

# Sustainable Development Goals: A New Hope to Address Global Challenges



Dear friends,

On behalf of the **Legislators Group for Sustainable Development Goals (LG-SDGs)**, we are pleased to present the first SDGs Newsletter for legislators in India. The primary goal of this newsletter is to introduce and create awareness on the SDG Agenda among our legislators (MPs/MLAs).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) came into force on 1 January 2016 and include 17 goals with 169 targets. SDGs address the most pressing global challenges of our time. All nations have committed to achieving these global goals and targets by 2030. India, despite our status as a growing economic power, faces manifold national challenges to achieve these targets. However, we as a nation have resolved to fulfill our commitment to the SDGs. This is a crucial time as governments across the world are looking towards India, watching our efforts to address and achieve the Goals.

We, as the legislators/parliamentarians, have a great responsibility to influence and support our government(s) to advance and implement the SDGs. This newsletter attempts to present the basic framework of the SDGs. We hope this will enable us to think through the implementation of SDGs both locally and nationally, while proactively engaging with government efforts to address global challenges.

We seek to work closely with governments, civil society and other expert organisations to deepen our knowledge and morale to influence policies, laws and programmes. Hence, we look forward to your participation and cooperation to carry forward our collective responsibilities.

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**LG-SDGs**

LG-SDGs is the successor of Parliamentarians' Group for MDGs (PG-MDGs). LG-SDGs is the first initiative of its kind in the world. We (MPs/MLAs), as members of the LG-SDGs stand for advancing political support and actions to help achieve the goals in India. We invite and request Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) to join us in our efforts to end poverty in all forms. Please follow us on Twitter @LG\_SDGs

**LG-SDGs**  
**Newsletter for Legislators**

*"World leaders have an unprecedented opportunity this year to shift the world onto a path of inclusive, sustainable and resilient development"*

- Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also known as "Global Goals" or "Agenda 2030", that came into force on the 1st of January, 2016, find their genesis in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were set to be achieved by December 2015. For the past fifteen years (2000-2015), MDGs have served as the overarching framework for shaping the development agendas of all nations, with primary focus on social issues and challenges. The SDGs seek to go beyond and build upon the MDGs, and focus on integrating and interlinking the three vital dimensions of sustainable development-economic growth, social inclusion and environment protection. The SDGs will drive a new universal agenda over the next fifteen years in critically important areas for humanity and the planet.

### Spotlight

- Provide a new set of 17 goals and 169 targets for all the member states to act upon.
- The goals together cover the issues of poverty, health, hunger, education, access to water and sanitation, economic growth, social inclusion, environmental protection, democratic governance, innovation, clean energy, infrastructure, consumption and production, peace-building, climate action and disaster resilience and gender equality.
- The overall aim is the eradication of poverty in all forms and reinforcing the universal need for sustainable development.
- Whilst the goals are universal, there is an emphasis on taking national realities and capabilities into account.

### Why Sustainable Development Goals?

With the expiry of the MDGs at the end of 2015, the UN and member states acknowledged that while significant progress had been made, there was still a long way to go until the desired goals were truly achieved. Approximately 1 billion people still live on less than \$1.25 a day – the World Bank standard for poverty and more than 800 million people do not have enough food to eat. There has been an escalation in man-made conflicts, alarming levels of environmental degradation and rampant gender inequality. Women continue to fight for equal rights, while millions still die in childbirth. Thus, there was a realization that a lot more needed to be done to address these obstacles to development and peace. In order to address these issues through developing and augmenting the MDG model,

the United Nations proposed the SDGs that aspire to meet the remaining targets as well as address the issues left out by the MDGs.

### Limitations of MDGs

- Human rights issues not addressed.
- Economic development issues not addressed.
- Contrary to popular belief, the MDGs only focused on targets in poorer and developing countries.
- Too few and vague targets.
- Lack of quality baseline data to measure progress.
- Poor follow-up and review mechanism.

### Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

The first seven SDGs are an extension of the MDGs; goals 8 to 10 cover aspects such as inclusiveness and jobs, economic infrastructure, innovation and industrialization; and equal distribution; and the last seven goals lay down the framework for sustainable urbanization; consumption and production patterns; climate change; marine ecosystems and forests; peace and justice; and the role of global partnerships.

The SDGs are accompanied by targets which further elaborate the goals through specific indicators focused on the measurable outcomes.

- *Targets* are defined as aspirational global targets; with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account their national circumstances.
- The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their inter-linkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

### How were the SDGs developed?

1. The United Nations General Assembly's Open Working Group on SDSs, with representatives from 70 countries presented a draft to the General Assembly in September, 2014.
2. Intergovernmental negotiations on a Post-2015 agenda were held.
3. The final wording of the goals and targets and the accompanying preamble and declaration were agreed upon in August 2015.
4. The final document "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit held in New York, USA on September 25 -27, 2015.

## INDIA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

KEY: ● SLOW ● MODERATE ● ON-TRACK

	<b>1 GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
	1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of population below national poverty line	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
	2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	<b>2 GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	3. Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	<b>3 GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
	4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
	<b>4 GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	<b>5 GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	<b>6 GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
	7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	<b>7 GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	11. By 2020, to have achieved, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	<b>8 GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
	12. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>

## Sustainable Development Goals and Targets



### Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Even though poverty rates have been cut by half since the 1990s, 836 million people still live in extreme poverty. They are not only at risk of hunger and malnutrition but also have limited access to education and other basic services, while being exposed to social discrimination, exclusion and lack of meaningful political participation.

#### Targets for 2030:

- Eradicate 'extreme poverty' for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day from **49.4% to 24.7%**.
- Reduce the proportion of those living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by half and extend social protection schemes to the poor and vulnerable.
- Ensure that the poor have equal rights of access to all resources, to build their resilience against all disasters, whether environmental, social or economic.
- Ensure significant mobilization of resources and create sound policy framework at all levels to achieve the targets.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act)
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana; Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY); Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana for financial inclusion
- National Social Assistance Scheme
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana



### Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Globally, one-third of people are hungry and 795 million are undernourished with an additional 2 billion people expected to add to this by 2050. Poor nutrition causes nearly half of the deaths in children under five, especially in South Asia and Sub Saharan Africa.

#### Targets for 2030:

- End hunger, malnourishment and ensure food security for all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations (especially infants), all year round.
- Double the agricultural productivity, promote disease resistant seeds, improve land and soil quality and ensure sustainable food production systems. Increase investment in agriculture, prevent trade monopolies and ensure proper functioning of food commodity markets.
- Ensure access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA)
- National Nutrition Mission; National Nutrition Policy
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (Crop Insurance Scheme)



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

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being of all at all ages is essential for sustainable development, especially in developing countries where child and maternal mortality rates are so high.

#### Targets for 2030:

- Reduce the global maternal mortality rate and end preventable deaths of newborns and children under the age of 5, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third, strengthen treatment and prevention of substance abuse, promote mental health and well being.
- End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- Ensure universal healthcare services and financial protection.
- Substantially reduce the number of deaths resulting from contamination of the environment.
- Support research and development of vaccines and medicines, health financing and training of the health workforce, thereby strengthening capacity for early management of diseases.
- Strengthen national capacities for management of health risks.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
- Integrated Child Development Scheme
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
- National AIDS and STD Control programme
- National Rural Health Mission
- The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (2006)
- Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi
- National Nutrition Policy
- National Programme for Healthcare of the Elderly



## Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Obtaining a quality education is indispensable for improving people's lives and ensuring sustainable development. Though significant strides have been made in the enrolment rates for primary education in developing countries, 103 million youth worldwide still lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60 per cent of these are women.

### Target for 2030:

- Ensure that everyone, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations have access to free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education as well as early childhood development care.
- Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education and increase the number of jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities available.
- Eliminate gender disparities in education, create child-friendly and disability-sensitive environments and increase scholarships and supply of qualified teachers.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Right to Education Act (RTE)
- National Skill Development Mission
- Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat
- National Literacy Programme
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA)
- Scheme for providing Education to Minorities.
- Umbrella Scheme for education of ST children
- Strategic Assistance for State Higher Education- Rashtriya Uchcha Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA)
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna



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

While the difference in enrolment ratios between girls and boys in primary education has decreased in recent years, women and girls continue to suffer discrimination in health care, employment, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes.

### Targets for 2030:

- Eliminate all forms of harmful practices and violence against women and girls, including child marriage, trafficking, sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Recognize the value of unpaid care and domestic work, while allowing women to participate in leadership roles at all levels.
- Ensure access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, equal rights to economic resources and access to technology.
- Strengthen policies related to and enforce legislation for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- BetiBachao, BetiPadhao, Scheme for Protection and Development for Women
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA
- Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (Girl Child Prosperity Scheme)
- Support to Training And Employment Programme for Women (STEP) 2014
- SWADHAR, 2011: A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances.
- Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.
- National Mission for Empowerment of Women
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women)
- Gold Monetization Scheme



## Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world.

### Targets for 2030:

- Achieve universal and equitable access to sanitation, hygiene and safe, affordable drinking water and end open defecation.
- Improve water quality by eliminating pollutants, supporting recycling and safe re-use.
- Ensure reliable supply of freshwater and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- Integrate water resource management at all levels and increase water use efficiency across all sectors.
- Protect water related ecosystems; ensure international co-operation and capacity building support to developing countries, and strengthen participation of local communities in these measures.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission); Nirmal Gram Puraskar
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- National Urban Sanitation Policy



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

Sustainable and clean energy is crucial to transforming lives and economies, as access to energy is essential for jobs, national and individual security, climate change, food production and economic growth.

### Targets for 2030:

- Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy market.
- Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by improving infrastructure and upgrading technologies.
- Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Solar energy, providing continuous power supply to rural India
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission
- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
- Power (2015): Electrification of the remaining 20,000 villages including off-grid Solar Power by 2020
- Five new Ultra Mega Power Projects, each of 4000 MW to be installed
- 175 MW proposed to be tapped by 2022: 100000 MW by solar energy, 60,000 from wind energy, 10,000 from biomass and 5000 from small hydro projects.



## Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

It is estimated that 470 million jobs will be needed globally for new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030. Therefore, creating quality job opportunities is a major challenge facing all economies in the coming years.

### Targets for 2030:

- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, as well as equal pay for work of equal value.
- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation.
- Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and achieve at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- Ensure elimination of child labour, secure labour rights and a safe working environment for all.
- Increase aid for trade support, promote sustainable tourism, eradicate modern slavery and human trafficking, promote labour rights and strengthen capacity of domestic financial institutions.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana: enhancement of livelihood opportunities
- The National Urban Development Mission
- National Programme for Persons with Disabilities
- Social Security for Unorganized Workers Scheme
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- Skill India; Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna
- Start Up India Stand Up India Mission
- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana



### Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Targets for 2030:

- Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and significantly raise the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- Increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.
- Enhance scientific research, upgrade technological capabilities of industrial sectors, encourage innovation and greater adoption of clean technologies.
- Integrate small scale enterprises and industries into value chains and markets and increase their access to financial services.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- National Programme for Rural Industrialization
- Pandit DeenDayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayate Karyakram
- Minimum government, maximum governance
- Digital India
- National Innovation Foundation
- National Policy on Universal Electronic Accessibility
- Skill India
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana



## Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Though at a global level inequality among countries has decreased, within countries it has increased, by approximately 11% in developing countries (between 1990 and 2010). In a global survey conducted by the UN Development Programme, policy-makers have suggested that high levels of inequality hamper socio-economic development in the long run. Furthermore, economic growth that lacks the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – is not effective in poverty alleviation.

### Targets for 2030:

- Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 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.
- Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- Facilitate safe and responsible migration and mobility of people, encourage ODA and financial flows, improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets, ensure enhanced representation for developing countries in global economic institutions.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP)
- Grants from Central Pool of Resource for North Eastern Region and Sikkim



## Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The importance of cities can be gauged from the fact that by 2030, almost 60% of the human population will live in urban areas. However, urban centres themselves are facing challenges such as congestion, lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing and declining infrastructure, which can be overcome through improving use of resources and reducing pollution and poverty.

### Targets for 2030:

- Ensure equal access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services such as road transport, and upgrade slums.
- Improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations such as women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- Increase the percentage of human settlements, and support the least developed countries in creating sustainable and resilient infrastructure.
- Protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- Reduce adverse environmental impact of cities and encourage holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Smart Cities Mission
- Housing For All Scheme
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns
- National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)



### Goal 12: Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. It requires a systemic approach and cooperation among all actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. It involves engaging consumers through education and raising awareness about sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

#### Targets for 2030:

- Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- Halve the per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- Reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reusing
- Promote sustainable public procurement practices in accordance with national priorities
- Rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions

#### Existing Government Schemes:

- National Solar Mission
- National Policy on Bio fuels
- National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)
- Make in India
- National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency; Perform Achieve Trade (PAT)
- Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme



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

#### Targets for 2030:

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity for climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- Improve education, awareness-raising measures, and human and institutional capacity related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning practices.
- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by jointly mobilizing by 2020, \$100 billion annually to address the mitigation needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions.

#### Existing Government Schemes:

- NAPCC: National Action Plan on Climate Change
- Target of reducing emission intensity of India by 33-35% by 2030 from 2005 level



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

### Targets for 2030:

- By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts and conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas.
- By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end over-fishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated and destructive fishing and implement science-based management plans in order to restore fish stock.
- Provide access for small scale fishers to marine resources and markets.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- NPCA: National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-system
- National River Conservation Plan



**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-**

### Targets for 2030:

- By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems.
- By 2020, promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation.
- 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 and ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems.
- 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.
- Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources.

### Existing Government Schemes:

- Project Tiger
- Project Elephant
- National Afforestation Programme
- National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) 2014
- National Agro forestry Policy (2014)
- National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (2001)
- National River Conservation Plan (1995)
- National Environmental Policy (NEP) 2006
- National Action Plan to Combat Desertification



**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**

### Targets for 2030:

- Significantly reduce and eliminate abuse, exploitation, trafficking along with all forms of violence against and torture of children, and promote the rule of law at the national and international levels to ensure equal access to justice for all.

- Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all forms, and develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, and promote non-discriminatory laws and policies of governance for sustainable development.
- Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, transparent and representative decision-making at all levels in the institutions of global governance.
- Provide a legal identity and access to information for all and non-discriminatory laws.
- Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

#### Existing Government Schemes:

- Ujjawala Scheme
- Digital India
- Pragati Platform (Public grievance redressal system)
- Right to Information Act
- Right to Public Services
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act
- Lokpal
- Whistle Blowers Protection Act



#### Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society in finance, technology, trade, capacity building and systemic issues.

#### Targets for 2030:

- Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
- Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system.
- Enhance global macroeconomic stability and policy coherence for sustainable development.
- Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Despite achieving success in some targets, India continues to lag behind on many fronts. All these targets need to be seen in a comprehensive view. India's ability to sustain high economic growth rates and poverty alleviation measures will contribute substantially to the success of the SDGs, and growth depends on having an efficient and functioning infrastructure, which in turn would increase employment opportunities and lead to higher standards of living for all.

# Role of Parliamentarians in making SDGs a success

*“Parliaments will play a central role in shaping and implementing our new agenda”*

- Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General

- Engage actively with the public to create awareness of the SDGs at national and local levels.
- Mobilize all sections of people to support and promote the implementation of SDGs and its targets by the government(s).
- MPs/MLAs represent their constituencies and can take leadership roles to articulate the will and voice of citizens.
- MPs/MLAs can effectively involve the elected representatives of the Panchayat/Municipal bodies for the effective implementation of SDGs at local levels.
- Through public participation/meetings/public hearings, prioritize and formulate local development targets that are in line with SDGs.
- Legislators can exercise their leadership role in policy/law formulation, ensuring adequate budget allocation and monitoring the implementation at both national and local levels.
- Encourage and establish public forums for debating issues related to the implementation of SDGs and communicating with the implementing agencies.
- Identify the gaps in existing legislations/policies and draft new amendments or bring new legislations in compliance with SDGs.
- Raise awareness among fellow MPs/MLAs on SDGs, and individually and collectively raise questions, bring debates in Parliament/ Assemblies specifically on issues related to implementation of SDGs.
- Encourage and persuade the Government (or individual MPs/MLAs/MLCs can give notice for such discussion) to bring special discussion on the SDGs and pass Resolutions in Parliament/ Assemblies for commitment to achieve the goals and targets by 2030.
- MPs/MLAs can raise or bring issues pertaining to SDGs into relevant parliamentary committees and other bodies to scrutinize the progress of the implementation of SDGs.
- MPs/MLAs can organize public hearings and pre-budget discussions to influence the government(s) and ensure proper and adequate budget allocation for the effective implementation of the SDGs.
- In order to scrutinize and assess the various government programmes, MPs/MLAs need to initiate required steps to establish a formal Parliamentary Standing Committee or other relevant bodies on the SDGs, which can coordinate and assess the progress of the SDGs by various ministries/departments.
- Use foreign visits or conferences to raise concerns about the obligations of developed nations to increase the quality and volume of aid provided for SDG-related policies.
- Develop innovative partnerships with civil society organizations, private sectors and media agencies to aid the implementation of SDGs.
- MPs/MLAs across parties, who share the same interest in SDGs, can join forces and create cross-party groups (such as LG-SDGs) as a platform to discuss and leverage the political support for the SDGs.

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**Sustainable Development Goals: A New Hope to Address Global Challenges**

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