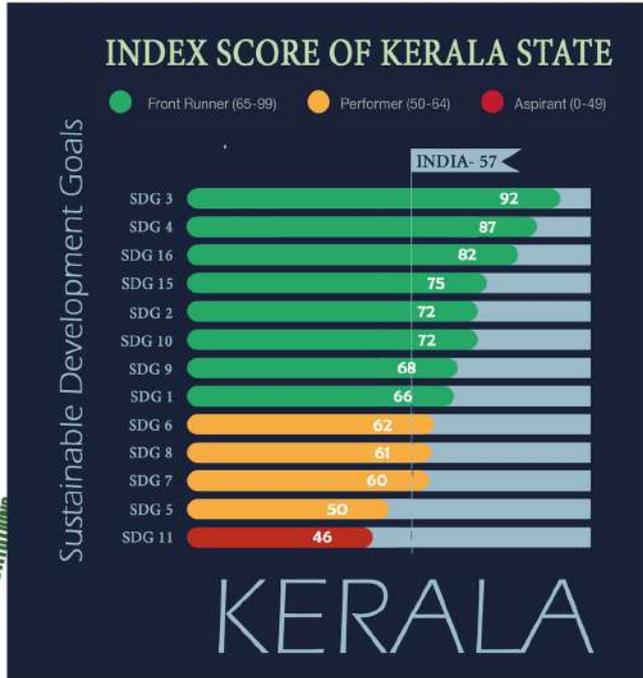


What makes Kerala No. 1

1



SDG STATUS REPORT 2018

GLOBAL GOALS





PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CPMU) DEPT.
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

STATUS REPORT -2018



Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department

Forward

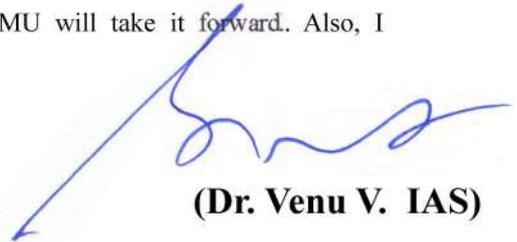


The United Nations' (U.N.) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are designed to meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations to meet their own needs. The millennium Development Goals (MDGs) launched by the U.N in 2000 were aimed at achieving the eight goals by 2015. Since these goals were not holistic and mutually inclusive, in 2015 U.N. set the 'Agenda 2030' encompassing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are aimed at achieving the targets associated with them by 2030 in a phased manner.

In order to achieve 17 Goals and associated targets, 232 indicators were developed globally, which can be restructured according to each country's socio-economic-environmental dimensions that will eventually lead to achieving the targets and goals as envisaged by the United Nations. In India, the roles and responsibilities for implementation and monitoring of SDGs rest with NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). As part of this, MoSPI developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 indicators for monitoring the implementation of SDGs, which later revised twice and finally the number of indicators w.e.f 29.06.2020 is 302. The State Government is in the process of developing State Indicator Framework (SIF) according to the State's socio-economic-environmental dimensions that will eventually lead to achieving the targets and goals as envisaged by the United Nations and in resonance with MoSPI's NIF.

The State Government is in the process of developing State Indicator Framework (SIF) according to the State's socio-economic-environmental dimensions. To this effect, Planning and Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department, the Nodal Department for implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State, has done an elaborate and exhaustive exercise on the availability of data for the indicators in the NIF. Based on this, 'Status Report 2018' is prepared with data for 159 indicators.

The report prepared by the Nodal Department can be used as a basic document for developing SIF for SDGs. Bearing in mind the fact that Kerala has achieved top position in the 'SDG India Index' reports published for 2018 & 2019, the responsibility of sustaining the first rank in the coming years, finding out the gaps and interventions required are challenges ahead. I hope the SDG Team under the leadership of Director, CPMU will take it forward. Also, I congratulate all those who had worked behind this Report.



(Dr. Venu V. IAS)

Preface



Being a signatory to the resolution '2030 Agenda' adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on 25th September 2015, India is committed to implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Country. NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) have been playing pivotal roles in the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in India. Corresponding to the 17 Goals and associated targets, 232 indicators were developed globally, whereas 302 indicators have been now finalized by MoSPI through a series of revisions to its National Indicator Framework (NIF). The State Government is also in the process of developing its State Indicator Framework (SIF) in tune with NIF.

Development at micro and macro levels of any economy are dictated by planning. For planning to be effective, reliable data are highly essential. Planning and Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department, the Nodal Department for implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State, in consultation with implementing departments/agencies has collected available data for the indicators in the NIF. The data so collected for 159 indicators of SDGs in the NIF for the years 2016, 2017 & 2018 are analysed and prepared a 'Status Report'.

The report prepared by the SDG Cell under the technical guidance of Shri. Sreekumar B., Joint Director will be a basic document for monitoring SDGs in the coming years. The data for SDG indicators need to be collected periodically and more indicators with data are to be explored so as to cover maximum targets of SDGs. I appreciate the entire team who have brought out this publication.


(Anupama T.V. IAS)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

4Rs'	Reduce-Recycle-Recover-Reuse
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education
ANERT	Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BMI	Body Mass Index
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CB&T	Capacity Building and Training
CFR	Case Fatality Ratio
CMFRI	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CPMU	Central Plan Monitoring Unit
CRD	Commissionerate of Rural Development
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DCO	Directorate of Census Operations
DES	Department of Economics and Statistics
DHS	Directorate of Health Services
DIMS	Directorate of Insurance Medical Services
DoECC	Directorate of Environment & Climate Change
DPI	Directorate of Public Instruction
E.g.	Example
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
e-market	Electronic market/ Internet market
EMC	Energy Management Centre

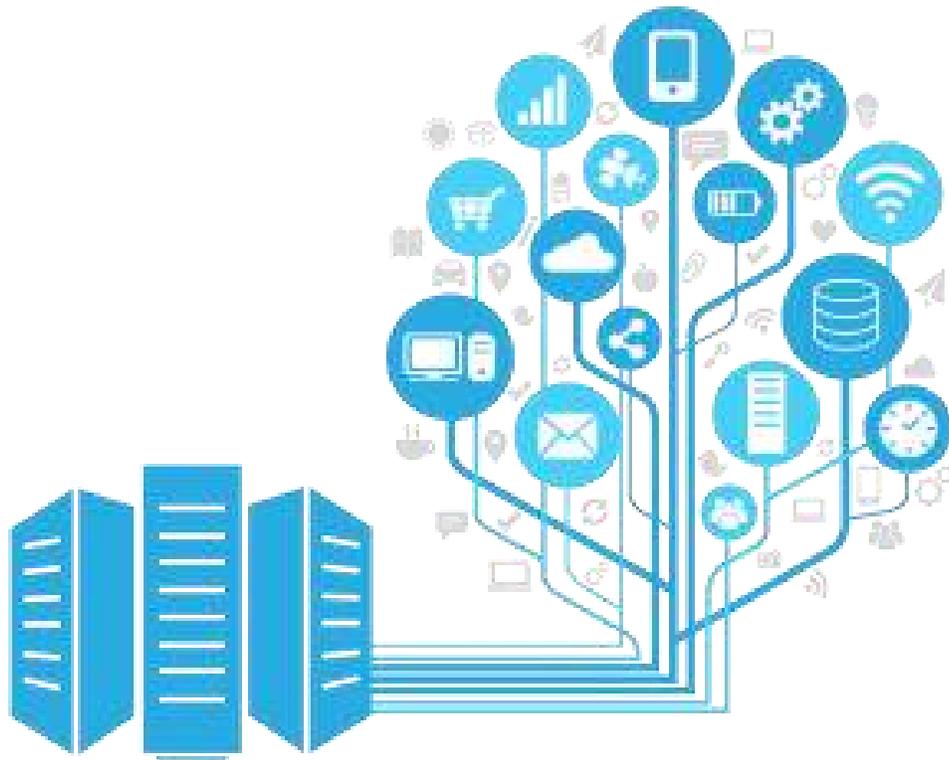
EPS	Employees Pension Scheme
ESI	Employees State Insurance
Etc.	Et cetera
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FRP	Fiber Reinforced Plastic
FSI	Forest survey of India
GBCs	Gender Budget Cells
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO/ G.O.	Government Order
Govt.	Government
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GVA	Gross Value Added
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HKM	Haritha Keralam Mission
HLP	High Level Panel
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HPC	High Power Committee
HS	High School
IAEG	Inter-Agency and Expert Groups
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IEAG	Independent Expert Advisory Group
IHRD	Institute of Human Resources Development
<i>inter alia</i>	Among other things
IPC	Indian Penal Code
ISFR	India State of Forest Report
IT	Information technology
ITeS	IT enabled services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JNTBGRI	Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research

	Institute
KAU	Kerala Agricultural University
KCZMA	Kerala Coastal Zone Management Authority
KER	Kerala Education Rules
KFRI	Kerala Forest Research Institute
KIIFB	Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board
KILA	Kerala Institute of Local Administration
KMFRA	Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act
KPCB	Kerala State Pollution Control Board
KSACS	Kerala State Aids Control Society
KSBB	Kerala State Biodiversity Board
KSCSTE	Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment
KSEBL	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited
KSIDC	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation
KSIE	Kerala State Industrial Enterprises
KSPB	Kerala State Planning Board
KSRRDA	Kerala State Rural Roads Development Agency
KUFOS	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies
KVASU	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LF	Lymphatic Filariasis
LIFE	Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment
LPG	Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation
LPQ	License Permit Quota
LSGD	Local Self Government Department
LSGI	Local Self Government Institutions
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multi-Lateral Environment Agreement
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MLS	Minimum Legal Size

MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MVD	Motor Vehicle Department
NA	Not Available
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NCRB	National Crime Record Bureau
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEET	Not in Education Employment or Training
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFI	National Foundation for India
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NIL	non-existent
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
No.	Number
NPS	National Pension Scheme
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OWG	Open Working Group
P&EA	Planning & Economic Affairs
PDS	Public Distribution System
PhD	Doctorate in Philosophy
PM	Particulate Matter
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

R&D	Research and Development
RDF	Restoration of Degraded Forest
RGCCI/RGI	Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India
RKI	Rebuild Kerala Initiative
Rt	Routine
RTE	Right to Education
RTI	Right to Information
SASA	State Academy of Statistical Administration
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SCRB	State Crime Records Bureau
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	State Domestic Product
SDP	Statistics for Decentralized Planning
SDRT	Survey Design Research and Training
SFAC	Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium
SHG	Self Help Group
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIF	State Indicator Framework
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SLSC	State Level Steering Committee
SMG	SDG Monitoring Group
SMR	Suicide Mortality Rate
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
SRB	Sex ratio at birth
SRS	Sample Registration System
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STPs	Sewage Treatment Plants
TB	Tuberculosis
TOF	Tree Outside Forest
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

TVM	Thiruvananthapuram/ Trivandrum
U-DISE	Unified-District Information System for Education
UID	Unique Identification
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UP	Upper Primary
UT	Union Territory
via	by way of or through the medium or agency of
Vis-a-Vis	In regard to or Compared to
VIZ.	NAMELY
VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCD	Women and Child Development Department
WPR	Workforce Participation Ratio
WPS	Wage Protection Scheme
WUA	Water Users Association
Yrs.	Years



DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

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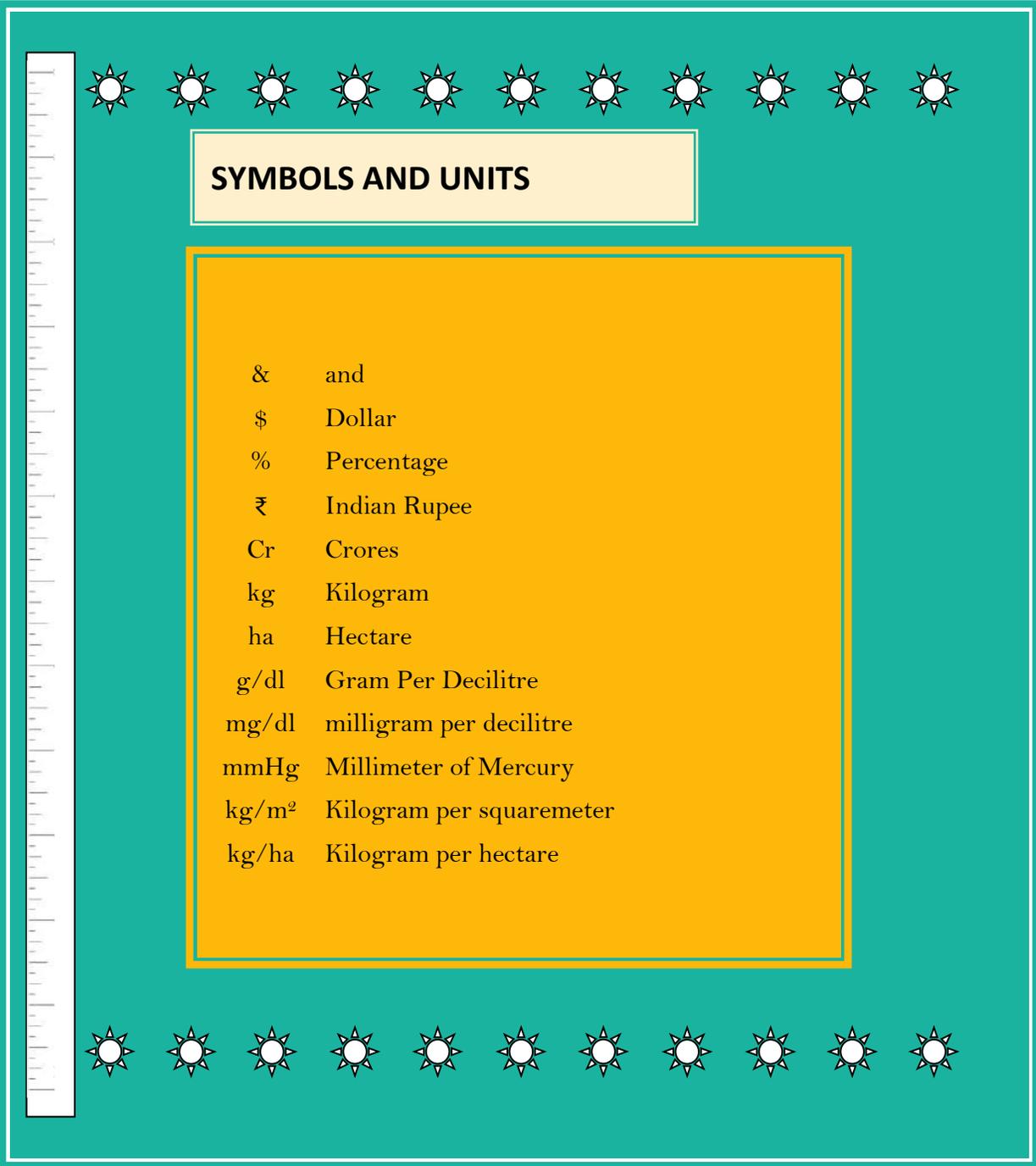
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SYMBOLS AND UNITS

&	and
\$	Dollar
%	Percentage
₹	Indian Rupee
Cr	Crores
kg	Kilogram
ha	Hectare
g/dl	Gram Per Decilitre
mg/dl	milligram per decilitre
mmHg	Millimeter of Mercury
kg/m ²	Kilogram per squaremeter
kg/ha	Kilogram per hectare



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man’s needs, but not every man’s greed”

- Mahatma Gandhi

1.1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development signifies “enhancement in country’s economic and social conditions”. More precisely, it refers to the improvements in way of dealing an area’s natural and human resources, in order to produce wealth and improve people’s lives. This encompasses a set of transformations that alter behavior, integrate knowledge advances, improvements to labour skills, industry knowledge and which further influence in creating opportunities and stimulating growth. Therefore, development is a multifaceted process which combines economic issues with the sociological, psychological and political aspects of human life and society.

Over the time, the development was addressed by quantifying macroeconomic indicators, most often through GDP per capita or per economy, which limits the analysis, most often at economic growth, with beneficial effects on population by increasing employment rate, household income and thus consumption of goods and services. But this perspective on incomplete vision of human life and activity eliminated urgent and real human problems, not only that they were not solved in time, but rather have enlarged and created repercussions on other variables of developments, such as poverty, explosive population growth, environmental pollution, urban overcrowding, health, education, resource management etc.

No doubt, it brings higher material welfare by increasing national output of goods and services on one hand and on the other hand it pollutes the environment badly by overuse and misuse of natural resources. In the course of development, the cost of environmental damage in the shape of deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion and air and water pollution etc. may exceed the benefits of having more output of goods and services. The after effects of environmental damage have already been appearing in the form of greenhouse effects, inclement weather, irregular monsoon, global warming, acid rain etc. So economic development brings both positive and negative impacts. As a human being it is one’s duty to minimize the negative effects and maximize the positiveness along with the pace of development. On this background the present development perspectives require a reorientation which supports human life and the natural environment. Hence it remains that how the economic development and congenial environment can co-exist so that development can be sustained for generations. That is why ‘sustainable development’ turns out to be the cynosure of all eyes in the debate of development paradigms.

The concept of “sustainable development” was first introduced by Brundtland* (1987), who defines development as



“sustainable” if it “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Sustainable development implies minimizing the use of exhaustible resources, or at least, ensuring that revenues obtained from them are used to create a constant flow of income across generations and making an appropriate use of renewable resources. This concept of sustainable development provides the mankind with abundant opportunities to overcome the limitations of economic growth and development.

In practice, sustainable development combines the integration of economic, environmental and social objectives across sectors, territories, and generations. These interrelationships are helpful in generating a higher level of development embodied in the concept of sustainable development and

supports the prosperity for now and future generations. This persuades us to conserve and enhance our resource base by gradually changing the ways of development practices and use of technologies occur in the world. Hence this requires long-term, integrated and inclusive approach which helps in transforming our economies, our environment and our societies and change old mindsets, behaviours and destructive pattern in the process of development. So, there is a need to take the first determined steps towards a sustainable future which envisages the dignity for all and leaving no one behind. This new vision of sustainable development is definitely a chance for the evolution of mankind in the coming decades.

1.2 BACKGROUND AND POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

In the year 2000, at the dawn of the twenty-first century, world leaders gathered at the United Nations in order to establish an ambitious project aimed at fighting global poverty in all its forms. They adopted the so-called eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG). These goals are quantified anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieve by 2015. The spectrum of these international development goals was not restricted to reduce poverty, but also covered other key aspects of human well-being. The year 2015 does not mark the end of the MDG agenda. Rather, new objectives have been discussed during the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit that took place in September 2015. This

UN Declaration on Sustainable Development

“We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law.” the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**Dr. Gro Hailem Brundtland, a physician by profession, is a Norwegian politician, who served three times as Prime Minister of Norway and Director General of the World Health Organization from 1998 to 2003. She chaired the Brundtland Commission on Sustainable development.*



new agenda goes beyond that of the MDG. This new agenda provides increased attention to environmental risks and reducing economic inequalities, whereas the earlier focus was exclusively being put on reducing extreme poverty.

Drawing from the experiences of two decades of development practices, the present world is witnessing a new conversation on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. The roots of this conversation are deep, extending to the experience of the development community over the last 20 years and to the visionary outcomes of the global conferences like the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), the 2000 Millennium Summit (for MDGs), the 2005 World Summit, the 2010 Summit on the Millennium Development Goals and the lead-up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012.

In the Rio+20 outcome documents "The Future We Want" resolved to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on SDGs. This summit also agreed that the process of designing sustainable development goals, should be "action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account of different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities". This is open to all stakeholders with a view to developing global sustainable

development goals and to be agreed by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). Importantly, the Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals delivered the results of its historic deliberations in July 2014, in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, emphasizing poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, inclusive growth, equality and a people-centred agenda for sustainable development.

The Open Working Group proposed 17 specific goals with 169 associated targets which it described as action-oriented, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development. This has been adopted by 193 nations in September 2015 at the UN Summit and officially came into force on 1st January 2016. The perspectives of SDGs are comprehensive and focus on five Ps – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

Regarding the data base, the High-Level Panel (HLP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Independent Experts Advisory Group (IEAG) have highlighted the opportunities and promise of a data revolution for the SDGs. This data revolution discusses the transformative actions needed to respond to the demands of the complex development agenda. The basic principles for the data revolution are 1) data quality and integrity; 2) data disaggregation; 3) data timeliness; 4) data transparency and openness; 5) data usability and curation; 6) data protection and privacy; 7) data governance and



Table 1.2.1: United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Fig. 1.2.1: Sustainable Development Goals



independence; 8) data resources and capacity; and 9) data (human) rights, including the right to be counted, the right to due process, and the right to privacy and ownership of personal data. Such a data revolution for the SDGs is possible and this will generate substantial benefits for all countries for their future development. These 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will serve as the over-riding framework for domestic and international development over the next fifteen years.

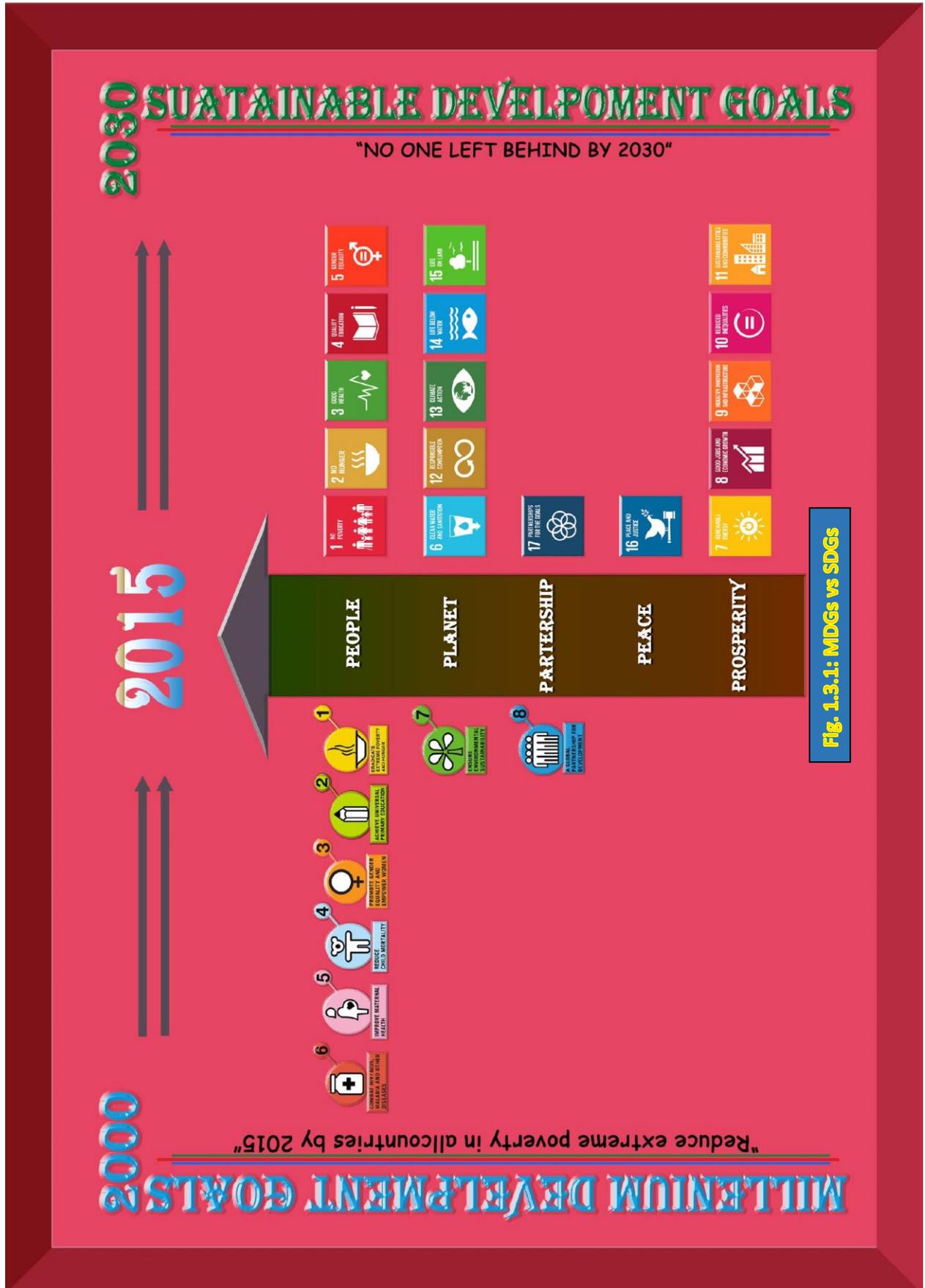
1.3 THE INIMITABLE SDGs

✓ The SDGs build on MDGs and will carry forward the unachieved agenda of MDGs besides addressing certain additional challenges such as equity and inclusiveness. Apart from MDGs and its precedents, Sustainable Development Goals are distinguishable in its peculiarities - **Interlinkages, Integrity and Inclusiveness**. While there are some similarities between MDGs and SDGs, the SDGs have significantly expanded on the scale and content of MDGs. Some of the distinguishable strategic shift visible between MDGs and SDGs are given below: The MDG targets were set to get us half way to the goal of ending hunger and poverty, with similar proportional goals in other fields. The SDGs are

designed to end the hunger and poverty or to get statistical zero.

- ✓ SDGs are more comprehensive than MDGs. The 17 goals of SDGs are more penetrable to the complex nature of societies; address the development issues ranging from poverty to climate change.
- ✓ The inclusion of peace as a set of target is critical to address the poverty, hunger and gender equity which was totally ignored in MDGs.
- ✓ Unlike MDGS, the SDGs are universally applicable to the entire world, removing the dichotomy of developing vs developed countries. The SDGs are finalised after detailed international negotiations that involved both the developing and developed countries.
- ✓ MDGs were in the context of “rich donors aiding poor recipients” whereas SDGs have more precise methodology for economic assistance and have a clear strategy for economic development.
- ✓ While addressing quality education MDGs were concise to high enrolment rates which might be stand out as a quantitative assessment tool rather SDGs’ target 4.7 that addresses gender equity, human right and cultural headway *via* quality education
- ✓ The cornerstones of SDGs, which missed in MDGs, are evaluation and accountability. To address these, a global High Level Political Forum (HLPF) was established. It’s vital role is to follow-up and review progress at the global level.

Figure 1.3.1 depicts more on this.





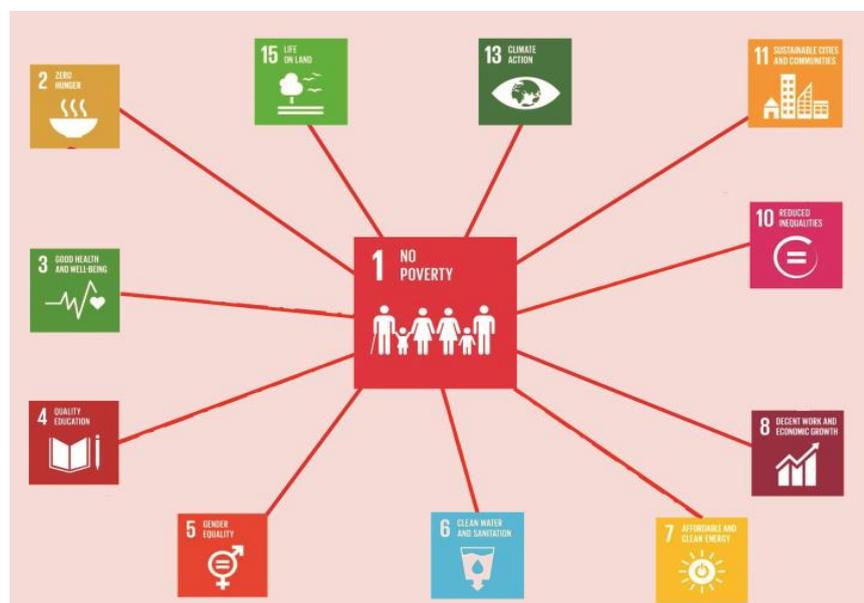
1.4 SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDGs and associated targets through the connections among and between each other form a network of interlinkages. Understanding the interlinkages among the goals and between the targets is crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence for the implementation of SDGs. One of the first works in this regard is OWG of UN developed and interlinkage focusing on 19 areas (Annexure 1.1). Since several studies have been conducting to find out the interlinkage between SD goals and targets, existing knowledge about these connections remains limited. The following section provides the identified interlinkage between goals and targets of SDGs.

1.4.1 Goal 1 with other Goals

- Targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.5 mainly aim to end malnutrition, access to food for the poor, support small scale farming and ensure equitable use of resources.
- Targets 3.3 & 3.8 - Universal health coverage, end epidemics will contribute directly to achieve SDG1.
- Target 4.1 - Universal access to equitable and quality education will indirectly solidify the platform to achieve SDG 1 via innovative technologies.
- The Gender sensitive development strategies and equal rights and access to resources and services for men and women of SDG 5 (5.1) will reduce poverty, universally.

- Target 6.1- access to drinking water is projected as a tool of standardization
- Target 7.1 ensures accesses to energy and clean cooking fuel to all.
- Targets 8.3 & 8.10 provide equal rights to economic resources for the poor, support small enterprises and entrepreneurship and access to financial services are the matter considering upgradation which all are to combat POVERTY.
- Targets 10.1 & 10.4 are to reduce economic disparity and help eventually to eradicate poverty.
- Targets 11.1, 11.2 & 11.5 focus on poor to upgrade slums, access to transport systems and reduce number of deaths by disasters are addressing the poverty reduction strategies at urban communities.
- Target 13.1 provide powers to poor and marginal to build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related extreme events
- Target 15.9 means to integrate ecosystems to poverty eradication strategies.



1.4.2 Goal 2 with other Goals



- Target 1.3 offers appropriate social protection systems to fight against malnutrition, support small scale farming, access to food and ensure equitable use of resources.
- Target 5.1 - end discrimination in all forms - gives privilege, instead of increasing income of female small-scale food producers and meeting nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women via targets 2.2 & 2.3.
- Target 6.4 - water use efficiency and water scarcity will work for the SDG2 accomplishment.
- Target 12.3 -food waste and food security is merely adhering to reach SDG2.
- Targets 15.3 & 15.6 focus on food production that maintains ecosystems, equitable

share of genetic resources, combat desertification.

1.4.3 Goal 3 with other Goals

- Universal health coverage demanding SDG 3 can be supplemented with target 2.2 - End malnutrition.
- Target 4.2 - education & quality early childhood development will aware good health practices

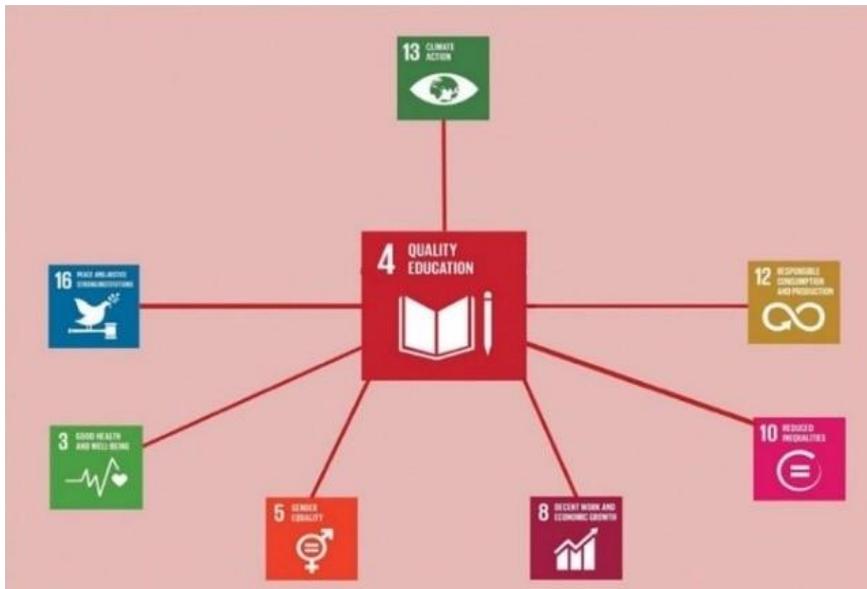
- Target 5.6 - Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and rights focus healthy life patterns.
- Targets 6.2 & 6.3 - Sanitation and hygiene & improved water quality provide healthy environment.
- It is noted that SDG 3 is overlapped with SDG 11 via 3.6, 3.9 and 11.2- reduce deaths and injuries from traffic accidents; reduce illness from air pollution, access to safe transportation.





- Target 12.4 - Sound management of chemicals and wastes to minimize their adverse impact on human health is vital for SDG 3 attainment.

1.4.4 Goal 4 with other Goals



- SDG 4 is essential for better understanding of all other fields.
- Target 3.7 - Universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, information can be achieved through quality education.
- Target 5.1 –focus on eliminating gender disparities in education, education on gender equality, gender sensitive learning environments, literacy and end discrimination (4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4b).
- Targets 8.6- decent jobs and entrepreneurship, reduce number of youth not in employment or education.
- Targets 10.2 & 10.3 offers equal access for all to education, especially the vulnerable, equality of

opportunity, political, economic and social inclusions.

- Information and awareness on sustainable development (12.8) can be attained by the aid of SDG 4.7- acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote Sustainable development.

Base education is essential to tackle climate change mitigation, adaptation, and early warning (13.3).

To effectively promote a culture of peace and non-violence by ensuring effective and accountable institutions

and participatory and responsive decision-making (16.6, 16.7).

1.4.5 Goal 5 with other Goals

- Gender sensitive development strategies, equal rights and access to resources and services for men and women (1.b & 1.4) will catalyse timely achievement of SDG 5.





- Attainment of SDG2 (2.2 & 2.3)- Nutritional needs adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, increase income of female small scale food producers, will substantiate to end discrimination in all forms (5.1).
- Target 3.7 offers universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and rights
- Targets 4.5, 4.6, 4.7& 4b will loosen up gender disparities in education, promote education on gender equality, gender sensitive learning environments and literacy to end discrimination.
- Improved sanitation and hygiene with special attention to the needs of women and girls (6.2) will upkeep gender equality.
- Targets 8.5 & 8.8 focus on - equal pay for equal work, protects female migrant's workers, and recognize care and domestic work.
- Target 10.2 is for social, economic and political inclusion irrespective of sex, end discrimination, equal participation and decision making.
- Access to public transport and public space with particular attention to women (11.2, 11.7) will encourage marginalized groups.
- Raise capacity for climate change planning and management including focusing on women (13.b) and End all forms of

violence against children (16.2) will hopefully address SDG 5 indeed.

1.4.6 Goal 6 with other Goals

- SDG 6 is successfully incorporated into SDG9 via integrated water resource management, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure (6.5 & 9.1).
- Recycling and safe reuse of water, reduce



release of chemicals and waste into water and reduce waste generation (12.4, 12.5) provide healthy, hygiene environment.

1.4.7 Goal 7 with other Goals

- SDG 7 is directly linked to SDG9 in case of increasing share of renewable energies and





energy efficiency, upgrading infrastructure, increased resource use efficiency and clean technologies (7.1, 7.2, 9.4).

1.4.8 Goal 8 with other Goals

- Equal rights to economic resources for the poor will support small enterprises and



entrepreneurship and access to available financial services (1.4, 8.3, 8.10) which in turn meet agenda 2030.

- Sustainable food production systems and increased agricultural productivity & income (2.3 & 2.4), employment skills (5.4), Equal pay for equal work, protects female migrant's workers, and recognizes care and domestic work (8.5 & 8.8) can be treat together.
- Increase share of renewable energies, increase energy efficiency (7.1, 7.2) proclaims economic advancement.

- Targets 9.2 & 9.3 focus on - Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, access small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services.
- Target 10.1 focuses on increased income growth at the bottom level

•Target 14.7 focuses on increase economic benefits to SIDSs and LDCs from sustainable use of marine resources & sustainable tourism promotion.

•Accountable & transparent (economic) institutions (16.6) all will ensure new employment (8.3), secure working environments (8.8) and

thereby support the attainment of SDG 8.

1.4.9 Goal 9 with other Goals

- Integrated water resource management needs latest, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure (6.5).





- Resilient infrastructure can be attained through increased renewable energy share & energy efficiency (7.1 & 7.2).
- Resilient infrastructure has to be adopted for accessing small- scale industrial and other enterprises to run financial services (9.2 & 9.3), to attain more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (12a) and better adaptive capacity to tackle climate calamities (13.1).

1.4.10 Goal 10 with other Goals

- Dropping of inequality universally means ensuring available resources that help to sustain life, to all indiscriminately.
- Targets 2.1 & 2.3- Access to food especially for the vulnerable, double income of small-scale food producers, women, indigenous, family farmers, equal access to land can meet certain areas of life that is explained in SDG 10.
- Targets 3.2, 3.7 & 3.8- end preventable death of new-born and children under age of 5 years; universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services; universal health coverage, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all covers health issues of mankind will obliging to reduced inequality.
- Target 4.5 provides equal access for all to education, especially the vulnerable, equality of opportunity, political, economic and social inclusion.

- Targets 5.1 & 5.5 mean to end all form of discrimination and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women.
- Targets 6.1 & 6.2 ensure equitable access to drinking water, adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene.
- Target 7.1 offers universal access to energy for all.
- Targets 8.5 & 8.6 will accomplish full and productive employment, secure working environments (for those in precarious employment), end youth unemployment & eliminate child labour.
- Target 9.1 offers - Infrastructure with a focus on affordable and equitable access to all.
- Targets 11.7 & 11.1 ensure - universal access to public spaces, access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.



- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources with target 15.6 will advance SDG10.
- Target 16.8 is for - Inclusion, equality of opportunity, enhanced participation of developing countries (in global governance).

1.4.11 Goal 11 with other Goals



- Target 3.6 - reduce deaths and injuries from traffic accidents and target 3.9 - to reduce illness from air pollution which accompanies the access to safe transportation allegedly in target 11.2.
- Target 6.1 assures access to drinking water which is inevitable in sustainable urbanisation.
- Target 9.1 ensures quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure which is an inevitable part of a sustainable city.

1.4.12 Goal 12 with other Goals

- Both the targets 4.7 & 12.8 pursue the education and information on sustainable development.
- Target 6.3 pays attention to Increase recycling and safe reuse of water, reduce release of chemicals and waste into water, reduce



waste generation and targets 12.4 & 12.5 also provides platform for the same.

- Targets 7.1 & 7.2 conveys the idea of increasing share of renewable energies and energy efficiency which is a way of sustainable consumption of resources which indeed to attain SDG 12 timely.
- Target 8.4 is to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with sustainable consumption and production framework which is one of the objectives of SDG 12.
- Targets 9.4 & 9.5 envisages the idea to make industries sustainable, increase resource-use efficiency, adopt clean and environmentally sound technologies, strengthen technological and science capacity of developing countries which itself recited in target 12.a.



- The target 11.6 deals with the reduction of adverse environmental impact of cities; improve air quality, municipal and other waste management will improve the sustainable consumption.
- Targets 12.8 & 13.3 stand for raise awareness and education on sustainable waste generation will contribute to mitigation of disasters associated with climate change.
- The prevention and reduction of marine pollution is the central theme of the target 14.1 which will contribute to sustainable consumption, directly.

- Targets 7.1 & 7.2 aim to increase the share renewable energies and energy efficiency and so we can reduce the use of fossil fuels.
- Targets 9.1 & 13.1 focus to create resilient infrastructure & adaptive capacity.
- Actions to minimize and address impacts of



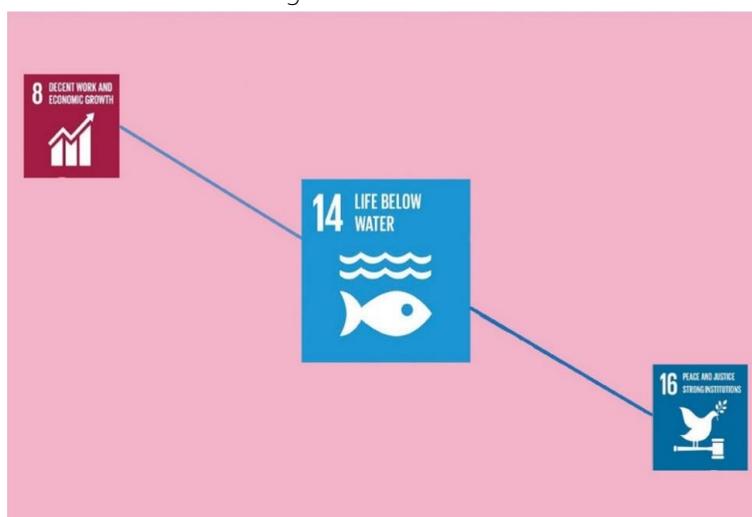
1.4.13 Goal 13 with other Goals

- Target 1.5 tries to provide resilience and adaptive capacity of the poor to climate related extreme events which is a component of target 13.1 that strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity against all kinds of disasters.
- Target 2.4 is food production systems that strengthen the capacity for adaptation to climate change which itself explains why it is related to SDG13.
- Improve water quality by reducing pollution is described in 6.3 which can bring up rapid change in the climate conditions and so they are interrelated.

ocean acidification (target 14.3) and protection of forests (target 15.2) which all are to combat climate change.

1.4.14 Goal 14 with other Goals

- Target 14.7 tries to increase economic benefits



to SIDs and LDCs from sustainable use of marine resources which facilitates sustainable tourism depicted on Target 8.9.



- Target 14.4 accounts to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which can have attained only through accountable and transparent institutions (target 16.6).

1.4.15 Goal 15 with other Goals

- Target 2.4 aims at food production patterns that maintains ecosystems and progressively improve land and soil fertility which in turn combat desertification (target 15.3).



- Targets 2.5 and 15.6 shares a common idea of equitable share of genetic resources.

- Target 6.6 conveys the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems that indirectly blends with target 15.4-conservation of mountain ecosystems (waterbodies/ streams).
- The sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources converged in

target 12.2 paws the way for SDG 15 attainment.

1.4.16 Goal 16 with other Goals

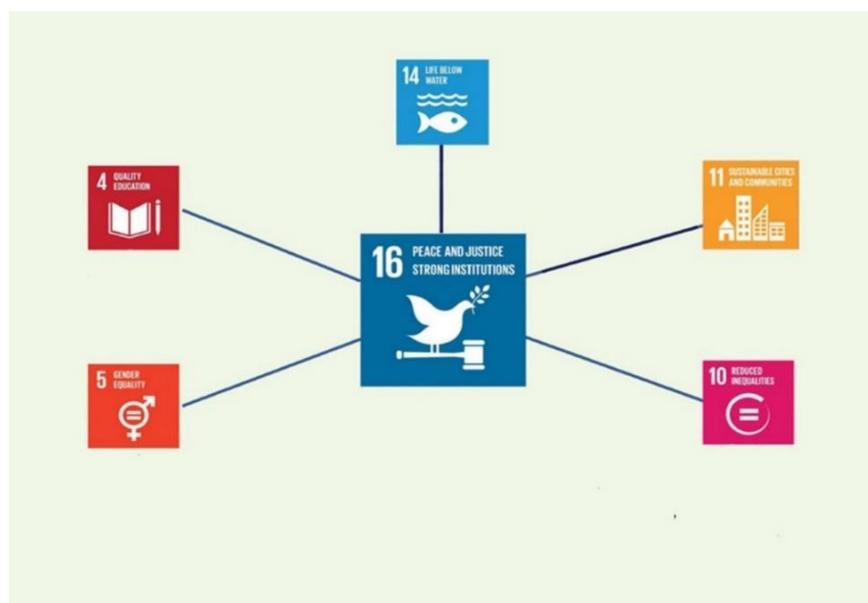
- Glimpses of the target 4.7 promote a culture of peace and non-violence and ensures effective and accountable institutions for peace and diffusion of justice (16.6 & 16.7).
- Targets 5.1 & 5.2 aim to end discrimination and reduce violence against women and girls

which is the main objective of target 16.1.

- Targets 10.2, 10.3, 10.6 & 10.7 portrays Inclusion, equality of opportunity, enhanced participation of developing countries (in global governance) & safe migration, that all together will express the objective of target 16.8.

- Target 11.3 envisages inclusive urbanization

and capacities for participatory human





settlement planning & management which substantiate a peaceful society.

- Target 14.4 - fight against all illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing demands accountable and transparent institutions to arrive sustainable marine life.

SDG 17 HAS INTERLINKAGES WITH ALL OTHER GOALS



1.5 INTEGRITY OF SDG

UN has adopted more than a holistic approach while formulating SDG framework and rather seems SDG as an overarching tool, but with a three dimensional approach *i.e.*, social, economic and environmental which is vital for the survival of the societies, economies and ecosystems as well, that is proficient enough to eliminate the ill-side of the societies in somewhat broad manner. While segregating SDGs into above three sectors some fall exclusively to particular sector while some others overlaps into more than one. Figure 1.5.1 will explain the integral three dimensional approach on SDGs. It is obvious that, SDG 17 is inevitable for the effective attainment of all other 16 SDGs and so it is placed irrespective of the dimensions. But SDG 5, 6, 10, 11 & 12 can be achieved only through an integrated approach of any two of the three sectors- social, economic and environment.

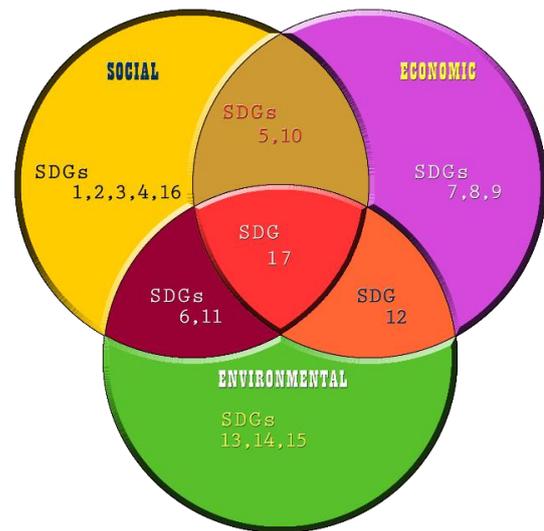


Fig. 1.5.1: SDG - Three dimensional integral approach

1.6 SDG INCLUSIVENESS

The principle of universality adopted, is being appreciated worldwide for SDG implementation and the strategy formulation as well. The slogan for 2030, *i.e.*, 'leaving no one behind' emphasises the challenging aspect of inclusiveness.

1.7 WHERE WE NOW

1.7.1 SDG around the world

According to UN study in 2018, there is a positive vibe around the world for the implementation of SDGs. Even though there exist gaps in the implementation, most of the G20 countries have adopted strategies and action plans for the same. Developing countries emphasis more on SDG1 and SDG2 and remarkable progress have been made by these counties in this direction. But, developed countries adhere to SDGs 12, 14 & 15, while recording significant shortfalls in SDG10. Any strategic conflicts on the economic- environment dimension will adversely affect implementation of SDGs. Still there exists some ambiguities around



the world in the achievement of SDGs by 2030. It is a fact that even the leader in SDGs, viz., Sweden is not fully in the track towards agenda 2030.

To gauge the gap in achieving the targets and monitoring the progress of successful implementation of SDGs, UN has been maintaining a dashboard. As per the dashboard Sweden tops with score 85 and India placed at 112th position with 59.1 score in 2018.

1.7.2 SDGs in India

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, Member States adopted the outcome document "The Future We Want" in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) to develop a proposal on the SDGs. In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 development agenda. The process culminated in the subsequent adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 SDGs, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. Towards global monitoring, the UN Statistical Commission constituted an Inter-Agency and Expert Groups on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) in April, 2015 with 28 Member Countries. India is a Member of IAEG-SDGs, representing the South Asia. Based on the IAEG-SDGs recommendation, the UN Statistical Commission in its 48th Session in March, 2017 adopted a Global Indicator Framework, consisting of 232 unique Indicators.

The Government of India is strongly committed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. As India is the second largest populous

nation in the world, the country will play a leading role in determining the relative success or failure of the SDGs. In India, NITI Aayog is overseeing the implementation of SDGs by adopting a synergistic approach, involving central ministries, States/Union Territories (UTs), civil society organisations, academia and business sector to achieve India's SDG targets. A comprehensive mapping of central schemes and programmes with SDG targets has been developed. A series of consultations have been conducted by NITI Aayog with all stakeholders focussing on different goals, capacity building, evaluation framework, sharing of new knowledge and best practices and progress mapping. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has developed National Indicator Framework (NIF) in consultation with Ministries and States/UTs. MoSPI has also been leading discussions at the global level on the indicator framework for the SDGs. The NIF consists of 306 national indicators capable of capturing the context of India and its needs.

1.8 SDG INDIA INDEX 2018

Given the importance accorded by Government of India to achieve SDGs, NITI Aayog has prepared a single measurable index for each goal, meant to measure the progress in achieving SDGs that would serve to identify the gaps and trigger the actions at the state level. The SDG India Index, spanned across 13 out of 17 SDGs (leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17), tracks the progress of all states and UTs on a set of 62 Priority Indicators, measuring their progress on the outcomes of the interventions and schemes of the Government of India. Of the 62 priority indicators, 21 are from the National Institutional Framework (NIF), 29 from NIF with modifications and 12 are entirely new. It aims to measure India and its States progress towards the SDGs for 2030. This was published by NITI



Aayog as “SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018” and is available in the website to download. The index score ranges between 0 and 100. The States were classified into four according to the index score:

- **Achiever** – the Index score is equal to 100
- **Front Runner** – the Index score is less than 100 but greater than or equal to 65.
- **Performer** – the Index score is less than 65 but greater than or equal to 50
- **Aspirant** – the Index score is less than 50

Among the states, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are the frontrunners with an SDG India Index score of 69. Among the UTs, Chandigarh is a front runner with a score of 68.

1.9 STATUS OF KERALA IN SDG INDIA INDEX BASELINE REPORT 2018

As mentioned earlier, Kerala ranks first in the SDG India Index Report. Its top rank is attributed to its superior performance in providing good health, reducing hunger, achieving gender equality and providing quality education.

Overall Kerala occupies “frontrunner” position for 8 SDGs, and “performer” position for 4 SDGs, and aspirant for one. A detailed presentation of values of 62 priority indicators for the State is given in chapter 4. The State is committed towards the implementation of SDGs in Kerala which is detailed in the next chapter.

Table 1.9.1: Status of Kerala in SDG India Index Baseline report 2018

SD Goals	Relative Position of Kerala	Index Score of Kerala	Index Score of India	Status of Kerala with respect to the Goal
Goal 1 : No Poverty	5	66	54	Front Runner
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	3	72	48	Front Runner
Goal 3: Good Health & Well-being	1	92	52	Front Runner
Goal 4: Quality Education	1	87	58	Front Runner
Goal 5: Gender Equality	1	50	36	Performer
Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation	12	62	63	Performer
Goal 7: Affordable & Clean Energy	11	60	51	Performer
Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	12	61	65	Performer
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	2	68	44	Front Runner
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	12	72	71	Front Runner
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities	5	46	39	Aspirant
Goal 15: Life on Land	11	75	90	Front Runner
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	6	82	71	Front Runner



CHAPTER II

SDGs IN KERALA

“We don’t have plan B because there is no planet B”

Ban Ki-moon

2.1 THE SETTING

Kerala is one among the 29 constituent States of the Indian union. It occupies 1.18 per cent of the total land area of India with a population of 3.34 Crore which is 2.76 per cent of India’s population at the 2011 census. Of the State’s total population, 48 per cent are males and 52 per cent are females. The State has achieved favourable demographic features apparent from declining fertility and mortality rates and made a remarkable progress in curbing its population growth rate which marked 4.9 per cent during 2001-2011 against 9.4 per cent during 1991-2001.

Govindan Parayil (1996)² in his article stated that “if achieving radical reductions in infant mortality and population growth and eliminating acute poverty without significantly eroding the balance are corroborating evidence for practicing ‘sustainable development’, then the Indian state of Kerala should be counted as an early example of state/society which practices ‘sustainable development’”. This section of the chapter portrays a brief scenario of social, economic and environmental features of the State.

Kerala has made a commendable progress in several key areas of social sector. The State has a history of unique development pattern through public action- including both progressive state interventions and popular movements, has brought high levels of social development and improved living condition without having much progress in the economic sector. This distinctiveness in development pattern is phrased as ‘Kerala Model of Development’. The State has succeeded in reducing the incidence of poverty to a great extent, both in rural and urban areas. The role of Kudumbashree Mission and implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the State are noteworthy to mention here, though several factors such as Public Distribution System (PDS), increased level of education, health, etc. have all played a vital role.

The State has received international attention in human development particularly in the critical sectors of health and education that can be visible in its low level of birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate, increasing life expectancy and high literacy rate.

² Govindan Parayil is a leading expert in the field of Global Sustainability.



***KERALA IS THE ONLY
STATE IN INDIA HAVING A
SEX RATIO
FAVOURABLE TO FEMALES
WHICH MAY REFLECT THE
STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE
SOCIETY.***

The State is in the forefront of tackling many issues pertaining to women and to empower them through various schemes and projects. The state has gained impressive achievement in lowering maternal mortality, adolescent birth rate and educational attainment of girls which are directly linked to the empowerment of women. Nevertheless, the gender disparity in labour force and political participation remains as a paradox. Remarkably, Kerala is the first state in India unveiled a Transgender Policy in 2015, which ensures them equal access to social and economic opportunities, resources and services, right to equal treatment under the law, right to live life without violence and equitable right in all decision-making bodies.

1990s' had witnessed drastic change in the economic policy of India which highlighted major shift from its conventional LPQ (Licence Permit Quota) system to LPG (Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation). Kerala had also its repercussions in the State's economy. It can be evident from the negative growth of -1.64 per cent registered during 1986-87. As per the latest macroeconomic aggregates available Kerala has registered a growth rate of 7.18 per cent when compared to 2016-17. The growth in tertiary (services) sector is the major propellant of growth

of Kerala economy which contributed 63.1 per cent to GSDP. Tourism is an important contributor to the growth of service sector in Kerala. An innovative and far-reaching concept developed by Kerala tourism is 'Responsible Tourism', mainly conceived with three kinds of responsibilities which are termed as the 'triple bottom-line' economic responsibility, social responsibility and environmental responsibility.

Kerala is well known for its scenic beauty and diversity with rare species of plants and animals and abundant natural resources. The environmental entity of the State is a unique one with long coastline with an intricate system of backwaters along the coast, the tropical moist forests on the Western Ghats, the highly undulating terrain and the tropical monsoon climate. The forest area of the State is rich in bio-diversity and is a repository of rare and endangered flora and fauna. According to Forest survey of India (FSI), the total forest area of the state was 26.59 per cent in 1993-1999 which slightly increased to 27.84 per cent in 2017. The Government has been implementing several measures for environmental protection and conservation through Directorate of Environment and Climate Change. Kerala is the first state in India which constituted a State Pollution Control Board for monitoring and regulating measures for the abatement of pollution. In order to strengthen the Research & Development (R & D) efforts required in the field of environment, the Government have established Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment and a number of autonomous R&D centres. Besides these, the State Government has established the Kerala State Biodiversity Board (KSBB) during 2005, in order to take measures for documentation, conservation and sustainable



utilization of the State’s rich biodiversity. Despite these acclaimed achievements, large number of environmental issues is emerging in the State. According to the Economic Review 2017, the issues range from river pollution by sewage and other waste generated by urban and rural settlements to intense noise pollution. The environmental problems of State were exacerbated by rapid increase in urbanisation and high population density. However, Government is taking considerable efforts through various public as well as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for creating environmental awareness among the public.

Inspite of these achievements, Kerala has gaps in many areas of developments. Sensing this, the Government of Kerala has launched an umbrella programme “NavaKeralam Karmapadathi” in 2016 for overall development of the State in five years with active participation of people. This programme is also known as second phase of people’s campaign. The first phase of people’s campaign was during 1996-2001 which paved way for decentralised planning in the State as envisage in the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution of India. The NavaKeralam Karmapadhathi consists of four missions namely LIFE Mission, Aardram Mission, Public Education Rejuvenation Campaign and HarithaKeralam Mission which itself is an umbrella consisting of three sub-Missions namely Sanitation and Waste Management, Water Conservation and Agriculture Development. All these missions will eventually direct to fill up the gaps in development and can act as a catalyst to achieve many of the SDGs.



IT IS NOTABLE THAT, LIFE (LIVELIHOOD, INCLUSION AND FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT) MISSION- A STRATEGIC STEP TO ADDRESS POVERTY, WHICH ENVISAGES THE COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING SCHEME FOR ALL THE LANDLESS AND HOMELESS IN



THE AARDRAM MISSION LAUNCHED BY THE GOVERNMENT ADDRESSES THE HEALTH CARE ISSUES OF THE STATE. IT ALSO ENVISAGES IMPROVING THE FACILITIES AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS SO THAT PUBLIC CAN ACCESS HEALTH CARE AT A REASONABLE COST.



THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING OFF TOWARDS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO ACCESS QUALITY EDUCATION TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY THROUGH ‘PUBLIC EDUCATION REJUVENATION CAMPAIGN’. THIS SCHEME AIMS TO PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE STATE.



THE STATE HAS LAUNCHED AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAM **HARITHA KERALAM MISSION** (GREEN KERALA) WHICH IS AN UMBRELLA MISSION, FOCUS ON SANITATION, WATER CONSERVATION,

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs AT STATE LEVEL

While Kerala is better off than most other states in India particularly in human development indicators, demographic transition, sound environmental regulation and protection measures and so on, the State is facing several challenges in different sectors. For instance, the increasing prevalence of life style diseases which is more worsened by increasing proportion of elderly, problems emerged due to urbanisation and high population density. There are still pockets of deprivation viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, fishermen communities, potters and artisans etc., which need to be addressed. Through the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, the Government is aiming at overall development of all sections of the society, which should be resilient, sustainable and inclusive, ensuring 'leave no one behind'.

The State is committed in achieving SDGs. The institutional mechanism set up in this regard is detailed below.



Rebuild Kerala

The State has witnessed an unprecedented disaster caused by the rains and floods in August 2018. However, the State has shown a remarkable resilience in battling the natural calamity. The Government has adopted many strong actions to provide relief to those affected and repair/restore the infrastructure. More than merely undertake a rehabilitation and restoration plan in the aftermath of this natural disaster, the Government taken up as a challenge and as an opportunity to rebuild the State to ensure better standards of living to all sections of society. The **Rebuild Kerala Initiative (RKI)** of Kerala Government aims to rebuild Kerala in a speedy and effective manner to co-ordinate various activities comes under it and to give a proper direction to the programme.



2.2.1 Institutional Framework

Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB) and Department of Economics & Statistics (DES) play vital roles in implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State.

i. Nodal Department & Nodal Officer

As per GO (Rt.) No. 439/2016/Plg dated 30-11-2016 nominated the Director, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department as the Nodal Officer and later revised the order designating Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department as the Nodal Department and its Director as the Nodal Officer vide GO (Rt.) No. 734/2017/P&EA dated 12-12-2017 for implementation and Monitoring of SDGs in the State.

ii. A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC)

headed by the Chief Secretary was constituted vide G.O (Rt) No 705/2017/P&EA dated 30/11/2017. The Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs is the Convener of this apex body and Secretaries of Industries & Commerce, Power, Health & Family Welfare, Forest & Wild Life, Home & Vigilance, Environment, Labour & Skills, LSGD, Agriculture, Finance, Water Resources, General Education and Social Justice are the members. The committee is responsible for taking policy decisions in all matters related to SDGs.

iii. To monitor the implementation activities of SDGs, a **SDG Monitoring Group (SMG)** has constituted vide G.Os- G.O(Rt) No. 679/2017/P&EA dated 20/11/2017, G.O (Rt) No. 100/2018/P&EA dated 21/02/2018, G.O (Rt) No. 455/2018/P&EA dated 11/09/2018 with Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs as the Chairperson and

the Director, CPMU as convener. Its members are Economic Advisor to Vice Chairperson, Kerala State Planning Board, Chiefs of various divisions of Kerala State Planning Board- Agriculture Division, Social Services Division, Perspective Plan Division, Industries & Infrastructure Division, Decentralized Planning Division, Evaluation Division and Plan Coordination Division, Director- KILA , Director General-DES, Director of Statistics for Decentralised Planning (SDP)- a division of DES, Director Survey Design Research & Training (SDRT)-a division of DES Additional Director (General)-DES, Director-Department of Environment and Climate Change, Joint Director-Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala and Convenor-State Level Bankers' Committee, Kerala. The respective Government Orders (GOs) for designating nodal department, nodal officer, SLSC and SMG are given in **Annexure 2.1 to 2.5.**

iv. In order to facilitate smooth implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State, a **SDG cell** was constituted vide G.Os- G.O. (Rt) No.91/2018/P&EA dated 14/02/ 2018, G.O. (Rt) No. 456/2018/P&EA dated 11/09/2018 at Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) department under the direct supervision of Assistant Director of the Department comprising one Research Officer of the department and Research Associates provided by KILA.

The SDG cell will assist the Nodal Officer in Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department for the effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the state (See **Annexure 2.6 to 2.7**). Each Administrative Department designated nodal officer for each goal, the details of which are given in Table 2.2.1.



Table 2.2.1: Nodal Department and Nodal officer for SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS		Nodal Department	Nodal Officer Designation
1.	End Poverty in all its forms every where	LSGD	Joint Secretary
2.	End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Agriculture	Deputy Secretary
3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health & Family Welfare	Additional Secretary
4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	General Education	Under Secretary
5.	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Women and Child	Under Secretary
6.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water Resources	Joint Secretary
7.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Power	Under Secretary
8.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Labour & Skills	Under Secretary
9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Industries & Commerce	Under Secretary
10.	Reduced inequality within and among countries	LSGD	Joint Secretary
11.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	LSGD	Joint Secretary
12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Environment	Under Secretary
13.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Environment	Under Secretary
14.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Fisheries	
15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Forest & Wildlife	
16.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Home & Vigilance	Assistant Section Officer
17.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Finance	Deputy Secretary



In the SMG meeting held on 16.01.2018, supporting partners were identified to associate with the nodal department to carry out SDG related activities. KILA is identified as the training and capacity building partner along with State Academy of Statistical Administration (SASA). Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB) will function as the strategic partner, responsible for development of vision, roadmap and strategy. Department of Economics & Statistics and Directorate of Census Operations (DCO) will function as the data partners.

As decided by the SMG, a thematic workshop was conducted on February 16, 2018 to sensitise the Government Officials about SDGs. Based on the decision of the workshop, a series of goal wise committees were held at CPMU. These committees were proposed as 'Taskforces'. Taskforce for each goal consist of nodal officer and officials from various departments/agencies related to the goal, will be a permanent group till the implementation of SDGs in the State and they are responsible to assure technical support to State Nodal Officer in the process of implementation and monitoring of SDGs. Further it was proposed to constitute an Expert Group to propose the new indicators and modify some indicators.

Draft guidelines with organogram were prepared based on a workshop on "Preparation of Guidelines for Institutional Framework for the Implementation and Monitoring of SDGs in the State" held on July 16, 2018. Finalisation of the same is being done.

2.3 OTHER ACTIVITIES

- KILA has prepared a TOOLKIT: Role of Rural Local Governments in Attainment of SDGs.

- National Foundation of India (NFI) supported the State in facilitating the SDGs with a financial support of Rs. 60 lakh for the period 2017-2018. KILA was entrusted to act as the lead implementing partner of the project financed by NFI.
- KILA organised a National level training programme on 'Building Capacities for SDGs- Strategies & Action' during March 5-6, 2018. Delegates from different part of the Nation including Faculty members, Experts, and Resource persons from National/State level Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) Institutions were participated in the workshop. The two-day workshop covered different sessions such as 'whose capacity to be developed', 'what kind of capacity', 'Institutional capacity of CB&T institutions', Developing Modules and Training materials and how do we work together for Capacity Building and Training on SDGs.
- A workshop on Mapping of Plan Schemes (2018-19) to the respective SDGs conducted on June 19, 2018. Officials responsible in handling plan schemes of the concerned department participated in the workshop.
- KILA has designed a Training Module on SDGs for District Level Officers. This module was vetted in the workshop on "National Module Vetting Workshop on Building Capacities for SDGs – Strategies and Actions" on December 15, 2018.
- Several Senior Officials from the State Government attended various national workshops /trainings/ discussions related to SDGs-



- o National Conference of Chief Secretaries and Planning Secretaries of States and UTs organised by NITI Aayog on July 27, 2016.
- o National Consultation Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals-Indicator Framework held during 27-28 September 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi organised by MoSPI.
- o Regional SDG workshop held at Chennai on October 20, 2017 organised by MoSPI.
- o Regional SDG workshop held at Bhubaneswar during 6-7 November, 2017, organised by MoSPI.
- o National Workshop organised by MoSPI during 16-17 November, 2017.
- o Roundtable discussion on SDGs organised by NFI on November 27, 2017.
- o National conclave on SDGs jointly organised by NITI Aayog, UN in India, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Government of Chhattisgarh, Government of Himachal Pradesh, KILA and NFI during 19-20 December, 2017 at New Delhi.
- o The meeting organised by NITI Aayog with states/UTs for overseeing the progress of implementation of SDGs on January 23, 2018 at New Delhi.

- o Meeting organised by NITI Aayog on Status of Implementation of SDGs on December 03, 2018.

2.4 MONITORING OF SDGS IN KERALA

Reliable and periodic data is essential for the monitoring of SDGs. The thematic workshop held on February 16, 2018 and subsequent series of taskforce meetings discussed the availability of 306 indicators given in the National Indicator Framework (NIF). Data were collected for as many indicators as possible. A detailed presentation of this is given in the following chapters. The State is planning to develop a dashboard in accordance with the dashboard developed by the NITI Aayog.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING A DASHBOARD FOR MONITORING THE INDICATORS AS PER THE NATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND THE STATE SPECIFIC INDICATORS SEPARATELY.

2.5 HIGHLIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT CONDUCTED BY CAG

Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has conducted Performance Audit to assess the status of preparedness for implementation of Sustainable Development



Goals in the State. The following recommendations were made in the audit report:

1. Nodal departments may designate nodal officers for implementation of SDGs so as to ensure timely implementation of the scheme. Government may initiate action to realign “Kerala Perspective Plan 2030” (Published by KSPB) and for the preparation of seven-year strategy, three-year Action document.
2. Government may initiate action for target wise mapping of schemes in all goals.
3. Government may take steps to set up a multi stakeholder council or a body to encourage partnership between government and state level stakeholders. Action may also be initiated for raising awareness regarding the 2030 Agenda among government officials and other stakeholders through publicity/awareness programmes.
4. Government may initiate action to integrate 2030 Agenda in to policies, programmes and targets. A mechanism for linking the performance of local governments towards SDGs to the funds being devolved to them and grant being provided under various programmes may be created.
5. Government may initiate action to give publicity and awareness programmes through print media/radio/television, etc., for various categories of public.
6. Government may take action to integrate SDG into budget and allocate fiscal resources along the lines of high priority targets.
7. Government may take steps to impart training for survey enumerators and recording officers. Action may also be initiated to develop the Data Management System.



CHAPTER III

CLASSIFICATION OF SDG INDICATORS

‘Only Facts Count and Facts Are Stubborn.’

V.I. Lenin

3.1 PREPAREDNESS FOR MONITORING OF SDGs

Kerala's endeavour to achieve the SDGs in a well-defined and time-bound manner is beneficial to the overall development of the State. It is clear that SDGs are target-oriented with monitorable indicators which emphasised on the overall attainment of goals. At this juncture, an immediate intervention is an assessment of availability of data for the periodic monitoring of the indicators. Indeed, the data availability assessment examines the readiness of the State to assess its progress towards SDGs.

As mentioned in the second chapter, goal wise discussions were conducted for SDGs 1 to 16 and consequent to this a field level data collection and consultation were carried out with different department and agencies in the State focusing of availability of data at the State level. This chapter presents details of indicators categorised into five groups based on the availability of data. They are:

- I. Indicators having complete and reliable data**
- II. Indicators for which data has to be collected and collated**

III. Indicators need Expert Opinion

IV. Indicators suggested for survey

V. Newly proposed State specific indicators

3.2 INDICATORS HAVING COMPLETE AND RELIABLE DATA

This group consists of indicators with complete reliable data available at regular intervals. Out of the 306 National level indicators, 159 indicators come under this group. The details of Goals and Indicators with data are included in the succeeding chapter.

3.3 INDICATORS FOR WHICH DATA HAS TO BE COLLECTED AND COLLATED

This group consists of indicators for which data not yet received from the departments/agencies. The departments /agencies agree that the data exists but have to be collected from sub-offices. Out of the 306 National level indicators, 44 indicators come under this group. The Details of Targets and Indicators with data source are shown below:

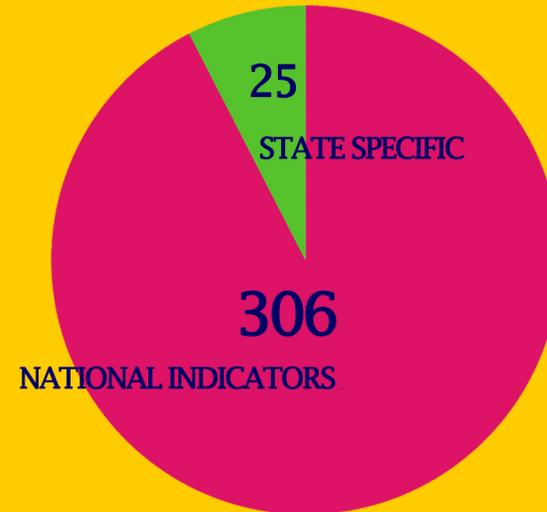
KERALA SDG INDICATOR STATUS- 2018

KERALA STATE

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK - 306

STATE SPECIFIC - 25

TOTAL - 331



DATA AVAILABILITY

AVAILABLE - 159

NOT AVAILABLE - 172 (147 + 25)

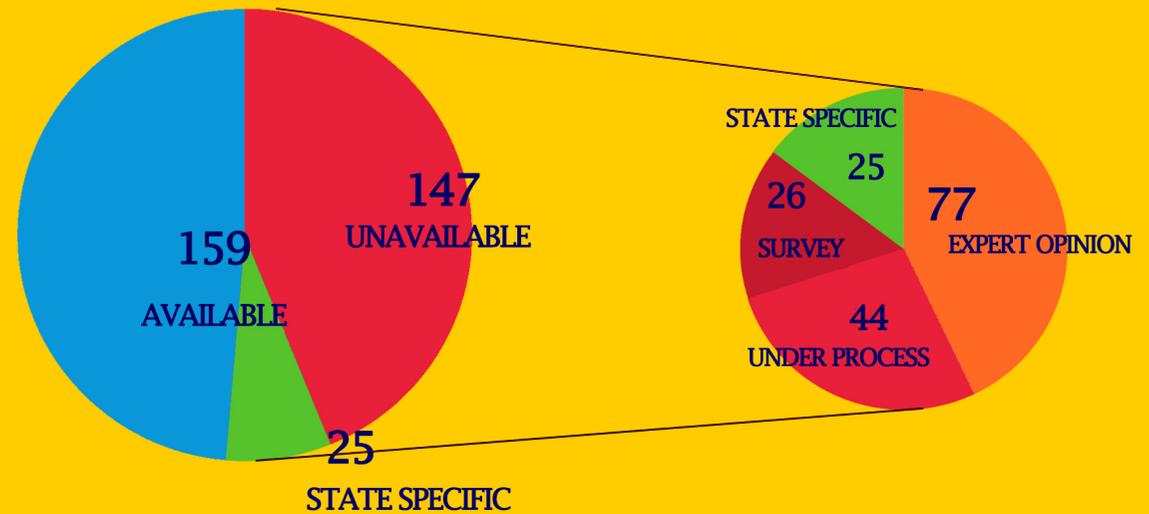
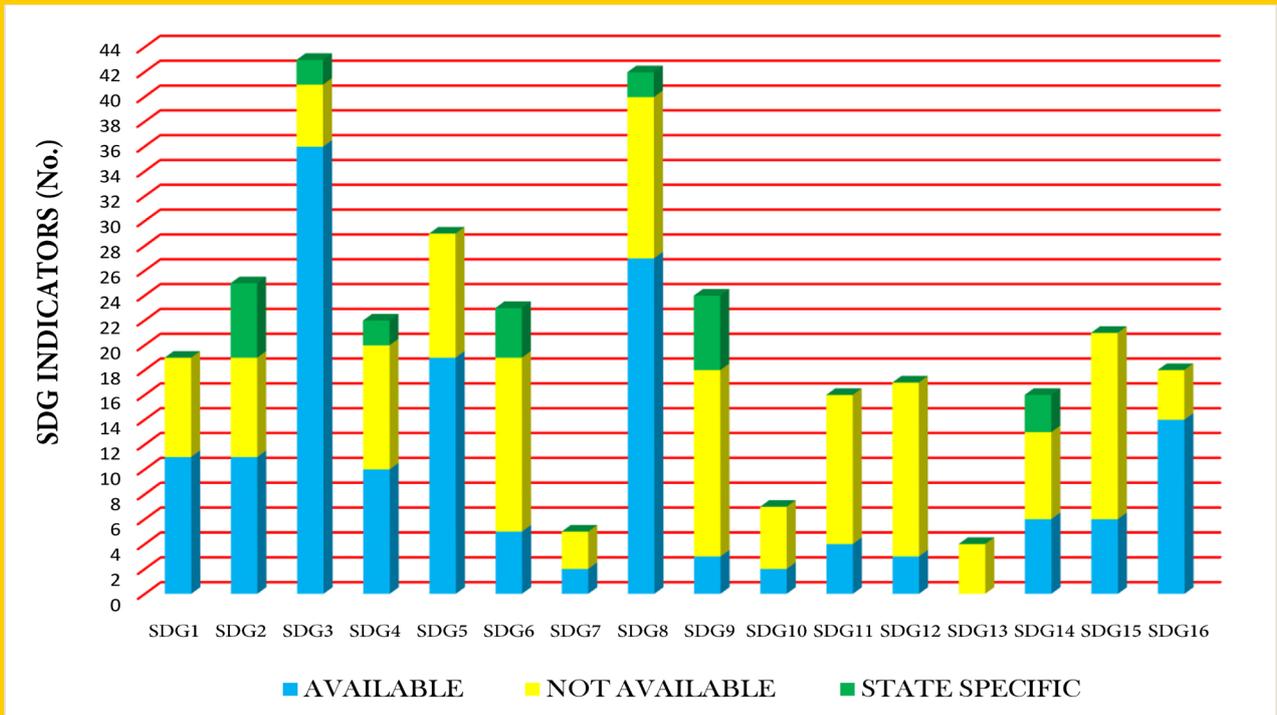


Fig. 3.1.1.a: Categorization of SDG indicators

DATA AVAILABILITY- SDG INDICATORS



GOAL WISE INDICATORS UNAVAILABLE

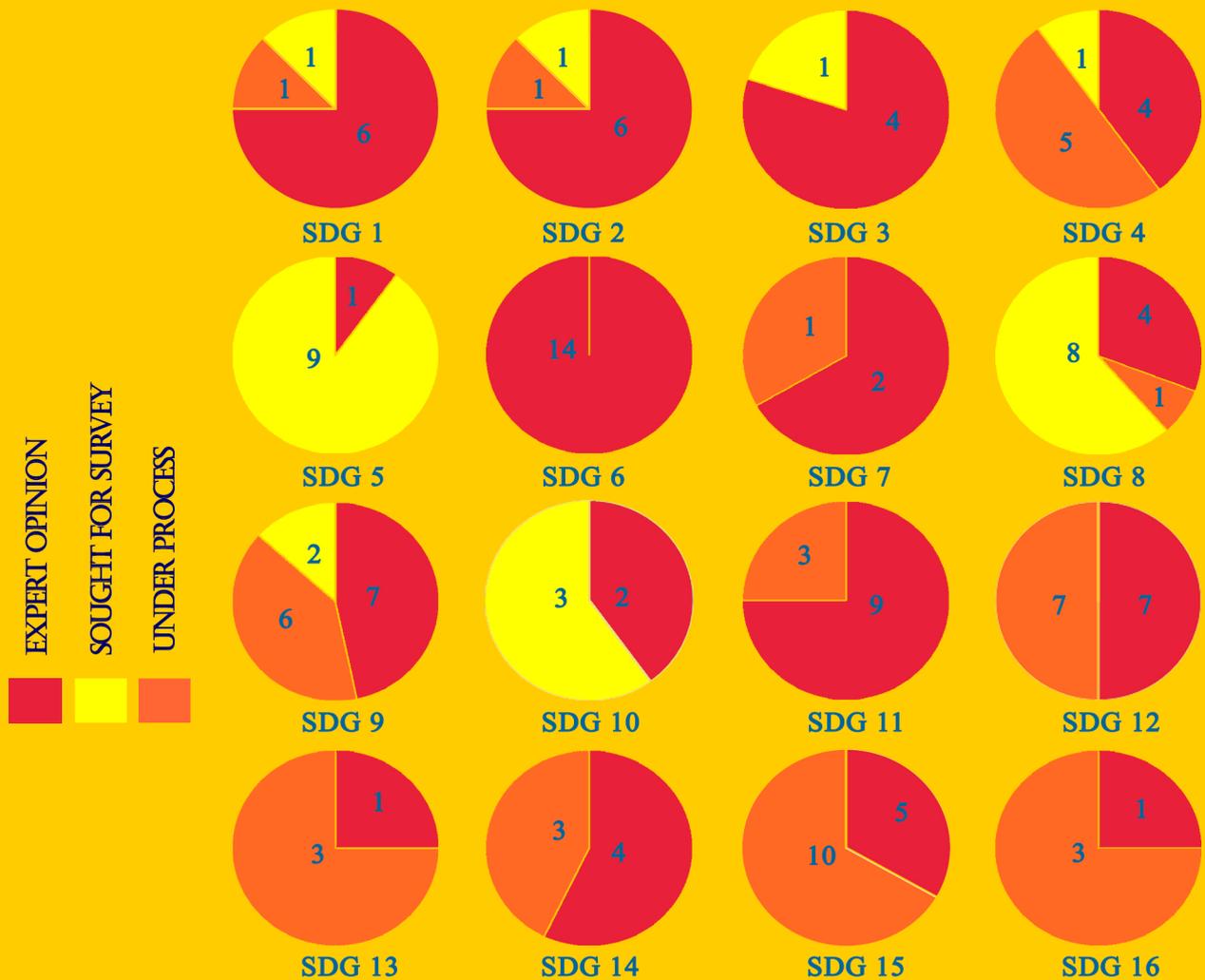


Fig. 3.1.1.b: Categorization of SDG indicators



Table 3.3.1: Indicators for which data has to be collected and collated

Sl. No.	Target	Indicator	Departments
1	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.3: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	MGNREGA
2	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.3: Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output	SLBC
3	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant effective learning outcomes	4.1.5: Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary)	DPI
4		4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/secondary levels	
5	4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1: Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry	DPI
6		4.2.2: Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio	
7	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.2: Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education	Technical Directorate, Law Colleges, Universities, Collegiate Education



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator	Departments
8	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix	EMC, KSEBL, ANERT
9	8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy share mix	EMC, KSEBL, ANERT
10	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all season road	KSRRDA
11		9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Airport Authority of India, MVD, Kerala State Water Transport, Divisional Railway (Palakkad& TVM), Coastal Shipping And Inland Navigation, KSIE
12	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1: Annual mean levels of the fine particulate matter (e.g.: PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	KSPCB



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator	Departments
13	9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1: CO ₂ equivalent emission per unit of value added	DoECC
14	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1: percentage share of expenditure in R&D to total GDP	KCSTE
15		9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants	
16	11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1: Restoration and reuse of historic buildings	Directorate of Archaeology
17	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population weighted)	KSPCB
18		11.6.3: Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM 2.5 and PM 10) above mean level	



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator	Departments
19	12.3: By 2030, halve the per capital global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains	12.3.1: Increase in per capita food availability	Civil Supplies Department
20		12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/State pool stocks of wheat and rice	
21	12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes thought out their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1: Developing national secondary resource policy framework	KSPCB
22		12.4.2: Development of national policy for environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes	
23		12.4.3: Implementation of national Action Plan for fulfilling obligations of various multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) ratified	
24	12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1: proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	KSPCB
25	12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1: Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the central Ministries/State/Uts (Numbers)	DoECC
26	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1: Pre 2020 action achievements of pre 2020 goals as per country priority	DoECC
27		13.2.2: Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals as per country priority	
28	13.3: Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1: Number of States that have integrated climate mitigation and adaptation in education curricula and outreach programs	DoECC



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator	Departments
29	14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and product marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.3: Increase in Marine Protected Areas (MPA)	KCZMA, CMFRI
30	14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of oceans acidification, including through enhanced scientific corporation at all levels	14.3.1: Coral health index of Exclusive Environment Zone	CMFRI
31	14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	KCZMA
32	15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.2: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes	Forest Department
33		15.2.3: Total tree cover achieved outside forest area	
34		15.2.4: Number of Nagarvans and School Nurseries created	
35	15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation- neutral world	15.3.1: Percentage of degraded area restored	Forest Department
36	15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to	15.4.1: Increase in Forest/vegetative cover in mountain areas	Forest Department



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator	Departments
37	enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.2: Restoration of water bodies/stream in mountain areas	Irrigation
38			Forest Department
39	15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1: Red List Index	Forest Department
40	15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1: Reduction in traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Forest Department
41	15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1: Number of detection and prevention of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Forest Department
42	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded.	State Information Commission
43		16.6.3: Number of applications filled with institutions coming under Right to Information Act	
44	16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national and international agreements.	16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded	State Information Commission



3.4 INDICATORS NEED EXPERT OPINION

In the discussions held with the taskforces for each goal it was concluded that some indicators need clarity in concept/ definition and some have no methodology at all

for generating data. For this purpose, expert level consultations are required. Out of the 306 national level indicators, **77 indicators** come under this category. Details of goals, target and indicators in this category are shown below:

Table 3.4.1: Indicators need Expert Opinion

Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
1	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1: Proportion of population (Rural) living in households with access to Safe drinking water & Sanitation (Toilets)
2		1.4.2: Proportion of population (Urban) living in households with access to Safe drinking water & Sanitation (Toilets)
3		1.4.6: Number of mobile telephones as percentage of total population
4	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.2: Proportion of States that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster reduction strategies
5	1.a: Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	1.a.1: Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government (central and state) directly to poverty reduction programmes
6	1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.	1.b.1: Proportion of budget earmarked under pro-poor gender specific budgeting
7	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including	2.1.2: Proportion of population (marginalized and vulnerable) with access to food grains at subsidized



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
	infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	prices
8	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1: Proportion of degraded agriculture land to net sown area
9	2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1: No of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18 degree Celsius) at national Gene bank
10		2.5.2: Conservation of germplasm (in number)
11		2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource (in number)
12	2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1: Percentage of Agriculture Mandis enrolled in e-market
13	3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1: Percentage of adults (15+ years) who have had at least 60 milliliter or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly (approximately equivalent to standard alcoholic drinks)
14		3.5.2: Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres
15	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
16	3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on	3.b.1: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
	the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions	
17	4.1: By 2030, Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant effective learning outcomes	4.1.4: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades
18	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non- formal education and training in the previous 12 months
19	4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1: Proportion of computer literate adults
20	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.2: Parity indices
21	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.4: Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
22	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1: Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water within their premises
23	6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, having the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1: Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies
24		6.3.2: Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting industry/red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms
25		6.3.3: Proportion of waste water treatment capacity created <i>vis-a-vis</i> total generation



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
26	6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.2: Per capita storage of water (m ³ /person)
27		6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (m ³ /person)
28	6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1: Percentage area of river basin bought under integrated water resources management
29	6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1: Area under over exploited blocks
30		6.6.2: Percentage sewages load treated in major rivers
31		6.6.3: Biological assessment information of surface water bodies
32	6.a: By 2030, expand international corporation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water-and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1: Amount of water and sanitation related official development assistance that is part of a Government coordinated spending plan
33		6.a.2: Number of MoU/Cooperation agreements for capacity building and technology transfer
34	6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1: Percentage of developed Irrigated Command Area brought under Water Users Association (WUAs)
35		6.b.2: Proportion of villagers with Village Water & Sanitation Committee
36	7.3: By 2030 double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
37	7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1: Official development assistance on clean energy
38	8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
	and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	
39	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.2: Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate
40	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1: Indicator on Financial Inclusion
41		8.10.5: No. of accounts with Nil/1-5/more than 5 transactions
42	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
43	9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1: Share of household sector in total industry value added
44	9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added
45	9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance and other official flows) to infrastructure
46	9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment	9.b.2: Share of GVA of companies with research and development as main activity in total GVA from private corporate sector



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
	for, <i>inter alia</i> , industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	
47	9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
48		9.c.2: Number of broad band subscribers per 10000 persons
49	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1: Proportion of budget allocated to North Eastern states
50	10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
51	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1: Percentage of Slums/ Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal /affordable housing
52		11.1.2: Percentage of slum area covered with basic services
53		11.1.3: Proportion of urban people living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
54	11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1: Proportion of cities with efficient urban mobility and public transport
55	11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.2: Share of mixed land use area in overall city land use
56		11.3.3: Net density
57	11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1: Per capita availability of green spaces
58	11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening	11.a.1: Proportion of people living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
	national and regional development planning	integrating population projection and resource needs, by size of city
59	11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate changes, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.2: Proportion of State and local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk
60	12.1: Implement the 10-year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1: Formulation of national SCP framework and integration of SCP with national/ state planning process
61	12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1: Percentage variation in per capita use of natural resources
62	12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1: Develop icon on sustainable development
63		12.8.2: Government to Celebrate year on Sustainable development
64	12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and action plans implemented with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
65	12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortion, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1: Subsidy per unit of fossil fuel consumption
66		12.c.2: Tax per unit of fossil fuel consumption
67	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and	13.1.1: Number of states with strategies for enhancing adaptive



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
	natural disasters in all countries	capacity and dealing with climate extreme weather events
68	14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1: Health Index of area of Coastal water (percentage)
69	14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and product marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.2: Implementation of Coastal Zone Regulation Notification of 2011.
70	14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing states and least developed countries	14.a.1: Allocation of budget resources for research as per the EEZ or coastal line
71	14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the Law of the sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1: Percentage compliance of International Laws
72	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreement	15.1.2: Percentage of Tree Outside Forest (TOF) in total forest cover
73	15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.4: Increase in per capita income of mountain dwellers
74	15.9: By 2020, Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local	15.9.1: Progress towards national targets established in accordance



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
	planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
75	15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and eco system
76	15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance	15.b.1: Percentage of fund utilized for environmental conservation
77	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

3.5 INDICATORS SUGGESTED FOR SURVEY

Out of the 306 indicators in the NIF, 26 target and indicators in this category are shown come under this category. Details of goals, below:

Table 3.5.1: Indicators suggested for survey

Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
1	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.5: Proportion of population having bank accounts
2	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.2: Gross value added in agriculture per worker



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
3	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.6: Proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were ever screened for cervical cancer and the proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were screened for cervical cancer during the last 5 years
4	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant effective learning outcomes	4.1.7: Out of school ratio (P, UP, Sec, HS)
5	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.6: Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months
6	5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work
7	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.2: Number of women in Board of listed companies
8	5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources in accordance with national laws	5.a.3: Wages of casual laborer's (gender wise)
9		5.a.4: Agricultural wages (gender wise)
10		5.a.6: Percentage of adult having an account at a formal financial institution
11		5.a.7: Percentage of women having an account at a formal financial institution
12		5.a.8: Percentage of number of borrowers per 1 lakh adults
13	5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communication technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1: Percentage women employed in IT and ITeS industry



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
14	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person
15		8.2.2: Total number of patent issued
16	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1: Proportion of unorganized employment in non-agriculture sector
17		8.3.6: No. of patent issued
18	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.3: Wage earned by male and female in regular/ casual employment
19		8.5.5: Total population with disabilities covered under social protection scheme
20	8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.2: Proportion of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)
21	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.2: Proportion of population having Bank accounts
22	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.3: Number of patent issued
23	9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, <i>inter alia</i> , industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.3: Share of GVA of information and computer related activities in total GVA
24	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among bottom



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
	percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	40 percent of the population and the total population
25		10.1.2: Gini Coefficient
26	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median household expenditure

3.6 NEWLY PROPOSED INDICATORS

In order to attain the targets of some goals, concerned taskforces proposed 25 new indicators. The relevance of this set of new

indicators need to be reviewed and finalized by an expert group. The goal wise proposed indicators in this category are shown below:

Table 3.6.1: Newly proposed indicators

Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
1	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.6: Percentage of women in the age group 15-49 who are obese
2		2.2.7: Percentage of old age persons who are anaemic
3	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1.a: Agriculture productivity of fruits and vegetables (yield per hectare)
4		2.3.1.b: Agriculture productivity of millets (yield per hectare)
5		2.3.1.c: Agriculture productivity of pulses (yield per hectare)
6		2.3.1.d: Agriculture productivity of tubers (yield per hectare)
7	3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1.a: Incidence of tobacco related cancer
8		3.4.1.b: Early stage diagnosis of common cancers, (Oral, Breast and Cervical)



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
9	4.1: By 2030, Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant effective learning outcomes	4.1.3.a: Gross enrolment ratio in vocational education
10		4.1.3.b: Gross enrolment ratio in Technical Higher Secondary education (IHRD)
11	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1.a: Percentage of population having safe and adequate piped drinking water within their premises
12		6.1.1.b: Percentage of population having safe and adequate well drinking water within their premises
13	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable situation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.3.a: Proportion of schools with separate and adequate toilet facility for girls with water supply
14		6.2.3.b: Proportion of <i>anganwadis</i> having child friendly toilets with adequate water supply
15	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro- small- and medium-sized	8.3.10: Number of employment under Wage Protection Scheme (WPS)
16	8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.2.a: Number of migrant workers registered under 'Awas'
17	9.3: Increase the access of small- scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1.a: Share of MSME sector in total industry value added
18	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people	9.5.4: Number of publications with high impact factor
19		9.5.5: Number of PhDs produced
20		9.5.6: Number of technology transfer



Sl. No.	Target	Indicator
21	and public and private research and development spending	9.5.7: Number of Start-ups
22		9.5.8: Number of Scientists per million population (R&D)
23	14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.2: Number of cases reported for overfishing, illegal and unregulated fishing and target fixed to reduce if any
24	14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1: Contribution of Fisheries (inland & marine) Sector in the State Economy
25		14.7.2: Number of traditional fishermen

This chapter examined the preparedness in terms of data availability to monitor the progress of SDGs.

Out of 306 indicators in the NIF, 160 are having complete reliable data, 44 indicators are to be collected and collated from various departments/agencies, 76 are suggested for

expert group consultation, 26 indicators are suggested for new survey, and proposed 25 new state level indicators among seven goals which need to be reviewed and finalized by expert group. Presentation of data for the indicators having complete and reliable data is given in the next chapter.



CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS

‘Data! Data! Data!’ he cried impatiently. ‘I can’t make bricks without clay.’
-Arthur Conan Doyle

4.1 PROGRESS OF SDG INDICATORS

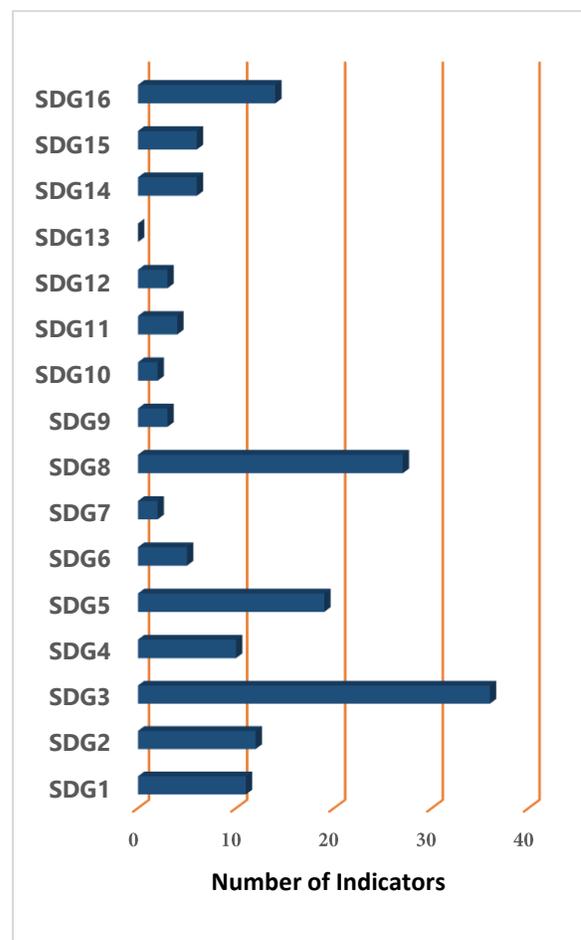
This chapter focuses on indicators with complete and reliable data. These can be considered as the baseline figures to determine the potential targets, which the State can achieve by 2030. In addition to presenting the latest available data, an attempt is also made to examine the progress of SDGs by analyzing the trend of certain indicators of each SDG based on the available data. Methods and sources (Metadata) of the data discussed in this chapter are detailed in the annexure A.

At the end of the chapter the details of state and central plan schemes of 2018-19 mapped with targets/indicators of SDGs and the data on 62 priority indicators obtained from “SDG INDIA INDEX Baseline report, 2018” published by NITI Aayog are also included. The indicators shaded in green colour indicates the values are in agricultural year and in blue colour shows the values are for financial year.

4.2 INDICATORS WITH COMPLETE & RELIABLE DATA

Out of the 306 indicators in National Indicator Framework (NIF), 159 are discussed here.

Fig. 4.2.1: Data availability for each goal





Goal 1 No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Extreme poverty means living on less than **\$1.25 a day***

Goal 1 aims to ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable and to increase access to basic services. Eleven indicators under this goal have reliable data are discussed here. In Kerala, the proportion of population below poverty line (indicator 1.1.1) is 7.05% in 2011-12 which is far better when compared to the national level 22% in 2011-12. Reasons for this achievement are the strong Public Distribution System (PDS), effective implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes through Local Self Government

The idea that some lives matter less is the root of all that is wrong with the world
Dr. Paul farmer**

Institutions (LSGLs) and the strong presence of Kudumbashree, the Poverty Eradication Mission in Kerala through LSGD. The data corresponding to other indicators for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given below:

The incidence of poverty in Kerala was 59.74 per cent in 1973-74 which reduced to 11.3 per cent in 2011-12

*World Bank, 2008
** American medical anthropologist and physician, known as "the man who would cure the world".



Table 4.2.1: Data Availability for Goal 1

Sl. No.	Indicator		Year			
			2016	2017	2018	
1	1.1.1	Proportion of population living below national poverty line		7.05*	Not available	Not available
2	1.1.2	Poverty Gap Ratio	Rural	1.59*	Not available	Not available
			Urban	0.83*		
3	1.3.1	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance		47.7		
4	1.3.2	Number of beneficiaries under ICDS	0-3 Yrs. Children	410360	425657	428331
			3-6 Yrs. Children	442379	432631	412129
			Pregnant and Lactating Mothers	167415	257986	281271
			Adolescent Girls	-	-	318831
5	1.3.4	Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided bank credit linkage		254818	270443	299552
6	1.3.5	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving Social Protection Benefits under Maternity Benefit		20.40		
7	1.3.6	Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres funded by the Government		8349	8775	8681
8	1.4.3	Percentage of households with access to electricity		98.35	98.97	100
9	1.4.4	Proportion of Houseless Population to Total Population		0.04@	Not available	Not available
10	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by	Deaths	0.206	0.416	1.347
			Missing	0.005	0.293	0.023

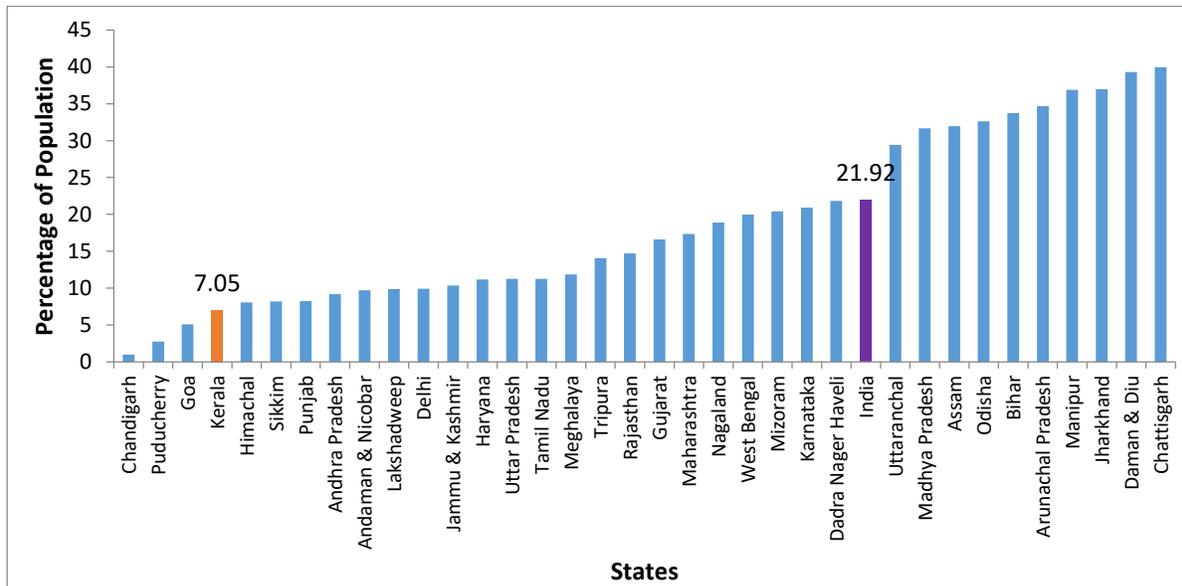


		disaster per 100000 people	Affected	17.691	110.22	16,200.652
11	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)		34.24	33.82	33.43

*: Poverty estimates 2011-12, NITI Aayog

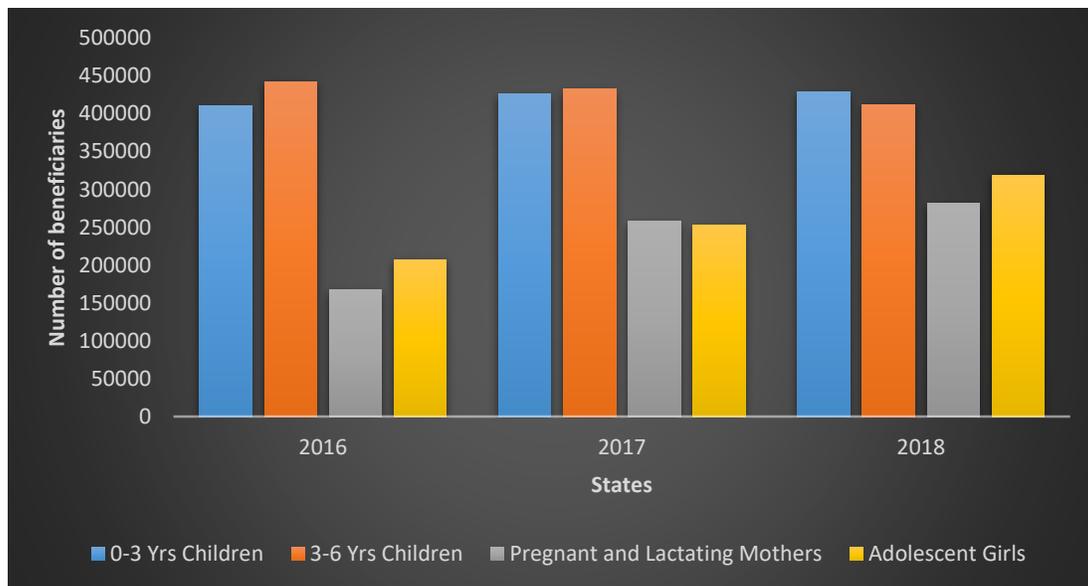
@: Population Census of India 2011, Office of RGCCI, MHA

Fig. 4.2.2: Status of States based on % of population living below National Poverty Line



Source: Planning Commission 2011-2012

Fig. 4.2.3 Number of beneficiaries under ICDS



Source: WCD



Goal 2 No Hunger

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



Kerala is the pioneer to NFSA in implementing a universal rationing system*

Goal 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition. In this goal there are twelve indicators with reliable data. Considerable progress has been made in Kerala with improved food and nutrition security. For instance, stunting

"Starvation is the characteristic of some people not having enough food to eat. It is not the characteristic of there being not enough food to eat."

AMARTYA SEN**

among children less than 5 years (indicator 2.2.1) has declined from 24.5% to 19.7% between 2005-06 and 2015-16. During the same period, the percentage of underweight children (indicator 2.1.1) has declined from 22.6% to 16.1%. The data corresponding to other indicators for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given below.

*Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board, 2018
**Indian Economist & Philosopher

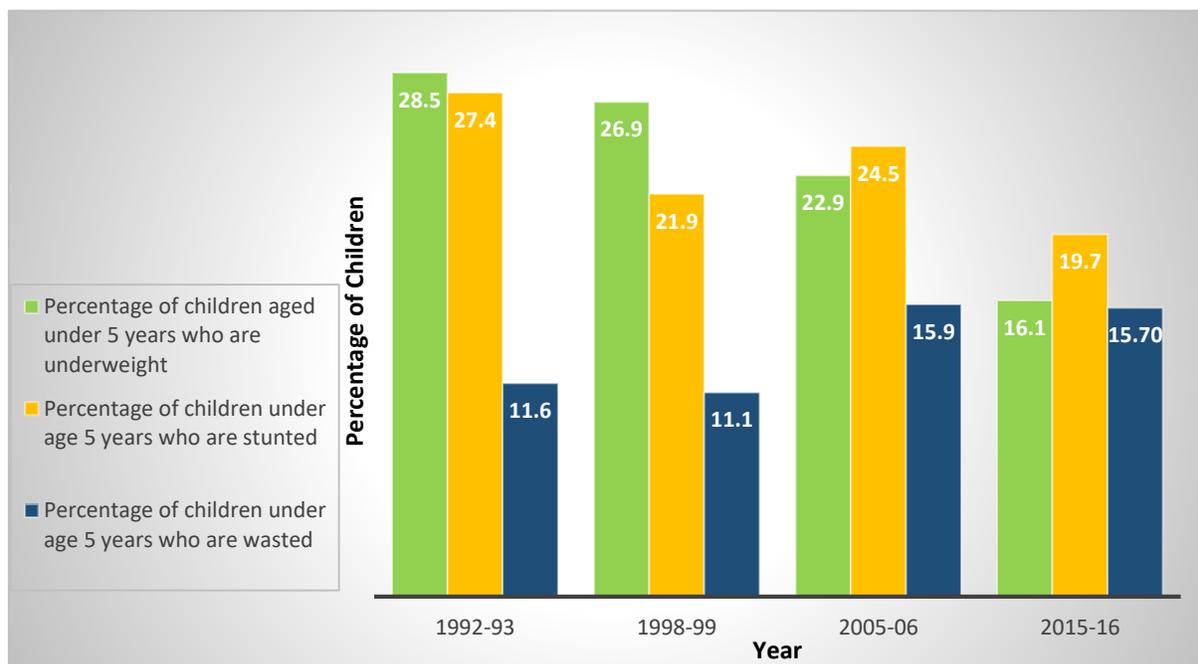


Table 4.2.2: Data Availability for Goal 2

Sl. No.	Indicator		Year		
			2016	2017	2018
12	2.1.1	Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	16.1		
13	2.2.1	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	19.7		
14	2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted	15.7		
15	2.2.3	Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI<18.5 kg/m ²)	9.7		
16	2.2.4	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anemic (<12.0g/dl)	22.6		
17	2.2.5	Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anemic (<11.0g/dl)	35.7		
18	2.3.1	Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (yield per hectare)	Rice- 2547 kg/ha	Rice- 2757 kg/ha	Not available
19	2.4.2	Percentage of farmers issued soil health card	100% (2015-17 cycle I)	97.9% (2017-19- Cycle II)	
20	2.4.3	Percentage of net area under organic farming	19.2	20.7	22.6
21	2.a.1	Percentage share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to GVA in agriculture	0.71	0.69	Not available
22	2.a.2	Proportion of public investment in agriculture to GVA in agriculture	1.25	1.09	Not available

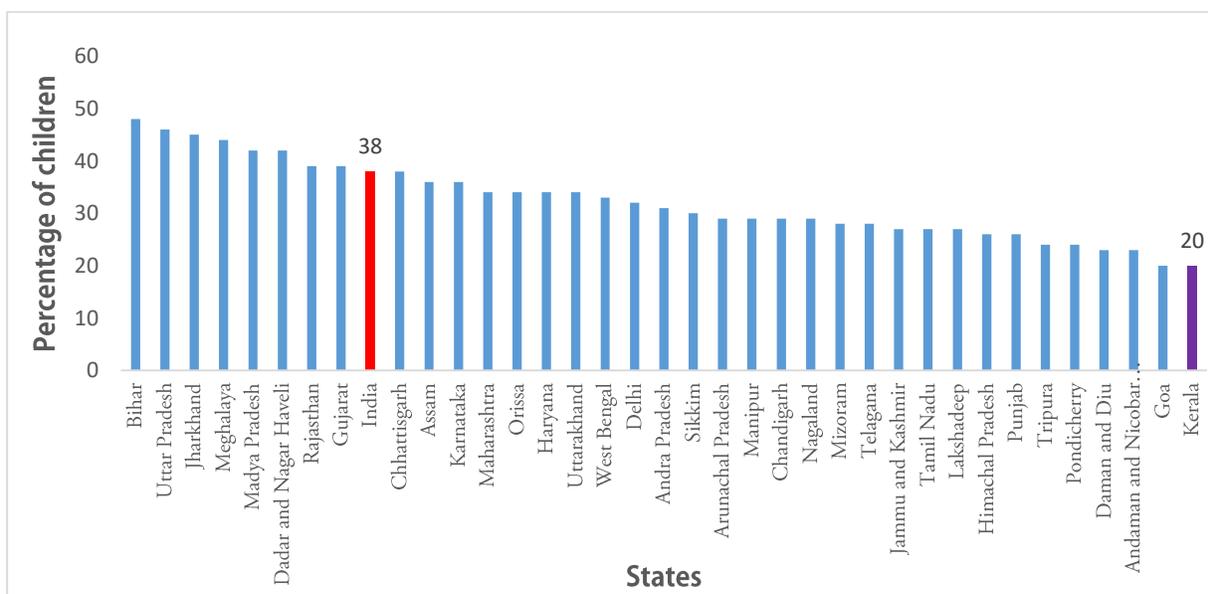
§: Percentage among the applicants

Fig. 4.2.4: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight, stunted and wasted during 1992-93 to 2015-16, Kerala



Source: Various reports of NFHS

Fig. 4.2.5: Status of States based on percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are stunted



Source: NFHS 4



Goal 3 Good Health

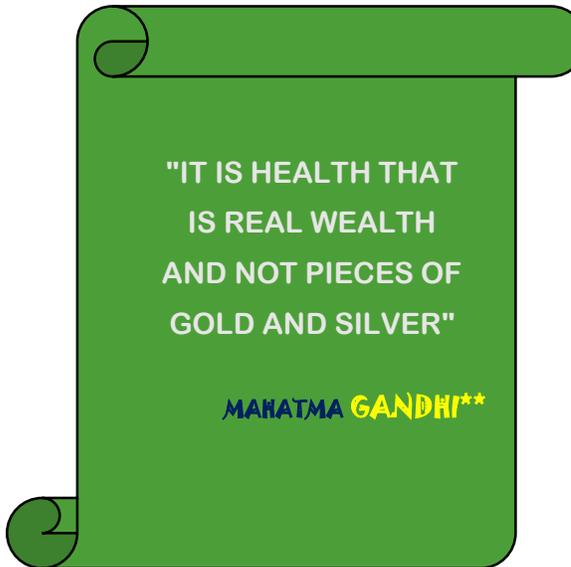
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Kerala,
has the highest
life expectancy
at birth, of
74.9 years*

Goal 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and provide access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines for all. For this goal, there are thirty-six indicators with reliable data. Kerala has made significant steps in improving various health indicators. Under-5 Mortality Rate (indicator 3.2.1) has fallen from 16 to 7 over the period from 2005-06 to 2015-16.

This has been enabled, at least partially, by a significant improvement in vaccination



"IT IS HEALTH THAT
IS REAL WEALTH
AND NOT PIECES OF
GOLD AND SILVER"

MAHATMA GANDHI**

coverage for children between 12-23 months of age. Moreover, institutional deliveries were increased from 75.3% in 2005-06 to 82.1% in 2015-16.

The state's strategy in health is focused on providing essential services to the entire population, with special emphasis on the poor and vulnerable group. The data corresponding to other indicators for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given below:

*SRS Based Life Table 2012-16
** Father of Indian Nation



Table 4.2.3: Data Availability for Goal 3

Sl. No.	Indicator		Year			
			2016	2017	2018	
23	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio	26	24	Not Available	
24	3.1.2	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 year)	100			
25	3.1.3	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)	99.86	99.82	99.85	
26	3.1.4	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care four times or more	99.22	87.44	NA	
27	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	11	12	Not Available	
28	3.2.2	Neonatal Mortality rate	4.25	4.46	Not Available	
29	3.2.3	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)	91.6	89.45	Not available	
30	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	Not Available	0.03	Not Available	
31	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	77	68	72	
32	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.05	0.03	0.03	
33	3.3.4	Viral Hepatitis (including A & B) incidence per 100,000 population	Hep A	3.9	2.9	4.0
			Hep B	3.16	2.4	2.2
34	3.3.5	Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (CFR)	0.20	0.30	0.30	
35	3.3.6	Number of chikungunya cases	124	54	76	
36	3.3.7	Number of new cases of Kala azar/V Leishmaniasis	2	0	6	



37	3.3.8	Number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF)	Filariasis disease cases	351	681	1308
			Microfilaria yearly positives	119	86	29
38	3.3.9	The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy		13.1	9.6	7.1
39	3.3.10	HIV Prevalence Rate (%)		0.12	0.12	0.08
40	3.4.1	Number of deaths due to cancer		20065	19960	Not available
41	3.4.2	Suicide Mortality Rate (SMR) (per 1000 population)		0.219	0.215	0.118
42	3.4.3	Percentage distribution of leading cause groups of deaths		63.35	64.73	Not available
43	3.5.3	Percentage of population (men (15-54 years) and women (15-49 years)) who consume alcohol	Women	1.6		
			Men	29.5		
44	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic accidents		12.5	12.0	12.44
45	3.7.1	Percentage of currently married women (15-49) who use any modern family planning methods		50.3		
46	3.7.2	Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant		3		
47	3.7.3	Institutional Births (%)		99.86	99.82	99.85
48	3.8.1	Percentage of currently married women (15-49) who use any modern family planning methods		50.3		
49	3.8.2	Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period		88	91	90
50	3.8.3	Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number adults and children living with HIV		60.60	74.13	81.0



51	3.8.4	Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among age group 15-49 with systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg, or with diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg	Men	11.50			
			Women	9.20			
52	3.8.5	3.8.5: Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) among number of adults 15-49 years who are having random blood sugar level – high (>140 mg/dl)	Men	High	3.90		
				Very high	5.90		
			Women	High	3.30		
				Very high	4.90		
53	3.8.7	Prevalence of current tobacco uses among men and women aged 15-49 years	Men	25.7			
			Women	0.8			
54	3.8.8	Total Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population	Doctors	26.4	28.1	28.8	
			Nurses	88.0	92.1	95.6	
			Midwives/ANM	5.2	5.3	5.3	
55	3.9.2	Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma 15-49 years	Men (per 100,000)	1008			
			Women (per 100,000)	3141			
56	3.a.1	Prevalence of current tobacco uses among men and women aged 15-49 years	Men	25.7			
			Women	0.8			
	3.c.1		Doctors	26.4	28.1	28.8	



57		Total Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population	Nurses	88.0	92.1	95.6
			Midwives/ANM	5.2	5.3	5.3
58	3.c.2	Percentage of public investment in health as proportion to GDP		0.04	0.03	Not available

§: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2015, NCRB

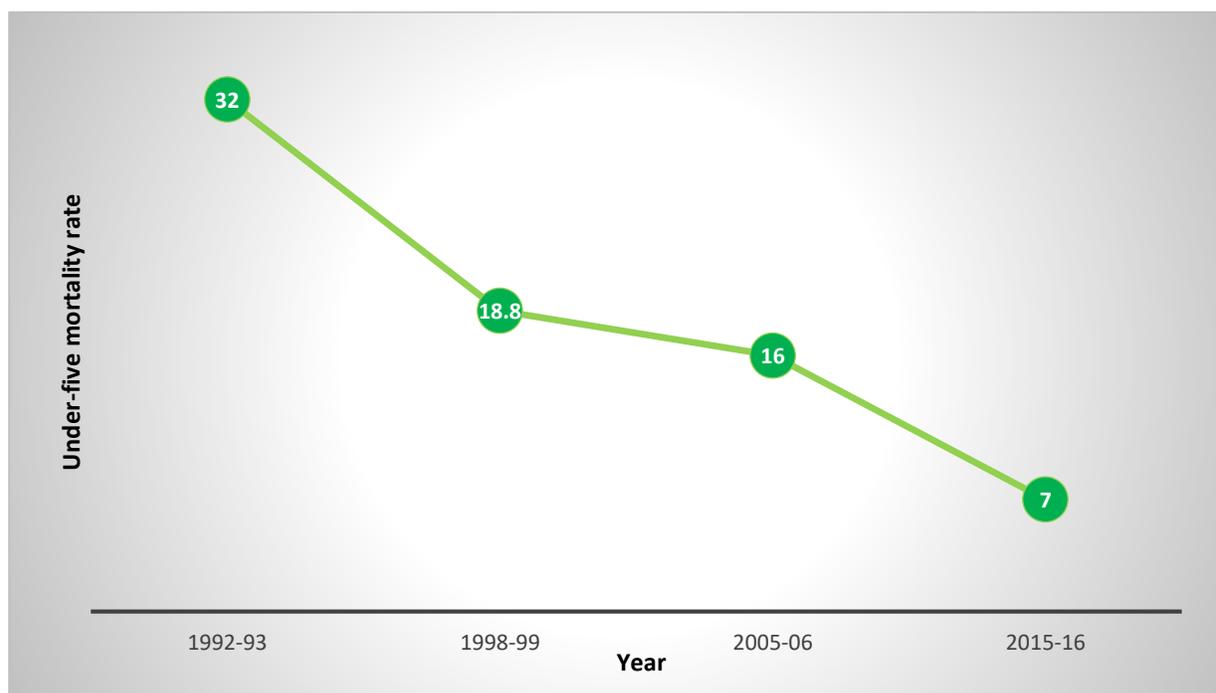
MMR

India has registered a significant decline in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) recording a 22% reduction in such deaths since 2013, according to the Sample Registration System (SRS) bulletin released on June 7 2018. Kerala remains at the top with an MMR of 46

Under Five Mortality Rate and Neonatal Mortality Rate

As per SRS Report 2016, Under Five Mortality Rate is 11 and as per the data from DHS Neonatal Mortality is Four. Both these data show that Kerala had achieved UN SDG Target 3.2 aiming to achieve Under Five Mortality Rate as low as 25 per 1000 live births and Neonatal Mortality Rate as low as 12 per 1,000 live births by 2030.

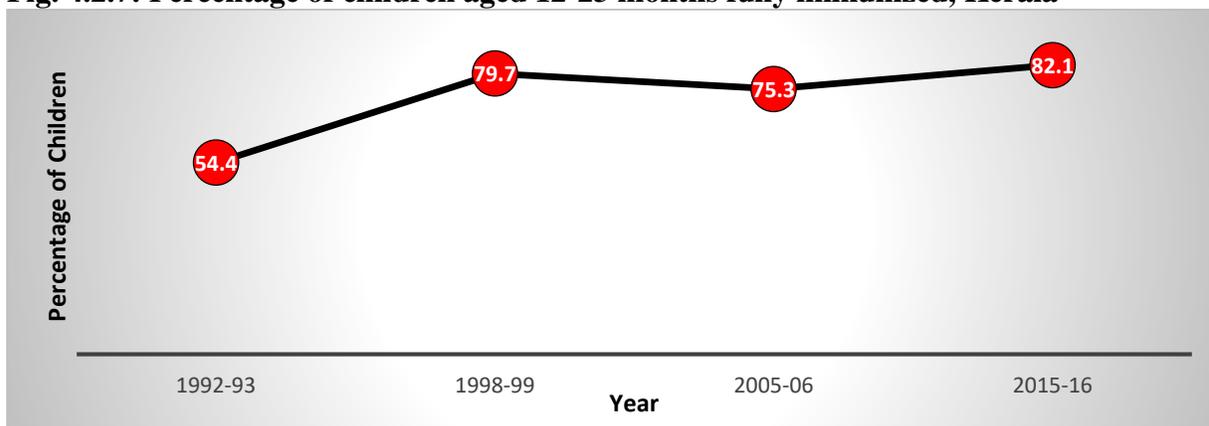
Fig. 4.2.6: Under-five mortality rate during 1992-93 to 2015-16, Kerala



Source: Various reports of NFHS

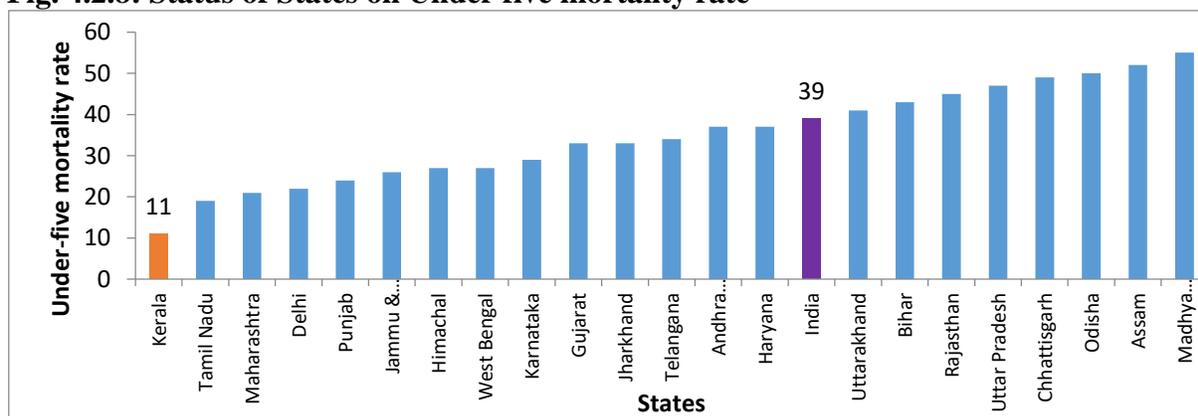


Fig. 4.2.7: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized, Kerala



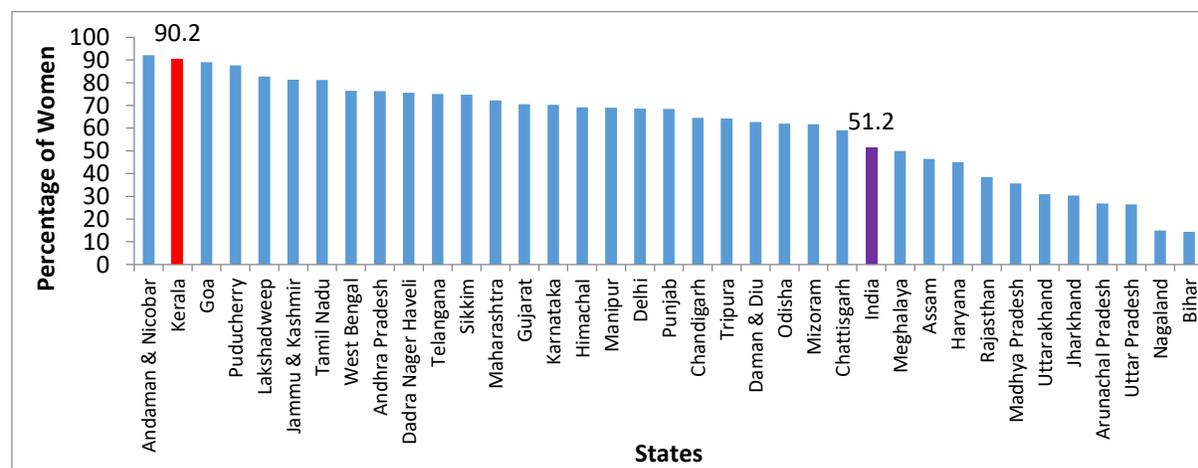
Source: Various reports of NFHS

Fig. 4.2.8: Status of States on Under five mortality rate



Source: SRS Report 2016

Fig. 4.2.9: Status of states on percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care four times or more



Source: NFHS-4, 2015-16



Goal 4

Quality Education

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



Quality of learning students of Kerala heading national average

Goal 4 ensures complete free primary and secondary education for all girls and boys provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities and access to a quality higher education. For this goal there are ten indicators with reliable data.

"UPON THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION...I CAN ONLY SAY THAT I VIEW IT AS THE MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT WHICH WE AS A PEOPLE MAY BE ENGAGED IN."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

Achievement of Public Education Rejuvenation Campaign

As a result of the Activities of Public Education Rejuvenation Campaign total enrolment of students to Government and aided schools has increased in 2018-19 from last year and this has happened for the first time over the last 27 years.

* Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board, 2018
 **Served as the 16th President of United States



Table 4.2.4: Data Availability for Goal 4

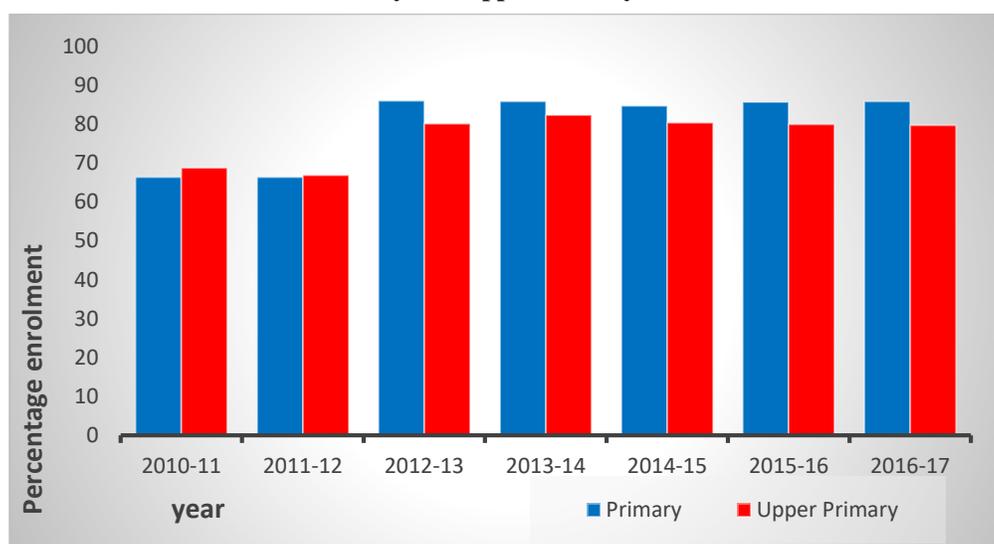
Sl. No.	Indicator			Year		
				2016	2017	2018
59	4.1.1	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary Education	Primary	85.40	85.81	Not available
			Upper Primary	79.24	79.69	Not available
60	4.1.2	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary, Upper Primary & Secondary Education	Primary	91.50	91.92	Not available
			Upper Primary	90.02	90.96	Not available
			Secondary Education	90.01	90.34	Not available
61	4.1.3	Gross enrolment ratio in higher secondary education		77.64	79.37	Not available
62	4.1.8	Number of years i) free & ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frame work	RTE 2009 guarantees free and compulsory education up to 14 years of age. As per KER up to 10 th std. free and compulsory education is guaranteed.			
63	4.3.3	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education		30.80	34.2	36.2
64	4.5.1	Enrolment Rate of Children with Disabilities	Primary	2.42	Not available	Not available
			Upper Primary	3.60		
			Elementary	2.87		
			Secondary	1.69		
			Higher Secondary	0.88		
65	4.6.1	Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24		99*	Not Available	Not Available
66	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students	Electricity	97.46	Not available	Not available
			Computers for pedagogical purposes	94.50		
			Adapted infrastructure and materials	88.86		



		with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Basic drinking water	99.68		
			Single-sex basic sanitation facilities	99.15		
			Basic hand washing facilities	-		
67	4.c.1	Proportion of Trained Teacher, by Education Level (Pre-Primary, Primary, Upper Primary, Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education)	Primary	97.48	Not available	Not available
			Upper Primary	99.99		
			Elementary	87.57		
			Secondary	0.0		
			Higher Secondary	100.0		
68	4.c.2	Pupil/Trained Teacher Ratio by Education Level	Primary	20	Not available	Not available
			Upper Primary	13		
			Secondary	15		
			Higher Secondary	15		

*: Census 2011

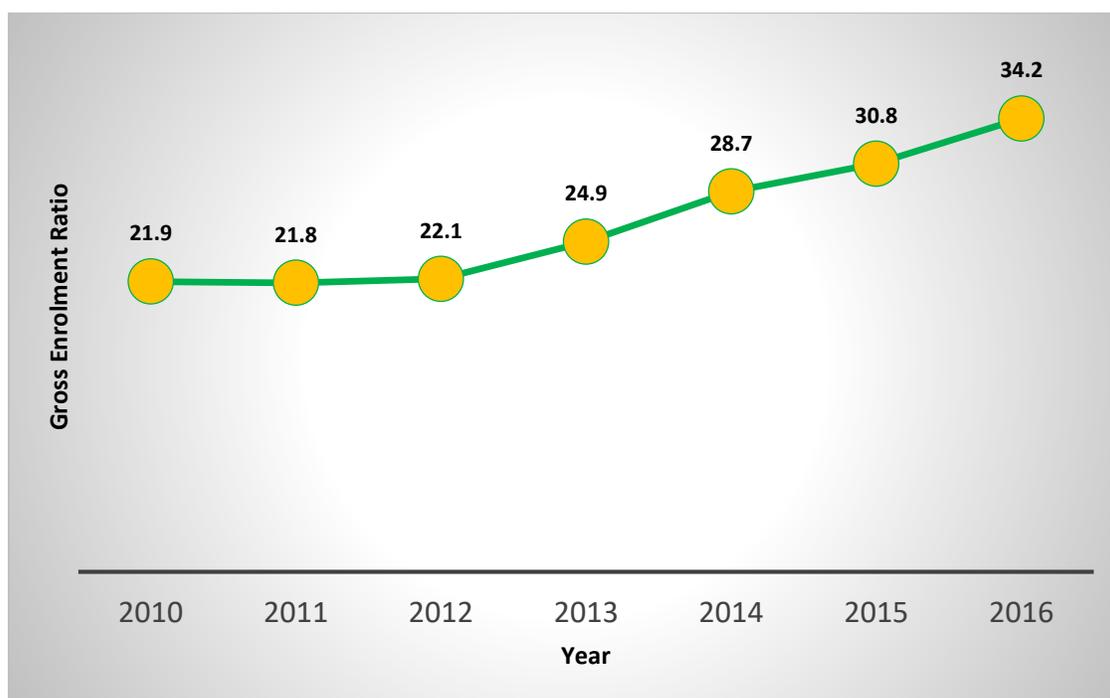
Fig. 4.2.10: Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary Education in Kerala



Source: Various reports of U-DISE

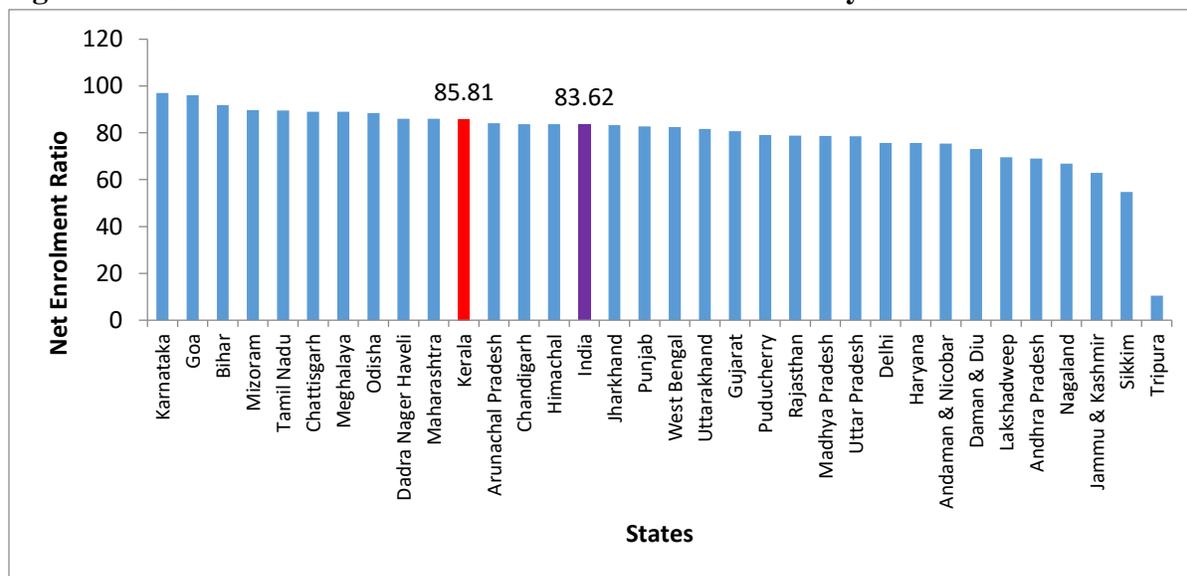


Fig. 4.2.11: Gross Enrolment Ratio for tertiary education during 2010-2016, Kerala



Source: Various reports of AISHE

Fig. 4.2.12: Status of States on Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools



Source: UDise-2016-2017

Goal 5 Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



women participation in **Panchayati Raj institutions**

in Kerala (**52%**) is higher than the all-time **all India average***

we need to make equal pay and equal opportunity for women and girls a reality, so women's rights are human rights and for all.

Hillary Clinton**

Goal 5 aims to end discrimination against women and girls. For this goal we have nineteen indicators with reliable data.

Table 4.2.5: Data Availability for Goal 5

Sl. No.	Indicator	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
69	5.1.1 Rate of Crimes against women per every 1,00,000-female population	83.967	79.189	76.31
70	5.1.2 Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women	23.0	20.2	15.0

*Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board, 2018

** American politician, diplomat, lawyer, writer and public speaker.



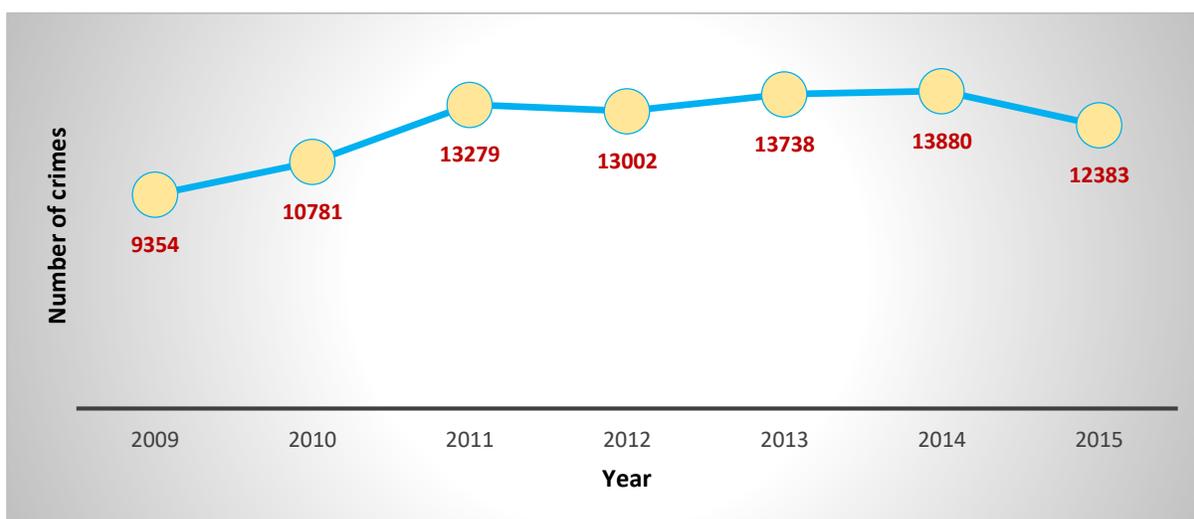
71	5.1.3	Sex ratio at birth (SRB)		954	964	NA
72	5.2.1	Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the state during the calendar year		2.1	2.2	2.4
73	5.2.2	Proportion of sexual crimes against women to total crime against women during the calendar year		39.8	47.9	51.4
74	5.2.3	Proportion of cruelty/physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year		22.9	20.0	14.9
75	5.2.4	Proportion of sexual crimes against children to total crime against children during the calendar year		73.7	77.5	81.7
76	5.2.5	Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year		59.2	33.0	27.5
77	5.2.7	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)		964 [@]	Not available	Not available
78	5.3.1	Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children		0.3	0.8	0.7
79	5.3.2	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18		7.6		
80	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State legislation and Local Self Govt.	National Parliament	3.2	3.2	3.2
			State legislation	5.7	5.7	5.7
			Local Self Govt.	51.85	51.85	51.85
81	5.6.1	Percentage of currently married women(15-49 years) who use modern methods of family planning		50.3		
82	5.6.2	Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years		13.7		
83	5.6.3	Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge HIV/AIDS	Women	42.5		
			Men	51.8		
84	5.a.1		Women	1742477		



		Operational land holdings-gender wise	Men	5777543		
85	5.a.2	Percentage of female agricultural Workers among female workers		31.9 *	Not available	Not available
86	5.a.5	Exclusive women SHGs in bank linked SHGs		208947	271447	291772
87	5.c.1	Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs)		Yes		

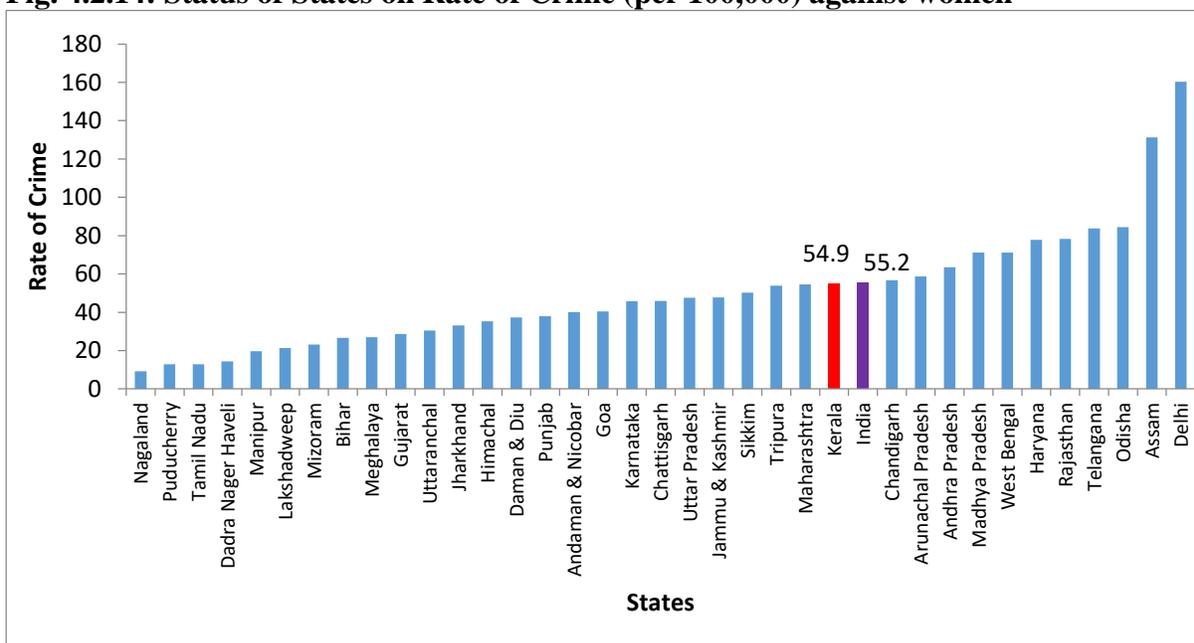
*. 2011 -12, NSSO Report
@ Census of India 2011

Fig. 4.2.13: Total crime against women during 2009-2015, Kerala



Source: Various annual reports of SCRB

Fig. 4.2.14: Status of States on Rate of Crime (per 100,000) against women



Source: NCRB 2016




Goal 6
Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Kerala marked the **lowest** percentage in rural (29.5 %) and urban (56.8 %) areas, for **drinking water availability***

Goal 6 aims to ensure access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, provide sanitation facilities, and encourage hygiene at every level and protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers. For this goal we have five indicators with reliable data.

THOUSANDS HAVE
LIVED WITHOUT
LOVE
NOT ONE WITHOUT
WATER
W.H. AUDEN**

100% Open Defecation Free State

The State of Kerala became the third State overall and the largest State so far to be declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) (Garmin). The declaration was formally made by the Honorable Chief Minister of Kerala, in a magnificent ceremony at Trivandrum in 2016.

*Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board, 2016
** An English-American poet



Table 4.2.6: Data Availability for Goal 6

Sl. No.	Indicator		Year		
			2016	2017	2018
88	6.1.2	Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)	94.30		
89	6.2.1	Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)	Rural: 98.7 Urban: 97.5		
90	6.2.2	Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target	100	100	100
91	6.2.3	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	99.15	99.87	Not available
92	6.4.1	Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	46.8	46.5	Not available



Goal 7

Renewable Energy

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



Estimated Potential of
Renewable Power
 in Kerala is
 only **0.93%***

Goal 7 aims to ensure clean energy at affordable price for all. For this goal we have two indicators with reliable data.

**OUR
 DEPENDENCE
 ON FOSSIL FUELS
 AMOUNTS TO GLOBAL
 PYROMANIA, AND THE
 ONLY FIRE
 EXTINGUISHER WE HAVE
 AT OUR DISPOSAL IS
 RENEWABLE
 ENERGY.**

HERMAN SCHEER**

*ENERGY STATISTICS 2018 (Twenty Fifth Issue)

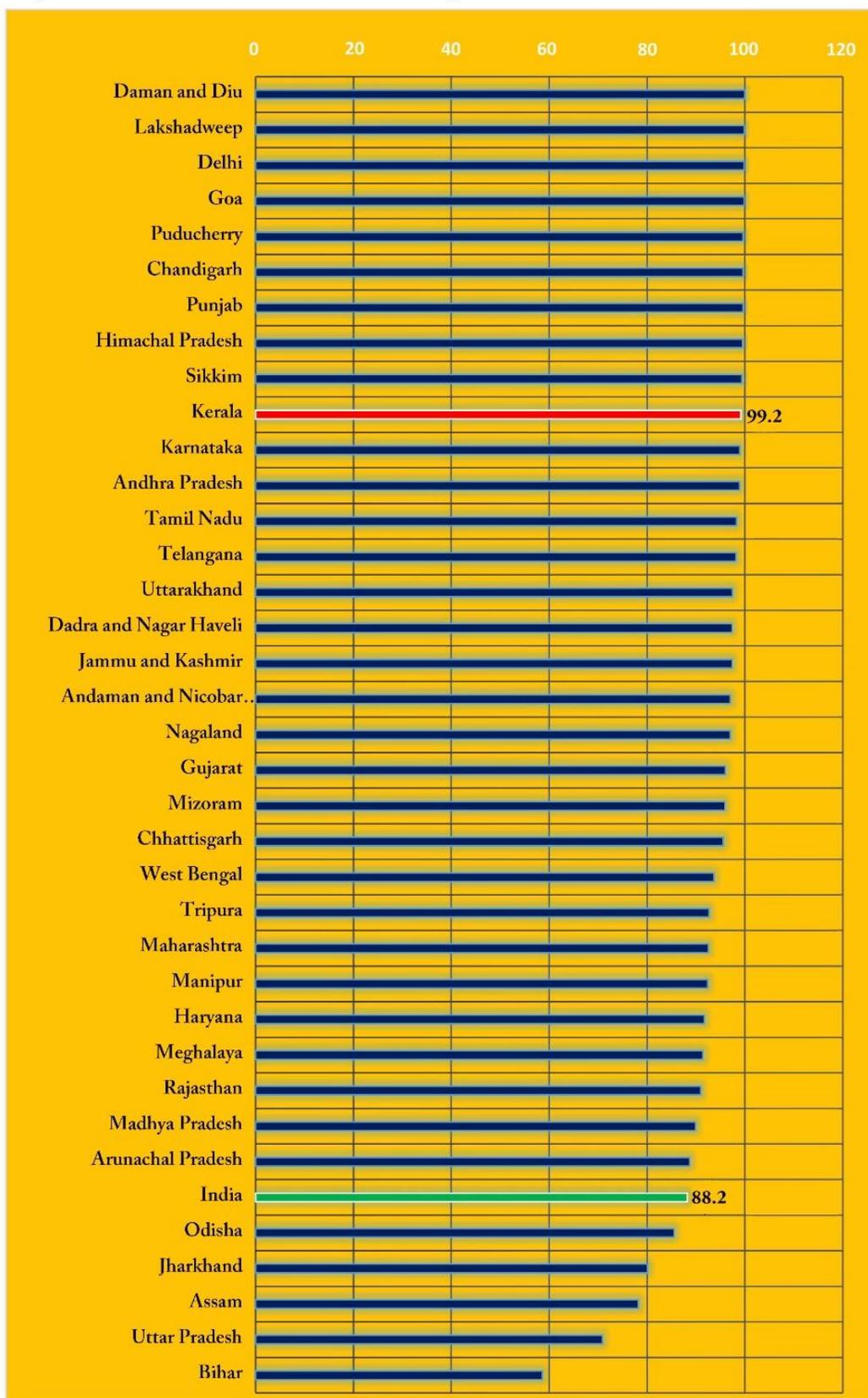
** Served as Social Democrat member of the German Bundestag (parliament)

Table 4.2.7: Data Availability for Goal 7

Sl. No.	Indicator		Year		
			2016	2017	2018
93	7.1.1	Percentage of household electrified	98.35	98.97	100
94	7.1.2	Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel	57.4		



Fig. 4.2.15: Status of States on Percentage of Electrified Households



Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16



Goal 8

Good Jobs and Economic Growth

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

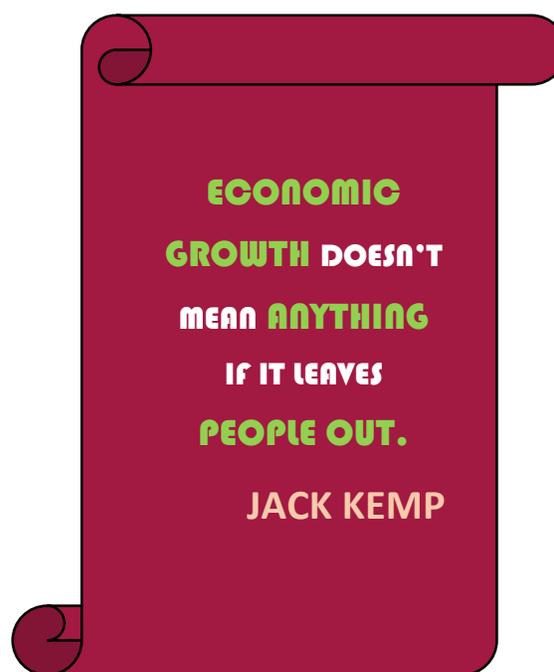


wage rate in Kerala is over **147** per cent higher than the national wage rate*

Goal 8 promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation, encouraging

Table 4.2.8: Data Availability for Goal 8

Sl. No.	Indicator	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
95	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita	6.08	6.88	Not available



entrepreneurship and job creation. Here we have twenty-seven indicators with reliable data.

* Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board, 2018
 ** 9th United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development



96	8.2.3	Annual growth in manufacturing sector		11.96 (Provisional)	2.19 (Quick Estimate)	Not available
97	8.2.4	Annual growth rate in agriculture sector		-8.18 (Provisional)	4.02 (Quick Estimate)	Not available
98	8.3.2	Coverage under ESI and EPS	ESI	795000	940000	977570
			EPS	NA	NA	NA
99	8.3.3	Coverage of NPS		57446	84000	108000
100	8.3.4	No. of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar registration for entrepreneurship		15535	15468	13826
101	8.3.5	No. of startups recognized under start up India		Not available	Not available	1527
102	8.3.7	Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises		-2.04	-0.43	-10.61
103	8.3.8	Total loan outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises		4042271.24 Lakh	4037145 Lakh	4847070 Lakh
104	8.3.9	Outstanding credit to micro, small and medium enterprises	Total outstanding under micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)	4042271.24 Lakh	4037145 Lakh	4847070 Lakh
105	8.4.3	Proportion of waste recycled vs waste generated		Not Available	Not Available	51%
106	8.4.4	Proportion of sewage recycled vs sewage generated		Not Available	Not Available	3.11%
107	8.5.1	Unemployment rate		6.9 (2011-12) NSS 68 th round		
108	8.5.2	Work force participation ratio	Rural (2011-12) NSS 68 th)	35.2		

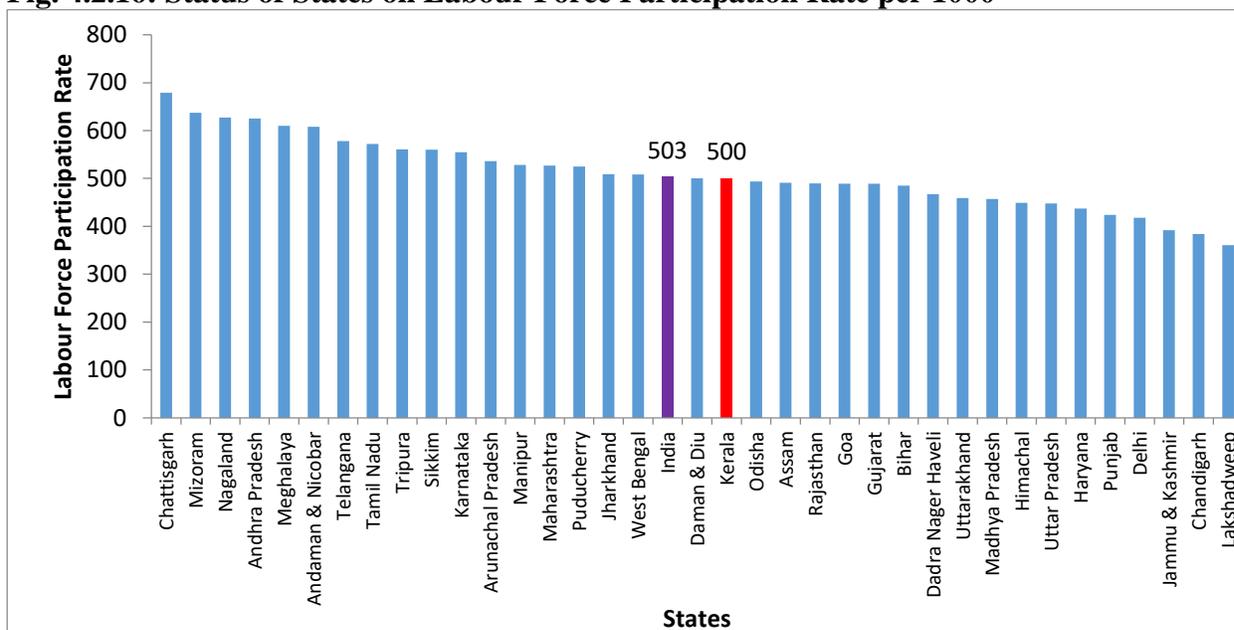


			Urban (2011-12) NSS 68 th)	32.7		
109	8.5.4	Number of employed persons with disabilities in public services		16993		
110	8.5.6	Share of Unemployed Persons in Population Aged 15-24 (Percentage)		7.7*	Not available	Not available
111	8.6.1	Unemployment Rate among Person Aged 15-24 years		24.6*	Not available	Not available
112	8.7.1	Total crimes relating to human trafficking		68	61	81
113	8.7.2	Number of missing children		1582	1770	937
114	8.8.1	Number workers cover under ESI act		795000	940000	977570
115	8.8.2	Number migrant workers		-	66409	284837
116	8.8.3	Number of accidents in factories		492	746	596
117	8.8.4	Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		1643571	1471107	1708186
118	8.9.1	Number of tourists visited/ percentage increase in number of tourists (domestic and foreign)	Foreign	6.23	5.15	Not available
			Domestic	5.67	11.39	
			Total	5.71	10.94	
119	8.10.3	Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population		21	22	22
120	8.10.4	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population		27	28	27
121	8.b.1	Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		68462059	61959450	97525826

*: during 2011-12

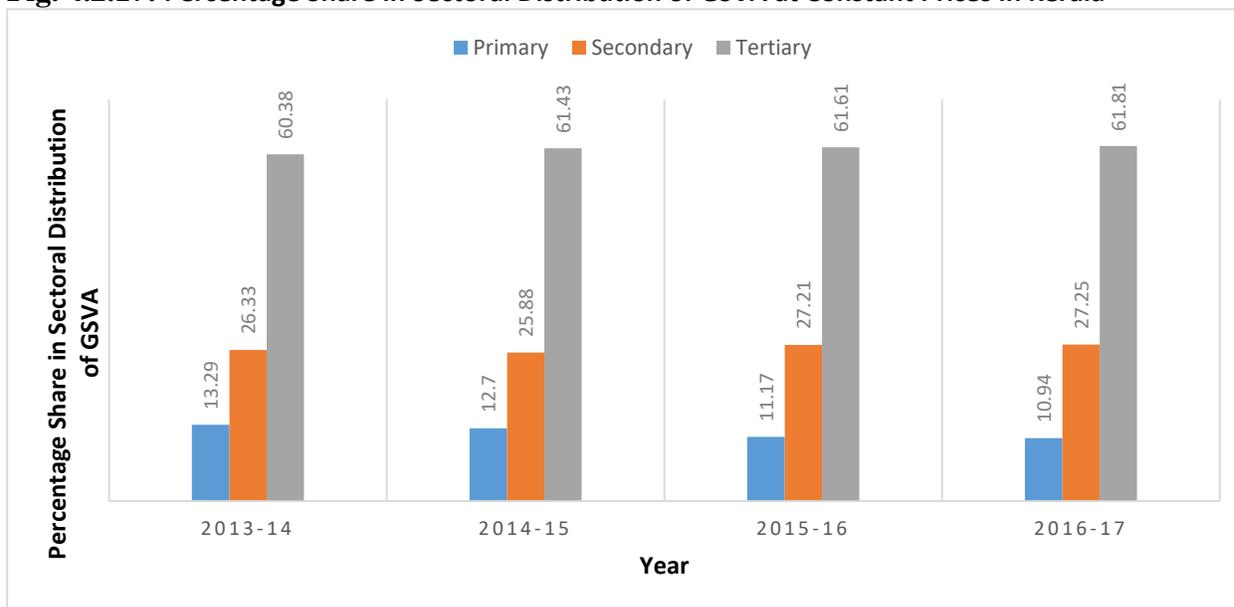


Fig. 4.2.16: Status of States on Labour Force Participation Rate per 1000



Source: Ministry of Labour & Employment, 2015-16

Fig. 4.2.17: Percentage Share in Sectoral Distribution of GSVa at Constant Prices in Kerala



Source: Various reports of DES



Innovation and Infrastructure

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



States' **Industrial power tariffs** are the lowest in South India*

Goal 9 aims to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

NEVER BEFORE IN HISTORY HAS INNOVATION OFFERED PROMISE OF SO MUCH TO SO MANY IN SO SHORT A TIME

BILL GATES**

and foster innovation. For this goal we have three indicators with reliable data.

Table 4.2.9: Data Availability for Goal 9

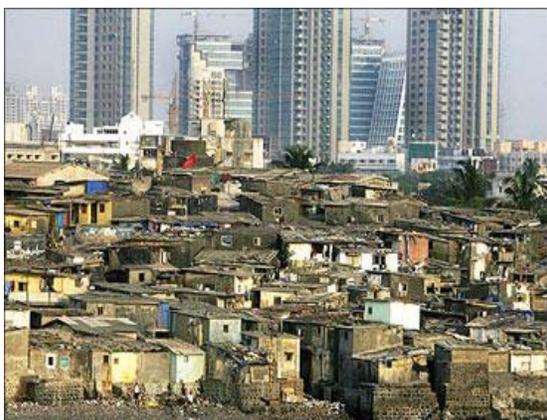
Sl. No.	Indicators		Year		
			2016	2017	2018
122	9.1.3	Gross capital formation by industry of use	11807549	Not available	Not available
123	9.3.2	Percentage/proportion of the credit flow to MSMEs (as a percentage of total adjusted net bank credit)	15%	14%	14%
124	9.b.1	Share of intellectual property products in total gross fixed capital formation	8.53	Not available	Not available

* Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board, 2018
 **Principal Founder of Microsoft Corporation


Goal 10

Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries



India's **10%**
of the total population
holds
77.4% of the
total national wealth*

**EXPERIENCE
DEMANDS THAT MAN
IS THE ONLY ANIMAL
WHICH DEVOURS HIS
OWN KIND, FOR I CAN
APPLY NO MILDER
TERM TO THE
GENERAL PREY OF
THE RICH ON THE
POOR**

THOMAS JEFFERSON**

Goal 10 aims to reduce inequality within and among countries. For this goal we have only two indicator with reliable data.

Table 4.2.10: Data Availability for Goal 10

Sl. No.	Indicators			Year		
				2016	2017	2018
125	10.2.2	Proportion of women in elected bodies	National Parliament	3.2	3.2	3.2
			State legislation	5.7	5.7	5.7
			Local Self Govt.	51.85	51.85	51.85
126	10.2.3	Proportion of SC/ST persons in elected bodies	SC-Rural	10.71	10.71	10.71
			SC-Urban	7.18	7.18	7.18
			ST-Rural	1.52	1.52	1.52
			ST-Urban	0.42	0.42	0.42

*By Oxfam Inequality Report 2019

** Served as the third president of the United States



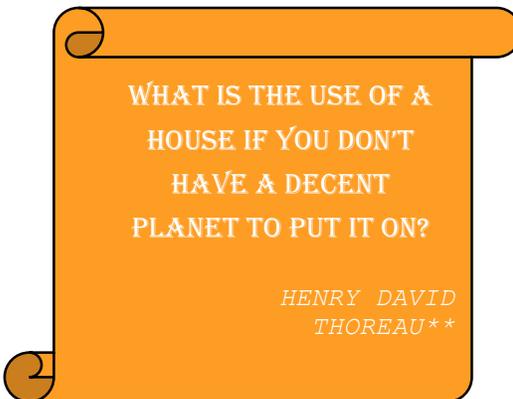
Goal 11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

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



Urbanization, in the State, has marked a sharp increase from **25.96%** (2001) to **47.72%** (2011) *



Goal 11 aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. For this goal we have four indicators with reliable data

Table 4.2.11: Data Availability for Goal 11

Sl. No.	Indicators		Year			
			2016	2017	2018	
127	11.3.1	Proportion of cities with integrated development plans	39	40	45	
128	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disaster per 100,000 persons	Deaths	0.206	0.416	1.347
			Missing	0.005	0.293	0.023
			Affected	17.69	110.22	16200.65
129	11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities.	Not Available	Not Available	25%	
130	11.b.1	Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2031	YES	YES	YES	

* Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board, 2016
 ** American essayist, poet, philosopher and historian



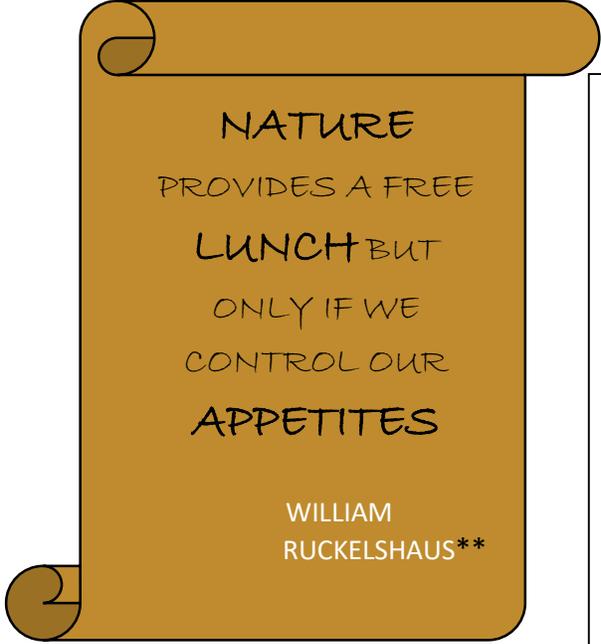
Goal 12

Responsible Consumption

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Haritha Keralam Mission (HKM) has adopted **(4Rs')** Reduce-Recycle-Recover-Reuse strategy to reach **ZERO WASTE***



NATURE PROVIDES A FREE LUNCH BUT ONLY IF WE CONTROL OUR APPETITES

WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS**

Goal 12 aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. For this

goal we have three indicators with reliable data.

Table 4.2.12: Data Availability for Goal 12

Sl. No.	Indicators		Year		
			2016	2017	2018
131	12.5.1	Number of waste recycling plants installed	665	474	450
132	12.5.2	Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques	6	6	6
133	12.5.3	Number of municipal corporations banning use of plastics	6	6	6

***Harithakeralam mission**

** former U.S. government official, head of the Environmental Protection Agency in 1970, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and then Deputy Attorney General of the United States



Goal 13 Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



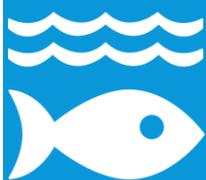
5.4 million people spanned over 1,259 out of 1,664 villages spread across its 14 districts were affected by the devastating floods and landslides in 2018, Kerala*

No challenge poses a greater threat to future generations than climate change.

Barack Obama **

There are no reliable data readily available for any indicators.

*<https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Climate/2020and/2020Disaster/2020Resilience/PDNA/Kerala/India.pdf>
** An American attorney and politician who served as the 44th president of the United States and he was the first African American to be elected to the presidency.



Goal 14 Life Below Water

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



10 lakh people of Kerala rely on **water** as their main source of protein who have inhabited in **335** fishing villages*

NO WATER
NO LIFE
NO BLUE
NO GREEN

SYLVIA EARLE**

Goal 14 aims to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as addressing the impacts of ocean acidification, enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources. Here we have six indicators with reliable data.

Table 4.2.13: Data Availability for Goal 14

Sl. No.	Indicators	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
134	14.1.2 Number of sewage treatment plants installed along the coast and construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission	STPs-1 Toilets- SBM(G)- 174720	STPs -1 Toilets [SBM (U)] - 29368	Not available

*Kerala Fisheries Statistics 2017 Published by Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Kerala
** American marine biologist



135	14.1.3	Percentage change in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal States	5%	-28.6%	76.6%
136	14.2.1	Percentage change in area under mangroves	50		0
137	14.4.1	Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing	Not available	Not available	8.15 lakh tonnes
138	14.5.2	Percentage change in area under mangroves	50		0
139	14.b.1	Assistance to the traditional/artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements			<p>3.08 crores of rupees to the owners of 64 fishing crafts of TVM dist.</p> <p>3.64 crores of rupees as compensation for full and partial loss of fishing units of Ockhi victims</p>



Goal 15

Life on Land

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



State Bird

- Great hornbill, **49**

numbers are only remaining in Kerala; **habitat loss** put them into **IUCN Red List***

Goal 15 aims to conserve and restore the terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, drylands and mountains and halting



deforestation to mitigating the impact of climate change. Here we have six indicators with reliable data.

Table 4.2.14 Data Availability for Goal 15

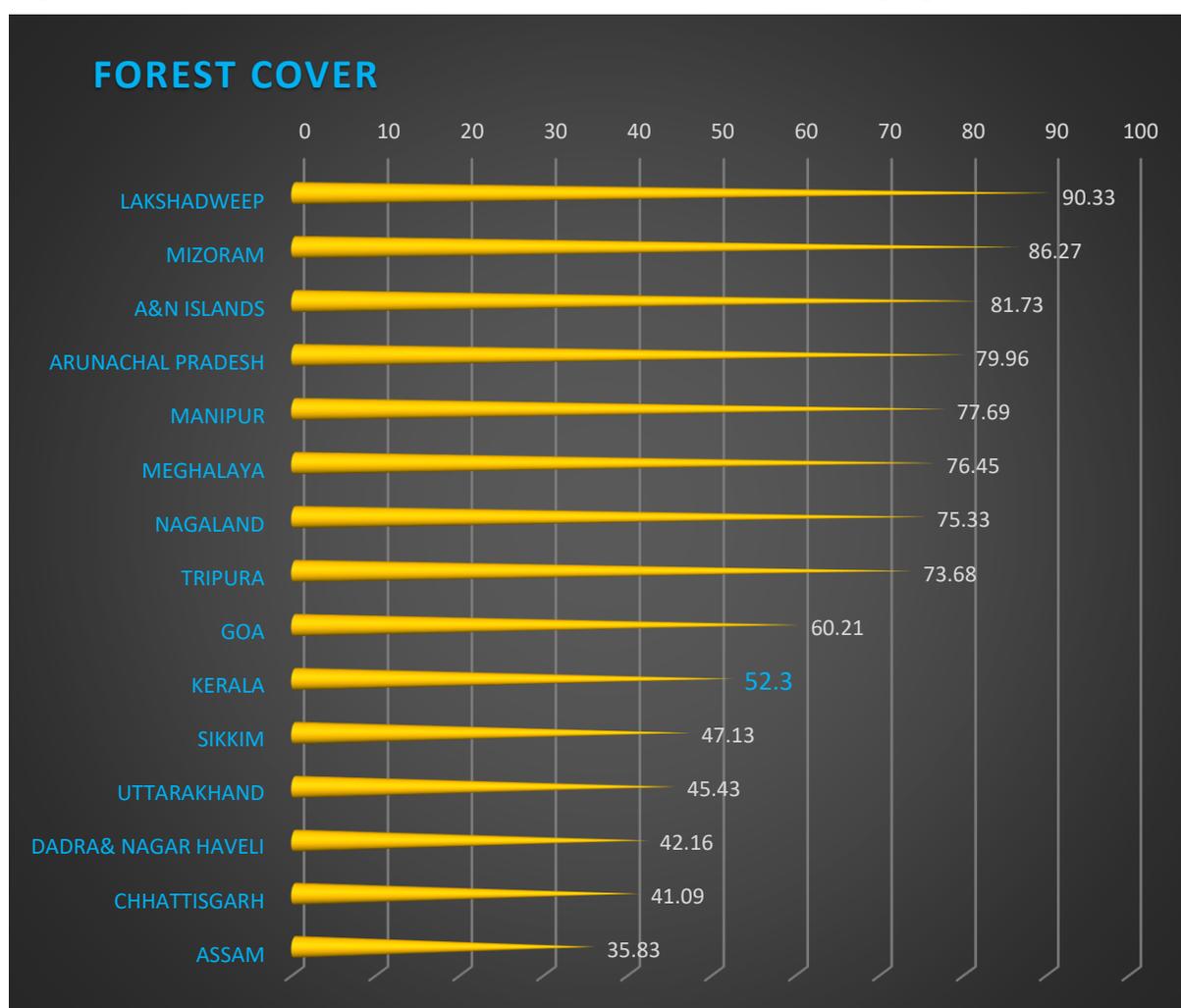
Sl. No.	Indicators	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
140	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	29.1	29.65	Not available

*An academic publication on conservation status survey of hornbills (Bucerotidae) in the Western Ghats
 **South African Anglican theologian known for his work as an anti-apartheid and human rights activist



141	15.2.1	Percentage change in forest area coverage	0	1.9	Not available
142	15.3.2	Increasing Tree/ forest cover in degraded area	RDF:52Ha	RDF:7000 Seedlings only	RDF: 88Ha
143	15.3.3	Percentage increase in net sown area	-0.38	Not available	Not available
144	15.6.1	Number of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) agreements signed	NIL	NIL	4
145	15.8.1	Percentage change in prevention and control of invasive alien species	5	9	12

Fig. 4.2.18: States/ UTs with Forest Cover more than 33% of Geographical Area



Source: ISFR, 2017



Goal 16

Peace and Justice

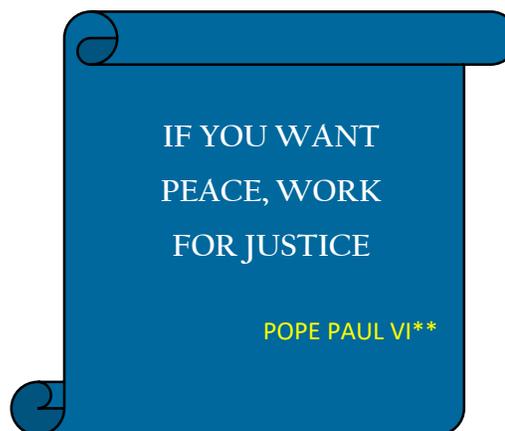
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Kerala Police has nationally recognized for its unique initiative in cyber security

-Cyberdome*

Goal 16 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with Governments and



communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights is key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms. Here we have fourteen indicators with reliable data.

Table 4.2.15 Data Availability for Goal 16

Sl. No.	Indicator	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
146	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	0.891	0.885	0.798

*Keralapolice.gov.in

**Served as head of the Catholic Church and sovereign of the Vatican City

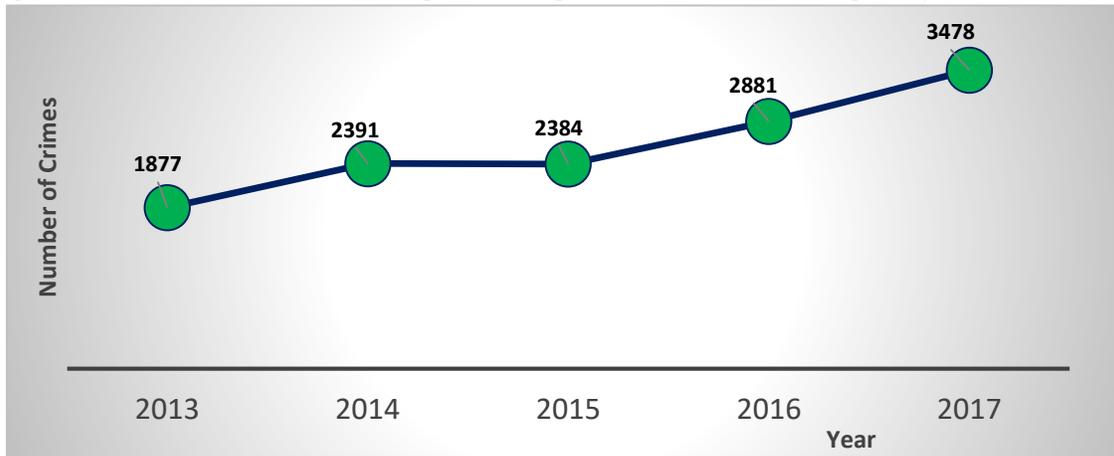


147	16.2.1	Number of victims of human trafficking per100,000 population, by sex, age and forms of exploitation	Male	0.206	0.558	0.303	
			Female	0.573	0.591	0.258	
148	16.2.2	Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year (Per lakh children)		24.008	28.983	31.295	
149	16.2.3	Number of missing children		1582	1770	937	
150	16.3.1	Number of Courts per lakh population		1.48	1.49	1.49	
151	16.3.2	Number of Judges per lakh population		1.49	1.46	1.54	
152	16.4.1	Number of cases under the Arms act		215	219	98	
153	16.4.2	Value of property stolen & Recovered and Percentage Recovery	Stolen	83 Cr	58 Cr	66 Cr	
			Recovered	18 Cr	20 Cr	23Cr	
			Percentage recovery	21.68	34.48	34.85	
154	16.5.1	Persons Arrested in Total Cognizable Crime Cases under Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC)		20	25	21	
155	16.6.1	Number of Government Services Provided Online to Citizens		186	147	121	
156	16.7.1	Proportion of Woman in Elected Bodies	National Parliament	3.2	3.2	3.2	
			State legislation	5.71	5.71	5.71	
			Local Self Govt.	51.85	51.85	51.85	
157	16.7.2	Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies	State legislation	SC	10.0	10.0	10.0
				ST	4.3	4.3	4.3
			Local Self Government	SC-Rural	10.71	10.71	10.71
				SC-Urban	7.18	7.18	7.18
				ST-Rural	1.52	1.52	1.52
				ST-Urban	0.42	0.42	0.42



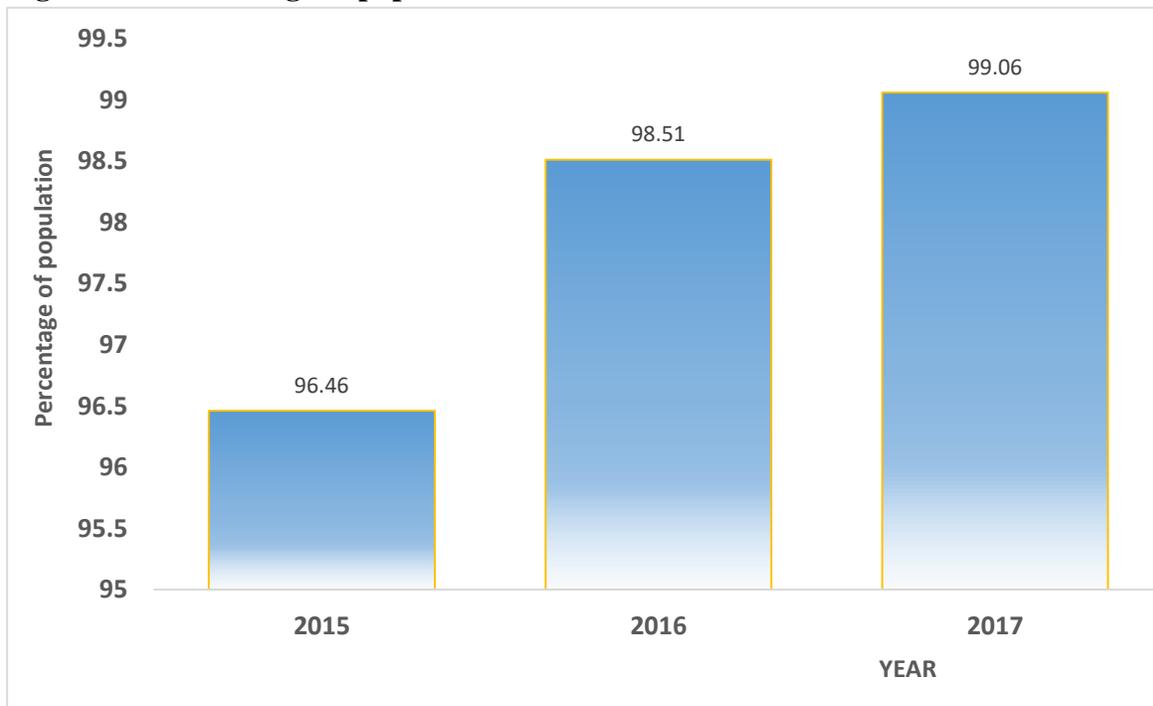
158	16.9.1	Level of registration of birth (%)	100	100	100
159	16.9.2	Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar	96.46	98.51	99.06

Fig. 4.2.19: Number of Crime registered against Children during the year (2013-2017)



Source: SCRB Annual report

Fig. 4.2.20: Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar



Source: UID Kerala



4.3 MAPPING OF SCHEMES IN PLAN (2018-19)

The following table shows the number of

state and central plan schemes (2018-19) related to SDGs/ targets/ indicators.

Table 4.3.1: Number of schemes mapped for SDGs

SD Goals	Total Number of Schemes		SD Goals	Total Number of Schemes	
	State	CSS		State	CSS
SDG 1	82	27	SDG 9	229	7
SDG 2	139	18	SDG 10	33	5
SDG 3	234	20	SDG 11	76	13
SDG 4	216	34	SDG 12	110	10
SDG 5	50	2	SDG 13	13	3
SDG 6	113	16	SDG 14	23	7
SDG 7	88	4	SDG 15	65	32
SDG 8	152	23	SDG 16	109	8

4.4 SDG INDIA INDEX 2018- STATUS OF PRIORITY INDICATORS

In December 2018, NITI Aayog had published the document “SDG INDIA INDEX Baseline report, 2018”. Based on these 62 priority indicators, NITI Aayog measured the progress of implementation of SDGs in all the 29 States and 7 Union Territories and ranked. For the preparation of the report, NITI Aayog has developed an indicator framework different from that of MoSPI. However, 21 indicators were taken as such from NIF, 29 with slight modifications and 12 are entirely new.

In this report, Kerala shares top position along with Himachal Pradesh with an index score of 69. The following table depicts the status of these 62 priority indicators, highlighting the highest and lowest data. NITI Aayog has developed a dashboard for monitoring these indicators in the website considering the fact that NITI Aayog has been measuring based on an indicator framework different from that NIF of MoSPI, it needs to examine whether the State has to include new indicators in our State Indicator Framework (SIF). If so, then the number of indicators will be increased from 331 (306 NIF+25 State specific indicators).



Table 4.4.1: Status of priority indicators in the State

Sl. No.	NITI Aayog Priority Indicators	Target	Kerala
1	Population living below National Poverty line (%)	10.95	7.05
2	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	100	47.7
3	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA (%)	100	87.98
4	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit	100	20.4
5	Number of homeless households per 10,000 households	0	3.4
6	Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs. 5,000	1.29	0.74
7	Children under age 5 years who are stunted (%)	21.03	19.7
8	Pregnant women aged 15-49 yrs. who are anaemic (11.0g/dl) (%)	23.57	22.6
9	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	5018.44	2788.79
10	Maternal Mortality Ratio	70	46
11	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11	7
12	Children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine) (%)	100	82.1
13	Annual notification of Tuberculosis cases per 1 lakh population	0	67
14	Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population	549.96	762.13
15	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) school (%)	100	91.75
16	Correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students (%)	67.89	65.67
17	Correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for Class 8 students (%)	57.17	50.25



Sl. No.	NITI Aayog Priority Indicators	Target	Kerala
18	Children in the age group of 6-13 who are out of school (%)	0.28	0.82
19	Average Annual Drop-out rate at secondary level (%)	10	12.32
20	School teachers professionally qualified (%)	100	97.78
21	Elementary and secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/equal to 30 (%)	100	91.41
22	Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male)	954	959
23	Average female to male ratio of average wages/salaries received per day by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 for rural and urban	1	0.72
24	Married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	0	16.3
25	Seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly (%)	50	5.71
26	Ratio of Female Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force participation rate	1	0.43
27	Women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning (%)	100	53.1
28	Population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas (%)	100	22.26
29	Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100
30	Districts verified to be Open Defecation Free (%)	100	100
31	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage created in urban areas (%)	68.79	5.99
32	Annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability (%)	70	46.47
33	Households electrified (%)	100	100
34	Households using Clean Cooking Fuel (%)	100	57.4
35	Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)	40	13.26
36	Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12)	10	6.52



Sl. No.	NITI Aayog Priority Indicators	Target	Kerala
37	Average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females	14.83	170.5
38	Households with a bank account (%)	100	100
39	Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population	50.95	26.05
40	Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (%)	100	33.33
41	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)	100	110.99
42	Number of Internet Subscribers per 100 population	100	48.04
43	Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net (%)	100	100
44	Palma Ratio of Household Expenditure in Urban India	1	1.72
45	Palma Ratio of Household Expenditure in Rural India	1	1.18
46	Ratio of Transgender Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force participation rate	1	0.99
47	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan fund utilized (%)	100	107.45
48	Tribal Sub Plan fund utilized (%)	100	100
49	Houses completed under PMAY as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses	100	2.12
50	Urban households living in slums (%)	0	0.6
51	Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	42.7
52	Waste processed (%)	100	45
53	Total land area covered under forest (%)	33	52.3
54	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)	0	23.51
55	Change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 (%)	0	2.68
56	Change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period (%)	0	-50.60
57	Reported murders per 1 lakh population	1.2	0.9



Sl. No.	NITI Aayog Priority Indicators	Target	Kerala
58	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	0	30.8
59	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	33.76	12
60	Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population	17	65.53
61	Births registered (%)	100	98.1
62	Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	100

Source: SDG INDIA INDEX Baseline report, 2018

■ Least performing ■ Best performing

4.5 BASELINE REPORT AND METADATA PUBLISHED BY MOSPI

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation published a Report- “Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16” in March 2019. The reports contain three Parts-Analytics, Metadata and Data tables. Analytics part of the report

contains chapter-wise description of Goals including definitions and computation method of indicators, indicating base year and its base value. Metadata contains information of each indicator describing, goals, targets, reference year, unit of measurement, latest availability, link/source of data availability, etc. Data tables contain the data related to the indicators for the base year.





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ANNEXURES



ANNEXURE 1

Metadata for the indicators having reliable data

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line				
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the rural national poverty line. Similarly, urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the urban national poverty line. The levels of poverty are estimated on the basis of consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), which is conducted on quinquennial basis. The poverty line is as per the recommendation of Tendulkar Committee Report. As per Tendulkar methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) based on Mixed Reference Period
		2.	Data Source	NITI Aayog
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	5 Years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2011-12
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://niti.gov.in/state-statistics

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.1.2: Poverty Gap Ratio				
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR) is defined as the gap by which mean consumption of the poor below poverty line falls short of the poverty line. The data source for this indicator is NITI Aayog. It measures based on consumption expenditure approach.
		2.	Data Source	NITI Aayog
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	5 Years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2011-12
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/mdg_2july15_1.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance		
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance during survey period b) Denominator: Total estimated number of households during same period c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey, NFHS)
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.2: Number of Beneficiaries under Anganwadi Services Scheme (ICDS)		
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of registered beneficiaries getting benefit under Anganwadi Services Scheme.
2.	Data Source	Department of Women and Child development, Government of Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.4: Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided bank credit linkage				
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of SHGs to which loan has been disbursed during reference year
		2.	Data Source	State Level Bankers' Committee, Canara Bank, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit				
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of women belonging to eligible age group (15-45 years) benefitted under maternity benefit schemes reported during reference year b) Denominator: Total number of women of eligible age group reported during reference year c) Multiplier :100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 Years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4(2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Old Age Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the government				
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of beneficiaries (classified as senior citizens i.e. Population of or above the age of 60) in old age homes funded by Government of Kerala.
		2.	Data Source	Department of Social Justice, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.4.3: Proportion of households with access to electricity				
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator is percentage of household with electricity during reference period a) Numerator: Households with electricity during reference period b) Denominator: Total households during reference period c) Multiplier : 100
		2.	Data Source	Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.4.4: Proportion of homeless population to total population				
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	No.	Description	
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Houseless population. b) Denominator: Total population c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	10 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	Census of India 2011
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population				
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	No.	Description	
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 populations. Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts are unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets a) Numerator: Total number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons b) Denominator: Total population c) Multiplier: 100,000
		2.	Data Source	Kerala State Disaster Management Authority
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annually
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Per Lakh population
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)		
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	No.	Description
Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Government expenditures on essential services during reference year. b) Denominator: Government total expenditures during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source Finance department, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight		
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	No.	Description
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Number of children under 5 years of age (<i>i.e.</i> , 0 – 59 months) whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median b) Denominator: Number of children in age group 0-59 months c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator 3 years
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted		
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	No.	Description
Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	1.	Computed as: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are stunted (i.e. children who are short for age) (children whose height-for-age is below minus – 2 times standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median.) a) Numerator: Stunted children aged 0-59 months b) Denominator: Total number of children age 0-59 months whose height is measured c) Multiplier : 100
	2.	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
	3.	3 years
	4.	Percentage
	5.	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	6.	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage of children under 5 years who are wasted		
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	No.	Description
Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	1.	Computed as: Percentage of Children aged 0–59 months who are wasted (children whose weight-for-height is below minus – 2 times standard deviation of the WHO Child Growth Standards median.) a) Numerator: Wasted number of children aged 0–59 months b) Denominator: Number of children aged 0–59 months whose weight is measured c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
	3.	3 years
	4.	Percentage
	5.	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	6.	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.3: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI<18.5 kg/sq. metre)				
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Body Mass Index (BMI) is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height, and is universally expressed in units of kg/sq. metre), resulting from mass in kilograms and height in metres. a) Numerator: Number of women age 15-49 years with BMI<18.5 kg/sq. metre) b) Denominator: Total number of women age 15-49 years whose height and weight are measured c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (Hb<12.0g/dl)#				
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (Hb<12.0 g/dl) a) Numerator: Number of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic b) Denominator: Number of pregnant women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100 Note: g/dl refer as gram per deciliter
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.5: Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl)		
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as the percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl). a) Numerator: Number of anemic children aged 6-59 months b) Denominator: Number of children aged 6-59 months whose Hemoglobin level is measured c) Multiplier: 100 Note: g/dl refer as gram per deciliter
2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (yield per hectare)		
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Agricultural productivity of wheat and rice is a significant determinant of food grain production in the country and thus has direct implication for food security and agriculture sector growth a) Numerator: Production of wheat and rice b) Denominator: Area under wheat and rice cultivation c) Multiplier: 1000
2.	Data Source	Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Kg per hectare
5.	Latest Data Availability	2017-18

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued soil health card		
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Soil Health Card (SHC) is a printed report that a farmer will be handed over for each of his holdings. It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N, P, K (Macro-nutrients); S (Secondary- nutrient); Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micro - nutrients); and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters). Based on this, the SHC will also indicate fertilizer recommendations and soil amendment required for the farm. a) Numerator: Number of farmers issued soil health card. b) Denominator: Total number of farmers who applied for soil health card during the reference period. c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 Years
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	2017-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming		
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Total area under organic farming b) Denominator: Total area under farming c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.a.1: Percentage share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to GVA in agriculture				
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Gross Value Added is defined as the production of a product in a manner that enhances its value. GVA = Value of Gross output – Value of intermediate consumption. a) Numerator: Total government expenditures on agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year. b) Denominator: GVA of agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	ICAR – National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NIAP)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2016-17

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.a.2: Proportion of public investment in agriculture to GVA in agriculture				
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Gross Value Added is defined as the production of a product in a manner that enhances its value. GVA = Value of Gross output – Value of intermediate consumption. a) Numerator: Total government expenditures on agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year. b) Denominator: GVA of agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2016-17

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Maternal deaths during the reference year b) Denominator: Live births and Still Births during the reference year c) Multiplier: 1,00,000
		2. Data Source Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement per 1,00,000 live births and still births
		5. Latest Data Availability 2017

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years)		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in delivery during last five years b) Denominator: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) National Family Health Survey (NFHS)
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator 3 Years
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6. Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 1years)		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in delivery during last one year. b) Denominator: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times for their most recent livebirth b) Denominator: Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	2017-18

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five Mortality Rate				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 livebirths.	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Under-5 Mortality rate which is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of 5, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1000 livebirths. a) Numerator: Deaths between 0-4 years during the year of calculation b) Denominator: Live births of newborns during the year of calculation c) Multiplier: 1000
		2.	Data Source	Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (<i>per 1000 live births</i>)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017 (SRS Report 2017)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Statistical_Report.html

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 livebirths.	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Neonatal Mortality Rate is defined as the number of infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) per 1000 live births in a given year. a) Numerator: Infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) during given year b) Denominator: Live births during given year c) Multiplier: 1000
		2.	Data Source	Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (<i>per 1000 live births</i>)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.2.3: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)			
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Content	Description
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 livebirths.	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received all the basic vaccinations a) Numerator: Children aged 12-23 months who received basic vaccinations b) Denominator: Children aged 12-23 months c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source	Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2017-18

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population			
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Content	Description
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: New HIV infections in reference period b) Denominator: Uninfected population in reference period c) Multiplier: 1000
	2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organization)
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Biannual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1000 population)
	5.	Latest Data Availability	India HIV Estimations 2017
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://naco.gov.in/surveillance-epidemiology-0

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: New TB patients in a population during certain time period. b) Denominator: Persons in population during certain time period. c) Multiplier: 1,00,000
		2.	Data Source	State TB Cell, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1,00,000 population)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Confirmed malaria cases b) Denominator: Population at risk c) Multiplier: 1000
		2.	Data Source	Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1000 population)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.4: Viral Hepatitis incidence per 100,000 population				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: New cases of Viral Hepatitis in the population during certain period b) Denominator: Persons in population during certain time period c) Multiplier: 100000
		2.	Data Source	Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100000 population)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (CFR)				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Dengue: Case Fatality Rate (CFR) refers to number of deaths due to dengue per 100 dengue cases reported a) Numerator: Number of deaths due to dengue during reference year b) Denominator: Number of cases of dengue reported during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.6: Number of Chikungunya cases			
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Content	Description
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of Chikungunya cases refers to number of suspected and confirmed cases of Chikungunya during the reference year. It is total number of clinically suspected and confirmed Chikungunya cases reported during the year calendar year.
	2.	Data Source	Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.7: Number of New Cases of Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis			
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Content	Description
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of new cases of Kalaazar/ V. Leishmaniasis reported during reference year
	2.	Data Source	Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.8: Number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF)		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Description
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator Lymphatic Filariasis is a neglected tropical disease that occurs when filarial parasites are transmitted to humans through mosquitoes. Infection is usually acquired in childhood causing hidden damage to the lymphatic system which can lead to the abnormal enlargement of body parts. The disease is a major public health problem in India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis during reference year
	2.	Data Source Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.9: The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Description
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator There are two types of leprosy. The first category is paucibacillary, in which five or fewer lesions with no bacteria are detected in the skin sample. The second category (Grade II) is multibacillary, in which there are more than five lesions, bacteria is detected in the skin smear, or both. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Numerator: Grade 2 case of leprosy during reference year b) Denominator: New case of leprosy reported during reference year c) Multiplier: 10,00,000
	2.	Data Source Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.10: HIV Prevalence rate			
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Content	Description
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: The percentage of adults (population aged 15 to 49) who are infected with HIV. a) Numerator: People living with HIV (includes new HIV cases as well as exiting HIV infected persons) in the 15-49 years age group in reference period b) Denominator: Population aged 15-49 years in reference period c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source	Kerala State AIDS Control Society
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.4.1: Number of deaths due to cancer			
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Content	Description
Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of deaths due to cancer
	2.	Data Source	Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2017
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in/index.php/vital-statistics-srs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Suicides reported during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-Year Population of reference year c) Multiplier: 1000
		2. Data Source State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Rate (per 1000 population)
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.4.3: Percentage distribution of leading cause groups of deaths		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Medically certified cause of death b) Denominator: Total deaths reported in the State c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability Annual Vital Statistics Report 2017
		6. Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in/index.php/vital-statistics-srs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.5.3: Percentage of population men 15-54 years and women 15-49 years who consume alcohol		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Number of persons (men (aged 15-54 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)) who consume alcohol b) Denominator: Total persons c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Three years
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability 2015-16
		6. Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic accidents		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Number of deaths reported due to road traffic accidents during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population of reference year c) Multiplier: 1,00,000
		2. Data Source State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Rate (per 1,00,000 population)
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods b) Denominator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.7.2: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Women aged 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child b) Denominator: Women aged 15-19 years c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.7.3: Percentage of institutional deliveries		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Description
Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Number of live births in a given time period which were delivered in a health facility b) Denominator: Number of live births in the same time period c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Description
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Number of currently married women aged 15- 49 years who use modern contraceptive methods b) Denominator: Number of currently married women aged 15-49years c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator 3 years
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.2: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Description
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: New and relapse TB cases detected in a given year and successfully treated b) Denominator: Microbiologically confirmed new (including relapse) TB c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source State TB Cell, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.3: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number adults and children living with HIV		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No.	Description
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Number of people living with HIV currently receiving ART b) Denominator: Number of adults and children living with HIV c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source Kerala State AIDS Control Society (KSACS), Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.4: Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among age group 15-49 with systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg, or with diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Person (men / women aged 15-49) years with a systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg, or a diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg who are taking antihypertensive medication b) Denominator: Person (men / women aged 15-49) years whose blood pressure was measured and who had a systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg, or a diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg) c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.5: Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are recurrently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) among number of adults 15-49 years who are having random blood sugar level –high (>140 mg/dl)				
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Persons in the age group 15-49 years who are having random blood sugar level-high and or very high (>140 mg/dl) and are on antidiabetic medication to control his/her blood sugar b) Denominator: Persons in the age group 15-49 years whose blood sugar was measured c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.7: Prevalence of current tobacco uses among men and women aged 15-49 years		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco b) Denominator: Men and women aged 15-49years c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator 3 years
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6. Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.8: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Physicians, nurses and midwives reported during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier: 10,000
		2. Data Source 1) The Travancore Cochin Council of Modern Medicine, Government of Kerala (2) Kerala Nurses and Midwives Council (Numerator) Annual Vital Statistics Report, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala. (Denominator)
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Rate (per 10000 population)
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma 15-49 years		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma b) Denominator: Men and women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
4.	Unit of Measurement	per 100,000
5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.a.1: Prevalence of current tobacco users among men and women aged 15-49 years		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco b) Denominator: Men and women aged 15-49years c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.c.1: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Physicians, nurses and midwives reported during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier: 10,000
		2. Data Source 1) The Travancore Cochin Council of Modern Medicine, Government of Kerala (2) Kerala Nurses and Midwives Council (Numerator) Annual Vital Statistics Report, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala. (Denominator)
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Rate (per 10000 population)
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.c.2: Percentage of public investment in health as proportion to GDP		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: General Government expenditures on GCF in health sector during reference year b) Denominator: GDP during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability 2017-18

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.1: Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary and upper primary education		
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	No.	Description
Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	1.	Content: Computation/ description of Indicator Description: a) Numerator: Number of enrolment of age group ‘n’ at level I of education b) Denominator: Total number of children in age group ‘n’ c) Multiplier: 100 NER in Primary education is refers to percentage of pupils of 6 – 10 years in primary education i.e. Grade I to V. Similarly, NER in Upper Primary education percentage of pupils of 11 – 13 years in primary education i.e. Grade VI to VIII.
	2.	Data Source Department of School Education, MHRD
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2016-17
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.2: Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) in primary, upper primary and secondary education		
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	No.	Description
Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	1.	Content: Computation/ description of Indicator Description: For a given level of education, Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) gives the number of students belonging to the official age group (for that level) enrolled at that level or one level above, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. a) Numerator: <u>For Primary:</u> Number of 6-10 years’ pupil enrolled in Primary/Upper Primary <u>For Upper Primary:</u> Number of 11-13 years’ pupil enrolled in U. Primary/Secondary <u>For Secondary:</u> Number of 14-15 years’ pupil enrolled in Secondary / H. Secondary b) Denominator: Population of the corresponding (<i>i.e.</i> , 6-10 /11- 13 /14-15 years) age group c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source Department of School Education, MHRD
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2016-17
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in higher secondary education				
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Total enrolment in Grade XI-XII regardless of age expressed as a percentage of official age group (16-17 years) population corresponding to higher secondary education) a) Numerator: Number of Enrolment in Grade XI to XII b) Denominator: Population in 16-17 years' age group. c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Department of School Education, MHRD
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.8: Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks				
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of years of free & compulsory education guaranteed in legal framework
		2.	Data Source	MHRD, KER
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	NA
		4.	Unit of Measurement	NA
		5.	Latest Data Availability	Since 2009

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.3.3: Gross Enrolment Rate for tertiary education				
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator -Total estimated enrolments in higher education <i>i.e.</i> , graduation and above include certificates, diploma, etc. b) Denominator -Population of intended entrance age group 18-23years c) Multiplier -100
		2.	Data Source	Department of Higher Education, MHRD
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	www.mhrd.gov.in. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), MoHRDwww.aishe.gov.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.5.1: Enrolment rate of children with disabilities				
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Enrolment rate of children with disabilities a) Numerator: Number of enrolment of children with disability in all schools (Grade 1 to 12) b) Denominator: Total number of children with disability in official school age-group (6 to 18 years) c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	MHRD for Numerator O/o RGI for Denominator
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2015-16
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.6.1: Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years				
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years is defined as: a) Numerator: Number of literate in age group 15-24years b) Denominator: Youth population in age group 15-24years c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	10 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	Census of India 2011
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C08.html

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)				
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The number of schools in a given level of education with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes*; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials* for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level expressed as percentage of total schools during the academic reference year. a) Numerator: Number of schools with Primary/ Upper Primary/ Secondary/Higher Secondary as highest level having relevant facilities at each level b) Denominator: Total number of Schools with Primary/ Upper Primary/ Secondary/ Higher Secondary as the highest level c) Multiplier: 100 <i>Note: For facilities marked with (*) above, the formula would be adjusted accordingly.</i>
		2.	Data Source	Department of School Education, MHRD
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2015-16
		6.	Data Dissemination	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)			
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of trained teachers, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education) expressed as a percentage of total teachers in that level. d) Numerator: Number of teachers with basic teacher's training /B.Ed./ D.El.Ed./ M.Ed. or equivalent (not less than two years) at pre-primary/ primary /upper primary/ elementary/ secondary / higher secondary level e) Denominator: Total number of teachers at the corresponding level f) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source	Department of School Education, MHRD
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2015-16
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.c.2: Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level			
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of students in a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the trained teachers engaged in teaching students of that level. a) Numerator: Number of enrolment in a given level of education b) Denominator: Number of trained teachers at level 1 c) Multiplier: Nil
	2.	Data Source	Department of School Education, MHRD
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2015-16
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.1.1: Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 100,000 Female Population				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Victims reported under crime against women during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year female population during reference year c) Multiplier: 100,000
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100,000 female population)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.1.2: Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Women reported as victims under Dowry Deaths (304B IPC), and 498(A) IPC b) Denominator: Women reported as victims under crime against women during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Sex Ratio at Birth is defined as the ratio of number of female live births in a population to the number of male live births in the population, in a given time period, scaled to a denominator of 1000. a) Numerator: Female livebirths b) Denominator: Male livebirths c) Multiplier: 1000
		2.	Data Source	Department of Economics & Statistics
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1000 live births)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in/index.php/general-publication

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Cases reported under crime against women during reference year b) Denominator: Cases registered under IPC and SLL during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of Sexual Crimes against women to total crime against women		
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Cases reported under sexual crimes against women during reference year b) Denominator: Cases reported under crime against women during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.3: Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year		
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Cases registered under cruelty by husband or his relatives during reference year b) Denominator: Cases reported under crime against women during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.4:				
Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Sexual Crime Cases against girl children during reference year b) Denominator: Cases under crime against children during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.5:				
Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: No. of girl children trafficked during reference year b) Denominator: No. of children trafficked during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of females in age-group 0-6 years per thousand males in age-group 0-6 years. a) Numerator: Female population in the age-group 0-6 years b) Denominator: Male population in the age-group 0-6 years c) Multiplier: 1000
		2.	Data Source	Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	10 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number of females per 1000 males
		5.	Latest Data Availability	Census of India 2011
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://censusindia.gov.in/pca/pcadata/pca.html

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Cases registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act during reference year b) Denominator: Cases reported under crime against children during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18		
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Women aged 20-24 years first married before age18 b) Denominator: Women aged 20-24years c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey)
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State legislation and Local Self Government		
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions a) Numerator: Women representative in Lok Sabha, /Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/PRI b) Denominator: Total representatives in Lok Sabha, /Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/PRI c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	1. http://loksabhaph.nic.in/Members/Statewiselist_w.aspx , http://164.100.47.5/Newmembers/women.aspx (National Parliament) 2. http://www.niyamasabha.org/codes/members.htm (State Legislation) 3. State Election Commission, Kerala (Local Self Government)
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.6.1: Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning			
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods b) Denominator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.6.2: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning			
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning b) Denominator: Total number of currently married women in reproductive age 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey)
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS		
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	No.	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator Percentage of population age15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV /AIDS a) Numerator: Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS b) Denominator: Total population aged 15-24 years a) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source MoHFW (National Family Health Survey)
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator 3 years
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability) http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.a.1: Operational land holdings - Gender wise		
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	No.	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator Number of Operational Holdings operated by men and women
	2.	Data Source Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Five year
	4.	Unit of Measurement Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2015-16

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.a.2: Percentage of female agricultural workers among female workers				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Female workers in usual status engaged in the agricultural sector b) Denominator: Total female workers c) Multiplier:100
		2.	Data Source	NSO, MOSPI
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NSS Report No.554: Unemployment Situation In India, 2011-12, NSO

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Number of Women SHGs given outstanding credit during the reference financial year
		2.	Data Source	State Level Bankers' Committee, Canara Bank, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.c.1: Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs)				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Whether State having gender budget cell?
		2.	Data Source	Finance Department, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	NA
		4.	Unit of Measurement	NA
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NA

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)				
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Rural population using an improved drinking water source b) Denominator: Total rural population c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)				
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of households with access to toilet facility. a) Numerator: Number of households with access to toilet facility b) Denominator: Total households c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target				
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Description: Open defecation is the human practice of defecating outside rather than into a toilet. People may choose fields, bushes, forests, ditches, streets, canals or other open space for defecation. They do so because either they do not have a toilet readily accessible or due to traditional cultural practices. a) Numerator: Number of Open Defecation Free Districts b) Denominator: Total number of Districts c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Swachh Bharat Mission(G)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls				
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The number of schools with a given level of education having access to single-sex(girls) basic sanitation facilities expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level. a) Numerator: Number of schools with Primary/Upper Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary as highest level having access to single-sex(girls) basic sanitation facilities at each level b) Denominator: Total number of Schools with Primary/ Upper Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary as the highest level c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Department of School Education, MHRD
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.4.1: Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability				
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Utilisation of ground water resources (in Billion Cubic Meter) for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses. b) Denominator: Availability of Ground Water (in Billion Cubic Meter) c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Water Resource, RD & GR
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Ground Water Year Book-India, Central Ground Water, Ministry of Water Resource http://cgwb.gov.in/Ground-Water/Groundwater%20Year%20Book%202016-17.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 7.1.1: Percentage of households with electricity				
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator is percentage of household with electricity as reported during the survey period a) Numerator: Total Number of households with electricity during reference year b) Denominator: Total number of households during reference year c) Multiplier : 100
		2.	Data Source	Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 7.1.2: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel				
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage coverage of household using (including sources) clean cooking fuel a) Numerator: Number of households with connection of LPG and PNG b) Denominator: Total number of households c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 year
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2015-16
6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs		

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage change in Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita a) Numerator: GDP per capita of current year (at constant price)- GDP per capita of previous year (at constant price) b) Denominator: GDP per capita of previous year (at constant price) c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017-18

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage change in Annual growth in manufacturing sector a) Numerator: Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the reference year - Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previous to the reference year. b) Denominator: Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previous to the reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017-18

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.2.4: Annual growth in agriculture sector				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Change in Annual growth in agriculture sector a) Numerator: Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the reference year - Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to the reference year. b) Denominator: Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to the reference year. c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017-18

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.2: Coverage under ESI and EPS				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development –oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small – and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Description: Employees' State Insurance (abbreviated as ESI) is a self-financing social security and health insurance scheme for Indian workers. This fund is managed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) according to rules and regulations stipulated in the ESI Act Employee Pension Scheme (EPS): Employees covered under this scheme will receive pension on a permanent basis, the pension amounts will eventually pass on to the family members upon the death of the employee. The scheme is applicable to all employees who are covered under the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme. Computed as: Counting the total number of coverage under ESI and EPS
		2.	Data Source	Directorate of Insurance Medical Services(DIMS), Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.3: Coverage under NPS				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development – oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-,small – and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Counting the total number of subscribers under NPS
		2.	Data Source	Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.4: Number of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar registration				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development – oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-,small – and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Counting the total number of MSMEs registered MIS of the industries and commerce department during reference year
		2.	Data Source	Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development – oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small – and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Counting the total number of Startup recognized under Startup India scheme during the calendar reference year.
		2.	Data Source	Kerala Startup Mission, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.7: Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development –oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small – and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Difference between MSMEs registered on UAM in reference year and previous year b) Denominator: MSMEs registered under UAM in the previous year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in/UA/UAM_Registration.aspx

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.8: Total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development –oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-,small – and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises is the outstanding principal balance is the original amount of the loan that still needs to be repaid. The outstanding interest balance refers to the amount of interest that has yet to be paid. The term outstanding loan can refer to the outstanding principal, unpaid interest or the total value of both. <u>Computed as:</u> calculating the total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises in lakhs
		2.	Data Source	State Level Bankers' Committee, Canara Bank, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rupees
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.9: Outstanding Credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development – oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-,small – and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Outstanding Credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is the outstanding principal balance is the original amount of the loan that still needs to be repaid. <u>Computed as:</u> calculating the total outstanding credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in lakh
		2.	Data Source	State Level Bankers' Committee, Canara Bank, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rupees
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.4.3: Proportion of waste recycled vs waste generated			
<p>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Recycling of waste is defined as any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes and Waste Generated is the weight or volume of materials and products that enter the waste stream before recycling, composting, landfilling, or combustion takes place. Also can represent the amount of waste generated by a given source or category of sources.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Total Quantity of waste recycled b) Denominator: Total Quantity of waste generated c) Multiplier: 100</p>
	2.	Data Source	Suchitwa Mission, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.4.4: Proportion of sewage recycled vs. sewage generated			
<p>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Total quantity of sewage recycled b) Denominator: Total quantity of sewage generated c) Multiplier: 100</p>
	2.	Data Source	Suchitwa Mission, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.5.1: Unemployment rate		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	No.	Description
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Number of unemployed persons b) Denominator: Number of persons in the labour force c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source Periodic Labour Force Survey, MOSPI,
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2017-18

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.5.2: Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR)		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	No.	Description
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator Work Force Participation Ratio is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force per 100 persons /person-days. It is the percentage of workers among total persons a) Numerator: Number of workers b) Denominator: Number of persons in labour force c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Five year
	4.	Unit of Measurement Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2011-12

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.5.4: Number of employed persons with disabilities in public services		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Part 5 of the <u>Disability Act, 2005</u> sets out the legal obligations of public service bodies which is to promote and support the employment of people with disabilities, to comply with any statutory Code of Practice, to meet a target of 3% of employees with disabilities, to report every year on achievement of these obligations. <u>Computed as:</u> Calculating the total Number of employed persons with disabilities in public services.
2.	Data Source	Kerala Social security mission
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Five year
4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
5.	Latest Data Availability	2016

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.5.6: Share of unemployed persons in population aged 15-24 (percentage)		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage of unemployed persons among total persons in the age group 15-24 years a) Numerator: Number of unemployed persons in the age group 15-24 b) Denominator: Number of persons in the age group 15-24 years c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	NSO, MoSPI
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Quinquennial till 2011-12 and annual after introduction of PLFS
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2011-12 (NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.6.1: Unemployment Rate (15-24 years)				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of unemployed persons during reference year b) Denominator: Number of persons in the labour force c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	NSO, MoSPI
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Quinquennial till 2011-12 and annual after introduction of PLFS
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2011-12 (NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.7.1: Total crimes relating to human trafficking				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Calculating the number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area.
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.7.2: Number of Missing Children		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator Computed as: Calculating the number of children (under age 18) reportedly went missing during the reference calendar year within the geographical area.
		2. Data Source State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement In number
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.8.1: Number of workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator Employees' State Insurance (abbreviated as ESI) is a self-financing social security and health insurance scheme for Indian workers. This fund is managed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) according to rules and regulations stipulated in the ESI Computed as: Calculating the total number of workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act.
		2. Data Source Directorate of Insurance Medical Services (DIMS), Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Number
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.8.2: Number of migrant workers				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Calculating the total number of migrant workers registered
		2.	Data Source	Labour Commissionerate, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.8.3: Number of accidents in factories				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The data refers to number of accidents in factories. <u>Computed as:</u> Calculating the total number of accidents in factories during the reference year.
		2.	Data Source	Labour Commissionerate, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.8.4: Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Calculating the total number of persons to whom Employment Provided
		2.	Data Source	MGNREGA State Mission
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/state_html/employment_st.aspx?lflag=eng&fin_year=2017-2018&source=national&labels=labels&Digest=cT/J7ChEq5LOfEr0AmsuAQ

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.9.1: Percentage change in number of tourists (domestic and foreign)				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage changes in number of visits to different States/UTs by the domestic and foreign visitors (<i>Source for definition: UNWTO</i>) a) Numerator: Difference between number of tourists (domestic + international) in reference year and previous reference year b) Denominator: Tourist visited in previous reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Directorate of Tourism
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.10.3: Number of banking outlets 1,00,000 population		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator denotes number of banking per every 100,000 population as on 31 st March of the reference financial year. The indicator is described as: a) Numerator: Banking outlets in reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population of reference year c) Multiplier : 100,000
2.	Data Source	State Level Bankers' Committee, Canara Bank, Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100,000 population)
5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.10.4: Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of ATMs in reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population in reference year c) Multiplier : 100000
2.	Data Source	State Level Bankers' Committee, Canara Bank, Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate per 1,00,000 population
5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.b.1: Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)				
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator refers to number of person-days employed under MGNREGA. MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the rural poor by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment. <u>Computed as:</u> Counting the total number of person-days employment provided under MGNREGA during the reference year
		2.	Data Source	MGNREGA State Mission
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	In number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19
		6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<a +wylwwx190hhvog6q39p="" g"="" href="http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/citizen_html/demregister.aspx?lflag=eng&fin_year=2015-2016&source=national&labels=labels&Digest=">http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/citizen_html/demregister.aspx?lflag=eng&fin_year=2015-2016&source=national&labels=labels&Digest="+WYlWwx190hhVOg6q39p/g

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use				
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Gross Capital Formation (GCF) (<i>at current prices</i>) by industry excluding valuables for the reference year. GCF is estimated using production approach and Expenditure Approach. Capital Formation refers to the addition to capital stocks such as equipment, tools, transportation assets, electricity, etc.
		2.	Data Source	Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rupees in crore
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2016-17

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.3.2: Percentage/ Proportion of Credit Flow to MSMEs (as a Percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit)				
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Target 9.3: Increase the access of small- scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	
		2.	Data Source	State Level Bankers' Committee, Canara Bank, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.b.1: Share of Intellectual Property Products in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation				
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Estimate of Intellectual Property Products in GFCF during reference year b) Denominator: Estimate of GFCF during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2016

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government				
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions a) Numerator: Number of women representative in national Parliament, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions b) Denominator: Total representatives in in national Parliament, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	1. http://loksabhaph.nic.in/Members/Statewiselist_w.aspx , http://164.100.47.5/Newmembers/women.aspx (National Parliament) 2. http://www.niyamasabha.org/codes/members.htm (State Legislation) 3. State Election Commission, Kerala (Local Self Government)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 10.2.3: Proportion of SC/ST persons in elected bodies				
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by persons belonging to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha a) Numerator: Number of persons belonging to SCs and STs representative in elected bodies b) Denominator: Total representatives in elected bodies c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	State Election Commission, Kerala http://www.niyamasabha.org/codes/members.htm (State Legislation)
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 11.3.1: Proportion of cities with integrated development plans			
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a. Numerator: Number of urban local bodies in the state with Master Plan sanctioned/ published under the provisions of the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act 2016. b. Denominator: Total number of Urban Local Bodies in the state. c. Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source	1. Town & Country Planning 2. Local Self Government Department 3. Urban Local Bodies Concerned
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population			
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	No.	Content	Description
	1	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 populations. Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts are unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets a) Numerator: Total number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons b) Denominator: Total population c) Multiplier: 100,000
	2	Data Source	Kerala State Disaster Management Authority
	3	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annually
	4	Unit of Measurement	Per lakh population
	5	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities		
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge b) Denominator: Total urban solid waste generated by cities. c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source Suchitwa Mission, Government of Kerala
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2031		
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator This Indicator is used to find out whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2031.
		2. Data Source Kerala State Disaster Management Authority
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator NA
		4. Unit of Measurement Yes/No
		5. Latest Data Availability NA

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed				
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator denotes the number of waste recycling plants installed.
		2.	Data Source	Suchitwa Mission, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 12.5.2: Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques				
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator denotes the number of municipal corporations using compatible waste segregation techniques
		2.	Data Source	Directorate of Urban Affairs, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning use of plastic		
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	No.	Description
Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator This indicator denotes the number of municipal corporations banned the use of plastic with certain thickness.
	2.	Data Source Directorate of Urban Affairs, Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.1.2: Number of sewage treatment plants installed along the coast and construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission		
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	No.	Description
Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator This indicator indicates the total number of sewage treatment plants installed along the coast and toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission scheme
	2.	Data Source Suchitwa Mission, Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability 2017

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.1.3: Percentage change in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal states				
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage of increase/ decrease in consumption of Nitrogen (N) nutrient in coastal areas of India. a) Numerator: Change in consumption of nitrogen in coastal states during year ('t'-'t1') b) Denominator: Consumption of nitrogen in coastal states during 't1' c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018-19

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.2.1: Percentage change in area under mangroves				
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Mangroves act as zone of land accretion due to trapping of fine sediment and thereby arresting coastal erosion. They protect coastal areas from storm surges and tsunamis. Percentage of changes in area under mangroves. a) Numerator: Area under Mangrove cover in the period (t) - Area under Mangrove cover in period (t2) b) Denominator: Area under Mangrove cover in period (t2) c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 years
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018
6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://fsi.nic.in/isfr2017/isfr-mangrove-cover-2017.pdf		

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.4.1: Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing			
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	For the potential yield (PY) revalidation committee constituted by DoF, Government of India in 2018 CMFRI made the estimate of maximum sustainable yield for the region up to 200m depth for the maritime state of Kerala The estimates are made through modelling work carried out separately for 33 major marine fishery resources in Kerala, based on modified versions of biomass dynamic models using catch and effort time series as input for modelling. For each of these resources MSY estimates were made.
	2.	Data Source	CMFRI Database
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	The PY revalidation is done every 5 years
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Tonnes
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.cmfri.org.in/fish-catch-estimates

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves			
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Same as 14.2.1
	2.	Data Source	Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 years
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://fsi.nic.in/isfr2017/isfr-mangrove-cover-2017.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.b.1: Assistance to the traditional / artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements		
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Target 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator denotes the financial and/or related aid from State Government as assistance to the traditional / artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements.
2.	Data Source	Fisheries Department, Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	1 years
4.	Unit of Measurement	Rs./No.
5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area		
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of forest area in square kilometers to the total geographical area of the State. The indicator is computed as: a) Numerator: Recorded Forest Area b) Denominator: Total geographical area c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Forest department, Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	2017

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.2.1: Percentage change in Forest Area coverage				
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator is defining as change in forest area expressed in percentage. The indicator is computed as: a) Numerator: Recorded Forest area for the period (t) - Recorded Forest area for period (t1) b) Denominator: Recorded Forest area for the period (t1) c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	Forest department, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2017

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.3.2: Increasing Tree / forest cover in degraded area				
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Restored degraded forest
		2.	Data Source	Forest Department, Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Ha / No.
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.3.3: Percentage increase in net sown area		
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Net sown area is the total area sown with crops and orchards. It represents an area in which total crops are grown only once in a year. Gross cropped area is the total area sown with crops and orchards once or more in a year. It also includes the net sown area . a) Numerator: Change in net sown area during current and previous year b) Denominator: Net sown area in previous reference year c) Multiplier: 100
2.	Data Source	Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
5.	Latest Data Availability	2016-17

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.6.1: Number of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) agreements signed		
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	
No.	Content	Description
1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	ABS refers to the way in which genetic resources may be accessed, and how the benefits that result from their use are shared between the people or countries using the resources (users) and the people or countries that provide them (providers). <u>Computed as:</u> Counting the total number of ABS agreements signed
2.	Data Source	KSBB
3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.8.1: Percentage change in prevention and control of invasive alien species			
<p>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p>	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Invasive alien species are plants or animals that are introduced by man, accidentally or intentionally, outside of their natural geographic range into an area where they are not naturally present. They are often introduced as a result of the globalisation of economies, for instance by trade via ships, shipment of wood products infested with insects, or the transport of ornamental plants that then establish themselves into the wild and spread.
	2.	Data Source	KFRI
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population			
<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Target 16.1.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Number of victims reported under Murder (IPC Section 302 IPC)</p> <p>b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100,000</p>
	2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Per 100,000 population
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.2.1: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation				
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of persons reported as rescued from human trafficking during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier: 100000
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100,000 population)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.2.2: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year (per lakh children)				
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of child victim during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population of children during reference year c) Multiplier: 100,000
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100,000 children population)
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.2.3: Number of Missing Children				
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Counting the total number of children (under age 18) reportedly went missing during reference year within the geographical area.
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population				
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Total number of courts in Kerala b) Denominator: Total Population in Kerala c) Multiplier: 100,000
		2.	Data Source	High Court Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Per lakh population
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.3.2: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population			
<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Total number of judges in Kerala</p> <p>b) Denominator: Total Population in Kerala</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100,000</p>
	2.	Data Source	High Court Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Per lakh population
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act			
<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Counting the total number of cases reported under Arms Act, 1959 during reference year within the geographical area
	2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Kerala
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen & Recovered and Percentage Recovery				
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Sum of value (in INR Cr.) stolen property recovered during reference year b) Denominator: Sum of value (in INR Cr.) of all property stolen during the reference calendar year c) Multiplier: 100
		2.	Data Source	State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.5.1: Persons Arrested In Total Cognizable Crime Cases under Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC)				
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	No.	Content	Description
		1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Counting the total number of Persons arrested in all cognizable crime cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related Sections of IPC.
		2.	Data Source	Vigilance and Anti-Corruption bureau, Government of Kerala
		3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
		4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
		5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.6.1: Number of Government services provided online to citizens			
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator shows number of services provided online <i>i.e.</i> , through e-transaction to citizens. The services include certificate, license or permit, land revenue, commercial tax etc. An e-Transaction is a transaction delivering public service using ICT tools to improve access, enhance transparency and reduce response time while also satisfying all of the following four conditions: a) Service is requested through electronic means (self- access or assisted access) including mobile devices b) Workflow/approval process is electronic c) Database is electronic/digitised d) Service delivery is electronic In order to improve access, enhance transparency and reduce response time is termed as an e-Transaction.
	2.	Data Source	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Number
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://etaal.gov.in/etaal/Index.aspx

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self-government			
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	No.	Content	Description
	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Elected or nominated women representative in Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/PRI b) Denominator: Total elected or Nominated representative in Lok Sabha /Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/PRI c) Multiplier: 100
	2.	Data Source	1. http://loksabhaph.nic.in/Members/Statewiselist_w.aspx , http://164.100.47.5/Newmembers/women.aspx (National Parliament) 2. http://www.niyamasabha.org/codes/members.htm (State Legislation) 3. State Election Commission, Kerala (Local Self Government)
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies		
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator Proportion of seats held by persons belonging to SCs and STs in elected bodies. a) Numerator: Number of persons belonging to SCs and STs representative in elected bodies b) Denominator: Total representatives in elected bodies c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source 1. http://www.niyamasabha.org/codes/members.htm (State Legislation) 2. State Election Commission, Kerala (Local Self Govt.)
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.9.1: Percentage of births registered		
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	No. Content Description
		1. Computation/ description of Indicator a) Numerator: Number of birth registered with civil authority during year b) Denominator: Number of estimated birth for the year c) Multiplier: 100
		2. Data Source Department of Economics and Statistics
		3. Periodicity of the Indicator Annual
		4. Unit of Measurement Percentage
		5. Latest Data Availability 2018

**Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.9.2:
Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar**

		Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar	
		No.	Content
<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p>	1.	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>The indicator measures numbers of proof of identities (PoI) issued to the residents of the country.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Number of Aadhaar issued as on 31st March of reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Population as per the Population Census, 2011</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
	2.	Data Source	Unique Identification Authority of India
	3.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
	4.	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
	5.	Latest Data Availability	2018
	6.	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://crsorgi.gov.in/web/uploads/download/crs_report%202015_23062017.pdf

ANNEXURE 2

Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals INTERLINKAGES

Focus area 1. Poverty eradication

Since poverty is multidimensional, progress is linked to action in all other focus areas.

Focus area 2. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

Interlinkages with other focus areas include poverty eradication, health and population dynamics, gender equality and women's empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, climate, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas, and ecosystems and biodiversity.

Focus area 3. Health and population dynamics

Interlinkages with other focus areas include: sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, gender equality and women's empowerment, water and sanitation, economic growth, promote equality, promote sustainable consumption and production, and climate.

Focus area 4. Education

Interlinkages with other focus areas include: poverty eradication, Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, gender equality and women's empowerment, economic growth, employment and. Decent work for all, and promote sustainable consumption and production.

Focus area 5. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Interlinkages with other focus areas include: poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, education, water and sanitation, energy, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions.

Focus area 6. Water and sanitation

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, education, energy, economic growth, industrialization, sustainable cities and human settlements, and ecosystems and biodiversity.

Focus area 7. Energy

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, education, gender equality and women's empowerment, water and sanitation, economic growth, promote sustainable consumption and production, and climate.

Focus area 8. Economic growth

Interlinkages with other focus areas include: poverty eradication, health and population dynamics, education, industrialization, infrastructure, employment and decent work for all, promote sustainable consumption and production, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions.

Focus area 9. Industrialization

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: poverty eradication, education, energy, economic growth, infrastructure, employment and decent work for all, and promote sustainable consumption and production.

Focus area 10. Infrastructure

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, water and sanitation, energy, economic growth, industrialization, sustainable cities and human settlements, promote sustainable consumption and production, and climate.

Focus area 11. Employment and decent work for all

Interlinkages with other focus areas include: poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, education, economic growth, industrialization, promote sustainable consumption and production, and conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas.

Focus area 12. Promote equality

Some areas that could be considered in furtherance of greater equality within and among countries through high and sustained growth in developing countries include progress in education, energy, industrialization, infrastructure, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions.

Focus area 13. Sustainable cities and human settlements

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, gender equality and women's empowerment, economic growth, infrastructure,

promote sustainable consumption and production, climate, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions.

Focus area 14. Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, education, energy, economic growth, industrialization, infrastructure, sustainable cities and human settlements, climate, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas, ecosystems and biodiversity.

Focus area 15. Climate

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, education, gender equality and women's empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, promote sustainable consumption and production, sustainable cities and human settlements, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas, ecosystems and biodiversity.

Focus area 16. Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic growth, employment and decent work for all, climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions.

Focus area 17. Ecosystems and biodiversity

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, health and population dynamics, water and sanitation, employment and decent work for all, promote sustainable consumption and production, climate, and peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions.

Focus area 18. Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development

Regarding interlinkages, the means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development cut across and contribute to the attainment of all goals.

Focus area 19. Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions

Interlinkages to other focus areas include: poverty eradication, gender equality and women's empowerment, economic growth, promote

equality, sustainable cities and human settlements, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas, ecosystems and biodiversity.



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Planning & Economic Affairs Department – Implementation and Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Kerala – the Director, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department as the Nodal Officer at State Level – Orders issued.

Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department

G.O(Rt) No.734 /2017/P&EA Dated,Thiruvananthapuram, 12.12.2017

- Read: 1. G.O (Rt) No. 439/2016/Plg dated 30.11.2016.
2. G.O (Rt) No. 536/2017/P&EA dated 07.09.2017.
3. G.O (Rt) No. 7112/2017/GAD dated 08.11.2017.
4. Minutes of the Meeting held in the chamber of the Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department on 31.10.2017 in connection with the review of present status of implementation of SDGs in the state.

ORDER

As a follow up of MDGs, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has been assigned with the task of development of measurement framework for tracking/monitoring the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (17) and associated targets (169) which are integrated . In order to implement and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals in the State, it was decided in the meeting held vide paper read as fourth above, that an institutional

framework be put in place, with Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department as the Nodal Department and its Director as the Nodal Officer.

Hence, Government are pleased to designate Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department as the Nodal Department and its Director as the Nodal Officer for implementation of SDGs in the State.

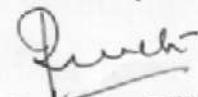
(By Order of the Governor)

Dr Sharmila Mary Joseph
Secretary

To

Shri. Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog (with C/L)
Shri. Y.S. Malik, Special Secretary, NIT Aayog (with C/L)
Smt. Bhandari Swagat Ranveerchand IAS, Joint Secretary,
Planning & Economic Affairs Department and Director, CPMU.
Private Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister
Additional Secretary to Chief secretary, for information.
CA to Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department.
The Principal Accountant General (Audit/A&E), Kerala,
Thiruvananthapuram
CA to Joint Secretary & Director, CPMU
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Section Officer

**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA****Abstract**

Planning & Economic Affairs Department-Monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals- State Level Steering Committee -Constituted-Orders issued

Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) DEPARTMENT**G.O.(Rt)No.****705/2017/P&EA** Dated,Thiruvananthapuram,30/11/2017

Read: Minutes of the meeting held on 31.10.2017

ORDER

Based on the discussions with Kerala State Planning Board, KILA and Department of Economics and Statistics and decision taken in the meeting convened by Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs, it was decided that there would be a State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary to review the progress of implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State.

Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to constitute a State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) with the following composition:

1. Chief Secretary-Chairperson
2. Additional Chief Secretary, Industries & Commerce-Member
3. Additional Chief Secretary, Power-Member
4. Additional Chief Secretary, Health & Family Welfare-Member
5. Additional Chief Secretary, Forest & Wild Life-Member
6. Additional Chief Secretary,Home & Vigilance-Member
7. Additional Chief Secretary, Environment-Member
8. Additional Chief Secretary, Labour & Skills -Member

9. Principal Secretary, LSGD-Member
10. Principal Secretary, Agriculture-Member
11. Principal Secretary, Finance -Member
12. Secretary, Water Resources-Member
13. Secretary, General Education-Member
14. Secretary, Social Justice-Member
15. Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs-Convenor

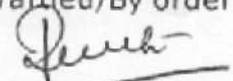
The committee shall meet at least once in three months.

By order of the Governor
BHANDARI SWAGAT RANVEERCHAND
JOINT SECRETARY & DIRECTOR

To:-

1. Director, Social Statistics Division, MoSPI, Government of India (with CL)
2. The Planning Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF office for Tamil Nadu and Kerala, 37/15, 2nd Main Road, Kasthurba Nagar, Adyar, Chennai 600020.
3. PS to Chief Minister
4. Additional Secretary to Chief Secretary
5. CA to Secretary (Planning)
6. All Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries
7. Member Secretary, State Planning Board.
8. Director, KILA
9. Director General, Economics and Statistics Department.

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Section officer

**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA****Abstract**

Planning & Economic Affairs Department-Monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals-SDG Monitoring Group -Constituted-Orders issued

Planning & Economic Affairs(CPMU) Department

G.O.(Rt)No.

679/2017/P&EA Dated,Thiruvananthapuram,20/11/2017

Read: Minutes of the meeting held on 31.10.2017.

ORDER

Based on the discussions with Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB),Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and Department Economics and Statistics (DES) and decisions taken in the meeting convened by Secretary,Planning & Economic Affairs, it was decided to constitute a SDG Monitoring Group chaired by Secretary,Planning & Economic Affairs to review the progress of implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals in the State.

Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to constitute a SDG Monitoring Group with the following composition

- 1.Secretary,Planning & Economic Affairs-Chairperson
- 2.Special Secretary,Planning & Economic Affairs(CC) - Member
3. Chief ,Agriculture Division,SPB- Member
- 4.Chief ,Social Services Division,SPB- Member
- 5.Chief ,Perspective Plan Division,SPB- Member
- 6.Chief ,Industries and Infrastructure Division,SPB- Member
- 7.Chief,Decentralised Planning Division ,SPB.- Member
- 8.Chief, Plan Coordination Division,SPB- Member
- 9.Director,KILA- Member
- 10.Director General,DES- Member
- 11.Director(SDP),DES- Member
- 12.Director(SDRT),DES- Member
- 13.Additional Director(G),DES - Member
- 14.Director (CPMU)-Convener

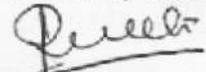
The SDG Monitoring Group shall meet once in a month.

By order of the Governor
DR.SHARMILA MARY JOSEPH IAS
SECRETARY

To:-

All members of the SDG Monitoring Group
Member Secretary, State Planning Board
Director, Social Statistics Division, MoSPI, Government of India (with C.L.)
The Planning Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF office for Tamil
Nadu and Kerala, 37/15, 2nd Main Road, Kasthurba Nagar, Adyar, Chennai
600020 (with C.L.)
PS, to Chief Minister
Additional Secretary to Chief Secretary
All Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries
CA to Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department
CA to Director, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department

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Section officer



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Planning & Economic Affairs Department- Monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals- SDG Monitoring Group - Modified-Orders issued

PLANNING & ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CPMU) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt)No. 100/2018/P&EA Dated,Thiruvananthapuram,21/02/2018

Read: 1 G.O.(Rt)No.679/2017/P&EA Dated: 20/11/2017

2 Minutes of the meeting held on 16/01/2018

ORDER

As part of the institutional framework for implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State, SDGs Monitoring Group (SMG) under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs was constituted vide GO read above.

In the First SDG Monitoring Group Meeting chaired by the Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department, on 16/01/2018, it was decided to include Economic Advisor to Vice Chairperson, Kerala State Planning Board, Joint Director, Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala, Director, Department of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC) and Convenor, State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) in the SMG.

Hence Government are pleased to reconstitute the SMG with the addition of following members:

- 1.Director, Department of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Kerala
- 2.Economic Advisor to Vice Chairperson, Kerala State Planning Board
- 3.Joint Director, Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala
- 4.Convenor, SLBC, Kerala

The G.O. read as 1st stands modified to the above extent.

By order of the Governor
DR.SHARMILA MARY JOSEPH IAS
SECRETARY

10:- All members of the SDGs Monitoring Group

File No.CPMU-1/250/2017-PLGEA

Member Secretary,Kerala State Planning Board
Director, Social Statistics Division, MoSPI, Government of India
(with C.L.)
The Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog, Government of India (with
C.L.)
PS to Chief Minister
PS to Vice Chairperson, Kerala State Planning Board
Additional Secretary to Chief Secretary
 II Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries
PA to Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department
CA to Director, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department
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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Planning & Economic Affairs Department-Monitoring the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals - SDG Monitoring Group-Modified-Orders issued.

PLANNING & ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CPMU) DEPARTMENT
G.O.(Rt)No.455/2018/P&EA Dated,Thiruvananthapuram, 11/09/2018

- Read 1. GO (Rt) No.679/2017/P&EA dated 20/11/2017
2. GO (Rt) No.100/2018/P&EA dated 21/02/2018

ORDER

As part of the institutional framework for the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State, SDG Monitoring Group (SMG) under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department was constituted vide G.O read first paper above. Vide G.O read second, the G.O read first has been modified by incorporating additional members as per the decision taken in the first SMG Meeting held on 16.01.2018.

2. In the Workshop on "Preparation of Guidelines for Institutional Framework for the Implementation and Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals in the State" held on 16/07/2018, it was suggested to include Chief, Evaluation Division, Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB) as member in the SMG and to exclude Special Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs (CC) Department from the SMG, in the wake of shifting the post of Special Secretary from Planning & Economic Affairs Department and attaching other staff of Coordination Cell for CSS (CC) to Planning & Economic Affairs(CPMU) Department and Mission Monitoring Team (MMT) .

3. Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to include Chief, Evaluation Division, KSPB as member of the SDG

Monitoring Group (SMG) constituted under the chairpersonship of Additional Chief Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs and to exclude Special Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs(CC) Department from the Committee.

(4). The G.O read as 1st and 2nd paper above stands modified to the above extent.

(By order of the Governor)

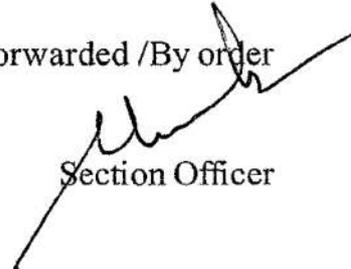
JAFAR MALIK

DEPUTY SECRETARY & DIRECTOR

To:

1 Members of SDG Monitoring Group
Member Secretary, Kerala State Planning Board
Director, Social Statistics Division, MoSPI, GoI (With C/L)
Chief Executive Officer, GoI, NITI Aayog (With C/L)
PS to Chief Minister
PS to Vice Chairperson, Kerala State Planning Board
Special Secretary to Chief Secretary
All Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries
PA to Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department
CA to Director, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department
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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Planning & Economic Affairs Department- Implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State- SDG Cell constituted- Orders issued.

PLANNING & ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CPMU) DEPARTMENT

G.O. (Rt) No. 91/2018/P&EA Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 14/02/2018

- Read: 1 GO (Rt) No: 684/2017/P&EA dated 22.11.2017
2 GO (Rt) No: 46/2018/P&EA dated 22.01.2018
3 GO (Rt) No: 47/2018/P&EA dated 22.01.2018
4 GO (Rt) No: 86/2018/P&EA dated 05.02.2018
5 GO (Rt) No: 734/2017/P&EA dated 12.12.2017

ORDER

As a follow up of Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India has been assigned with the task of development of measurement framework for tracking/ monitoring the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (17) and associated targets (169) which are integrated and indivisible. For the implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State, vide G.O read as above, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department has been designated as the Nodal Department and the Director as the Nodal Officer.

In order to facilitate the smooth implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the State, the Government have appointed the following four Research Associates on contract basis in Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department through the selection done by Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA).

1. Shri. Sandeep. G, Resmi, KVRA-32, Kariyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram.
2. Shri. Rajesh. R. V, Sukumaramandiram, Vedicachankovil, Balaramapuram.
3. Smt. Niyathi Vijay, Puthen Purayil, Chunakkara Naduvil, Alappuzha.
4. Shri. Vishnu.R.S, Sreesadanam, Chempoor, Mudakkal, Thiruvananthapuram.

These Research Associates will assist the Nodal Officer in Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department for the effective implementation

and monitoring of SDGs in the State. Based on the 17 SDGs, four thematic groups are formed and each of the Research Associate is assigned a group. In the meeting held in the Chamber of the Secretary (Planning) on 31.10.2017 in connection with the review of the status of implementation of SDGs in the State, it was decided to set up SDG Cell in Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department.

Under the circumstances, Government are pleased to constitute SDG Cell in the Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department under direct supervision of the Assistant Director, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department with the four Research Associates mentioned above as members in the cell. The Assistant Director shall periodically review the works of the Research Associates and report their progress works to the Director (CPMU) through the Joint Director.

By order of the Governor
BHANDARI SWAGAT RANVEERCHAND
JOINT SECRETARY & DIRECTOR

To:- The persons concerned.

The Director, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) ,
Thrissur.

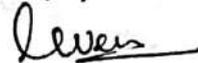
PA to Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department.

The Principal Accountant General (Audit/ A&E), Kerala,
Thiruvananthapuram.

CA to Joint Secretary & Director, Planning & Economic Affairs
(CPMU) Department.

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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Planning & Economic Affairs Department-Implementation and Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals in the State-SDG Cell- Modified-Orders issued.

PLANNING & ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CPMU) DEPARTMENT

O.(Rt)No.456/2018/P&EA Dated,Thiruvananthapuram, 11/09/2018

- Read 1. GO (Rt) No.91/2018/P&EA dated 14/02/2018.
2. Office Order No.4/2018/P&EA dated 11.08.2018

ORDER

For the implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals in the State, SDG Cell was constituted in Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department under the direct supervision of Assistant Director, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department with four Research Associates, on contract basis hired from KILA, as its members vide paper read as 1st above.

2. Consequent to the work distribution issued vide paper read as 2nd above, it is decided to reconstitute the SDG Cell by inducting Research Officer-IV in the Cell for tapping resources of the four Research Associates effectively in SDG related activities. The Research Officer-IV will meticulously monitor the performance of each Research Associate and will be held responsible for submitting their monthly performance report to be furnished to KILA.

3. Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to reconstitute the SDG Cell by inducting Research Officer-IV in the Cell for the purpose mentioned above.

4. The GO read as 1st above stands modified to the above extent.

(By order of the Governor)

JAFAR MALIK

#ApprovedByDesignation

To:

✓ The persons concerned

The Director, KILA, Thrissur

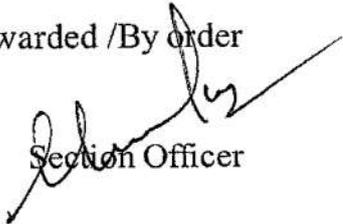
PA to Additional Chief Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs

CA to Director, Planning & Economic Affairs (CPMU) Dept.

The Principal AG (A&E/Audit) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

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Section Officer



THE STATE BIRD

Buceros bicornis

Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and have been placed under Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

KERALA SCENARIO

Three hornbill spp., Malabar Grey, Malabar Pied, and Great hornbills, were recorded across 14 sites in Kerala

Its habitats are prone to a range of threats such as encroachments, agriculture, mono-culture timber plantations, hydro-electric and irrigation projects, tourism and urban development

Key areas for hornbill conservation:

- 📍 **Kottiyoor RF** (adjoining Aralam/ Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary)
- 📍 **New Amarambalam RF** (adjoining Silent Valley National Park)
- 📍 **Vazhachal and Nelliampathy RFs** (adjoining Anamalai-Parambikulam)
- 📍 **Goodarickal RF** (adjoining Periyar Tiger Reserve)
- 📍 **Kulathupuzha-Palode RFs** (adjoining Peppara-Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve)

Glossary

Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS): According to Article 1 the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, including (Art. 8j) the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Adjusted net enrollment rate: Total number of pupils of the official school age group who are enrolled at primary or secondary education levels, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

Afforestation: The process of planting large numbers of trees on land which has few or no trees on it.

Aichi Biodiversity: The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP), has adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period and decided to translate this overarching international framework into national biodiversity strategies and action plans within two years, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system.

Anaemia: is a condition in which the number of red blood cells or their oxygen-carrying capacity is insufficient to meet physiologic needs, which vary by age, sex, altitude, smoking, and pregnancy status.

Antenatal Care (ANC): the care provided by skilled health-care professionals to pregnant women and adolescent girls in order to ensure the best health conditions for both mother and baby during pregnancy. The components of ANC include: risk identification, prevention and management of pregnancy-related or concurrent diseases and health education and health promotion.

Aquaculture: is the farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploitable by the public as a common property resources, with or without appropriate licences, are the harvest of fisheries.

Aquifer: an underground layer of water-bearing rock. Water-bearing rocks are permeable, meaning

they have openings that liquids and gases can pass through viz., sedimentary rocks.

Arms act (1959): is an Act of the Parliament of India to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition in order to curb illegal weapons and violence stemming from them. It replaced the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Base collection (-18 degree Celsius): A base collection is defined as a set of unique accessions to be preserved for a medium to long-term period.

Biodiversity: 'the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystem'

Biological assessment: are evaluations of the condition of waterbodies using surveys and other direct measurements of resident biological organisms (macroinvertebrates, fish, and plants). Biological assessment results are used to answer the question of whether waterbodies support survival and reproduction of desirable fish, shellfish, and other aquatic species

Body Mass Index (BMI):

$$\frac{\text{Weight(in kg)}}{\text{Height(in m)}^2}$$

Clean Energy: It is the energy that is produced through means that do not pollute the atmosphere.

CO₂ Equivalent: "Carbon dioxide equivalent" or "CO₂e" is a term for describing different

greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO₂e signifies the amount of CO₂ which would have the equivalent global warming impact.

Coastal Zone Regulation (CRZ) Notification of 2011:

reconcile three objectives: protection of livelihoods of traditional fisherfolk communities; preservation of coastal ecology; and promotion of economic activity that have necessarily to be located in coastal regions. The CRZ Notification, 2011 demonstrates that the MoE&F is conscious of and alive to the need to bring about notifications in laws and regulations to ensure a demonstrably better balance between the equally urgent imperatives of faster economic growth and deeper environmental conservation.

Cognizable crimes: are those in which the police can arrest without any warrant. These are more serious in nature. (Example- Murder, Rape, Dowry Death, Kidnapping, Theft)

Coral health Index (CHI): Diagnostic parameters that work together to provide information about the health of a single coral reef ecosystem.

Deforestation: The cutting down of trees in a large area, or the destruction of forests by people.

Degraded agriculture land: Land degradation is a process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land. It is viewed as any change or disturbance to the land perceived to be deleterious or undesirable.

Desalination: Desalination is a process that takes away mineral components from saline water.

Desertification: is the process by which fertile land becomes desert. Weather extremes - particularly drought - and human activities that pollute or degrade land (including over-cultivation, overgrazing and deforestation) convert arable land into desert

Diastolic blood pressure: measures the pressure in your blood vessels when your heart rests between beats.

Doha Development Round: The Doha Round of world trade negotiations - also known as the Doha Development Agenda - was launched in Doha, Qatar in November 2001. The talks aimed at further liberalising trade, whilst making it easier for developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to integrate into the WTO multilateral system. The main issues at stake are: Reforming agricultural subsidies, ensuring that new liberalisation in the global economy respects the need for sustainable economic growth in developing countries, improving developing countries' access to global markets for their exports.

Ecosystems: a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Employees' State Insurance (ESI) : is a self-financing social security and health insurance scheme for Indian workers. This fund is managed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) according to rules and regulations stipulated in the ESI Act 1948.

Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS): is a social security scheme provided by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The scheme makes provisions for employees working in the organized sector for a pension after their retirement at the age of 58 years. However, the benefits of the scheme can be availed only if the employee has provided a service for at least 10 years (this does not have to be continuous service)

Energy efficiency: simply means using less energy to perform the same task - that is, eliminating energy waste.

Exclusive Environment Zone (EEZ): is a concept adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (1982), whereby a coastal State assumes jurisdiction over the exploration and exploitation of marine resources in its adjacent section of the continental shelf, taken to be a band extending 200 miles from the shore

Fish Stock: living resources in the community or population from which catches are taken in a fishery. Use of the term fish stock usually implies that the particular population is more or less isolated reproductively from other stocks of the same species and hence self-sustaining. In a particular fishery, the fish stock may be one or several species of fish but here is also intended to include commercial invertebrates and plants.

Forest area: the area recorded as forest in Government records. It is also referred to as recorded forest area.

Forest cover: all lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density more than 10 percent

irrespective of ownership and legal status, such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm.

FRP boats: Fibreglass Reinforced Plastic boats

G20 Countries: The G20 membership comprises a mix of the world's largest advanced and emerging economies, representing about two-thirds of the world's population, 85 per cent of global gross domestic product and over 75 per cent of global trade. The members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.

Gene banks: type of biorepository which preserve genetic material.

Genetic Resources: refer to any biological material which contains genes and/or metabolic material that may be derived from genes.

Germplasm: are living genetic resources such as seeds or tissues that are maintained for the purpose of animal and plant breeding, preservation, and other research uses.

Gini Coefficient: measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

Green Climate Fund: At UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun in 2010, Governments established a Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the

financial mechanism of the Convention under Article 11. The GCF will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The Fund will be governed by the GCF Board.

Green public procurement policy (GPP): the policy to "a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured."

Green Spaces: an area of grass, trees, or other vegetation set apart for recreational or aesthetic purposes in an urban environment.

Gross domestic product (GDP): is an indicator used to measure the size and performance of an economy; it provides information on the goods and services produced during a given period.

Gross Enrolment Ratio: total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year.

Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary): total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education.

Gross Value Added (GVA): is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. In national accounts GVA is output minus intermediate

consumption; it is a balancing item of the national accounts' production account.

Habitat: the place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

Integrated Development Plans (IDP): is a super plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. It should take into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. The plan should look at economic and social development for the area as a whole. It must set a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected.

Invasive Alien Species (IAS): are plants or animals that are introduced by man, accidentally or intentionally, outside of their natural geographic range into an area where they are not naturally present. They are often introduced as a result of the globalisation of economies, for instance by trade via ships, shipment of wood products infested with insects, or the transport of ornamental plants that then establish themselves into the wild and spread.

Landlocked developing country (LLDC): is a sovereign state entirely enclosed by land, or whose only coastlines lie on closed seas. Lack of territorial access to the sea, remoteness and isolation from world markets and high transit costs continue to impose serious constraints on their overall socio-economic development.

Law of the sea: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed Dec. 10, 1982 described as a “constitution for the oceans,” represents an attempt to codify international law regarding territorial waters, sea-lanes, and ocean resources. It came into force in 1994 after it had been ratified by the requisite 60 countries; by the early 21st century the convention had been ratified by more than 150 countries.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs): a list of developing countries that, according to the United Nations, exhibit the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development, with the lowest Human Development Index ratings of all countries in the world.

Literacy Rate: Total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The adult literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 years and above, and the youth literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 to 24 years.

Malnutrition: Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients.

Mandis: Mandi in Hindi language means market place.

Mangroves: Salt tolerant evergreen forest ecosystem found mainly in tropical and sub-tropical coastal and/ or inter-tidal regions. These trees grow in areas with low-oxygen soil, where slow-moving waters allow fine sediments to accumulate.

Marginalized Communities: different groups of people within a given culture, context and history at risk of being subjected to multiple discrimination due to the interplay of different personal characteristics or grounds, such as sex, gender, age, ethnicity, religion or belief, health status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, education or income, or living in various geographic localities.

Marine Protected Areas (MPA): is a section of the ocean where a government has placed limits on human activity. Many MPAs allow people to use the area in ways that do not damage the environment. A protected marine intertidal or subtidal area, within territorial waters, EEZs or in the high seas, set aside by law or other effective means, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features. It provides degrees of preservation and protection for important marine biodiversity and resources; a particular habitat (e.g. a mangrove or a reef) or species, or sub-population (e.g. spawners or juveniles) depending on the degree of use permitted. The use of MPAs (for scientific, educational, recreational, extractive and other purposes including fishing) is strictly regulated and could be prohibited.

Maternal Mortality: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY): the highest theoretical equilibrium yield that can be

continuously taken (on average) from a stock under existing (average) environmental conditions without affecting significantly the reproduction process.

Memorandum of Understanding: is a type of agreement between two (bilateral) or more (multilateral) parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action.

Mixed Land-Use: enables a range of land uses including residential, commercial, and industrial to be co-located in an integrated way that supports sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling, and increases neighbourhood amenity. Mixed land use developments can enhance the economic vitality and perceived security of an area by increasing the number of people on the street and in public spaces (Smart Growth, no date).

Mortality Rate: is the number of deaths during a particular period of time among a particular type or group of people.

Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA): a generic term for treaties, conventions, protocols and other binding instruments related to the environment. Usually applied to instruments of a geographic scope wider than that of a bilateral agreement (*i.e.*, between two states).

Nagar-vans: Urban forest

National Pension System (NPS): is a voluntary defined contribution pension system in India. National Pension System, like PPF and EPF is an EEE (Exempt-Exempt-Exempt) instrument in India

where entire corpus escapes tax at maturity and entire pension withdrawal amount is tax-free

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): according to Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement, each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

Natural resources: as those commodities that are considered valuable in their natural form. Natural resources are usually either renewable or non-renewable. The primary activities associated with it are extraction and purification *viz.*, mining or oil extraction, and not creation.

Net Density: Net density/ Net residential density is determined by dividing the total number of families in a defined area by the total acreage of all parcels of land within the area that is used for residential purposes.

Net Enrolment Ratio: Enrolment of the official age-group at a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. This shows the extent of coverage in a given level of education of children and youths belonging to the official age group corresponding to the given level of education.

Net Sown Area: Gross Cropped Area (GCA) is the total area sown once as well as more than once in a particular year. When the crop is sown on a piece of land for twice, the area is counted twice in GCA. On the other hand, Net Sown Area is

the area sown with crops but is counted only once.

Nitrogen Fertilizers: refers to one of the most common categories of fertilizers produced out of nitrogen (N) chemical combinations.

Ocean Acidification: increased concentrations of CO₂ in sea water causing a measurable increase in acidity (i.e. a reduction in ocean pH). This may lead to reduced calcification rates of calcifying organisms such as corals, molluscs, algae and crustacea.

Official development assistance (ODA): The DAC defined ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
 - a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).”

Out-of-School Ratio: Children in the official primary school age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools.

Over exploited blocks: The ground water resources are assessed in units *i.e.*, blocks/ talukas/ mandals/ watersheds. These assessment units are

categorized for ground water development based on two criteria - a) stage of ground water development, and b) long-term of pre and post monsoon water levels. The long-term ground water level trends are computed generally for the period of 10 years. The significant rate of water level decline is taken between 10 to 20 cm per year depending upon the local hydrogeological conditions. There are four categories, namely - 'Safe' areas which have ground water potential for development; 'Semi-critical' areas where cautious groundwater development is recommended; 'Critical' areas; and 'Over-exploited' areas, where there should be intensive monitoring and evaluation and future ground development be linked with water conservation measures.

Overfishing: A level or rate of fishing mortality that jeopardizes the long-term capacity of a stock or stock complex to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Parity indices: Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.

Particulate Matter: is the sum of all solid and liquid particles suspended in air many of which are hazardous. This complex mixture includes both organic and inorganic particles, such as dust, pollen, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets.

Pedagogical: relating to the methods and theory of teaching

per Capita: for each person

Peri-urban areas: can be described as fringe areas of cities or adjoining rural areas, which are intrinsically linked with the city economy, experience constant transformation, and are characterised by a mix of rural and urban activities.

Population Density: is the number of persons per square kilometer

Poverty gap ratio: Poverty gap is the mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

The indicator is often described as measuring the per capita amount of resources needed to eliminate poverty or reduce the poor's shortfall from the poverty line to zero, through perfectly targeted cash transfers.

Method of computation: The poverty gap index which is related to the headcount index, is measured as follows:

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{G_n}{z} \right), G_n = (z - y_i) \cdot I(y_i \leq z).$$

Where, the poverty gap (G_n) is the difference between the poverty line (z) and income or consumption for those who are poor (the non-poor have a poverty gap of zero). $I(\cdot)$ is an indicator function that equals 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. N is the total population.

Priority Species: Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 states “*By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment*”. i.e., these are one for IAS.

Protected Areas: A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

Red Category Industries: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has developed the criteria of categorization of industrial sectors based on the Pollution Index which is a function of the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. The Pollution Index PI of any industrial sector is a number from 0 to 100 and the increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution load from the industrial sector. The Red Category Industries consists of Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above.

Red List Index (RLI): was developed to show trends in overall extinction risk for species and provide an indicator that is used by governments to track their progress in achieving targets that reduce biodiversity loss.

Reforestation: the action of renewing forest cover (as by natural seeding or by the artificial planting of seeds or young trees).

Renewable Energy: is energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.

River Basin: the entire geographical area drained by a river and its tributaries; an area characterized by all runoff being conveyed to the same outlet

School Nurseries: Plant nurseries associated with schools

Sewage Treatment Plant (STP): is a facility designed to treat the waste that compromises human and related ecosystems from domestic, commercial and industrial sources. STP works based on activated sludge process. The well chemi-treated (disinfected) end product (effluent) of sedimentation tank will be fit to discharged to public water communities.

Sewage: is waste matter such as faeces or dirty water from homes and factories, which flows away through sewers.

Sex Ratio: is the number of females per thousand males

Small Island Developing States (SIDS): are afflicted by economic difficulties and confronted by development imperatives similar to those of developing countries generally, they have their own peculiar vulnerabilities and characteristics.

Soil pollution: is defined as the presence of toxic chemicals (pollutants or contaminants) in soil, in high enough concentrations to pose a risk to human health and/or the ecosystem.

Stunting: or low height for age, is caused by long-term insufficient nutrient intake and frequent infections. Stunting generally occurs before age two, and effects are largely irreversible. These include delayed motor development, impaired cognitive function and poor school performance.

Sustainability Reports: is an organizational report that gives information about economic, environmental, social and governance performance.

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP): “the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations”.

Sustainable industrialization: is characterized by more balanced and flexible economic and social development with greater international and regional integration and better ecological environment.

Sustainable Tourism: One that establishes a suitable balance between the environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, plays an important role in conserving biodiversity. It attempts to minimize its impact on the environment and local culture so that it will be available for future generations, while contributing to generate income, employment, and the conservation of local ecosystems.

Swatch Bharat Mission (SBM): is a massive mass movement that seeks to create a Clean India by 2019. The father of our nation Mr. Mahatma Gandhi always puts the emphasis on swachhta as swachhta leads to healthy and prosperous life.

Systolic blood pressure: measures the pressure in your blood vessels when your heart beats.

The future we want: more than an outcome document of Rio + 20 conference, 2012, Brazil, it is the declaration on sustainable development and a green economy.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. It outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Threatened Species: is a plant, animal, or other living organism that is becoming rare and that may become in danger of extinction if current trends continue. The international Union for the Conservation of Nature (ICUN) divides threatened species into three categories: vulnerable species, endangered species and critically endangered species. The US National Wildlife federation on the other hand,

distinguishes between threatened and endangered species.

Transnational Company (TNC): is a huge company that does business in several countries. Many TNCs are much richer than entire countries in the less developed world. Such companies can provide work and enrich a country's economy - or some say they can exploit the workers with low pay and destroy the environment.

Tree cover: comprises of tree patches outside the recorded forest area exclusive of forest cover and less than the minimum mappable area (1ha) and up to 0.1 ha. Such small patches comprising of block, linear and scattered trees are not delineated as forest cover during interpretation of satellite data. The area of scattered trees is computed by national numbers.

Tree Outside Forest Cover (TOF): Trees growing outside recorded forest area.

Under weight: An underweight person is a person whose body weight is considered too low to be healthy. Underweight people have a body mass index (BMI) of under 18.5 or a weight 15% to 20% below that normal for their age and height group.

Unemployment Rate: is the percentage of unemployed workers in the total labor force. The total labor force consists of all employed and unemployed people within an economy. The unemployment rate provides insights into the economy's spare capacity and unused resources.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA): one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), the only one in which all member nations have equal representation, and the main deliberative, policy-making, and representative organ of the UN. Its powers are to oversee the budget of the UN, appoint the non-permanent members to the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General of the United Nations, receive reports from other parts of the UN, and make recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions.

Unmet need: refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting).

Urbanization: an urban area is a human settlement with high population density and infrastructure of more built environment. The process of making an area more urban is urbanization.

Village Water and Sanitation Committee: is a Committee under State Panchayat Raj Act, formed by the community to plan and implement the Rural Water Supply Programme.

Wasting: or low weight for height, is a strong predictor of mortality among children under five. It is usually the result of acute significant food shortage and/or disease.

Water Users Association: is a group of water users, such as irrigators, who pool their financial, technical, material, and human resources for the operation and maintenance of a water system.

Wetlands: are areas where water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all

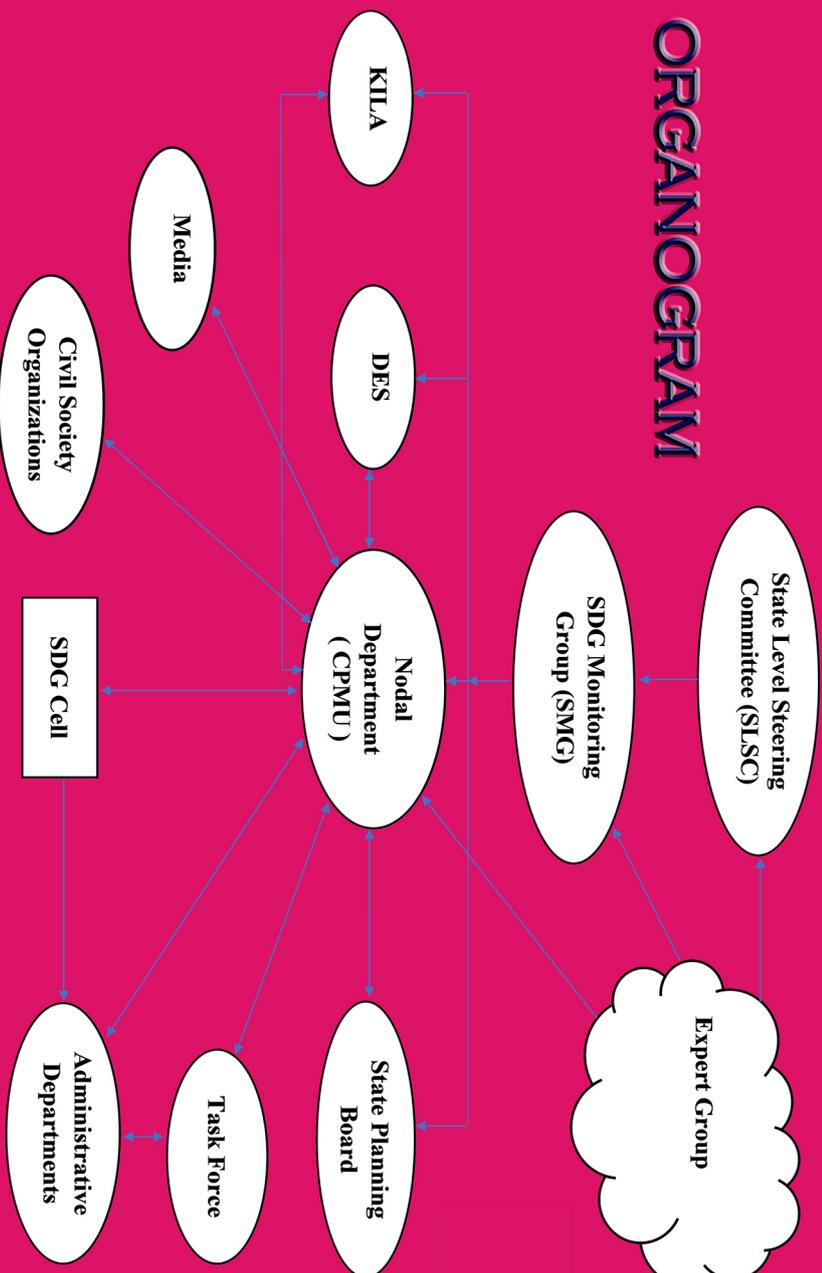
year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season.

World Trade Organization (WTO): is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the

bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SDGs





ACCELERATE CLIMATE ACTION FOR ALL SDGs

Sustainable Development Goal #3

Good Health

11 children die **every minute** from preventable diseases.

Sustainable Development Goal #2

No Hunger

925 million people worldwide will go to bed **hungry tonight**.

Sustainable Development Goal #1

No Poverty

Extreme poverty means living on less than **\$1.25 a day**.

Sustainable Development Goal #4

Quality Education

170 million people could be lifted out of poverty if all students learned **basic reading skills**.

Sustainable Development Goal #5

Gender Equality

Women work **70%** of the world's working hours, yet earn only **10%** of the world's income.

Sustainable Development Goal #6

Clean Water and Sanitation

More people have a **mobile phone** than have a **toilet**.

Sustainable Development Goal #7

Renewable Energy

1.1 billion people live without electricity.

Sustainable Development Goal #8

Good Jobs and Economic Growth

64¢ is the minimum hourly wage for garment workers in Haiti.

Sustainable Development Goal #9

Innovation and Infrastructure

Building a simple foot bridge between rural communities can increase new business **growth by 15%**.

Sustainable Development Goal #10

Reduced Inequalities

The **8 richest** people in the world have the same wealth as the **3.6 billion** poorest people.

Sustainable Development Goal #11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

½ of humanity lives in urban areas.

Sustainable Development Goal #12

Responsible Consumption

5: the number of earths it would take to support the world population if everyone lived like Americans.

Sustainable Development Goal #13

Climate Action

1-4 feet: how much sea levels will rise by 2100.

Sustainable Development Goal #14

Life Below Water

2.6 billion people rely on seafood as their main source of protein.

Sustainable Development Goal #15

Life on Land

We are using **25% more** resources than our planet can sustain each year.

Sustainable Development Goal #16

Peace and Justice

Last year, the world cost of violence was **\$14.3 trillion**.

Sustainable Development Goal #17

Partnerships for the Goals

½ the people living in extreme poverty in 1990 are not anymore.

**PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
(CPMU) DEPARTMENT**

GOVT. OF KERALA

Email: sdgnodalkerala@gmail.com