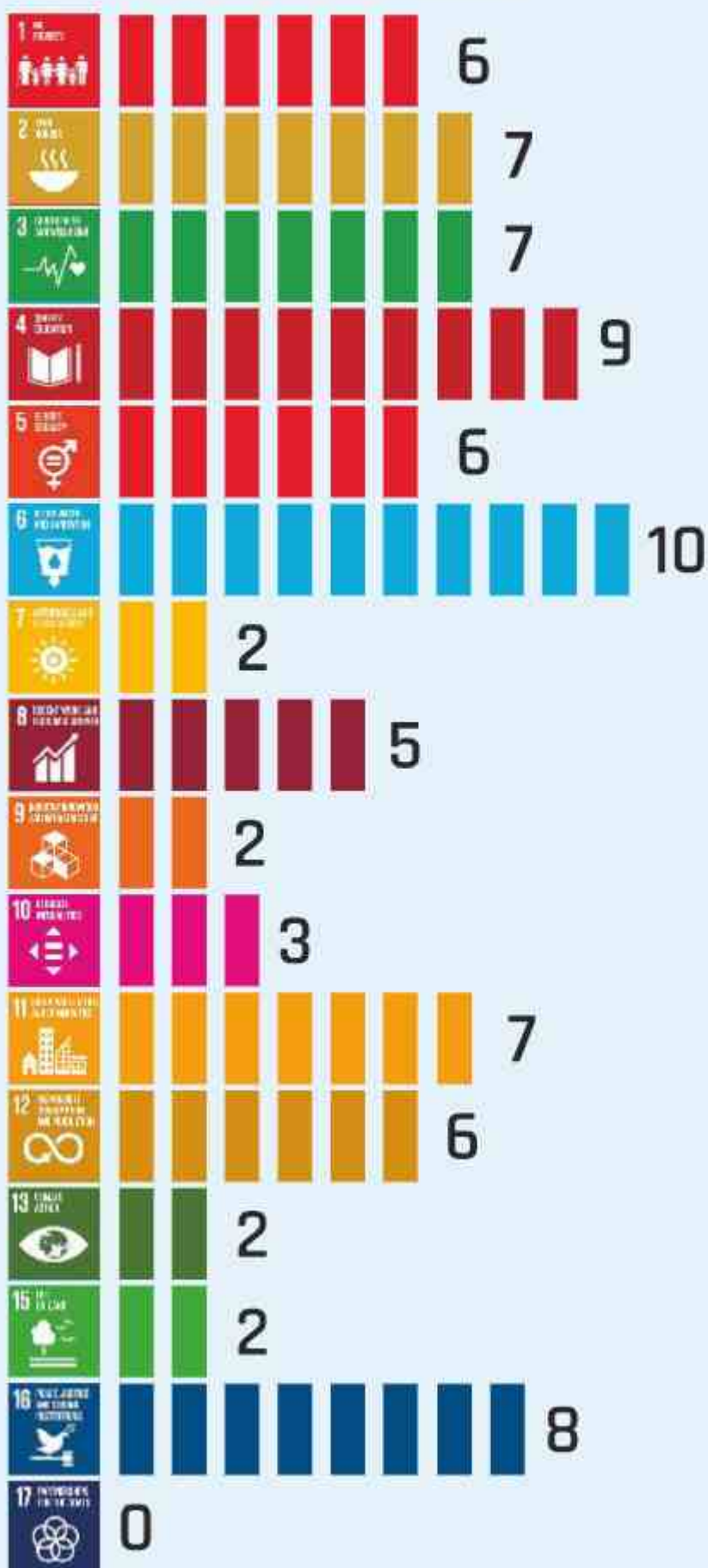


CHHATTISGARH – SDG DISTRICT INDICATOR FRAMEWORK (CG-DIF)



Goal Number of Indicators in CG-SIF





State Planning Commission
Chhattisgarh

CHHATTISGARH – SDG DISTRICT INDICATOR FRAMEWORK (CG-DIF)



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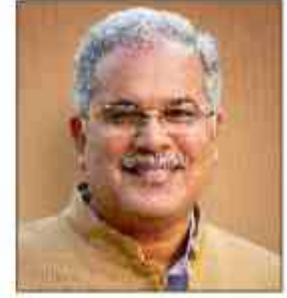
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Shri Bhupesh Bhagel
Chief Minister
Government of Chhattisgarh



Message

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability. It is widely agreed that India will play a leading role in determining the success or failure of the SDGs, given its significant share in the global development progress due to its huge population. The achievement of the SDGs depends, more than ever, on the ability of local and regional governments to promote integrated, inclusive and sustainable territorial development done to its population. Sub-national governments should not only be seen as mere implementers of the Agenda but also the policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best placed to link the global goals with local communities.

The idea of sustainability is not new to Chhattisgarh. The state is committed to developing in harmony with nature and ensuring the participation of the most disadvantaged, in this process. Society, economy and the environment are the key focus areas of the SDGs. This is in complete alignment with the philosophy driving the welfare efforts of our government. Our commitment to conserving natural resources and creating a sustainable economic system is reflected in the many flagship schemes initiated by our government that promote sustainable practices and empower local communities.

Government of Chhattisgarh is committed to achieving the targets set under the SDGs and many efforts to that end have been initiated over the last few years. State Planning Commission has been entrusted the responsibility to steer the implementation of SDGs in the state. State has prepared the '**Chhattisgarh SDG Vision 2030**' with a seven-year strategy and a three-year action plan, which provides strategic direction and a visionary roadmap towards achieving the SDG targets by ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged are addressed first. Our '**Jan Ghoshana Patra**' (People's Manifesto) translates many of the SDGs into action agenda for the state, which is clearly reflected in our development strategy on the lines of the

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In order to guide the process of SDG implementation and ensure effective monitoring, the State Government has constituted three committees- (i) *State Level Steering Committee on SDGs (SLSC)* chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister, (ii) *State Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee on SDGs (SLIMC)* chaired by the Chief Secretary and (iii) *District Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee on SDGs (DLIMC)* chaired by the District Collector.

Several initiatives have been taken by Government of India and Government of Chhattisgarh for monitoring the progress made on SDGs at national and sub-national level. In this endeavour, State Planning Commission has already devised robust monitoring framework-Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework (CG-SIF) to measure the progress on SDGs at state level. I am happy to learn that keeping in view the need for localization of SDGs, the Commission has now gone one step ahead and developed **Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)** in consultation with all the stakeholders including the District Collectors. It gives me immense pleasure to release the Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF) which will be used as a tool to track the progress towards achieving SDG targets at the district level. This framework will help to measure the current developmental challenges for the districts and how we intend to move forward in achieving SDG targets to ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

I congratulate Shri Ajay Singh, Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission for his leadership and also the entire SDG team of officers at State Planning Commission for timely preparation of the SDG Districts Indicator Framework for Chhattisgarh.


(Bhupesh Bhagel)

Shri Amarjeet Bhagat
Minister
Planning, Economics & Statistics
Government of Chhattisgarh



Message

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are based on UN declaration of "Transforming our World the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" signed by 193 countries including India at 70th UN general assembly in 2015. The SDGs are global goals that need to be achieved locally. Localizing is the process of taking into account sub-national and local contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on our ability to make them a reality in regional and local level. All of the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional governments, particularly to their role in delivering basic services. That's why local and regional governments must be at the heart of the 2030 Agenda.

Chhattisgarh is strongly committed to the SDGs. Honorable Chief Minister's clarion call for "गढ़बो नवा छत्तीसगढ़ (**Creating New Chhattisgarh**)" and 'Jan Ghoshana Patra' (People's Manifesto) mirror the essence of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to leave no one behind and encourage participation in country's development. The basic principle of SDG agenda of '*leaving no one behind*' is guiding force of the state as Government of Chhattisgarh is committed to Mahatma Gandhi's talisman of antyodaya- the upliftment of the most downtrodden or '*reaching the last first*'. Much of Chhattisgarh's Development agenda along with National Development Agenda is aligned with Sustainable Development Goals and mirroring its focus on People, Planet Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

Achieving SDGs is a dogged marathon where success can only be secured through evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring, continuous improvement and judicious utilization of resource identifying gaps. In this direction, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India has developed National Indicator Framework (NIF) with detailed data. In Chhattisgarh, State Planning Commission has been entrusted the responsibility to steer the implementation of SDGs in the state. Accordingly, State Planning Commission, Government of Chhattisgarh has developed **Chhattisgarh State Indicator Framework (CG-SIF)** that will provide appropriate direction to the policy makers and the

implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes. In keeping with our motto of taking the SDGs from 'global to national to local', **Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)** has been prepared by State Planning Commission to monitor the progress on the SDGs at the district level.

I wish to place on record my sincere thanks for the able guidance of Shri Ajay Singh, Hon'ble Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, Government of Chhattisgarh and SDG team of officers for the preparation of CG-DIF. I am sure that CG-DIF will be critically used by the district level officials.



(Amarjeet Bhagat)

Shri Ajay Singh
Vice Chairman
State Planning Commission
Chhattisgarh



Message

Six years have passed since the world came together to adopt a truly remarkable framework for global development: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs being global agenda, therefore, achievement of national and sub-national government with respect to SDGs plays pivotal role in the global achievement.

India is one of the leading signatories to the Global Agenda 2030 and is playing a key role in the achievement of SDGs. Government of Chhattisgarh, on its part, is also strongly committed to achieve SDGs by 2030 in alignment with national efforts. State's developmental strategies adequately address the key priority areas of SDG targets. Since localisation of SDGs is the prime importance for country's SDG implementation strategy, States play a pivotal role in designing, executing, and monitoring of SDG implementation strategy in the country. In Chhattisgarh, State Planning Commission has been entrusted to spearhead the efforts of the state in achieving SDGs targets by 2030.

Keeping in view the importance of localization of SDGs, State Planning Commission has been continuously taking SDG-focused initiatives since its adoption in 2015, has conducted several sensitization and capacity development workshops, and has put in place a robust monitoring framework by constituting three-level committee at state and district level for guiding the process of SDG implementation and effective monitoring of the SDG progress. State Planning Commission has crafted **Chhattisgarh SDG Vision 2030** which provides strategic direction and visionary roadmap towards achieving the SDG targets by following the principle of "reaching the furthest behind fast". Commission has also developed a robust state-level monitoring framework- **Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework (CG-SIF)** identifying 275 indicators covering all 16 SDGs after extensive consultation with stakeholder departments and UN Agencies. Moreover, the Commission also prepared **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Baseline and Progress Report- 2020, Chhattisgarh**, which is the first formal progress report on Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework (CG-SIF) with the baseline data from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

The Commission's effort towards developing monitoring framework has already been well-acknowledged by all stakeholders and considered as primary tool for

SDG monitoring at state level. The monitoring framework is now being taken forward to district level with **Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)**, which has been collectively envisioned by State Planning Commission, concerned state departments, district officials, and UNICEF Chhattisgarh. CG-DIF has 82 indicators aligning with CG-SIF, and will act as a tool for fast-tracking the progress of the SDGs at district level, in which not only targets have been fixed for each indicator but also nodal department, data source, data periodicity, data provider at district level have also been mapped.

Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF) would also help the districts officials to better understand how the SDG Goals can be localized by engaging all relevant stakeholders at district level. It also provides a framework for localizing the implementation of SDGs by involving local governments from planning to monitoring and implementation of the SDGs. This covers from setting goals and targets to determining the best means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.

It is my privilege to express my profound sense of gratitude to Shri Bhupesh Baghel, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Chhattisgarh as well as Chairman of State Planning Commission, for constant encouragement in this endeavour. I congratulate Shri Anup Kumar Shrivastava, Member Secretary, State Planning Commission and the SDG Team at the State Planning Commission for working diligently in bringing out this comprehensive framework. My compliments to the Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh, and all Departments of Government of Chhattisgarh, all District Collector and Chief of UNICEF in Chhattisgarh and all other knowledge partners who have contributed towards the preparation of CG-DIF.


(Ajay Singh)

Shri Pradeep Sharma
Advisor to Chief Minister
Chhattisgarh



Message

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership. India is firmly committed to playing its internationally recognised role in determining the success or failure of the SDGs. India's success in doing so will depend considerably on initiatives of the State governments and the Union Territories (UTs) to achieve the SDGs. Further, the focus of the SDGs on equality, justice and the core principle of "Leave No One Behind" makes the participation and contribution of all stakeholders crucial in the pursuit of the SDGs.

The idea of sustainability is not new in Chhattisgarh as the state is committed to develop in synchronisation with nature, and to ensure the participation of most disadvantaged ones among ourselves. The government of Chhattisgarh has been taking several developmental programmes that are aligned with the spirit of the SDGs. For instance, the flagship programmes of the government of Chhattisgarh such as Narva, Garua, Ghurva and Baadi (NGGB), Mukhyamantri Suposhan Abhiyan, Universal PDS Subsidized Food grains Schemes, Dr. Khoobchand Baghel Swastyha Sahayata Yojana (DKBSSY), just to name a few, directly address the challenges highlighted in different goals. Importantly, with overwhelming consensus, Government of Chhattisgarh has adopted 'Jan Ghosana Patra' is addressing most of the SDGs, which indicate the state has been following the same path as adopted in the SDGs.

The Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF) prepared under the leadership of State Planning Commission, which will not only use as tool to measure the progress towards achieving SDG targets but also help to identify the areas of concern for interventions. This framework will strengthen commitment towards local implementation of the SDGs and include a debate on the role played by local governance stakeholders in ensuring that development benefits all and that no one is left behind.

My special appreciation goes to Shri Ajay Singh, Hon'ble Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, who provided commendable leadership and SDG Team at State Planning Commission and support from UNICEF in bringing out this comprehensive monitoring framework for districts. I hope this document will motivate further all stakeholders to accelerate their pace and help the state in achieving SDG targets on time bound manner.


(Pradeep Sharma)

Shri Amitabh Jain
Chief Secretary
Government of Chhattisgarh



Message

In the beginning of 21st century, world leaders have come together and adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 15 years from 2000 to 2015. SDGs are the 2nd 15 years cycle of developmental action plan for holistic development at global, national and regional level. The United Nations' document titled "Transforming our World the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"- comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets, enables policymakers and implementors around the world to design effective and timely policies and initiatives.

Localization relates both as how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy and how local and regional governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through action from the bottom up approach. The development agendas of the State Government are by and large aligned with SDGs. The Government of Chhattisgarh has already prepared SDG Vision 2030 document which provides strategic direction and visionary roadmap towards achieving the SDG targets in the state by following the principle of "reaching the furthest behind fast". The state has envisioned beneficiaries satisfactory approach for the development addressing socio-economic equity related issues of common people, which in consonance with the SDG action plan agenda 2030. Further, the state has developed a robust monitoring framework- *Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework (CG-SIF)* and prepared progress report- *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Baseline and Progress Report- 2020, Chhattisgarh*. These reports provide data driven evidence of Chhattisgarh's progress towards achieving the SDGs and associated targets.

It makes me happy to learn that taking SDG forward to district level, the State Planning Commission has prepared the **Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)**. I am confident that this framework will support local government in collaboratively incubating and sharing solutions, unlocking bottlenecks and implementing strategies that advance the SDGs at the local level.


(Amitabh Jain)

Dr. K. Subramaniam
Member
State Planning Commission
Chhattisgarh



Message

The journey which the entire world community started with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 was revisited in 2015 and an improved version was brought in 2015 by the UN General Assembly, with much wider consensus, to combat growing challenges of development. This version is known as 'Sustainable Development Goals' which are inter-connected and captured almost all aspects of developmental challenges like: social, economic and environment in its entirety. It aims to deal with: threat of climate change and its impact, restoring ecosystem and ecosystem services, achieving gender equality, improving nutrition and health, eradicating poverty, fostering peace, bringing inclusive societies with equity etc. In short, it aims to meet the *bona-fide* needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs.

State of Chhattisgarh is fully aware about its responsibility and firmly committed to achieve these Sustainable Development Goals and had prepared a road map as '**Chhattisgarh SDG Vision 2030**' which includes seven-year strategies for different goals along with an outline of three-year action plan for implementing these goals. State Planning Commission has prepared **Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework (CG-SIF)** with 275 indicators covering 16 goals (excluding goal 14) to measure the progress, which were mapped with all the relevant Departments, on-going schemes and their data source. Based on CG-SIF, **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Baseline and Progress Report- 2020, Chhattisgarh** was prepared for monitoring progress in the state, which will not only ensure data driven decision making and financial allocations but also help to identify areas for intervention.

Achieving the targets of Global Agenda 2030 require multiple levels of government to collaborate across sectors, either vertical (between different levels of government, including national, federal, regional or local) or horizontal (within the same level, e.g., between ministries or between local governments). The localisation of SDGs has been ascribed utmost importance, as the districts and local bodies are the actual implementors of the state's ambitious development agenda. Keeping in view the SDG localisation, State Planning Commission has prepared **Chhattisgarh SDG District**

Indicator Framework (CG-DIF) identifying 82 possible indicators and mapped with responsible district official for providing and tracking the progress of each indicator.

This framework would be helpful in tracking the progress on SDGs and in identifying the gaps for sectoral development. It puts together, in one place, all development aspects, people-centric, and collaborative actions in envisioning, capacity development and monitoring of SDGs. It also highlights the areas of improvement and the way forward in the journey of the districts towards achieving the SDGs in a time-bound manner.

I congratulate Member Secretary, State Planning Commission, and his dedicated team in bringing out a comprehensive dynamic SDG districts indicator framework with the active participation of all the departments under the state and district officials. I would like to place on record the help extended by Mr. Job Zachariah, Chief of UNICEF for providing his expertise and support in making this dynamic framework.


(K. Subramaniam)

Shri Gaurav Dwivedi
Principal Secretary,
Planning, Economics and Statistics
Government of Chhattisgarh



Message

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were envisioned at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The SDGs are an inter-governmentally agreed set of targets relating to international development. The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. Officially, the SDGs came into effect from 1st January 2016 and targets to be achieved by 31st December 2030.

A robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. Indicators are the backbone of monitoring the SDGs at local, national, regional, and global levels. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for developing and maintaining the National Indicator Framework (NIF) at national level, which helps in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. Similarly, State Planning Commission, Government of Chhattisgarh, has already prepared **Chhattisgarh State Indicator Framework (CG-SIF)** which includes 275 indicators. Further, taking the SDG forward at local level, the Commission has prepared a robust monitoring framework for districts- **Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)**. These indicator frameworks will act as monitoring tool to measure progress on SDGs at state and District level and to ensure the accountability of governments and other stakeholders for achieving the targets under SDGs.

I congratulate the SDG Team at State Planning Commission for their tireless efforts and commitment to implement SDG in the state and speeding up the pace towards achieving SDG targets by 2030. The Planning, Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Chhattisgarh will keep on working with State Planning Commission to implement and monitor the SDGs progress for achieving Agenda 2030 and will play active role by ensuring multi-level government coordination for future pursuit.


(Gaurav Dwivedi)

Shri Job Zachariah
Chief Field Office of UNICEF
Chhattisgarh



Message

Children are the most valuable asset of family, community and the nation. They are integral part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as most of the targets under various goals cannot be achieved without realization of the rights of children. UNICEF is committed to secure and promote the rights of children to good health, nutrition, sanitation, water, quality education, protection, a clean planet and a life without poverty and vulnerability.

UNICEF works with governments, partners, and other UN agencies to help countries ensure the goals deliver results for and with every child – now and for generations to come.

The initiative led by State Planning Commission to develop the **Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)** is commendable and it is a significant step forward in localization of SDGs. I believe that the DIF will be useful not only for planning and measurement of progress in SDGs at the district level, but will also serve as an important milestone for SDG based gram panchayat development planning and monitoring at village level.

On behalf of UNICEF and other UN agencies in India, I congratulate the Government of Chhattisgarh for this initiative and look forward to our continued collaboration for “**leaving no one behind**” and “**reaching the furthest first**”, the key SDG principles for achieving all the goals by 2030.


(Job Zachariah)

Shri Anup Kumar Shrivastava
Member Secretary
State Planning Commission
Chhattisgarh



Acknowledgement

The Government of Chhattisgarh is committed to achieve the SDG targets by 2030. The State Planning Commission has been entrusted spearheading review and monitoring of SDG progress in the state. SDG targets 2030 are so elaborate & comprehensive which needs effective efforts at all levels of management & administration. Hence, effective process for taking it forward in sub-national context is critical. For taking SDG from global to local, the commission has developed district level monitoring framework, "***Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicators Framework (CG-DIF)***", following due consultation with concerned state Departments, District Officials, United Nation Agencies and other stakeholders. The CG-DIF has identified 82 indicators covering all SDGs excluding goal 14 and 17. The framework not only aligns with the Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework (CG-SIF), but also incorporates indicators from the NITI Aayog's SDG Index. The CG-DIF maps Indicators to state Departments and Data source, Periodicity of data, Data Provider at district level. The CG-SIF will not only be useful as a tool for monitoring progress of various SDG themes but also helps in data driven evidence based decision making with regard to policies and financial allocations. This will also foster the true spirit of SDG implementation in the state.

The present report is an outcome of coordinated support from various stakeholders. I would like to express my deepest appreciation to all of them who have very kindly extended their help in the preparation of this framework.

It is my privilege to express my profound sense of gratitude to Shri Ajay Singh, Hon'ble Vice Chairman, for his inspiration, constant encouragement, indispensable support, erudite suggestions in completing the task timely. It was his insightful feedback pushed us to sharpen our thinking and brought the report to a higher level. I would also like to express my gratitude to Dr. K. Subramaniam, Member, State Planning Commission whose intuitive suggestions, warm cooperation and guidance throughout the progress of this task, without which, the report would not have got the critical quality.

I am highly indebted to Shri Pradeep Sharma, Hon'ble Advisor to Hon'ble Chief Minister for his constant support, invaluable suggestion and constructive guidance which helped us in identifying suitable state specific indicators.

We are deeply grateful to Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh for his mentoring and valued leadership which made this mammoth task seem effortless.

I would like to put on record my deep appreciation to Shri Gaurav Dwivedi, Principal Secretary, Shri Ashish Kumar Bhatt, Secretary, Smt. Shikha Rajput Tiwari,

Director and Shri. N. Buliwal, Joint Director, of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for their continuous support at various stage of this task. The guiding force of Shri Gaurav Dwivedi has enabled the close coordination between SDG Team and Statistical Division led by Smt. Shikha Rajput Tiwari and vertical integration with each department related to SDGs.

None of this would be possible without the support provided by all the Departments of Government of Chhattisgarh, to all Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries and Secretaries for their continuous inputs and feedback for identification of Goal-wise SDG indicators and mapping of schemes. My special thanks goes to all SDG Nodal Officers of different Departments for their active participation in brain storming sessions and providing timely information in preparation of the Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF).

In this endeavour, we owe our deepest gratitude to the District Collectors, CEO Zilla Pnachayat and District Planning and Statistical Officers (DPSO) of all districts who have been supporting our effort with deep insights and constructive feedback. We would fail in our duty if we do not put on record the remarkable strides made by Districts in strengthening the processes and structures pertaining to the 2030 Agenda, despite the challenges posed by the pandemic.

With the active involvement and collaboration with United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF), the State Planning Commission has taken up this exercise of Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF). We are unequivocally thankful to Shri Job Zachariah, Chief of UNICEF, Chhattisgarh and Shri Bal Paritosh Dash, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Chhattisgarh for lending full support by providing technical support and valuable inputs at different stage of preparation of the indicator framework.

The completion of this report would not have been accomplished without the determined, intensive and collective endeavor of committed officers of the SDG Team at State Planning Commission, namely Dr. Neetu Gordiya, Joint Director, State Planning Commission and Shri Mehebab Rahaman, SDG Analyst, UNICEF Chhattisgarh. I express my profound acknowledgments to them for their relentless and unwavering efforts in bringing out this framework in a time-bound manner. A special mention has to be made of Dr. Rabiul Ansary, UNICEF Chhattisgarh, and Lalit Kumar Verma, Technical Assistant, State Planning Commission, who provided continuous support to SDG Team whenever needed.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all Officers at State Planning Commission who have extended their kind helping hand at various stages of the preparation of Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF): Dr. Vatsala Mishra, Joint Director, Smt. Kalyani Singh, Joint Director (Finance), Shri Suresh Kumar Singh, Research Officer, Shri Mukteshwar Singh, Assistant Director, Shri Jerome Baxla, Assistant Statistical Officer, and Shri Parshant Dewangan Assistant Statistical Officer.

I also place on record, my sense of gratitude to one and all, who directly or indirectly, have lent their hand in this venture.



(Anup Kumar Shrivastava)

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
BMW	Biomedical waste	NFHS	National Family Health Survey
C&I	Commerce and Industry	NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India
CECB	Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board	ODF	Open Defecation Free
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	P&RD	Panchayat and Rural Development
CG	Chhattisgarh	PHE	Public Health Engineering
CG-SIF	Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework	PMAY	PradhanMantriAwasYojana
CG-DIF	Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework	PMGSY	PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board	PMJDY	PradhanMantri Jan-DhanYojana
CREDA	Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency	SBM-R	Swachh Bharat Mission - Rural
CSPDCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	SBM-U	Swachh Bharat Mission -Urban
DES	Directorate of Economics & Statistics	SC/ST	Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribes
DLMC	District Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee on SDGs	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
DPO	District Programme Officer	SIF	State Indicator Framework
DTIC	Department of Commerce and Industries	SLB-PAS	Service Level Benchmarking-Performance Assessment System
GAD	General Administration Department	SLIMC	State Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee on SDGs
GOI	Government of India	SLSC	State Level Steering Committee on SDGs
Health & FW	Health & Family Welfare	SPC	State Planning Commission
HMIS	Health Management Information System	SWD	Social Welfare Department
LED	Light-emitting diode	UAD	Urban Administration and Department
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UDISE Plus	Unified District Information System for Education
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act	UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs	ULB	Urban Local Body
MoE	Ministry of Education	UN	United Nations
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MoJS	Ministry of Jal Shakti	UTs	Union Territories
MPI	National Multidimensional Poverty Index	WCD	Women and Child Development
NAS	National Achievement Survey	WRD	Water Resource Department

Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)

Introduction

Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (United Nations General Assembly, 1987, p. 43). It calls for concerted efforts towards building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for the people and planet.

In 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with 8 goals were introduced as a powerful framework, which was accepted by the world leaders with consensus and political commitment to combat poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. MDGs provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. Though many countries have witnessed significant progress on these goals, the progress was not even.

Taking forward the uneven achievement of MDGs across countries, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, in its 70th Session held on 25th September 2015, adopted the document titled "*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*"- comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets- the 17 SDGs are: (1) *No Poverty*, (2) *Zero Hunger*, (3) *Good Health and Well-being*, (4) *Quality Education*, (5) *Gender Equality*, (6) *Clean Water and Sanitation*, (7) *Affordable and Clean Energy*, (8) *Decent Work and Economic Growth*, (9) *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*, (10) *Reducing Inequality*, (11) *Sustainable Cities and Communities*, (12) *Responsible Consumption and Production*, (13) *Climate Action*, (14) *Life Below Water*, (15) *Life On Land*, (16) *Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions*, and (17) *Partnerships*.

Unlike the MDGs, primarily focused on social agendas, the SDGs are broad in scope because they address the interconnected elements of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. The MDGs targeted developing countries, particularly the poorest, while the SDGs apply to all countries, developed and developing. Furthermore, SDGs also emphasized the participatory approaches in bringing everybody together for comprehensive development of all nations- with principle of '*no one is left behind*' and '*reaching the furthest first*'. Officially, the SDGs came into effect from 1st January 2016 and targets to be achieved by 31st December 2030. At the SDG Summit in September 2019, the world leaders called for '*Decade of Action*' for delivering sustainable development and pledged to mobilize finance, enhance national implementation and strengthen institutions to achieve the Goals by the target date of 2030.

The SDG Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 9 years in five areas of critical importance: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

- o People - to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.*
- o Planet - to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.*
- o Prosperity - to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.*
- o Peace - to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.*
- o Partnership - to mobilize the means required to implement this agenda through a revitalised global partnership for sustainable development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.*

The proportion and protection of these need to be taken forward at global, regional, national and local levels.

A robust follow-up and review mechanism, for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, require a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. Indicators are the backbone of monitoring the progress of SDGs at local, national, regional, and global levels. Therefore, the comprehensive set of inter-connected goals and targets of SDGs are required to be monitored during 2016–2030. Countries are the primarily responsible for implementing SDGs at national level by following up and reviewing the progress made. To do so, NITI Aayog is facilitating and coordinating the implementation of SDGs in the country and also undertaking comparative analysis of SDG achievement in the States and UTs. Further, for measuring India's progress against SDGs, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) Govt. of India, has developed National Indicator Framework (NIF) comprising 306 indicators (initially, now 302 indicators) following due consultation process with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders. NIF is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes.

Keeping in view the localization of SDGs, at sub-national level, the States/UTs have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the state, district and local government levels with regard to the progress made in implementing the SDG goals and targets and their achievements. In this backdrop, it is thus important for States to develop their own State Indicator Framework (SIF) based on their individual critical development priorities, data requirements, available infrastructure and resources.

State Initiatives towards achieving SDGs

Six years have passed since the world came together to adopt a truly remarkable framework for global development: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs being global agenda, therefore, achievement of national and sub-national government with respect to SDGs plays pivotal role in the global achievement.

As the State Government has entrusted State Planning Commission to spear head the efforts of the state in achieving SDGs targets by 2030, the Commission is playing crucial role to oversee the implementation of SDGs and also monitor the progress made on SDGs in the state. The commission's efforts in taking SDGs forward are aligned with the government's agenda of '*Jan Ghoshana Patra*' (People's Manifesto) and with the Chief Minister's clarion call of '*Creating New Chhattisgarh*' (गढ़बो नवा छत्तीसगढ़) with sustainable and inclusive development, which embodies the five Ps of the global SDG movement – people, planet, prosperity, partnership and peace.

SDG localization has been described as “the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national and subnational sustainable development goals.” It includes “the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators that measure and monitor progress” (UN Development Group. 2014; UN-Habitat. 2016).

Keeping in view the importance of localization of SDGs, State Planning Commission has been continuously taking SDG-focused initiatives since its adoption in 2015, has conducted several sensitization and capacity development workshops, and has put in place a robust monitoring framework by constituting three-level committee at state and district level for guiding the process of SDG implementation and effective monitoring of the SDG progress; *(i) State Level Steering Committee on SDGs (SLSC) chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister, (ii) State Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee on SDGs (SLIMC) chaired by the Chief Secretary and (iii) District Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee on SDGs (DLIMC) chaired by the District Collector.*

State Planning Commission has crafted '*Chhattisgarh SDG Vision 2030*' with a seven-year strategy and a three-year action plan, which provides strategic direction and a visionary roadmap towards achieving the SDG targets by ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged are addressed first. Like national efforts, Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission has also developed a monitoring framework- '*Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework (CG-SIF)*' identifying 275 indicators covering all 16 SDGs with extensive consultation with stakeholder departments and UN Agencies and SDG 14 is left out as it focuses on oceans, seas and marine resources. The selection of indicators is preceded by a consultative process undertaken in close coordination with all stakeholder departments and UN agencies. The departments play crucial role in shaping this report by providing timely data and enrich the feedbacks.

The Commission also prepared '*Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Baseline and Progress Report- 2020, Chhattisgarh*' to tracks progress of state on SDGs, which in turn is guided by Chhattisgarh SDG Indicator Framework (CG-SIF) comprising 275 indicators

and based on multiple-round consultations with stakeholder departments. The report provides data-based evidence of Chhattisgarh's progress towards achieving the SDGs and associated targets. In this report, the progress of the CG-SIF is also shown, which is the first formal progress report of Chhattisgarh on CG-SIF (covering all 17 SDGs) with the data from 2015-16 (or the baseline) to the 2019-20 (or latest available).

Initiatives for developing Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)

The 2030 Agenda is often referred to as an integrated and transformative agenda. Its universal character requires multiple levels of government to collaborate across sectors. Although the UN Member States endorsed their formal commitment to the 2030 Agenda and its principles, the reality of SDG achievement will to a great extent rely on the actual inclusion, contributions, and collaboration of all partners and levels of government. Multilevel governance has been described as the decision-making system to define and implement public policies produced by a collaborative relationship either vertical (between different levels of government, including national, federal, regional or local) or horizontal (within the same level, e.g., between ministries or between local governments) or both. The success of multi level governance and coherent SDG implementation can be fostered, for instance, by effectively integrating the SDGs into the mandates of institutions and promoting cross-sector collaboration at all levels. This requires adjusting institutional structures, aligning decision-making procedures, and installing mechanisms that support the cross-cutting and integrative nature of the SDGs.

The Commission's effort towards developing monitoring framework has already been well-acknowledged by all stakeholders and considered as primary tool for SDG monitoring at state level. The monitoring framework further taken forward to the district level and prepared **Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)**, which has been collectively envisioned by State Planning Commission, concerned state departments, district officials, and UNICEF Chhattisgarh. CG-DIF has identified 82 indicators aligning with CG-SIF, and will act as a tool for fast-tracking the progress of the SDGs at district level, in which not only targets have been fixed for each indicator but also nodal department, data source, data periodicity, data providers at district level have also been mapped.

Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF) would also help the districts officials to better understand how the SDG Goals can be localized by engaging all relevant stakeholders at district level. It also provides a framework for localizing the SDGs by involving local governments from planning to monitoring and implementation of the SDGs. This covers from setting goals and targets to determining the best means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.

Consultation Process for Preparing CG-DIF

Participatory consultation process has been carried out by many steps which are as follows-

- Officials of State Planning Commission-Chhattisgarh and technical expert of UNICEF-Chhattisgarh played key role for facilitation of the preparation of Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF).
- State's relevant departments related to SDGs were identified and Nodal officers designated by all relevant departments for providing necessary information in preparation of CG-DIF.
- For creating sense of ownership, several rounds of consultative workshops and meetings were conducted with the district officials as well as state concerned departments of State Government.
- These workshops with nodal officers from each concerned departments were held between 21st September 2021 to 23rd September 2021 and a draft CG-DIF was prepared identifying list of possible indicators aligned with CG-SIF.
- A consultation meeting with District officials (Collectors, CEO Zilla Panchayat and DPSO) was held on 28th December 2021 to discuss the draft list of CG-DIF for their valuable inputs and suggestions.
- A state level meeting was conducted on 13th January 2022 with the SDG nodal officers from relevant departments to discuss the feedback/suggestions received from district officials and finalize the District Indicator Framework.

State Planning Commission, taking consideration of all feedbacks/ suggestions from nodal officers of state departments and officials from districts, has prepared **Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)** identifying 82 indicators. Finally, Government of Chhattisgarh has approved the CG-DIF for monitoring the progress towards the SDGs at the district level.

Depending upon the availability of reliable data with sound collection methodology, indicators relevant for the district are best suited to track its own progress and monitoring towards sustainable development at the district level. Districts should use these indicators as a reference for their own regular monitoring and review, guided by the national/state policies, priorities, strategies and capacity to implement monitoring activities.

Key Features of CG-DIF

- The CG-DIF consists of 82 indicators for all 17 SDGs (except goal 14 and 17).
- The indicators were mapped with relevant state departments, Government of Chhattisgarh, data source and data provider at District level.
- Target was fixed for each identified indicator in CG-DIF by the mapped State Department.

- o Out of 82 indicators, data periodicity for 70 indicators is annual, data periodicity for 10 indicators is three years and two indicators data periodicity is 5 years.
- o In term of type of indicators, 41, 35 and 6 out of 82 indicator are outcome, output and process indicators respectively.

Way forward

Review and monitoring have been accorded special priority in SDGs to track the progress of the indicators, targets and goals. To do so, development of district indicator framework is the first step to monitoring the SDGs at district level. In this spirit, State Planning Commission has developed CG-DIF which will act as a driver for the agenda 2030 and following action points will help in achieving SDGs targets at local level as committed by Government of Chhattisgarh.

- o Preparation of SDG Chhattisgarh Index to show the baseline and progress status, which will be containing-Analytics, Metadata and Data Tables.
- o On the basis of CG-DIF, SDG Chhattisgarh Index will be developed to measure the achievement of SDGs in the state by ranking the districts.
- o Capacity Development and training programmes on SDGs for District, Block and Village level officers and functionaries of the State.
- o Identification of intervention areas for making sure sustainable development in the district.
- o Preparation of guideline for inclusion of SDGs in the district planning process.
- o Preparation and publication of continuous progress report of SDGs containing data updating for each indicator at the district level.
- o The District Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee on SDGs (DLIMC) chaired by Collector- will continuously review the progress made on SDGs and provide strategic direction for monitoring framework and effective implementation of SDGs in the district. The report would be helpful for the assessment of the progress and implementations of SDGs, identification of challenges, and recommendations for further development in various field of activities towards achieving the SDG goals.

Summary of Chhattisgarh SDG District Indicator Framework (CG-DIF)

SDG Goals	Goal-Wise Number of Targets in SDGs	Total number of Indicators for CG-SIF	Number of SDG Targets covered by CG-DIF	Number of Indicator in CG-DIF	Type of Indicator*		
					Outcome	Output	Process
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
Goal 1	7	24	2	6	2	4	0
Goal 2	8	21	3	7	6	1	0
Goal 3	13	38	6	7	5	2	0
Goal 4	10	20	5	9	3	6	0
Goal 5	9	27	5	6	3	3	0
Goal 6	8	14	4	10	8	2	0
Goal 7	5	5	1	2	2	0	0
Goal 8	12	31	2	5	0	5	0
Goal 9	8	13	2	2	1	0	1
Goal 10	10	9	2	3	1	2	0
Goal 11	10	16	3	7	3	4	0
Goal 12	11	16	2	6	0	3	3
Goal 13	5	7	2	2	2	0	0
Goal 14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 15	12	9	2	2	0	1	1
Goal 16	12	21	4	8	5	2	1
Goal 17	19	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	169	275	45	82	41	35	6

*Note : Outcome Indicators measure whether the program is achieving the expected effects/changes in the short, intermediate, and long term.
Output Indicators measure the products/deliverables produced by those activities.
Process Indicators measure whether the program is being implemented as planned.

Goal Wise Targets and Indicators

GOAL 1

NO POVERTY







End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

Total Targets	2
Total Indicators	6
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Output indicators</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Process indicators</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 1: List of Indicators for Goal 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 District MPI score	P & RD	0.08	Outcome	National Multidimensional Poverty Index, NITI Aayog, Govt. of India	CEO Zilla Panchayat	3 years
2	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	1.3.1 Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance, (in percentage)	Health & FW	100	Output	National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Gol	District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	3 years
3		1.3.2 Percentage of population covered by Social Protection Schemes (Old age/widow, divorced, separated, destitute/disabled)	SWD	100	Output	Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of CG	Joint/Deputy Director, SWD	Annual
4		1.3.3 Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	P & RD	98.95	Output	(MGNREGA Progress Report), Ministry of Rural Development, Gol	CEO Zilla Panchayat	Annual
5		1.3.4 Number of disabled persons who have worked in MGNREGA as a proportion of disabled persons registered in MGNREGA	P & RD	100	Output	(MGNREGA Progress Report), Ministry of Rural Development, Gol	CEO Zilla Panchayat	Annual
6		1.3.5 Percentage of households living in katcha houses (rural+urban)	P & RD	0	Outcome	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India	CEO Zilla Panchayat	Annual

GOAL 2

ZERO HUNGER







Total Targets **3**

Total Indicators **7**

Type of indicators

Outcome indicators **6**

Output indicators **1**

Process indicators **0**

Table 2: List of Indicators for Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%) 2.1.2 Proportion of beneficiaries covered under Chhattisgarh National Food Security Act 2012, (in percentage)	WCD Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	1.9 100	Outcome Output	Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of C.G. NIC and Department Database, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Govt. of C.G	District Programme Officer (DPO), WCD Commissioner, Food Safety & Controller	Annual Annual
9	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%) 2.2.2 Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 2.2.3 Adolescent (10-19 years) who are anaemic (%)	WCD Health & FW Health & FW	6.0 25.2 14.2	Outcome Outcome Outcome	Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of C.G. National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of C.G. National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of C.G.	District Programme Officer (DPO), WCD District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO) District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	Annual 3 years 3 years
12	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 Agriculture productivity of rice (in kg per hectare) 2.3.2 Agriculture productivity of wheat (in kg per hectare)	Agriculture Agriculture	2800 2200	Outcome Outcome	Department of Agriculture Development & Farmers Welfare and Biotechnology, Govt. of C.G. Department of Agriculture Development & Farmers Welfare and Biotechnology, Govt. of C.G.	Deputy Director of Agriculture Deputy Director of Agriculture	Annual Annual

GOAL 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING







Total Targets	6
Total Indicators	7
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	5
<i>Output indicators</i>	2
<i>Process indicators</i>	0

Table 3: List of Indicators for Goal 3- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

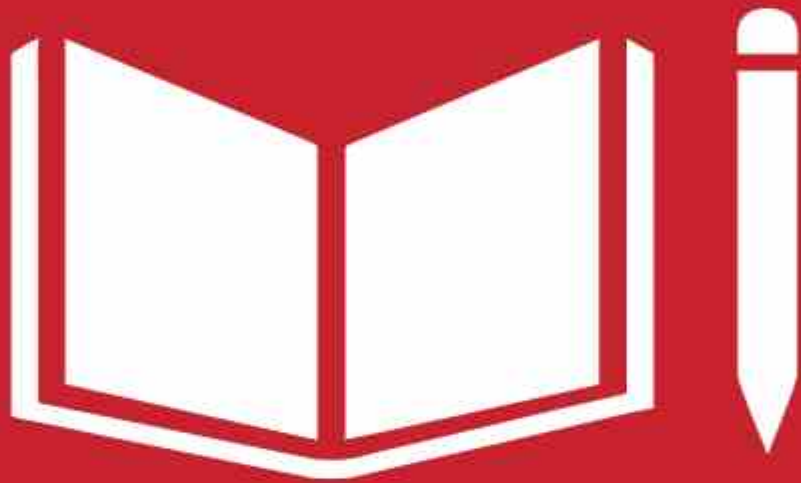
Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Percentage of Institutional Deliveries conducted (Including C-Sections)	Health & FW	100	Outcome	HMIS portal, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt	District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	Annual
15	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under - five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	Health & FW	25	Outcome	National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt	District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	3 years
16		3.2.2 Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized	Health & FW	100	Output	Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of C.G.	District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	Annual
17	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	Health & FW	0	Outcome	Nikshay portal, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt	District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	Annual
18	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 Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)	Home	0	Outcome	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, MHA, Govt (b) Denominator: DES, Govt. of Chhattisgarh	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual
19	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 People killed in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	Home	5.81	Outcome	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, MHA (b) Denominator: DES, Govt. of Chhattisgarh	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	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	3.8.1 Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Health & FW	45	Output	Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of C.G.	District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	Annual

GOAL 4

QUALITY EDUCATION







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

Total Targets **5**

Total Indicators **9**

Type of indicators

<i>Outcome indicators</i>	3
<i>Output indicators</i>	6
<i>Process indicators</i>	0

Table 4: List of Indicators for Goal 4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in elementary (class 1-8) education	School Education	100	Outcome	UDISE Plus, MoE, GoI	District Education Officer (DEO)	Annual
22		4.1.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary (class 11-12) education	School Education	100	Outcome	UDISE Plus, MoE, GoI	District Education Officer (DEO)	Annual
23		4.1.3 Percentage of students in grade 8 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	School Education	100	Output	NAS Survey, NCERT	District Education Officer (DEO)	3 years
24		4.1.4 Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	School Education	8.8	Outcome	UDISE Plus, MoE, GoI	District Education Officer (DEO)	Annual
25	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.3.1 Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in higher education	Higher Education	50	Output	Department of Higher Education, Govt. of C.G.	Addition Director, Division	Annual
26		4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: basic drinking water	School Education	100	Output	UDISE Plus, MoE, GoI	District Education Officer (DEO)	Annual
27		4.a.2 Proportion of schools with access to: basic sanitation facilities	School Education	100	Output	UDISE Plus, MoE, GoI	District Education Officer (DEO)	Annual

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28	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	4.c.1 Proportion of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	School Education	100	Output	UDISE Plus, MoE, GoI	District Education Officer (DEO)	Annual
29		4.c.2 Pupil Teacher ratio at secondary level (class-9-10)	School Education	30	Output	UDISE Plus, MoE, GoI	District Education Officer (DEO)	Annual

GOAL 5

GENDER EQUALITY







Total Targets	5
Total Indicators	6
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Output indicators</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Process indicators</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 5: List of Indicators for Goal 5- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	Home	0	Output	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, MHA, Govt (b) Denominator: Office of Registrar General of India, MHA, Govt	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual
31		5.1.2 Sex Ratio at Birth	Health & FW	1000	Outcome	Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of C.G.	District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	Annual
32	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	5.2.1 Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relative during the calendar year	Home	0	Output	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt.	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual
33	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	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in Local Self Government- three tier panchayat and ULB election, (in percentage)	Chhattisgarh State Election Commission	50	Outcome	Chhattisgarh State Election Commission		5 years
34	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	5.6.1 Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years (in percentage)	Health & FW	0	Output	National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt	District Chief Medical & health Officer (CHMO)	3 years

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35	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.1 Operational land holdings (Female operated operational Holdings)	Agriculture	50	Outcome	Commissioner of Land Records (CLR), Govt. of C.G.	Agriculture department of respective district	Annual

GOAL 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION







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

Total Targets	8
Total Indicators	10
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Output indicators</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Process indicators</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 6: List of Indicators for Goal 6- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Percentage of Rural Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	PHE	100	Outcome	Public Health Engineering Department (PHE), Govt. of C.G.	Executive engineer	Annual
37		6.1.2 Percentage of Urban Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	UAD	100	Outcome	Urban Administrative Department (UAD), Govt. of C.G.	Chief Commissioner Officer (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual
38		6.1.3 Percentage of Rural population using an improved drinking water source	PHE	100	Outcome	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, MoJS, Govt. of India	Executive engineer	Annual
39		6.1.4 Percentage of Urban population using an improved drinking water source	UAD	100	Outcome	Urban Administrative Department (UAD), Govt. of C.G.	Chief Commissioner Officer (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual
40	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of Rural households having access to toilet facility	P&RD	100	Outcome	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India	CEO Zilla Panchayat	Annual
41		6.2.1 Proportion of Urban households having access to toilet facility	UAD	100	Outcome	National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India	Chief Commissioner Officer (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	3 years

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42		6.2.2 Percentage of Gram Panchayat (GP) achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target	P & RD	100	Outcome	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI	CEO Zilla Panchayat	Annual
43		6.2.3 Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls (in percentage)	School Education	100	Output	Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI	District Education Officer (DEO)	Annual
44	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	6.4.1 Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability	WRD	70	Outcome	Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI	District Ground Water Assessment Unit	Annual
45	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited	WRD	0	Output	Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Jal Shakti	District Ground Water Assessment Unit	Annual

GOAL 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY







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

Total Targets	1
Total Indicators	2
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Output indicators</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Process indicator</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 7: List of Indicators for Goal 7- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

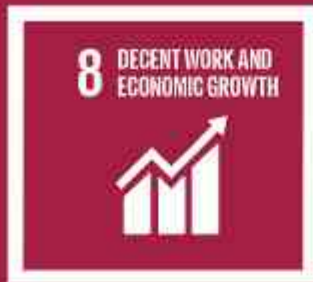
Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Percentage of households electrified	Energy	100	Outcome	Department of Energy, Govt. of C.G., (CSPDCL and CREDA)	Superintendent of Engineer, CSPDCL	Annual
47		7.1.2 Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel	Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	100	Outcome	Oil Marketing Company, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Govt. of C.G	Commissioner, Food Safety & Controller	Annual

GOAL 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH







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

Total Targets	2
Total Indicators	5
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Output indicators</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Process indicators</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 8: List of Indicators for Goal 8- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
48	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	8.5.1 Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR) (in rate per 100). a) Total b) male c) female	Labour	NA	Output	Labour Department, Govt. of C.G.	District Labour officer	Annual
49		8.5.2 Labour force participation rate (%) (15-59 years)	Labour	68.3	Output	Labour Department, Govt. of C.G.	District Labour officer	Annual
50		8.10.1 Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population	Finance	31.26	Output	State Level Banker Committee (SLBC), Department of Finance, Govt. of C.G.	Lead District Manager (LDM)	Annual
51	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 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	Finance	42.65	Output	(a) Numerator: Reserve Bank of India, (b) Denominator: Projected population, DES, Govt. of C.G.	Lead District Manager (LDM)	Annual
52		8.10.3 Proportion of women account holders in PMJDY	Finance	50	Output	State Level Banker Committee (SLBC), Department of Finance, Govt. of C.G.	Lead District Manager (LDM)	Annual

GOAL 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE







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

Total Targets **2**

Total Indicators **2**

Type of indicators

<i>Outcome indicators</i>	1
<i>Output indicators</i>	0
<i>Process indicators</i>	1

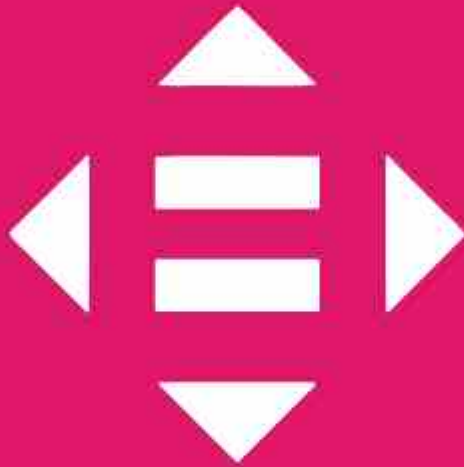
Table 9: List of Indicators for Goal 9- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
53	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 Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	P & RD	100	Outcome	PMGSY Dashboard, National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency, GoI	CEO Zilla Panchayat	Annual
54	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 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (in percentage)	C & I	20	Process	Department of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of C.G.	Chief General Manager, DTIC	Annual

GOAL 10

REDUCED INEQUALITY







Reduce inequality within and among countries

Total Targets	2
Total Indicators	3
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Output indicators</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Process indicators</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 10: List of Indicators for Goal 10- Reduce inequality within and among countries

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of SC/ST persons in local Elected bodies	Chhattisgarh State Election Commission	30	Outcome	Chhattisgarh State Election Commission		5 years
56		10.2.2 Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles as per the Wealth Index	P&RD	4.69	Output	National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI	CEO Zilla Panchayat	3 years
57	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Rate total crime against SCs/STs	Home	0	Output	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual

GOAL 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES







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

Total Targets **3**

Total Indicators **7**

Type of indicators

<i>Outcome indicators</i>	3
<i>Output indicators</i>	4
<i>Process indicators</i>	0

Table 11: List of Indicators for Goal 11- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
58	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums; informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing	UAD	0	Outcome	Urban Administrative Department (UAD), Govt. of C.G.	Chief Commissioner (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual
59		11.1.2 Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	UAD	0	Outcome	National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Gol	Chief Commissioner (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	3 years
60	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 People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	Home	5.81	Outcome	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, MHA, Gol (b) Denominator: Office of Registrar General of India, MHA, Gol	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual
61	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	11.6.1 Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	UAD	100	Output	SBM(U)-MIS, Swacch Survekshan	Chief Commissioner (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
62		11.6.2 Percentage of urban areas having drainage facility (covered)	UAD	100	Output	SLB-PAS online system 2018-19	Chief Commissioner (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual
63		11.6.3 Percentage Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated	UAD	100	Output	SBM(U)-MIS, Swacchh Survekshan	Chief Commissioner (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual
64		11.6.4 Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of septage generated in urban areas	UAD	100	Output	SBM(U)-MIS, Swacchh Survekshan	Chief Commissioner (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual

GOAL 12

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION







Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Total Targets	2
Total Indicators	6
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Output indicators</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Process indicators</i>	<i>3</i>

Table 12: List of Indicators for Goal 12- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
65	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Percentage use of nitrogen fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	Agriculture	57	Process	Department of Agriculture Development & Farmers Welfare and Biotechnology, Govt. of C.G.	Deputy Director of Agriculture	Annual
66	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 Per capita hazard waste generated	CECB	0.001	Process	Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Govt. of C.G.	CECB Regional officer	Annual
67		12.5.2 Quantity of hazardous waste recycled to total hazardous waste generated (in percentage)	CECB	100	Output	Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Govt. of C.G.	CECB Regional officer	Annual
68		12.5.3 Per capita (in gm) plastic waste generated in urban areas	UAD		Process	Urban Administrative Department (UAD), Govt. of C.G.	Chief Commissioner Officer (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual
69		12.5.4 Proportion of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	CECB	100	Output	Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Govt. of C.G.	CECB Regional officer	Annual

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
70		12.5.5 Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation	UJAD	100	Output	SBM-U, MoHUA, Gol	Chief Commissioner (CMO)/ Commissioner District Headquarter	Annual

GOAL 13

CLIMATE ACTION







Total Targets	2
Total Indicators	2
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	2
<i>Output indicators</i>	0
<i>Process indicators</i>	0

Table 13: List of Indicators for Goal 13- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
71	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1,00,000 population	Revenue & Disaster Management	0	Outcome	Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Govt. of C.G.	District Collector	Annual
72	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population	Energy	103.22	Outcome	N-Ujala Dashboard, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), Ministry of Power, Govt. of India	Superintendent of Engineer, CSPDCL	Annual

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

Total Targets **2**

Total Indicators **2**

Type of indicators

<i>Outcome indicators</i>	0
<i>Output indicators</i>	1
<i>Process indicators</i>	1

Table 14: List of Indicators for 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

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
73	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	15.2.1 Total area covered under different afforestation schemes (In Hectare)	Forest	2.74	Process	Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (FMIS Division), Aranya Bhawan, Govt. of C.G.	Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)	Annual
74	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 Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	Forest	0	Output	Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Aranya Bhawan, Govt. of C.G.	Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)	Annual

GOAL 16

PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS







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

Total Targets	4
Total Indicators	8
Type of indicators	
<i>Outcome indicators</i>	5
<i>Output indicators</i>	2
<i>Process indicators</i>	1

Table 15- List of Indicators for 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

Sl No.	Target	Chhattisgarh District Indicator	Department responsible for providing data	Targets for 2030 fixed by Dept.	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Provider at district	Periodicity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population	Home	NA	Process	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, MHA, Gol (b) Denominator: Office of Registrar General of India, MHA, Gol	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual
76		16.2.2 Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year. (per 1,00,000 children)	Home	0	Outcome	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Gol	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual
77		16.2.3 Number of Missing Children per lakh population	Home	0	Output	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Gol	Superintendent of police (SP)	Annual
78	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Number of courts per lakh population	Law	4.25	Outcome	Law and Legislative Affairs Department, Govt. of C.G.	District Collector	Annual
79	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per 1,00,000 population	GAD	0.19	Output	National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Gol	District Collector	Annual
80	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Percentage of net births registered	Planning, Economics & Statistics	100	Outcome	Planning, Economics & Statistics Department, Govt. of C.G.	District Planning and Statistics Office (DPSO)	Annual
81		16.9.2 Percentage of net death registered	Planning, Economics & Statistics	100	Outcome	Planning, Economics & Statistics Department, Govt. of C.G.	District Planning and Statistics Office (DPSO)	Annual
82		16.9.3 Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar. (in percentage)	GAD	100	Outcome	Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Gol	District Collector	Annual





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