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis, etc.*
  2. *Vaccinate your family to protect them and improve public health.*

SDG 4 – QUALITY EDUCATION

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

- *Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving lives of people and to attain sustainable development.*
- *Targets for this goal include*
  1. *The need for access to university level education, vocational training and entrepreneurial skills.*
  2. *Help children in your community to read.*

SDG 5 – GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- *Gender equality is not only a fundamental right, but also is a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.*
- *Targets for this goal include*
  1. *Freedom from discrimination and violence*
  2. *Ensuring equal share of leadership opportunities*
  3. *Responsibilities for women as well as property ownership.*

SDG 6 – CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- *Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in.*
- *Basic water scarcity affects more than 40% of the world population.*
- *Targets for this goal include*
  1. *Programmes that provide access to basic technologies like toilets or latrines as well as protecting ecosystems that provide water.*
  2. *Avoid wasting water.*

SDG 7 – AFFORDABLE ENERGY

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

- *Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity.*
- *Between 2000 to 2018, number of people without electricity dipped to 789 million.*
- *Targets for this goal emphasize*
  1. *Conversion to renewable resources and a dramatic improvement in efficiency everywhere.*
  2. *Use only energy efficient light bulbs or appliances.*

SDG 8 – DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

- *Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs.*
- *According to International Labour Organisation, more than 204 million people were unemployed in 2015.*
- *This goal targets closing the above-mentioned gap using innovation as well as keeping growth free from ecosystem degradation.*

SDG 9 – INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

- *Investments in infrastructure are crucial in achieving sustainable development.*
- *Targets for this goal include*
    1. *Fostering a more innovative and environmentally sound approach to industrial development.*
    2. *Thinking of innovative new ways to repurpose old material.*

SDG 10 – REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries

- *To reduce inequalities, policies should be universal, paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized population.*
- *Targets for this goal include*
    1. *Financial market regulations to make the playing field more equal.*
    2. *Making migration more orderly, safe, regular and responsible.*

SDG 11– SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

- *There needs to be a future in which cities provide opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.*
- *More than half of the population lives in cities.*
- *Targets for this goal includes*
    1. *Addressing issues like transportation, disaster preparedness as well as preservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage.*
    2. *Bike, walk or use public transportation to keep our cities air clean.*

SDG 12 – RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patters

- *This goal targets*
  1. *Reducing food wastage, corporate sustainability practice, and educating people on the impact of their lifestyle choices.*
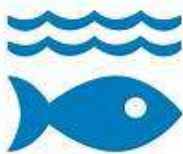 2. *Recycle paper, glass, plastic and aluminium.*

SDG 13– CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- *Climate change is a global challenge that affects everyone, everywhere.*
- *This goal has an asterisk as it references the "Paris Agreement" of December 2015, which guides nations to jointly commit to limiting global warming to not more than 2 degrees Celsius.*
- *Educating young people on climate change to put them on a sustainable path early.*

SDG 14 – LIFE BELOW WATER

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

- *Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.*
- *The world's oceans are overfished, under protected and stressed due to climate change and pollution.*
- *The target for this goal includes research and learning to find out more about what lies beneath the oceans so as to better save them.*

SDG 15– LIFE ON LAND

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

- *Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and remove land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.*
- *This goal targets halting the threat to living ecosystems and biodiversity on land.*
- *Plant a tree and help protect the environment.*

SDG 16– PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

- *Access to justice for all and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.*
- *Targets for this goal include*
    1. *Reduction of violence, end to torture, reduction of corruption, as well as creation of institutions and governments that work for everyone.*
    2. *Use your right to elect the leaders in your country and local community.*

SDG 17– PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

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

- *Every country and every sector have a role to play in achieving the SDGs.*
- *This goal targets ensuring that countries have what is needed in achieving the rest of the SDGs such as funds, capacities and technologies.*
- *The goal emphasizes the need for partnership and collaboration.*

Conclusion

Achieving the SDGs in a country as diverse as India will definitely be a Herculean task, but not unachievable. We need to clearly identify priorities, have locally relevant and people-centric development policies, and build strong partnerships. The Government of India should promote and incentivize funding from corporate, business, and other for-profit entities as a crucial source for funding the SDGs. State governments need to be mobilized to both understand and own the SDG targets, and engage in implementation accordingly. The government also needs to have a focused plan for tracking and evaluating impact and scaling up successful interventions. The SDGs are a direction and a vision for India to ensure prosperity and growth - both social and economic. With combined and sustained efforts at the national and global levels, it will be possible to eradicate poverty and ensure a prosperous world for all.

Sustainable Development Goals: An Indian Perspective

Sadhvi Mishra

The United Nations in India

The United Nations system includes 26 organizations that have the privilege to serve in India. The Resident Coordinator, the designated representative of the UN Secretary-General to the Government leads the UN Country Team to advocate the mandate of the United Nations, while drawing on the support and guidance of the entire UN family. The United Nations provides strategic support to India to help the country achieve its aspirations to end poverty and inequality and to promote sustainable development in line with the globally agreed SDGs. The UN also supports India, as the world's largest democracy, in the country's ambitious commitment to rapid change and development priorities.

Supporting India's Development Priorities

In India, as in other countries in the world, the work is guided by the *United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF)*, a framework of cooperation, results and strategies between the Government of India and the United Nations system in India to contribute to the achievement of national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).The UNSDF was framed following a highly participative process, in consultation with government entities, civil society representatives, academia, and the private sector. The seven focus areas include:

Across outcome areas, the UN also supports the Government of India on South - South cooperation, in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs. The UNSDF serves as a partnership framework between the Government of India and the UN System and is being nationally executed under the overall coordination of NITI Aayog.

It underscores the core programming principle to leave no one behind. It is aligned with global and national aspirations, and normative frameworks to achieve equity and inclusion. It is an instrument for the Government of India and the UN to work together in a coordinated and coherent manner to address the development needs of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities in India, and to bring to scale innovative development solutions. The UNSDF recognizes the risks that individuals and groups face due to vulnerabilities, including the lack of visibility of their specific needs. Consequently, the UNSDF focuses on efforts to reduce social and spatial disparities in income and human development.

Sustainable Development Goals: INDIA

The 17 SDGs and 169 targets are part of a transformative agenda - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by 193 Member States at the UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015, and which came into effect on 1 January 2016. At the core of this global agenda for 2030 is the principle of universality: 'Leave No One Behind'. Development in all its dimensions must include all people, everywhere, and should be built through the participation of everyone, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized.

India is critical in determining the success of the SDGs, globally. At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi noted, *"Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet. It will be a world of fewer challenges and greater hope; and, more confident of its success".* NITI Aayog, the Government of India's premier think tank, has been entrusted with the task of coordinating the SDGs, mapping schemes related to the SDGs and their targets, and identifying lead and supporting ministries for each target. In addition, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been leading discussions for developing national indicators for the SDGs. State governments are key to India's progress on the SDGs as they are best placed to 'put people first' and to ensure that 'no one is left behind'. The UN Country Team in India supports NITI Aayog, Union ministries and state governments in their efforts to address the interconnectedness of the goals, to ensure that no one is left behind and to advocate for adequate financing to achieve the SDGs.

NITI Aayog is the nodal institution for achieving SDGs in the country, leading the 2030 Agenda with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. It monitors the national and sub-national level progress through various mechanisms like the SDG India Index and Dashboard,
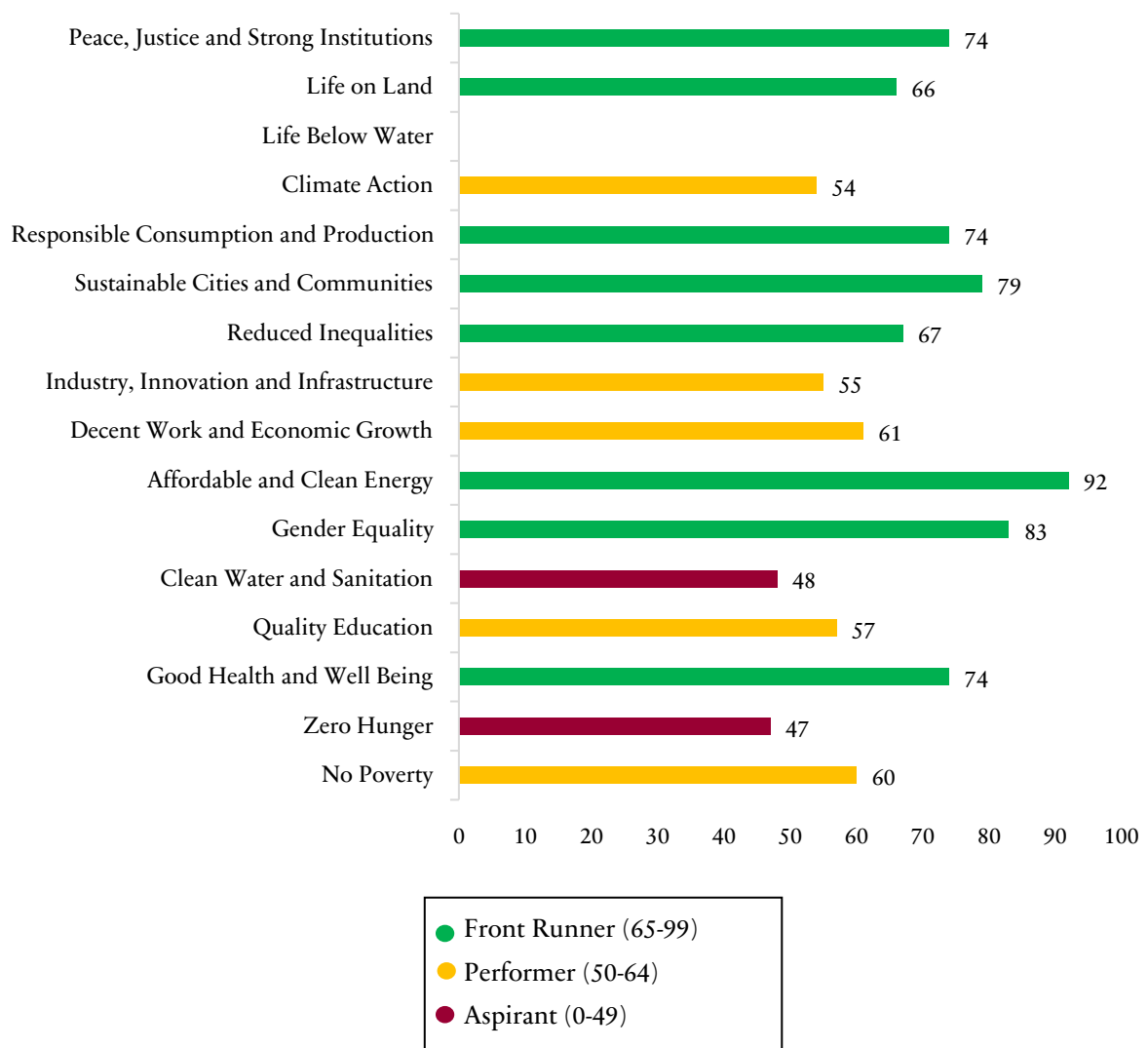
Multidimensional Poverty Index: Progress review 2023, North Eastern Region Index and Dashboard among others. Localization of the SDGs is the key to reach furthest behind first and therefore a crucial mandate of the vertical. These efforts have strengthened the statistical systems and developed a monitoring framework covering all the 17 Goals and more than 100 indicators across the country. With this refined and comprehensive edition, we aim to cement India's place as a trailblazer in SDG achievement. Based on their performances, the States and the UTs have been categorized as performers, front runners and aspirants.

Performance Category:

S.No.	Category	States and UTs (shown in alphabetical order)
1	**Achiever**	
2	**Front Runner**	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand
3	**Performer**	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
4	**Aspirant**	

SDG focused initiatives and their progress monitoring are more relevant than ever in today's world. When the world has charted the course to build-back-better after the global pandemic that has disrupted development progress on many fronts, it is crucial to embed the principles of sustainability in the rebuilding efforts. Lives have been lost; therefore, resilience has to be built. Livelihoods have been impacted; hence, sustainable jobs have to be created. Unless we build back sustainably, we leave it to fate to impede our hard-earned progress. The course ahead must be charted together, through a "whole-of-society" approach, built on partnerships with all stakeholders. The States/UTs play a pivotal role in these efforts. The initiatives which they have steered so far, in terms of developing SDG vision documents and roadmaps, creating State and District Indicator Frameworks, instituting robust review and follow-up systems, and building capacities across levels, have been commendable. Continuing on this path to meet the targets set and achieve the milestones; we can progress together as one, and accomplish the SDGs on time. This will certainly improve the well-being of our people, build their human development capabilities, create an industrious ecosystem which can generate sustainable jobs, protect the future of our planet and all its life, and write a new chapter in the development history of our nation. Let that be our vision as we travel on the path of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas".

Goal wise overall performance of SDGs in India in 2020 - 21 according to SDG India Index Report

Goal	Score
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	74
Life on Land	66
Life Below Water	
Climate Action	54
Responsible Consumption and Production	74
Sustainable Cities and Communities	79
Reduced Inequalities	67
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	55
Decent Work and Economic Growth	61
Affordable and Clean Energy	92
Gender Equality	83
Clean Water and Sanitation	48
Quality Education	57
Good Health and Well Being	74
Zero Hunger	47
No Poverty	60

● Front Runner (65-99)
● Performer (50-64)
● Aspirant (0-49)

India has been driving an array of SDG initiatives in the past five years. At the national and sub-national levels, governments have adopted the SDGs as a guiding framework to steer development action. The flagship government schemes, such as Ayushman Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyan and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, to name a few, aligns with SDG priorities. The SDG India Index & Dashboard, designed and developed by NITI Aayog, has become the official and principal tool for SDG monitoring at the national and sub-national levels. The Index, using a globally accepted and robust methodology, measures the progress achieved at the country and State/UT levels, thereby offering invaluable insights to policymakers on the remaining distance to travel, gaps, and data and statistical challenges. The utility of the Index extends beyond progress monitoring - it has implemented cooperative and competitive federalism in true spirit, by facilitating peer learning and healthy competition among the States/UTs.

Behind the endeavours to achieving the SDG targets, often not quite visible, is the force of partnership among various stakeholders - government, academia, civil society, businesses,

development partners, international organizations, etc. The scope, scale and complexity of the mutually reinforcing aspects of economic, social, and environmental transformation that SDGs require, bring these multiple stakeholders together and make them complement each other's efforts. Such synergies can give birth to innovative ways of working, muster new expertise, widen access to resources, and facilitate sharing of responsibility and accountability in multi-sectoral engagements catering to a diverse clientele. Over the last five years, the SDG implementation process has given rise to a number of partnerships, of different kinds, which need to be highlighted and strengthened.

In the context of governance, partnerships are a complementary strategy and governmental action based on voluntary, decentralized, and self-governing multi-stakeholder cooperation. They do not replace, improve, or compete with traditional governance, but create a new window of opportunities to enhance implementation of the sustainability agenda (Verhagen, Dorji, Biaou &Abarca 2003). In a more specific context, the UN system defines partnerships for SDGs as "multi-stakeholder initiatives voluntarily undertaken by governments, intergovernmental organizations, major groups and other stakeholders," which are contributing to "the implementation of inter-governmentally, agreed upon development goals and commitments" (Stibbe, Reid & Gilbert 2019). The core feature of good partnerships is their ability to bring together diverse resources in ways that can together achieve more: more impact, greater sustainability, and increased value to all.
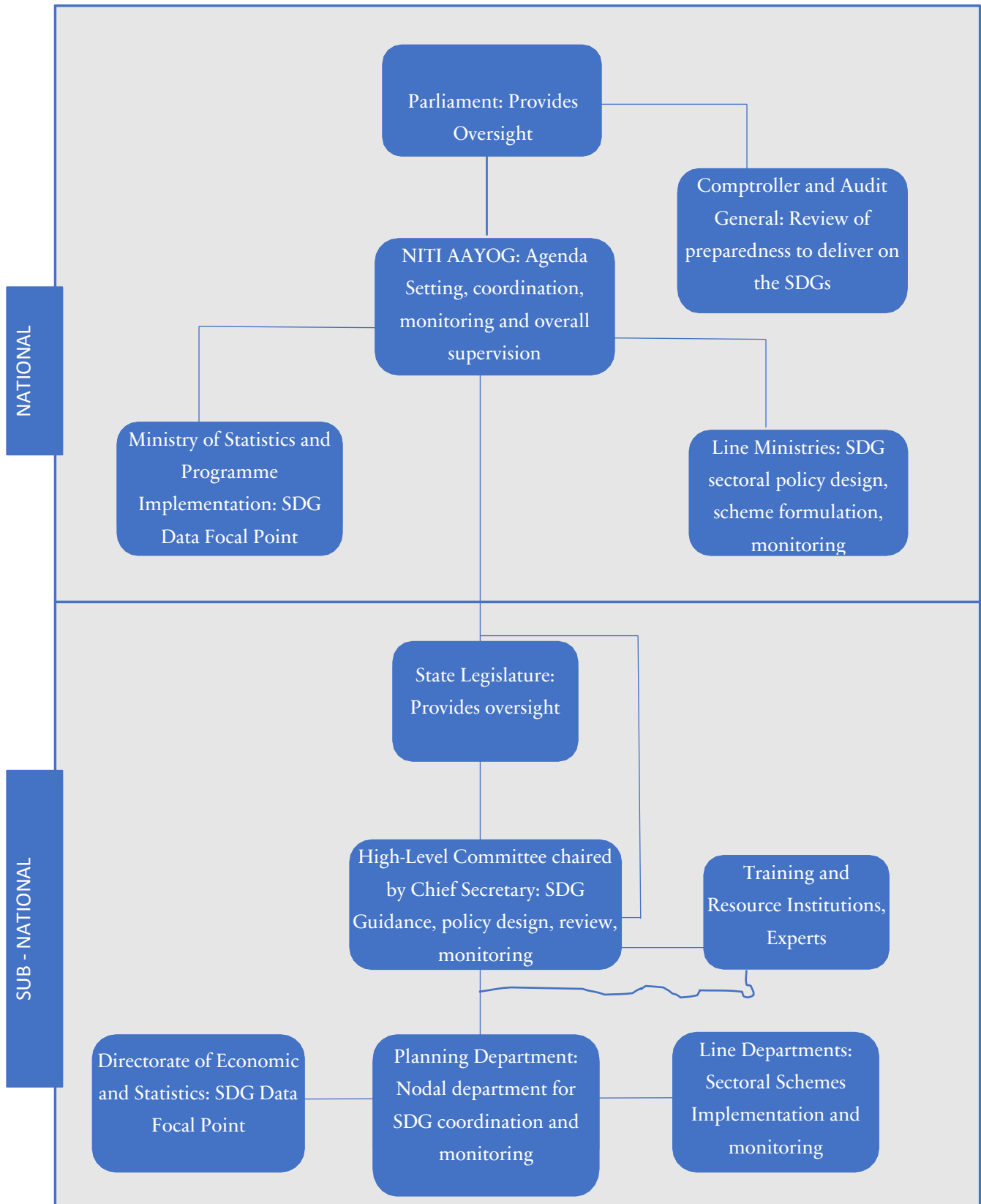
In Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, civil society has been identified as a key partner in the section on strengthening means of implementation for achieving all the goals and targets (UN, 2015). As a major partner in developing the 2030 Agenda through two years of intensive public consultation and engagement, CSOs (Civil Society Organisations) have been recognised not only as a conduit for the voices of the most vulnerable but also for their operational capability as localisers of the SDGs (ACSC, 2016). This is also reflected in the active role which Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS) - where CSOs and NGOs are key members, play in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) of countries on SDGs every year. VNRs are presented at the United Nations High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, which is the foremost international platform for follow-up and review of progress on the SDGs.

CSO (Civil Society Organisations), NGOs, and community organizations play a unique role in a country like India where geographic and socio-economic specificities and diversity require highly localised approach towards development. The impact of this global consciousness has been mirrored in corporate practices and government actions in India. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related activities are an active area of building partnerships for businesses in India, which have been steered towards the SDGs through government policy and action. The diversity of the SDG partners is one of the strengths of the Indian model of SDG localization. NITI Aayog and other government departments work in tandem to achieve the goals and help partners achieve the potential value of cross-sector collaboration, below is the list of all the partners:

Civil Society Organizations	Private Sector	International Organizations
✓ Mobilised over 92,000 CSOs /NGOs for complimenting government efforts ✓ States were requested to appoint State and District Level nodal officers to coordinate with NGOs. ✓ Facilitated distribution of rice and wheat from FCI at subsidised rates. ✓ Steps taken to contain infections through partnerships between district administration and NGOs in Aspirational Districts.	✓ Opened up cross – sectoral dialogue with multiple sectors: MSMEs, e-commerce players, start-ups, tourism & hospitality & aviation, ventilator manufacturers, and shopping and retail industry. ✓ Collaborated closely with industry associations and start-ups, especially those working on ventilators for ramping up domestic production.	✓ Mobilised various UN agencies-intensive collaboration with UN Resident Coordinator for India, WHO, UNICEF, UFNPA, UNDP, ILO, UN Women, UN – Habitat, FAO, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank ✓ The UN in India has prepared a Joint Response Plan, which has been submitted to EG 6, with prevention, treatment and essential supplies as key component.

Civil Society Organizations	Private Sector	International Organizations

Institutional Structure at Various Levels in India for SDGs

NATIONAL

- Parliament: Provides Oversight
- Comptroller and Audit General: Review of preparedness to deliver on the SDGs
- NITI AAYOG: Agenda Setting, coordination, monitoring and overall supervision
- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation: SDG Data Focal Point
- Line Ministries: SDG sectoral policy design, scheme formulation, monitoring

SUB - NATIONAL

- State Legislature: Provides oversight
- High-Level Committee chaired by Chief Secretary: SDG Guidance, policy design, review, monitoring
- Training and Resource Institutions, Experts
- Directorate of Economic and Statistics: SDG Data Focal Point
- Planning Department: Nodal department for SDG coordination and monitoring
- Line Departments: Sectoral Schemes Implementation and monitoring

Role of MoSPI in SDGs

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) which will help in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. Statistical indicators of National Indicator Frameworks (NIF) will be the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level and will scientifically measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under different SDGs. SDG Unit has been created in Social Statistics Division (SSD) of Central Statistics Office with the purpose to perform following roles and responsibilities relating to SDGs:

- Development of National Indicator Framework in consultation with concerned Central Ministries/ Departments which will help in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets of the country.
- Establish coordination mechanism with various line Ministries/Department and other data source agencies relating to national as well as global SDG indicators.
- The Unit to act as a SDG Data Focal Point of the country for coordination of data related activities and SDGs global monitoring.
- Assisting States & UTs in establishment of monitoring framework at state level.
- Capacity development of various statistical institutions at union and state level.

National Indicator Framework

In September 2016, MoSPI developed a consolidated list of possible national indicators based on the available information. A national consultation workshop was organized with the Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments to discuss the proposed indicators. The Ministries / Departments were also requested to examine the suggested possible national indicators and add / delete / modify / suggest national indicators for the SDG targets concerned. Furthermore, a public consultation was also made.

Based on the suggestions received in the national consultation process from concerned Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders, National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 statistical indictors has been prepared by MoSPI. NIF will be the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level and will give appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementers of various schemes and programmes.

Key Features / Characteristics of National Indicator Framework:

- National Indicator Framework consists of 306 statistical indicators. This is the largest monitoring framework in the country and will be dependent on a statistical system for flow of information.
- It has been developed after extensive consultations with NITI Aayog, central ministries, state governments and other stakeholders.
- The framework consists of nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs.
- National acceptability was an important criterion used in deciding the indicators.
- The indicators directly respond to the goals and targets.
- An attempt made to cover all components of the targets.
- Data sources and periodicity included.
- Data disaggregation to be decided by the respective ministries.
- Scope of improving the framework by adding/deleting indicators with improvement in Statistical System.
- High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) to periodically review and for refining of the National Indicator Framework for monitoring SDGs. State governments are expected to do similar mapping and development of State Indicator Framework

The Indian Model of SDG Localisation

In a country like India, achieving the SDGs is only possible through localization, given the diversity of issues at the local level and the magnitude of the challenges. Each of the twenty-eight states and eight Union Territories has embraced the SDGs. Many states have advanced in the trajectory of localizing the SDGs. various learnings have emerged from the process of localization across the states and Union Territories which can benefit other states and even other countries.

NITI Aayog, in partnership with the United Nations (UN) in India, had documented learning from the localization process in 2019 in a document titled, "Localising SDGs: Early Lessons from India". This document extends and builds on the above report and presents a more nuanced understanding of the learning of the journey to achieve the SDGs. This document will also act as an inspiration for other states to engage in peer learning.

In the coming years, NITI Aayog, in partnership with all the stakeholders, will continue to play an agenda-setting role to further the localisation process, strengthen the monitoring systems, improve the implementation of integrated programmes, leverage business action to accelerate the progress
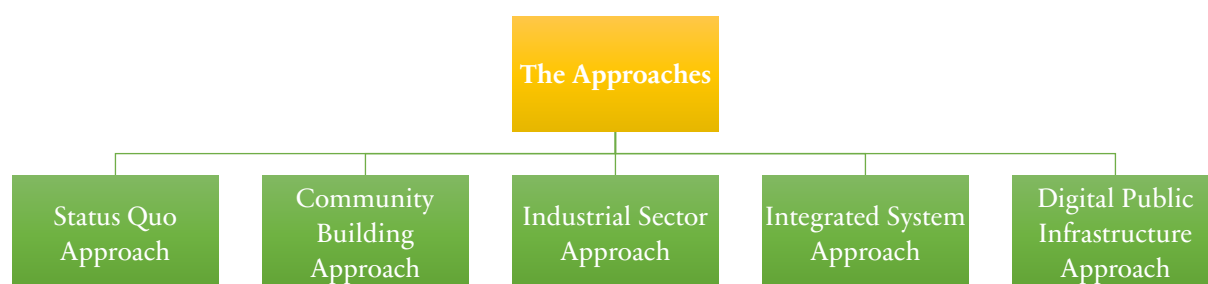
towards the SDGs and ensure that the most marginalised population continues to have a voice in shaping the local agendas.

With less than seven years left to achieve the goalposts set for 2030 as part of 2030 Agenda, countries across the world are responding to the multifarious challenges facing the global community in the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. More importantly, seven years into the action on SDGs, the world was beset with an unexpected challenge in the form of COVID-19. Its expanse, magnitude, speed and the domino like ill-effects on all walks of life caught all the countries unprepared and now threaten to stall and reverse major strides taken towards SDGs. The Government of India has used SDGs for initiating a range of systemic reforms for strengthening policies, processes and institutions. As part of its efforts to localise the SDGs, India has invested in setting up the building blocks for action on the 2030 Agenda that will be extremely advantageous in undertaking an urgent transformative recovery from the pandemic and all its consequences. They will also be critical in India's stride towards the SDGs. This model of localisation of SDGs developed and home-grown in India, may also offer a useful theory and praxis to other countries that are keen to take the SDGs from the global to the national to the local levels.

Approaches to Sustainable Development Goals

Mohit Sharma

India is a country with a variety of ethnicities, religions, climatic conditions, and terrain. Its states have variability across various dimensions. So due to its uniqueness, a single approach towards development, more precisely sustainable development, would not be appropriate to address the developmental concerns and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Multiple approaches, depending upon the necessity of each state or region, are required to ensure effective and inclusive development. This could involve tailoring policies and strategies to suit the specific needs and challenges faced by different states, considering factors such as population density, economic potential, and the natural resources available. By adopting a decentralized approach that takes into account the diverse characteristics of each region, India can better promote sustainable development and ensure that no state or community is left behind in its pursuit of progress. There are several approaches for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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│Status Quo││Community ││Industrial││Integrated││Digital Public│
│ Approach ││ Building ││  Sector  ││  System  ││Infrastructure│
│          ││ Approach ││ Approach ││ Approach ││  Approach    │
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A. Status Quo Approach

The status quo approach for SDGs refers to maintaining the current practices and policies in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. This approach may focus on incremental changes and improvements within existing systems, rather than implementing radical transformations. While this approach may provide some progress towards the SDGs, it may not fully address the urgent need for systemic change to address pressing environmental and social challenges. Therefore, exploring alternative approaches such as the Industrial Sector approach can offer new opportunities for more impactful and sustainable outcomes.

Maintaining the status quo can provide stability and predictability in the implementation of SDGs, which is important for long-term planning and investments. Also, in some cases, a status quo

approach might be more politically feasible, as it may be easier to gain support for incremental changes or to work within existing systems.

Some of the SDGs, such as those related to climate change and environmental sustainability, require more significant and immediate actions, which a status quo approach may not address. Moreover, the Status quo approach is not applicable to the new dynamic challenges and thus does not offer innovative solutions.

B. Community Capacity Building Approach

Community capacity-building approach aims to empower individuals and communities to actively participate in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It involves providing resources, knowledge, and skills to enhance their ability to address social, economic, and environmental challenges. By focusing on strengthening local institutions, promoting inclusive decision-making processes, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders, this approach encourages sustainable development at the grassroots level. Ultimately, community capacity building plays a crucial role in creating resilient communities that can drive positive change toward a more sustainable future.

It empowers individuals and communities to take ownership of their own development, leading to long-term solutions that are tailored to their specific needs and contexts. By investing in community capacity building, we can ensure that the progress made towards achieving the SDGs is not only sustainable but also inclusive and equitable for all members of the society.

Importance of Community Capacity Building Approach

- *Local Empowerment*: Community capacity building empowers local communities to take ownership of their own development processes. By enhancing the skills, knowledge, and resources of community members, they can actively participate in decision-making, project planning, and implementation, which aligns with the principles of the SDGs.

- *Local Knowledge and Resources*: Communities often possess valuable traditional knowledge and local resources that can be harnessed to achieve the SDGs. Capacity building helps communities leverage these assets to address issues such as food security, healthcare, education, and environmental sustainability. By tapping into local knowledge and resources,

communities can find innovative solutions that are culturally appropriate and sustainable. For example, indigenous communities may have traditional farming techniques that promote biodiversity and resilience to climate change, which can contribute to achieving the SDG on environmental sustainability. Additionally, empowering communities through capacity- building initiatives enable them to take ownership of their development and create long- lasting impact in their own unique ways.

- *Social Inclusion*: The SDGs emphasize leaving no one behind. Community capacity building ensures that marginalized or vulnerable groups are included in the development process, reducing inequalities and promoting social justice. By providing these groups with the necessary skills and knowledge, they can actively participate in decision-making processes and have a voice in shaping their own future. This not only empowers individuals but also strengthens the overall social fabric of communities, fostering a sense of belonging and unity.

- *Data Collection and Monitoring*: Communities with enhanced capacity are better equipped to collect and manage data relevant to the SDGs. This enables more accurate measurement of progress and the identification of areas where additional efforts are needed to achieve the goals. Additionally, improved data collection and monitoring allow for evidence-based decision-making, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively and efficiently to address the most pressing issues within the community.

C. Industrial Sector Approach

This approach focuses on promoting sustainable practices within industries, such as reducing carbon emissions and implementing responsible waste management systems. By integrating sustainability into industrial processes, environmental impacts can be minimized and a resource-efficient economy can be built. Additionally, the Industrial Sector Approach encourages collaboration between businesses, governments, and civil society to foster innovation and develop new technologies that support the SDGs. For example, the transition from diesel vehicles to electric vehicles needs support from the industrial sector, as they play a crucial role in manufacturing and supplying electric vehicle components. This approach ensures that economic growth is balanced with social and environmental considerations, leading to a more sustainable future for all.

Integrated system approach to SDGs means a holistic approach to designing and formulating strategies that address all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) simultaneously. It involves recognizing the interconnectedness and interdependence of the goals and developing integrated solutions that consider their mutual dependencies. This approach ensures that actions taken to achieve one goal do not inadvertently hinder progress toward others, leading to more effective and efficient outcomes in sustainable development. Additionally, an integrated system approach encourages collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, and businesses - to collectively work towards achieving the SDGs.

Importance of Integrated System Approach

- *Interconnected and Interdependent*: For example, addressing poverty (SDG 1) requires addressing education (SDG 4) and gender equality (SDG 5), as these factors are closely linked. An integrated system approach allows for a holistic understanding of these connections and enables comprehensive solutions that can have a greater impact on sustainable development.

- *Resilience:* By addressing multiple goals simultaneously, communities and systems become more resilient to shocks and crises. Integrated strategies can help buffer against the adverse effects of disasters, economic downturns, and other challenges.

- *Efficiency:* An integrated system approach can lead to more efficient allocation of resources. By addressing multiple goals simultaneously, governments, organizations, and businesses can reduce duplication of efforts and maximize the impact of their investments.

- *Cross-Sectoral Collaboration*: Many of the SDGs require collaboration across different sectors, such as health, education, energy, and infrastructure. An integrated approach encourages cooperation among these sectors, fostering innovation and more comprehensive solutions.

- *Adaptive Management*: The world is constantly changing. An integrated approach allows for adaptive management, where policies and strategies can be adjusted in response to evolving circumstances and emerging challenges.

An Integrated System Approach for SDGs recognizes the complex and interconnected nature of global challenges and seeks to address them in a coordinated and holistic way. By doing so, it can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of efforts to achieve the SDGs and contribute to a more prosperous, equitable, and sustainable world.

Tangible infrastructure, such as railways and roads built through public investments, laid the foundation for private innovation and societal development. Similar systems for the 21st century are now being built in the digital domain to simplify the movement of people, money, and information and are collectively referred to as Digital Public Infrastructure. A Digital Public Infrastructure approach for SDGs involves leveraging digital technologies and platforms to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and inclusivity of initiatives aimed at achieving the SDGs.

DPI, or Digital Public Infrastructure, encompasses a wide range of technological advancements that aim to enhance connectivity and efficiency in the digital era. These include the development of high-speed internet networks, secure digital payment systems, and data- sharing services. Just as physical infrastructure paved the way for economic growth in the past, DPI has the potential to revolutionize industries and drive innovation in the modern world.

The Key Pillars of the Digital Public Infrastructure Approach:

- *Open, interoperable technology* is a key component of DPI, as it allows different systems and devices to seamlessly communicate and share information. This promotes collaboration and fosters the development of new digital services and applications. Additionally, DPI also focuses on ensuring the security and privacy of digital interactions, as trust is essential for widespread adoption and success in the digital landscape.

- *Robust governance* is another crucial aspect of DPI. It involves establishing policies, regulations, and standards to govern the use and management of digital technologies. This helps to create a level playing field for all stakeholders and ensures that digital services are reliable, transparent, and accountable. Furthermore, robust governance frameworks also address ethical considerations and protect against potential risks or abuses associated with the use of digital technologies.

- *Resilient local ecosystems* are essential for the success of DPI. These ecosystems involve collaboration between various stakeholders, such as government agencies, industry players, and civil society organizations. By working together, they can develop strategies to address challenges and promote innovation in the digital space. Resilient ecosystems also foster trust and confidence among users, which is crucial for the widespread adoption of digital technologies.

The Pillars of India's DPI Ecosystem

- *Aadhaar i*s an example of a technology that has benefited from the development of resilient ecosystems. Aadhaar is a biometric identification system implemented by the Indian government, which has successfully integrated various stakeholders to create a robust and secure digital identity infrastructure. This collaboration has not only facilitated access to government services but also fostered trust among users, leading to its widespread adoption and recognition as a global best practice in digital identification systems.

- *Digi Yatra* - a Biometric Enabled Seamless Travel (BEST) initiative launched by the Indian Government aims to provide a hassle-free and secure travel experience for passengers. By integrating Aadhar with various travel processes such as ticket booking, check-in, and boarding; Digi Yatra streamlines the entire travel journey, reducing paperwork and enhancing passenger convenience. This innovative approach not only improves efficiency but also strengthens the overall security of the aviation industry.

- *Digi Locker is* another key component of the Digi Yatra initiative. It is the integration of Digi Locker, a digital document storage platform, with Digi Locker, passengers can securely store and access their travel documents such as passports, visas, and boarding passes on their smartphones. This eliminates the need for physical documents and reduces the risk of loss or theft during travel.

- *Unified Payments Interface (UPI)*- UPI is a real-time payment system that allows users to link multiple bank accounts to a single mobile application. UPI has revolutionized the way people in India make payments, offering a convenient and secure platform for transactions.

Haryana's Approach towards SDGs

Haryana has different approaches to achieving Sustainable Development Goals, each with its advantages and limitations. To succeed in achieving the SDGs, it is essential to combine the strengths of each approach and create a synergy among them. Haryana has adopted a decentralized approach towards the attainment of SDGs. A decentralized approach to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) involves empowering local communities, governments, and organizations to take an active role in designing, implementing, and monitoring strategies to achieve the SDGs. This approach recognizes that local communities have a better understanding of their own needs and challenges, and are therefore better equipped to come up with effective solutions. By empowering them, it

ensures that the strategies implemented are context-specific and tailored to the unique circumstances of each community. Additionally, this decentralized approach fosters ownership and accountability, as local stakeholders are directly involved in decision-making processes and can hold themselves and others accountable for progress towards the SDGs.

To attain this, Haryana through its SDGCC lab, has released SDG District Profile for every district of the State to better understand the position of each district on various parameters like the status of the district on SDG indicators or relevant Output Indicators, Budgetary Alignment of welfare schemes with relevant SDGs etc.

Also, Haryana is conducting a series of consultations with various State departments to build awareness and sensitize them about the SDGs. Moreover, Haryana constituted an Inter-District Council under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister in 2018 to assess the developmental needs and for delegation of powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). This will also help in the process of *Leaving No One behind (LNOB)*, as it ensures that marginalized and vulnerable groups are included and their needs are addressed.

Also, there are several challenges to overcome, such as data collection, resource allocation, policy coherence, and fair distribution of benefits. Sustainable development in Haryana depends on overcoming these challenges. The path to achieving the SDGs is not only about economic growth but also about addressing social inequalities, promoting environmental sustainability, and ensuring that benefits reach everyone. It is crucial to build a more equitable, prosperous, and sustainable future for all in this diverse and complex country. And to ensure that different approaches must work together to achieve this vision.

Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management: Haryana's SDG Lab

Namrta Sharma

SDG Labs aims to create a culture of cooperation and information sharing among all departments and stakeholders with the goal of a holistic incorporation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into modern practices.

Aim of SDG Lab

- Translating the theoretical SDGs into practical and workable practices.
- Building upon prior experience and knowledge collected, developing novel tools and techniques aimed at creating co-learning settings for future collaborations.
- Encourage SDG practices.
- Localized approaches, transparent metrics, thinking beyond GDP, and collaborative efforts between stakeholders and government

SDG lab in Haryana - Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM)

The Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM) is a centre of excellence for research in public policy and economy established in November 2016. Drawing its mandate from 5th State Finance Commission Report and Sustainable Developmental Goals 2030 VISION of Haryana, SJHIFM works as a 'Policy Think Tank' for the state. The Institute plans to reinforce the State's ability on issues concerning public financial management. It also plays a key role in providing advice to the Government of Haryana. It helps all the departments & stakeholders in mainstreaming 'Monitoring and Evaluation' system of the state schemes and outlays based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as well as upgrading the capacities through structured seminars/workshops and research programmes.

The institute is conducting consultancy studies for the all the Departments of Haryana. It is striving to strengthen the State's capacity to achieve SDG for the State. Haryana is one of the first few states to adopt the Output Outcome Framework at the state-level and SJHIFM is facilitating the process from the very first stage to implement Output-Outcome Framework for an open, transparent and citizen centric governance rather than just accounting for welfare expenditure.

Objectives of SJHIFM

- To serve as the State Government's initial point of contact for economic research and policy recommendations.
- To provide necessary physical infrastructure and managerial resources that are necessary.
- To create state-wide best practices for SDG Management.
- Establish a basic data base on state finances to help the state formulate effective fiscal policy.
- To evaluate the programme using both quantitative and qualitative research at various phases.
- To organize and provide a comprehensive training and research programme, including a refresher course, for government officers and officials in the fields of public finance, policy, financial management, and financial administration as well as the SDG Strategy and Action Plans. With a focus on policy issues, audit and account management processes, budgeting, taxation, and financial planning.
- Organising training sessions, lectures, seminars, and workshops on various topics related to the management of SDGs, public policy, public economics, and fiscal policy with the participation of government representatives, university and college professors, and researchers from the state, national, and international levels.
- To establish the Institute as a Centre of Excellence in Financial Management and SDG Coordination to advance the highest standards of professional competence and practice.
- To undertake and support research/consultancy studies in the areas of SDG targets established under SDG VISION 2030, accounting, audit, financial and fiscal management, and related subjects for immediate benefit to state.

Sustainable Development Goal Coordination Centre (SDGCC)

Under the supervision of SJHIFM, the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) was established in August, 2018 with the goal of enhancing the state's capacity to meet the SDG Vision 2030 goals. SDGCC conducts training programmes, seminars, lectures, and workshops on a variety of topics with the participation of government representatives, university and college faculty, and researchers at the state, national, and international levels.

In order to assist in establishing the Sustainable Development Goal Coordination Centre with the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, the UNDP and the Government of Haryana signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on August 6, 2018. The SDGCC's job in Haryana is to conceptualize and carry out projects that aid in the implementation of SDGs.

Focus Areas Under SDGCC

Build internal state capacity on SDGs and support public digital literacy, awareness creation, high quality knowledge management and capacity building system and partnerships.

Create a communication plan and Information, Education & Communication (IEC) materials to inform the public and government employees of their respective roles and responsibilities in achieving the state's SDG VISION.

Facilitate the localization and implementation of the SDGs at the district and village levels.

Create an institutional framework and suggest policy level changes for effective coordination in the implementation of SDG VISION by establishing management and technical support group at the relevant levels.

Analyse service delivery in critical locations, and suggest solutions using innovative technology.

Establish monitoring and assessment systems, including third-party monitoring mechanisms, to monitor the states' progress toward the SDG goals, targets, and indicators. Create and implement intelligent technological tools, such as citizen feedback loops, dashboards, and real- time monitoring devices like sensors.

Five Pillars of SDGCC

Awareness Generation & Capacity Building

The main objective is to increase the understanding of the SDG targets as the catalyst for change among the many stakeholders and to improve their capacity and knowledge-building.

Integrated Planning & Implementation

Integrated planning ensures that every objective has sufficient resources to accomplish desired results and regular monitoring facilitates required adjustments in strategies. It aids organizations in future planning, efficiency, and cross-divisional coordination.

Resource Mobilization & Partnerships

Achieving the sustainable development goals requires mobilizing and sharing financial resources, technologies, information and expertise collaborating with various stakeholders.

SDG Decentralization

At the district and grass root level, the SDG Action Plans will require localization. The district's capacity to create long-term action plans, oversight systems, and procedures that aid in execution and are connected to the state vision must be strengthened.
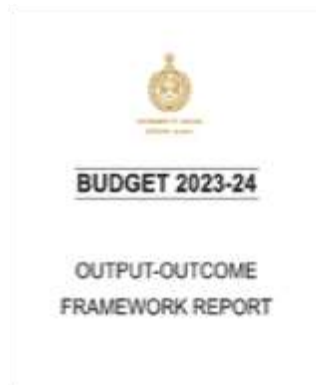
Monitoring & Evaluation

Simultaneous tracking each department's progress toward achieving its set targets is essential. It is necessary to have a data management system and a framework for tracking the SDGs in order to gather, verify, and evaluate data on the goals.
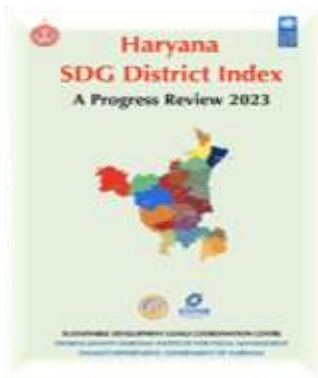
Books and Journals Published

Haryana has envisaged an ambitious agenda by the year 2030 which aims to eradicate extreme poverty; provide housing, 24 X 7 power and clean drinking water to all residents; maintain 100% open defecation free status etc.

The process used to evaluate the district's success are included in the district index report. The report's chapters present goal-wise results of districts, providing details on areas that have been achieved and those that still need improvement.

The Government of Haryana's persistent efforts to foster an open, transparent, and citizen-centric governance model have led to the implementation of the Output - Outcome Framework Report. This involves moving away from simple outlay reporting and toward providing comprehensive details about how public funds will be allocated to different development projects.

Haryana's framework for monitoring and evaluating the SDG is a dynamic process that will develop over time. The last five years' worth of data have been provided against the indicators; the main work at view is to gather data for the state-specific indicators that are owned by the various departments within the state of Haryana.

The report will serve as a monitoring guide for each department to achieve desired change by using the SDG framework and make informed decisions about resource allocations.

This provides a summary of the SDGs' accomplishments from 2016 to the present and helps us understand how each goal is doing independently and where our attention needs to be directed.

SDG Best Practice Case Studies

Best practices case studies play a pivotal role in shaping and informing successful strategies across various fields. The following case studies act as practical guides, allowing stakeholders to learn from both successes and challenges encountered by others.

1. ***Promotion of Child Sex Ratio at Birth:*** The PM's Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign in Haryana Govt. a new fillip and purpose for the implementation of PC & PNDT Act (Pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic Techniques Act) in Haryana.

2. ***Implementation of POCSO Act in Haryana to prevent child sex abuse***: The objective was to provide the children of Haryana a healthy childhood by protecting them from sexual violence.

3. ***Rooftop Solar Power Plants in Haryana***: In alignment with our mission to provide dependable clean energy solutions to our partners, 35 solar power plants installed in Haryana.

4. ***Achieving 100% ODF status in Haryana under Swatch Bharat Mission:*** The Swachchta Abhiyaan was initiated by the Prime Minister on 2nd October 2014. Common targets were set for each state of the nation. Haryana achieved its goals and turned into an exemplary story.

5. ***Implementation of Teacher Transfer Policy*** through transparent digital platform to reduce external power influence.

6. ***Better learning outcomes in primary education through Saksham Ghoshna in Haryana:*** The State government is heading a unique 'Saksham Ghoshna' programme to achieve 80% grade-level competence (a measure of a child exhibiting learning competencies appropriate to her grade) amongst government school students.

7. ***ANM Online (ANMOL) portal for better health care services at grassroots level***: The objective of ANMOL initiative in Haryana is to improve the quality of pre-natal and post-natal healthcare in rural population by empowering first line functionaries with technology.

8. ***Centre of Excellence under PPP model to supply skilled work force to industries***: The centre of excellence aims to bridge the skill-gap between industry demands and available manpower with advanced technical training, and also through soft skills programmes for personality development, personal grooming, business etiquettes, and interview skills. This two-pronged approach is crucial in an ever-changing business and industrial landscape. Training our human capital to be properly prepared and flexible requires for both ideas to work in tandem.

9. ***Timely and hassle-free 33 services to citizens in an accountable manner through 'Har Samay' online police portal:*** The mission of Haryana Police is to help the common man, to provide him security and to create a peaceful and law-abiding community through cooperation. Haryana Police is committed to uphold the Rule of Law, to prevent crime and to maintain law and order. *We are here to protect the weak, the under-privileged and to serve the people.*

10. ***Saksham Yuva Yojana, Haryana-*** The Government of Haryana's Saksham Yuva Yojana is a developing programme that aims to improve the welfare and enrichment of educated and unemployed young. Saksham Yuva Yojna gives monthly financial support to the state-educated young people.

Haryana was the first state in the country to launch its ambitious Vision Document-2030 in 2017. The goal to get on a higher and more sustainable growth path is set in tandem with the SDGs. All schemes and policies designed henceforth were keeping in mind SDGs. To keep moving toward the SDG Vision, careful monitoring and evaluation is undertaken.

> *"Since 2015 through the SDG Index development priorities have been set for every State under which they are given 17 goals to achieve desired targets, I am happy that Haryana is swiftly walking on this pace and all the parameters fixed for achieving SDG goals 2030 are being implemented in a phased manner in the State."*
>
> *- Hon'ble CM of Haryana Sh. Manoharlal*

Haryana's Performance Towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Shivangi Garg

The balance between the environment, equity, and economy is sustainability. Sustainable growth means maintaining growth without creating problems or complications. It's the process of supporting long-term economic growth without depleting resources. In its agenda 2030 for sustainable development, the United Nations issued Sustainable Development Goals for a better and sustainable future. Also known as Global Goals, the Sustainable Goals were adopted by the United Nations in 2015.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 integrated and interrelated goals that showcase a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address global challenges like poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice, protecting the planet, and ensure that humanity enjoys peace and prosperity by 2030.

India committed to these SDGs at the September 2015 UN Summit and the SDGs officially came into force on 1 January 2016. Within India, the primary think tank of the Indian government, NITI Aayog, has been entrusted for coordinating the SDGs, mapping schemes related to the SDGs and their targets, and designating lead and supporting ministries for each target.

Sustainable Development Goals and Haryana:

Haryana established the Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India under the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM).

In Haryana, the process of achieving Sustainable Development Goals began with the development of the SDG Vision 2030 document.

HARYANA VISION 2030

"We envisage Haryana as a vibrant, dynamic and resurgent unit of federal India. A state where farms overflow with produce; the wheels of industry grind uninterrupted; none feels deprived; people have a sense of fulfilment, the youth sense of pride, and women enjoy not only safety, security and equal opportunities but also feel empowered. "Antyodaya", minimum government and maximum governance, and making the state a better place to live in, constitute the bedrock of our vision".

Goal Wise Performance Status of Sustainable Development Goals in Haryana:

SDG 1 - NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Ensuring livelihoods and income opportunities for all vulnerable people living in poverty in all dimensions, providing easy access to essential services like health, education, housing, and looking out for social protection and risk mitigation across the state.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- To eradicate dire poverty by 2030.
- To up-skill non-farm labour and enhance employability and opportunities for them.
- Providing easy access to government services or schemes.
- Ensuring gender equality about access to essential resources.
- To ensure education, health, and housing for all by 2030.
- To develop a risk mitigation plan for health risks, droughts and floods.
- To sanction drinking water connections for 31 Lakh rural and 11 Lakh urban households.

Haryana's Current Status

- As per the MPI, Haryana's Multidimensional Poverty Headcount Ratio is estimated at 12.28%. - 14.86% rural and 8.16% urban population are multidimensionally poor.
- These multidimensional poor lack 44.4% of the most basic and essential services - health, education, drinking water, sanitation, electricity.
- At all India level, the provision of employment stands at 85.9% of the total demand for employment and Haryana stands at 81.9% on this indicator under MGNREGA.
- The per capita income has doubled from Rs. 1,47,382 during 2014-15 to Rs. 2,96,685 in 2022-23 (advance estimates).
- Health insurance coverage has increased from 12.2% in 2015-16 to 25.7% in 2021-22.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *Mukhya Mantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana:* This is a step towards universal social security by ensuring life and accident insurance for economically weaker sections of Haryana. It also includes assured pension for farmers and unorganized workers of the state.

- *Haryana Parivar Suraksha Nyas:* This trust is established by the government to consolidate existing insurance schemes, ensure standardized and simplified claims processing, and provide direct benefits to the people.
- *Mukhya Mantri Haryana Karamchari Durghatana Bima Yojana:* An accidental insurance policy for the State's Group – C and Group D category of employees working in high-risk jobs like fireman, lineman and sewerman, safai karamcharis, and alike.
- *Mukhyamantri Vyapari Samuhik Niji Durghatna Bima Yojna:* An accidental insurance policy for small traders in case of accidental death or permanent disability.
- *Chirayu Yojana:* The scheme that has been initiated to provide free medical treatment facilities to below poverty line families. Now about 28.89 lakh families are availing free medical facilities under this scheme and getting health cover of Rs. 5 lakh annually.
- *Mukhyamantri Antyodaya Parivar Utthan Yojana:* This is being run for the upliftment of Antyodaya families for the provision of self-employment to poor families to make them financially self-reliant by making loans available through the banks.
- *DAYALU scheme:* Aims to provide financial assistance in case of death (natural or accidental) or permanent disability in respect of a member of a family having an annual income less than Rs. 1.80 lakh (subject to verification) in the Family Information Data Repository (FIDR) database.

SDG 2 – ZERO HUNGER

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

Ensuring zero malnutrition amongst children, adequate and nutritious food for all Haryana by making farming efficient, profitable, progressive, sustainable, and climate resilient.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Coverage of all household population under National Food Security Act, 2013.
- Ensuring sustainable food production, as well as maintaining and enhancing the genetic diversity and agricultural ecosystem.
- End hunger, achieve food security and provide access to safe and nutritious food.
- Eliminating malnutrition amongst children and women.
- Boosting food processing and developing production and value chain components in order to increase agricultural productivity.

Haryana's Current Status

- 100% coverage of target beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA) in 2021.
- Connectivity to agricultural markets has improved. All villages have been connected to mandis with pucca roads.
- The children's (under 5 years) nutritional status in Haryana has improved ever since by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted, underweight, and wasted has decreased from 34%, 29%, 21% respectively to 28%, 22%, and 12% respectively in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.
- 70% of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 27 % mildly anaemic, 40% moderately anaemic, and 4% with severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children slightly decreased from 72% in NFHS-4 to 70% in NFHS-5.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *Antyodaya Aahar Yojana*: It is a public distribution system through which food and essential commodities are supplied to poor for their daily needs at subsidized rates. The number of beneficiary families under the public distribution system has expanded to over 31.59 lakh families from 26 lakh families in December 2022.
- *Poshan Abhiyan*: This is a mission with the vision to ensure attainment of malnutrition free India by 2022. The objective of POSHAN Abhiyaan is to reduce stunting in identified Districts of India by improving utilization of key Anganwadi services and improving the quality of Anganwadi services delivery system. Its aim to ensure holistic development and adequate nutrition for pregnant women, mothers and children.
- *Mukhya Mantri Doodh Upahar Yojana*: The state government of Haryana had started this scheme to improve nutrition level in children and mothers. All children, pregnant women and lactating mothers who come to Anganwadi centres will now get 200 ml fortified skimmed milk powder free for 6 days in a week.
- *Establishment of India International Horticulture Market* **in Ganaur, District Sonepat:** An initiative for marketing at national level for agricultural produce.
- *eKharid:* An initiative to bring transparency at all levels in the food procurement process and streamline various processes and steps in farmer's produce procurement lifecycle.
- *'One Nation One Ration Card'* **initiative** to ensure that migrant workers and their family members get access to PDS benefits from any Fair Price Shop anywhere in the country, thus ensuring the food security.
- Haryana is the first state in the country to make available A2 milk of indigenous cows at Vita booths for sale.

SDG 3 – GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

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

> *Easy and affordable healthcare facilities to all Haryana residents to ensure reduction in maternal and neonatal deaths as well as cases of communicable and non – communicable diseases.*

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Reduce neonatal and maternal mortality rate.
- Reduce adult HIV prevalence and Tuberculosis.
- Reducing deaths due to non-communicable diseases.
- Maintain 'No Malaria' status for the state.
- Universal health coverage through National Health Mission, Ayushman Bharat Haryana Health Protection Mission and Mukhyamantri Muft Ilaaj Yojana.

Haryana's Current Status

- The infant mortality rate in Haryana in NFHS-5 is estimated at 33 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, which is same as the NFHS-4 estimate, but continuously reducing from the NFHS-3 estimate of 42, the NFHS-2 estimate of 57, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 73.
- The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated at 39 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, down by 2 points since NFHS-4 (41 per 1,000).
- Approximately 90% of the children in age group 9-11 months and 77% children in age group 12-23 months are fully immunized (NFHS-5).
- Haryana HIV prevalence rate in age group of 15-49 years is 0.22% (India HIV Estimates, 2021).

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *Establishment of Medical Institutes:* National Cancer Institute, India's first Ayush university (Shri Krishna AYUSH Vishwavidyalaya), and State's first government Yunani college and hospital have been established in the districts Jhajjhar, Kurukshetra, and Nuh respectively.
- *Free Medical Services:* 500 types of medicines, 319 types of surgeries, tests, and dental procedures are free in government hospitals.

- ***Establishment of Food Laboratories:*** To enable people to check the quality of food and food products, the establishment of basic food laboratories in each of the 22 districts is underway. These laboratories will provide instant testing report of food samples at a nominal charge.

- ***Medical Schemes:***
  1. ***National Health Mission*** was introduced by the Indian government in 2005, combining the National Urban and Rural Health Missions. The primary components of the initiative include Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health, and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases (RMNCH+A) in rural and urban areas. The goal of NHM is to provide everyone with equitable, cost-effective, high-quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to the requirements of the populace.

  2. ***Ayushman Bharat Haryana Protection Mission*** The goal of Ayushman Bharat is to transition the delivery of health services from a sectoral and segmented model to a comprehensive, need-based approach. In order to address the healthcare system holistically addressing ambulatory care, promotion, and prevention - at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, this programme intends to implement ground-breaking interventions. Ayushman Bharat comprises of two inter-related components, which are – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) and Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs).

  3. ***Mukhya Mantri Muft Ilaaj Yojana:*** The Mukhymantri Muft Ilaaj Yojana (MMIY) was introduced in January 2014 with the goal of covering the majority of healthcare costs and offering free treatment to all residents. The programme's goal is to improve the well-being of all state residents by offering high-quality healthcare services that are equitable, inexpensive, and accessible. The main goal is to lower the State's citizens' out-of-pocket expenses.

SDG 4 – QUALITY EDUCATION

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

Eliminate gender and other disparities at all levels in education and ensure equal access to affordable and quality education and vocational training for all.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- 100% enrolment in pre-primary education.
- Achieve a net enrolment ratio (NER) of 97% at the primary level and 95% at the upper primary level. 95% of students from Classes I to VIII to be at grade level competencies.
- Increase the transition rate from Class V to Class VI to 100% for both, girls and boys.
- Provision of skills in education and employability through all senior secondary schools and secondary schools.

Haryana's Current Status

- The School Education Quality Index (SEQI) developed by NITI Aayog ranked Haryana 3rd amongst all the states.
- The achievements in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment ratio (NER) at all levels of school education in the state have considerably improved, GER in Higher education in Haryana is 32% at present. The Government has fixed a target of reaching GER of 40% by 2030.
- 78% of primary schools in Haryana have a pupil - teacher ratio lower than the recommended norm of 30:1.
- More than 36% schools are equipped with computers vis-à-vis the national level figure of 29.75%.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *Education opportunity for all:* Every child in the 6 to 18 years age group in Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP) is being mapped to ensure that no child remains deprived of educational opportunities.
- *Establishment of play way schools:* 4000 Anganwadi Centres converted into play way schools.
- *Use of E-Learning:* Tablets with connectivity given to all students from Classes 10 to 12 studying in government schools.

- *Promotion of Higher Education:* Through expansion of education infrastructure, providing qualified teachers, encouraging SC/BC students through monthly stipends, awards, and scholarships and free passports for final year students.
- *Execution of six types of civil works:* The Government constructed new rooms, toilets, arranged drinking water facilities, repaired the school, boundary wall and soil filling in all government schools of the State through School Management Committee (SMCs) in 2023-24.

SDG 5 – GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Economically empowered women in a secure environment, with wide ranging implications for all social indicators linked to education, health and nutrition and especially in achieving parity in infant and child sex ratio.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Eliminate the unemployment gap between men and women.
- Bringing down crimes against women to not more than 12%.
- Achieve total gender parity in the birth ratio.
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Haryana's Current Status

- Rate of crimes against women per 100,000 female population have decreased from 108.52 in 2019-20 to 94.68 in 2020-22.
- 73.1% married women aged 15-49 years undertaking family planning through modern methods.
- 10% elected women among total seats in the state legislative assembly (2019).

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *One Stop Sakhi Centres:* This scheme addresses gender-based violence. It was implemented from 1st April 2015 with the aim to facilitate access to a wide range of services to women affected by violence. Currently total 22 One Stop Centres are running in the state.

- ***Durga Shakti App, Durga Shakti Vahini and Durga Shakti Rapid Action Force:*** The three initiatives have been introduced by the Government for women to seek immediate help from police in times of distress. Haryana government promotes zero – tolerance policy for unethical behaviour against women.
- ***Establishment of SHGs:*** 6,200 new SHGs have been established under the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- ***Other Initiatives:*** Gender sensitization, assistance to women cooperatives, financial assistance to destitute women and widows, safety and security interventions for girl students and women such as women helpline, safe transport services for girl students, adolescent and girl child development, and expansion of women universities and colleges.

SDG 6 – CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

To provide basic services and facilities for clean drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas to ensure a better quality of life for all its residents ratio.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Achieve 100% coverage of sewerage systems in urban areas throughout the State.
- Achieve 100% individual household connections for potable drinking water across the State.
- Reduce incidence of water wastage to less than 7% in rural areas and 5% in urban areas.
- Achieve state-wide ODF status.
- Safe and adequate drinking water for all, at all times, in rural and urban areas.
- Providing sewerage system in all villages of over 10,000 persons.
- Safe and adequate drinking water for all, at all times, in rural and urban areas.

Haryana's Current Status

- All urban and rural households have access to toilet facilities - 100% districts are verified to be ODF (Open Defecation Free) in Haryana.
- 97.7% of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS).

- Haryana has already achieved the target of providing tap water connection to all rural households under the Jal Jeevan Mission in 2022 against the target of 2024 set by the Central Government.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *Policy to use treated waste water by power plants:* The Government has formulated a policy to use treated waste water by power plants, industries, irrigation and municipalities for non-drinking purposes. 170 Sewage Treatment Plants & Common Effluent Treatment Plants have been installed in Haryana, which generate 1985 million liters per day (mld) waste water. 187 mld treated waste water is being used for non-drinking purposes.
- *Mahagram Yojana:* This scheme was launched for augmentation of drinking water supply, laying of sewerage system and installation of sewage treatment plants.
- *Other Initiatives:* Safe and adequate drinking water supply to rural and urban areas, sanitation interventions under Swachh Bharat Mission, construction and maintenance of canals, rehabilitation of water courses, restoration of water bodies and reservoirs, Saraswati River Heritage development, and integrated wasteland management programmes.

SDG 7 – AFFORDABLE ENERGY

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

To provide universal access to 24X7 affordable, reliable and modern energy; substantially increasing the share of clean/renewable energy; and increasing energy efficiency.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Provide statewide 24x7 power for all.
- Reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss levels in energy distribution companies to 10%.
- Increase renewable energy (solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal) to 14.5% of Haryana's total energy grid.
- Build 100% energy efficient communities.
- Ensure adoption of energy efficient lighting across 100%.
- Energy Efficient equipment across 75% of Haryana.

Haryana's Current Status

- Haryana is an achiever in SDG 7 with SDG Index score 100 in 2020 (as per NITI Aayog SDG India Index 2020-21).
- State has achieved 100% target of providing LPG and PNG connections against the total number of households.
- 64.77 tonnes of CO_2 emission reduced by using LED bulbs (per 1,000 population).
- 7.25 mw of installed capacity of Grid Interactive Biopower (per 10 lakh population).
- Households using clean fuel for cooking is 59.5% in Haryana.
- 24X7 Electricity Supply to more than 5000 villages under 'Mhara Gaon Jagmag Gaon Yojana'.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- Installation of Solar Water Pumping System in the State.
- Setting-up of power co-generation and ethanol plant in Cooperative Sugar Mills.
- Equity capital to DHBVNL, UHBVNL, HVPNL and HPGCL.
- Grid connected rooftop SPV Power Plant Programme.
- Bijli panchayat being organized by Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam regularly for on-the-spot redressal of consumer problems related to power supply.

SDG 8 – DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

To position Haryana as a pre-eminent investment destination and facilitate balanced regional and sustainable development supported by a dynamic governance system and wide-scale adoption of innovation and technology, as well as skill development for nurturing entrepreneurship and generating employment opportunities.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Facilitate and sustain a GSDP growth rate higher than 9.8%.
- Strengthen and increase the competitiveness of MSMEs in the State and increase the number of loans provided to MSMEs to 1,00,000.
- Augment employment and skill development avenues for all, especially uneducated and untrained youth and increase the skilled labour force to 5,00,000 persons

- Attract at least 10 lakh crores of investment in emerging sectors.
- Generate 18 lakh jobs throughout the state.
- Increase the workforce participation rate for females to 30%.

Haryana's Current Status
- Unemployment rate (15-59 years) decreased from 9.3% in 2021-22 to 6.4% in 2022-23.
- Haryana has 56.1% of regular wage or salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefits.
- Out of total account holders in PMJDY, 49.76% are women indicating limited financial empowerment of women.
- Haryana presently has 149 governmental and 192 private industrial training institutes, with more than 84,000 sanctioned seats, offering 75 different trades for skill-based training to unemployed youth of the State.

Initiatives by Haryana Government
- *Pahal Yojana*: This was introduced for skill development, placement assistance, design and introduction of new skill sets required by industries, CSR funds, industrial excursions, and the opportunity to do job trainings.
- *One Block One Product initiative:* The Government of Haryana has launched the Programme to Accelerate Development for MSME Advancement (PADMA). The initiative aims at implementing design and developmental interventions for enablement of micro and small enterprises at block level by leveraging a cluster approach remote balanced regional growth.
- *Haryana Aatma Nirbhar Textile Policy:* The policy aims to promote the textile sector with emphasis on value addition, employment generation and productivity enhancement for mobilizing investments to the tune of Rs. 4,000 crore and generate 20,000 new jobs across the textile value chain.
- *Har Hith Stores:* Government is establishing retail outlets in urban and rural areas of Haryana via franchising and enabling domiciles of Haryana to become franchisee.

SDG 9 – INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Develop state-of-art infrastructure to promote a conducive environment and provide a robust plug and play ecosystem for sustainable and inclusive industrialization that fosters innovation across the state.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Establish six Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs), six IT parks, three e-commerce warehouses and seven incubation centres.
- Construct 100 flatted factories and 100 labour housing colonies.
- Add 8500 new buses as part of Haryana's public transport system.
- Construct 15 new flyovers, 20 new by passes and 100 new road over/under bridges.
- Establish 17 mega recycling plants, 28 effluent treatment plants and 5 multi-modal logistics hubs.

Haryana's Current Status

- Haryana has 10 notified brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs), auto clusters that produce 50% of the cars and motorcycles in India.
- Haryana is home to approx. 1.03 lakh MSME units - the most important pillars of the industrial growth. Average number of factories in Haryana are 57 per 1 lakh population
- Manufacturing Employment as a proportion of total employment has increased from 16.8% in 2019-20 to 18.8% in 2020-21.
- Haryana was among top on the NITI Ayog's India Innovation Index (2021) with a score of 16.35.
- Haryana is achiever under landlocked category. Scored maximum score on Quality of Warehousing Infrastructure, and other indicators within Quality of Infrastructure.
- High rated on indicators related to Reliability of Logistics Services, Safety and Security of cargo good in Operating and Regulatory Environment Parameters of Logistics Ease Across States (LEADS) Report.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *Signature Infrastructure Projects*: Orbital Rail Corridor, high speed rail connectivity between Delhi and Karnal, expanding the metro network in Gurugram & other areas, asset monetization through Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) and Real Estate Investment

Trusts (REITs), Global City near Manesar, International Horticulture Market at Ganaur, Sonepat; Domestic Airport at Hisar/ Integrated Aviation Hub.

- *State Mini Revamped Scheme Fund:* For regeneration of Traditional Industries Scheme (SFURTI) which includes traditional artisans and service sector to support the socio-economically marginalized community.

- *Haryana Gramin Udyogik Vikas Yojna* to boost rural industries.

SDG 10 – REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Reduce inequality within and among countries

To make the minorities, elderly, differently abled and scheduled castes and backward classes economically self-reliant, to provide them equal opportunities in all spheres of life and establish a socially secure and just environment for them.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- For the Divyang or persons with disabilities the Government of Haryana aims to ensure 3% job reservation in all institutions of the State by 2030. To provide soft loans, develop skills and also provide disabled-friendly civil public infrastructure and transportation in all districts.

- For the minorities, Government of Haryana will ensure that in all blocks where 25% or more of the population belongs to minority communities, the number of secondary schools and government colleges will be increased and scholarship schemes will be available at the state level. Also 5,00,000 people will be trained for blue-collar jobs.

- For the elderly the State will ensure that 1,00,000 care-givers are trained. Old-age homes and old-age day-care centres will be opened in all districts.

- The Government of Haryana is committed to making members of Schedules Castes and Backward Classes economically stronger through soft loans for income generating schemes and skill development.

Haryana's Current Status

- As per Census 2011, of the total population of Haryana 2.1% has at least one form of disability out of which 8.65% is over the age of 60 years, 12.54% belongs to a minority group and 20.17% constitutes Scheduled Castes.

- 42.12% seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI).

- 18.89% seats occupied by SC in the State Legislative Assembly.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *e-POS devices:* Distribution of essential commodities to eligible families through e-POS devices installed at each Fair Price Shop.
- *Old Age Samman Allowance:* The Government has undertaken a unique initiative for proactive determination of eligibility for giving Old Age Samman Allowance. The beneficiary is automatically identified based on PPP data on attaining the age of 60 years and the benefit is provided after consent is provided by the intended beneficiary.
- *Inter-District Council (IDC):* To facilitate preparation of district specific action plans, assessment of development needs, delegation of powers to PRIs & ULBs, and review of flagship programmes.
- *Other Initiatives:* Social security and financial assistance to destitute women, widows, persons with disabilities, destitute children; Deenbandhu Haryana Gramin Uday Yojana, Haryana Gramin Vikas Yojana, Mukhyamantri Vivah Shagun Yojana, Ladli-social security pension scheme, development of minorities under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram, scholarships and monthly stipends to SC/BC students.

SDG 11– SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

Develop smart, safe, slum-free and affordable housing for all with high quality basic urban services along with robust IT connectivity and digitization, sustainable environment, safety and security of residents, particularly women, children and the elderly.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Provide affordable houses to 6.65 lakh urban poor families; upgrade housing facilities for one lakh urban poor families.
- Implement an Intelligent Traffic Management system, including Traffic Surveillance system.
- Add 8,500 new buses to the public transport.
- Establish CNG/LPG filling stations in 10 districts of NCR.
- 100% waste and garbage collection and management, and providing toilets and sewerage services to all slums.

- Establishment of 20 e-waste and solid waste management plants.
- Ensure secure, commercial grade internet services throughout the State.

Haryana's Current Status

- Haryana has 25.7% households where any usual member is covered by any health scheme (or health insurance), this figure is low as compared to India at 41% and is still way behind Rajasthan which is the leading state at 88%.
- 115.76% Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas.
- 97% of urban households with drainage facility.
- Haryana became the first State in the country to introduce e-ticketing using the National Common Mobility Card (NCMC).

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *Flagship Programmes:* Quality urban services, affordable housing, and safe and smart cities through interventions under flagship programmes such as Mera Shahar Sarvottam Shahar, Mukhyamantri Samagra Shahri Vikas Yojana, Jagmag Shahar, New Urban Renewal Mission, solid & liquid waste management, and smart cities programme.
- *Divya Nagar Scheme* for development of the social, cultural, and environmental aspects of our urban areas.
- *Nagar Darshan Portal* is to make all government services accessible to citizens living in urbanareas which would ensure efficiency, transparency, and reliability of urban centric services.
- *Regularization of unauthorized colonies* in urban areas in a systematic manner.

SDG 12 – RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns

The Government of Haryana will strive to sustainably reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and re-use and to sustainably manage the use of natural resources, while positively impaction statewide consumption and production norms.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Increase the Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation to 5000 MW.
- Construct covered storage to house 30 lakh tons of food grains at the micro level.
- Process 7,000 tons through waste disposal facilities.
- Reduce the total pesticides used in agriculture by 18.3 MT.
- Increase energy use per unit value added by industry to rupees 70 per unit.

Haryana's Current Status

- As per NITI Aayog SDG Index (2020-21), Haryana scores 100% on treatment of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) to total quantity of BMW generated.
- Reduction in use of nitrogen fertilizer out of total N, P, K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium) from 75.84% to 56.53% in 2020-21.
- 1 lakh acre culturable command area has been brought under Micro Irrigation and about 2000 on farm water tanks have been constructed during FY 2022-23.
- 1000 recharge borewells and roof top rain water harvesting structures have been constructed.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- Crop diversification (Mera Pani Meri Virasat), Haryana Pond & Waste Water Management Authority, Micro-Irrigation & Command Area Development Authority (MICADA), construction of godowns, food processing and packaging technology in Haryana, solid & liquid waste management, bio-medical waste management, and effective implementation of the Reuse of Treated Waste-Water Policy.
- *Vehicle Scrappage Policy*: State has drafted a five-year policy to promote circular economy. Under this policy, the vehicles which have completed the critical age of 10 years in the case of diesel vehicles and 15 years in the case of petrol vehicles shall be scrapped.

SDG 13– CLIMATE ACTION

&

SDG 14 – LIFE BELOW WATER

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts and conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

To increase the resilience, awareness and adaptive capacity of people, particularly within extra vulnerable segments of the population

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Eliminate stubble burning completely.
- Establish 400 climate smart villages.
- Establish a Knowledge Mission Centre.
- Train 1,500 farmers and other vulnerable communities on the impacts of climate change.
- Raise awareness and education on mitigation, adaptation and resilience in all communities, especially the vulnerable ones.

Haryana's Current Status

- 23.23% is renewable energy share of total installed generation capacity,
- 64.77 tons of CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population in 2022.
- Haryana produced 407.83 MW of solar energy in 2021 from 252.14 MW in 2020.
- Haryana has 210.66 MW via Biomass Power Projects, 73.50 MW of generating capacity via Small Hydro Power.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- *Partnership with private sector* to promote and scale tree-based enterprises and the sale of carbon credits to contribute towards country's vision of Carbon Neutral Economy by 2070 and commitments related to climate initiatives 'Panchamrita' and 'Mission LiFE'.
- *Other Initiatives:* Flood protection and disaster preparedness, training of community volunteers in disaster response (Apada Mitra), integrated forest protection, management of crop residue, micro-irrigation for irrigation efficiency, strengthening of climate change division, implementation of the Sandai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and Climate & Sustainable Development Fund.

SDG 15– LIFE ON LAND

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

Develop and implement adaptation and mitigation measures which address the impact of climate change on forest ecosystems, agriculture, biodiversity, natural resources and future generations.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Declare six new community reserves.
- Develop new participatory management mechanisms for terrestrial ecosystems, built upon the knowledge and involvement of indigenous groups and forest-based communities.
- Increase forest and tree cover across the state to approximately 10%.
- Undertake afforestation on government forest lands, community lands, panchayat lands and private farm lands by planting approximately 150 lakh saplings annually.
- Improve environment in villages by planting grafted fruit plants under the "Har Ghar Hariyali" campaign.

Haryana's Current Status

- The latest India Forest Cover Report (2021) reports that total forest vegetation cover in the state had gone up by 1%, through afforestation and land use diversification.
- 100 Number of cases under wildlife protection act (1972) per million hectares of protected area (2021).
- During 2019-20, 100% plantation was done under compensatory afforestation, against target.
- 62 Herbal Nature Parks established in Haryana.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- Agro-Forestry, afforestation in waste land, integrated development of Wild-Life Habitats, revitalization of institutions in Aravali Hills, Green Belts in urban Areas, conservation & management of Wetlands in Haryana.
- Forged partnerships to bring together farmers, companies, and other private institutions to rapidly expand tree coverage outside of traditional forests in the state.

SDG 16– PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

To create a peaceful, prosperous, inclusive and just Haryana where all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse, trafficking, illicit financial and arms flows, corruption and bribery are reduced. An island of excellence welcoming one and all with open arms. Thus, proactive steps shall be taken by the various stakeholders, in partnership with the residents, in order to create strong institutions for preserving peace and delivering justice to all, especially to the underprivileged.

Haryana 2030 Targets

- Haryana will reduce the number of intentional homicides to 2 incidents per lakh population by 2030.
- Haryana will reduce the rate of crime against women to 50 incidents per lakh population by 2030.
- Haryana will reduce the rate of crime against children to 16 incidents per lakh population by 2030.

Haryana's Current Status

- Haryana is among the 13 states of India which have surpassed 90% registration of births and coverage of 109% population under Aadhaar.
- Haryana is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and has established District Child Protection Units, Child Welfare Committees, Special Juvenile Police Units, and Juvenile Justice Boards in all 22 districts for children in need of care and protection, and children in conflict with law.
- Haryana Police was awarded the first rank among all major State Police forces with regard to the implementation of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS).
- Haryana 112 (ERSS) project in July 2021- 86 lakh calls having landed at the State Emergency Response Centre.
- The average response time has reduced to 8 minutes 22 seconds in December 2022 from over 15 minutes at the start of the year.

Initiatives by Haryana Government

- Administration of justice, monetary relief to the victims of atrocities, effective implementation of J.J. Act, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS), Haryana State Emergency Response System, strengthening of police stations, Special Women Police Volunteers, protection of women from domestic violence and modernization of prisons.

- *Vivadon Ka Samadhan Scheme* for settlement of long-standing disputes in which Government is a party.

- *Jan Sahayak App* as One-Haryana Mobile solution for all Government services, schemes and benefits including emergency services.

- *Gram Darshan Portal* through which anyone can give suggestions related to the development of the concerned village.

SDG 17– PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

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

The Government of Haryana will strive to reduce fiscal and revenue deficits and increase capital expenditure, while aligning social sector spending with Haryana's Vision 2030.

Haryana Targets 2023

- Reduce fiscal and revenue deficits at the state level.
- Increase services, programmes and infrastructure by increasing capital expenditure.
- Address new and growing demands on capital expenditure, including new targets brought about through the SDGs.

Haryana's Current Status

- The *Gross State Domestic Product* (**GSDP**) of Haryana for 2023-24 (at current prices) is projected to be about Rs 11.2 lakh crore, amounting to growth of 13% over 2022-23.

- *Revenue deficit* in 2024-25 is estimated to be 1.47% of GSDP against the RE 2023-24 of 1.2% of the GSDP.

- *Fiscal deficit* for 2024-25 is targeted at 2.77% of GSDP.

Haryana Progress on SDGs

SDG	Goal	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Haryana	India	Haryana	India	Haryana	India
	Composite Score	55	57	57	60	67	66
Rank		18	NA	18	NA	14	NA
SDG1	No Poverty	50	54	47	50	69	60
SDG2	Zero Hunger	53	48	43	35	58	47
SDG3	Good Health and Well-Being	57	52	65	61	72	74
SDG4	Quality Education	65	58	68	58	64	57
SDG5	Gender Equality	31	36	36	42	43	48
SDG6	Clean Water and Sanitation	80	63	81	88	80	83
SDG7	Affordable and Clean Energy	50	51	77	70	100	92
SDG8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	72	65	71	64	59	61
SDG9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	50	44	73	65	66	55
SDG10	Reduced Inequalities	55	71	54	64	68	67
SDG11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	30	39	49	53	81	79
SDG12	Sustainable Consumption and Production	NA	NA	39	55	77	74
SDG13	Climate Action	NA	NA	34	60	51	54
SDG15	Life on Land	43	90	40	66	48	66
SDG16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	78	71	76	72	71	74

Category	Performance
Aspirant	7 SDGs ⟶ 2 SDGs
Performer	6 SDGs ⟶ 4 SDGs
Front Runner	4 SDGs ⟶ 8 SDGs
Achiever	0 SDGs ⟶ 1 SDGs

Table shows Haryana's development in relation to the SDGs over a three-year period. Different colours represent the SDG index scores ranging from aspirant to achiever. The red colour represents aspirants, the lowest score ranges from 0-49, yellow is for performers who scored in the range of 50-64, front runners are marked with green with a score from 65-99 and achiever has a score of 100 with blue colour. Over the years, Haryana's SDG Performance has significantly increased.

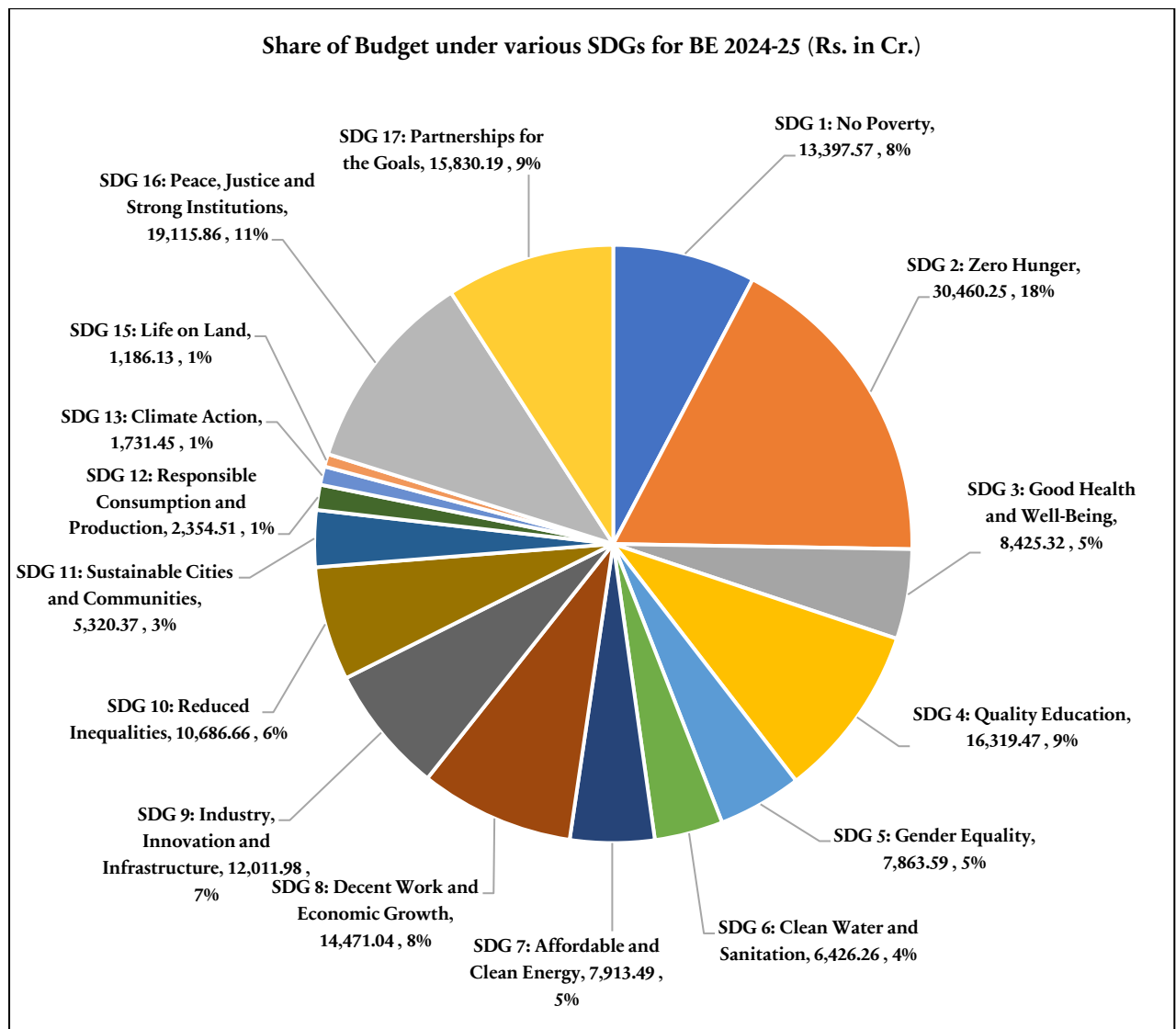# Goal Wise Top District as Per SDG District Index 2023

Goal 1: No Poverty	Gurugram
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	Gurugram
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being	Sirsa
Goal 4: Quality Education	Gurugram
Goal 5: Gender Equality	Fatehabad & Mahendargarh
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Rohtak
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Ambala
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Gurugram
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Gurugarm
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	Mahendargarh
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Sirsa
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption & Production	Ambala
Goal 13: Climate Action	Nuh
Goal 15: Life on Land	Panchkula
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Panchkula

The Government of Haryana has developed SDG Vision Document 2030 with clear, short- and long-term milestones for sustainable growth and Development in the state. The government has defined a result-based framework for all schemes being implemented in the state. These schemes contribute to 17 SDG's that have discussed in this chapter in detail. Among all the 17 SDG's, Goal 2, 3 and 4 has shown better performance, and more efforts are being applied for the achievement of goals till 2030.

Sustainable Development Goals
Aligned with the Budget of Haryana

Anupama Sharma

The Annual Budget is the economic bedrock on which all else is placed such as socio-cultural norms, environmental prudence, developmental prospects, ease of living of the people, etc. By aligning the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the Budget, the Government of Haryana has ensured that all the initiatives of the Government and governance as a whole shall henceforth stem from the inherent values that are SDGs. The Government of Haryana has taken a visionary step towards making SDGs the foundation of the State vis-à-vis the expenditure incurred and the initiatives taken, through meticulously streamlining and aligning the budget and schemes with SDGs.

Share of Budget under various SDGs for BE 2024-25 (Rs. in Cr.)

- SDG 1: No Poverty, 13,397.57 , 8%
- SDG 2: Zero Hunger, 30,460.25 , 18%
- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being, 8,425.32 , 5%
- SDG 4: Quality Education, 16,319.47 , 9%
- SDG 5: Gender Equality, 7,863.59 , 5%
- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, 6,426.26 , 4%
- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, 7,913.49 , 5%
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, 14,471.04 , 8%
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 12,011.98 , 7%
- SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, 10,686.66 , 6%
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, 5,320.37 , 3%
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, 2,354.51 , 1%
- SDG 13: Climate Action, 1,731.45 , 1%
- SDG 15: Life on Land, 1,186.13 , 1%
- SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, 19,115.86 , 11%
- SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, 15,830.19 , 9%

Impact on Governance

There has been a change in the outlook of the people, the society and the Government. The perspective has changed in the sense that budget is now not merely perceived as the allocation of money but also as a changemaking activity to steer the helm of development and growth. This is done by recalibrating the disbursement of funds to facilitate the intended change. It has also made the Government conscious of each rupee that is being spent for various developmental activities. By aligning the SDGs through the Online Budget Allocation Monitoring & Analysis System - the budgetary portal of the Finance Department - the *output* of each scheme (through tangible targets) and the intended long-term *outcome* of the same can be monitored. This information is useful not only for the Government as a whole but also for all the departments as it puts things in perspective. The efficiency of the day-to-day work of the departments is impacted since they can now see the bigger picture and the entire roadmap of the initiative, its objectives, its subsequent output and consequent outcome. This makes them better identify with their work and see the role their work plays in the grand scheme of things. It is also beneficial for the Planning & Finance Department as the *output* and *outcome* achieved in a year gives a realistic idea of what kind of results can be expected of a particular scheme and then funds can be allocated accordingly. The qualitative nature of developmental schemes can be studied in a more quantifiable way making the budgetary exercise more efficient and leading to prudent appropriation of funds. It is also helpful in monitoring achievements on a quarterly basis. SDGs aligned with the Budget helps to charts out how much expenditure is made through various schemes and how this works in the direction of fulfilment of a particular or multiple Sustainable Development Goals - as it throws light on the issue/target that a particular scheme is hitting.

Impact on the Individual

SDGs when aligned with the budget and schemes has an impact on the life of an individual. The impact itself might manifest in the long run since the initiatives may take time to percolate down to the individual's level and it takes time for the perceivable impact to be tangibly measured. Notwithstanding the time taken the said impact is enduring.

The SDGs alignment with the budget is also impactful for the purpose of preserving the fundamental rights and the natural rights of an individual. While the courts and the Constitution protect an individual's fundamental rights and natural rights, an important aspect of good governance entails going one step further than preserving and protecting rights. It goes on to ensure that each individual gets the opportunity and enough latitude to exercise these rights. Opportunities for exercising these rights comes from a sound framework such as - SDGs becoming the bedrock of the annual budget. For example, in case of Right to

Education, the primary outlook can be enrolments but through a more nuanced understanding we see that it is multi-layered and from a tertiary point, even schemes that may seem inconsequential - such as *Replenishment of Libraries* - also have a profound impact in the long run.

Human rights and basic needs of an individual are of utmost importance. SDGs when aligned with the budget act as a watchdog of human rights by ensuring that these rights are persevered. This is done through various schemes focussing on awareness. It is also done through finding the inherent gaps in targets of policies and their actual, on ground impacts.

Impact on the Environment

From the stand point of environment, SDGs have become more important than ever. In the landmark Paris Agreement, a limit was set for global warming to be not more than 2 degrees Celsius, preferably 1.5 degree Celsius. The planet has already warmed by 1.2 degree Celsius of the baseline, which means that the need to pay attention to the environment and climate change is now more than ever. The need of adequate awareness to the people, the regulatory tightening towards the industries/companies that are adversely affecting the environment and the need for a recuperative strategy involving planting trees, recycling, cleaning up of the water bodies etc., has to be in the forefront. When the budget is allocated keeping in mind the impact on the environment, the policy hence formed focusses not only on what should be done but also what should be avoided in order to minimise the harm to the environment. It brings a sort of environmental prudence into the picture. The preservation of natural habitats of animals and ensuring continuation of various ecosystems that are important for existence, the importance of biodiversity, etc., have to be kept in mind as part of good governance. The developmental activities have to be in sync with preservation of the environment. The debate of development vs environment is age old, but initiatives such as SDGs aligned with the budget gives ways on how to tread the middle ground. It becomes relatively easy for the Government to see the opportunity costs and the subsequent trade-offs between the environment and development. This balance is maintained when the bigger picture is in front of us. For long, the practice has been to focus on and evaluate the budgetary allocations and initiatives that primarily concentrate on working *for* the environment. However, there is a need to shift the perspective and focus on developmental activities that - as a spillover effect - may have an adverse impact on the environment. This is the kind of forward thinking that SDGs alignment with schemes and budget, brings to the table. By identifying the schemes and policies which have a negative externality towards the environment, the Government is better placed to make a decision of whether to change, remove or provision for the said scheme. This is how mitigation comes into effect, in place of a *post facto* approach that is adaptation.

Impact on the Society

The most potent impact of SDGs and its alignment to governmental schemes and initiatives has been in the social realm. The social impact is most profound since the Government undertakes many initiatives for ensuring social progress, social equity and positive change in the social outlook. Progress, equity and outlook all three must work in synchronisation. SDGs show this progress through specific goals and when aligned with schemes and budget, the overall contribution of the Government towards this can be charted out. Also, at the same time one can see how these specific agendas of social progress are being targeted through various schemes. It also inculcates the ideals of bringing a positive change through policies. With SDGs at the helm to steer the wheel, the society can become more sensitive to issues such as gender discrimination, last-mile development, universal education, etc. Social security is a priority for the Government since it focusses on the wellbeing of the elderly, the disabled, the minorities, etc. Through SDG-10 *Reduced Inequalities* (aligned with the budget and schemes), it becomes easier for the Government to judge how much is being spent to fulfil this goal and at the same time what direction it is taking. It helps to see if the policy approach is on a prudent path which should ideally lead to self-reliance, financial independence and a more conducive environment.

Impact on Developmental Prospects

From a developmental perspective SDGs work at the forefront of every initiative by the Government. The common notion of development has often been confused with economic growth; however, development is a far larger term that includes many aspects along with economic growth. The concept of equity which is the flag bearer of development is well accounted for in the SDGs. When these SDGs are aligned with the budget, development becomes more holistic and all encompassing. With the given technological advancement such as Artificial Intelligence, it becomes imperative to have proper monitoring in place. For example, as part of SDG-9 *Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure*, the nuances of Artificial Intelligence can be seen in the form of its benefits. At the same time the imminent threat of unemployment (with AI taking over some of the manual work) can be picked up from SDG-8 *Decent Work and Economic Growth*. This can help in two ways, one, to monitor if there has been a loss to the labour force and two, focus on upskilling of the labour force to match the requirements of the time. With infrastructural development, the balance between urbanisation & ecological preservation and the balance between urban development & rural development has always been an area of contention. Although there is extensive research into the aspect *post-facto*, SDGs coupled with budget and schemes helps to step in *ex-ante* and recalibrate the perspective from remedy towards intervention.

SDG Percolation: Localisation

SDGs aligned with the budget, facilitate and strengthen SDGs Localization. With SDGs *Localisation*, there is a further percolation to the very basic unit of governance - the Gram Panchayats and the Urban Local Bodies - brought to the forefront. Localisation of the SDGs requires assessing the local context, identifying the most pressing issues, and understanding the specific challenges and opportunities of a particular area. This helps in prioritizing the goals and targets that are most relevant to the local context. Localisation of the SDGs necessitates collecting and analysing data at the local level to measure progress and help in decision-making. Developing robust data collection systems and indicators specific to the local context is crucial for tracking progress towards the goals.

HARYANA @ 2047 Vision

SDGs alignment also helps to be future ready, not only in terms of sustainability but also vis-à-vis mitigation of unforeseen adverse events. For example, Covid-19 or economic turbulence, etc., disturb the path of sustainability since the governments start working towards emergency response and in mission mode. However, with a future ready perspective the government is able to mitigate and adapt to the emergency without hindering the developmental trajectory, through a strategic use of SDGs in tandem with budget and schemes. With this in mind the Government of Haryana is striving towards a vision of *Haryana @2047 Vision*. It stems from the intrinsic value of *Strategic Foresight Approach* to be future ready and to anticipate changes. It will help in risk mitigation and opportunity management. It shall enrich the existing decision-making approaches through a strategic analysis to better understand the emerging global, regional, national or local externalities and to provision for them. It shall promote adaptive innovation and dynamic response system even when the goal-post keeps moving. Sustainability as a concept has metamorphosized into a more layered and multi-faceted one. It now represents values of equity and inclusive growth. The current need is not only to recalibrate the present actions but to be more future ready while ensuring that the actions of the day are well equipped to deal with the unpredictability of the future.

STEPS TOWARDS HARYANA @ 2047 VISION

Two-Hour Introductory Presentation & Workshop — July 2023

Working Group Consultations — Aug-Sept 2023

Working Group-Wise Strategic Foresight Workshops — Oct-Nov-Dec 2023

One-Day Workshop of All Working Groups — Jan-Feb 2024

Thematic Discussions and Brainstorming Sessions — March 2024

Consolidated Vision Document

Change of Outlook

Through alignment of SDGs with the budget, governance has been streamlined and has become more focussed and target driven. It is a matrix that the Government is using very prudently to minimise wastage of limited resources and to maximise the economic growth and holistic development of the State of Haryana. SDGs aligned to budget and schemes makes for a practical step also because it helps with clear streamlining of work and to avoid duplication of work. It also prevents wasteful spending of the limited budget.

It is safe to assume that 6 years ago in 2017 through *Vision 2030* document, Government of Haryana has managed to make Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as its *default setting*. Every initiative stems from SDGs with a perspective to keep recalibrating all efforts in the direction of achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

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