



# Local Action, Global Impact:

## Meghalaya SDG Block Index Baseline Report



SDG Cell

Planning Investment Promotion and  
Sustainable Development Department





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## Executive Summary

In line with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, Meghalaya has embarked on a journey to achieve the SDGs. The state's commitment to SDGs began in 2018, and this report marks a significant step forward – the first comprehensive assessment of SDG implementation at the block level. The report identifies opportunities, challenges, and provides recommendations to further accelerate progress towards a more sustainable and equitable Meghalaya.

The report opens with the global context of SDGs and Meghalaya's vision to be a top-performing state in India by 2030. It highlights the importance of block-level development in achieving SDGs at the grassroots level and introduces the Block Indicator Framework (BIF) - a tool designed for successful local implementation.

Following the introduction, the report dives into the methodology used. It details how indicators for the BIF were selected, along with data collection methods, analysis techniques, and target-setting procedures. The process of normalizing data and calculating block rankings is also explained, acknowledging any limitations of the chosen methods or the BIF itself.

Chapter 3 provides a critical analysis of each block's performance across all SDGs. This in-depth examination reveals how well each block is progressing towards achieving the various goals.

The report then explores key initiatives undertaken by the State's government to improve SDG implementation. It showcases successful SDG initiatives from other Indian states that Meghalaya blocks could potentially adopt, offering valuable insights for local improvement.

Building upon the performance analysis, actionable recommendations are presented in Chapter 5. These recommendations target each block to enhance their SDG achievement and strengthen the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MDPI) within the Meghalaya context.

The concluding chapter emphasizes the importance of developing dedicated block-level improvement plans to accelerate SDG progress. It outlines strategies for capacity building, knowledge management, and youth engagement – all crucial elements for strengthening block-level governance in achieving SDGs. The role of data-driven decision making, knowledge sharing, and collaboration among blocks for improved performance is also stressed. Finally, the report calls for the development of comprehensive block-level strategies encompassing all these elements to ensure successful SDG implementation at the local level.

This report provides a roadmap for Meghalaya's journey towards achieving SDGs at the block level. By focusing on local development, targeted interventions, and knowledge sharing, Meghalaya can ensure that the benefits of SDGs reach the most remote communities and marginalized populations, fulfilling its commitment to Agenda 2030.

## 1. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals represent a global call to action adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015. This ambitious framework outlines 17 interconnected goals and 169 associated targets aimed at achieving a more sustainable and equitable future for all by 2030. These goals address a wide range of social, economic and environmental issues including poverty eradication, hunger elimination, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, climate action etc. Progress in one area, like access to clean water (Goal 6), can have a ripple effect, improving public health (Goal 3) and reducing inequalities (Goal 10). Conversely environmental degradation (SDG 13) can exacerbate poverty (SDG1) and hinder access to education (SDG 4).

Meghalaya is actively engaged in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals. Driven with a vision to be among India's top 10 performing States by 2030, SDGs have become a cornerstone of its development strategy. The State has made significant progress in certain areas, particularly in reducing inequality (SDG 10), where it ranks the highest among all Indian States as per the SDG India Index 2021. Additionally, the State has established a robust State Indicator Framework and District Indicator Framework to monitor progress across all goals.

Despite its achievements, Meghalaya still faces challenges in achieving certain SDGs, such as zero hunger (SDG 2), ensuring quality education (SDG 4), and fostering inclusive and sustainable industrial development (SDG 9). These challenges, however, present opportunities for innovation and targeted interventions, particularly at the block level. Blocks, the smallest formalized ecosystem for implementing government projects and schemes, serve as the vital nexus between policy and action. By focusing on block-level development, the State can ensure that the benefits of progress reach the most remote communities and marginalized populations.

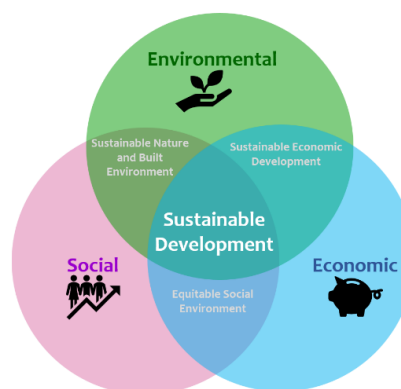
The successful implementation of SDGs requires a collaborative effort from all stakeholders. This report aims to serve as a catalyst for dialogue and action, not just within the government but also among civil society organizations, community leaders, and the private sector. By working together, leveraging the Block Indicator Framework, and fostering innovation, Meghalaya can ensure that block-level development drives progress towards achieving the SDGs and creates a more sustainable and equitable future for all its citizens.

### 1.1. SDG Localization

SDG Localization is the process of translating the global goals into practical actions and targets at the local level, in this case, the block level in Meghalaya. It involves adapting the SDGs to the specific needs and contexts of each block, ensuring that development efforts are inclusive and address the most pressing local challenges.

Localization empowers block administrations to become active agents of change. Through bottom-up action, blocks can identify local needs, design targeted intervention and mobilize resources to address critical challenges. By fostering ownership at the local level, a sense of responsibility and commitment to achieving the SDGs can be created.

*Image 1 Three Dimensions of SDGs*



Ultimately, SDG localization represents a powerful strategy for translating global aspirations into tangible actions that improve the lives of people at the grassroots level. The tailored solution and ownership of SDGs ensures that the most vulnerable section of the society is not left behind on path towards a more sustainable and equitable future.

## 1.2. Block Indicator Framework

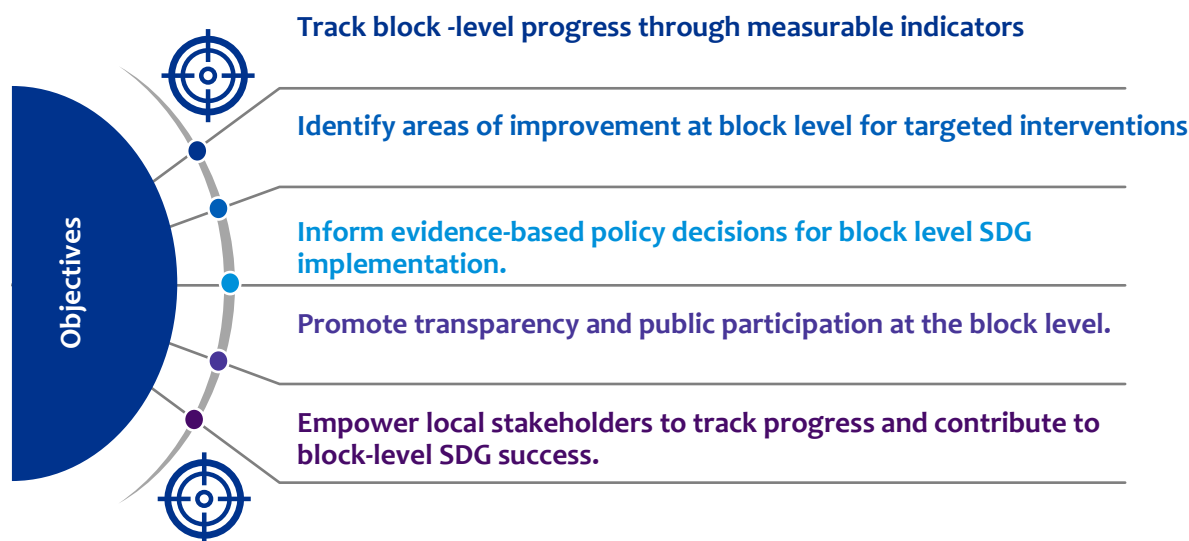
The Block indicator Framework (BIF) is a comprehensive monitoring tool developed for the Blocks in Meghalaya. It builds upon the existing District Indicator Framework, ensuring alignment between district and block level planning for the SDGs. The BIF's creation involved collaborative consultations with various line department officials, such as education, health and agriculture as well as district administrations.

The BIF includes a broad range of development areas, translating the global SDGs into practical, measurable targets at the block level. These indicators are largely distributed amongst the 13 SDGs, ensuring progress on critical issues like poverty eradication, quality healthcare and education and climate action is effectively monitored at the local level.

This report establishes the crucial baseline data of all 46 blocks in Meghalaya. The data reflects the progress registered on various SDG related indicators as of the previous financial year ending March 2023. Capturing the baseline data is a critical first step, as it provides a benchmark against which future progress can be measured. By having a clear understanding of the starting point, we can effectively track its advancement towards achieving the larger SDG targets by 2030

### 1.2.1. Objectives

Block Indicator Framework is designed to be a transformative tool, laying the groundwork for effective SDG action at the block level in Meghalaya. This framework inclusive of baseline data will act as a facilitator for following activities:



### 1.2.2. Significance

The Block indicator framework serves as a powerful diagnostic tool, providing a deep understanding of each block's strength and weaknesses across various SDGs. This granular data allows to move beyond simply identifying areas of poor performance and delve deeper to isolate the root causes





hindering progress. By pinpointing these fundamental issues, targeted interventions can be developed to address the specific challenges faced by each block.

This approach fosters a “trickle up effect”. By closely examining the performance of each SDG indicator at the block level, the state can devise strategies and solutions that comprehensively address overall performance.

The positive effect of this process will not be a one-time event. To ensure sustained progress, regular assessments will be conducted at the block level. These periodic evaluations will analyze the effectiveness of the implemented solutions and identify the most effective course of action. This ongoing monitoring and adaptation process guarantees that our interventions remain relevant and continue to drive progress towards achieving the SDGs.

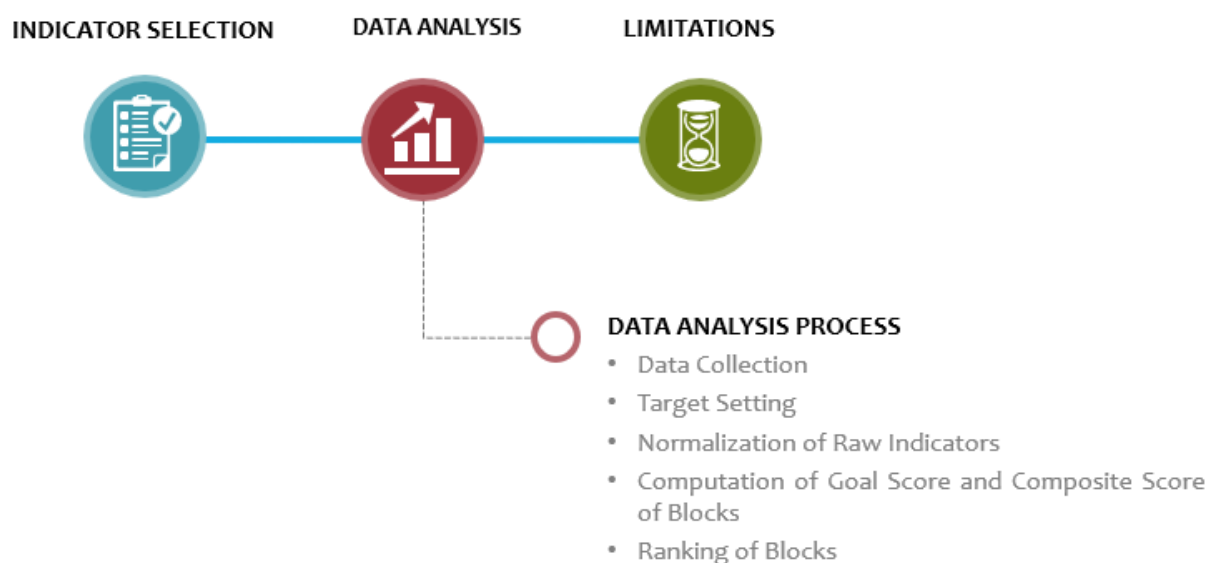
In essence, the BIF becomes a dynamic cycle of diagnosis, solution design, implementation and evaluation. This iterative process ensures that interventions remain relevant and impactful, continuously propelling blocks towards achieving the SDGs and broader development Goals.

## 2. Approach and Methodology

Drawing inspiration from the pioneering work of NITI Aayog in the North Eastern Region, NER DIF established a strong statewide framework for SDG implementation. The Meghalaya State Indicator Framework and the District Indicator Framework further refined this blueprint by tailoring it to Meghalaya's unique context. Building upon these existing frameworks, the Block Indicator Framework takes a crucial step further. It delves into the heart of communities, disaggregating 56 critical indicators at block level. This granular approach empowers local stakeholders to track progress, identify challenges, and tailor interventions in a way that addresses the specific needs and circumstances of each individual Block.

This section will delve into the meticulous approach and methodology employed in crafting the Block Indicator Framework.

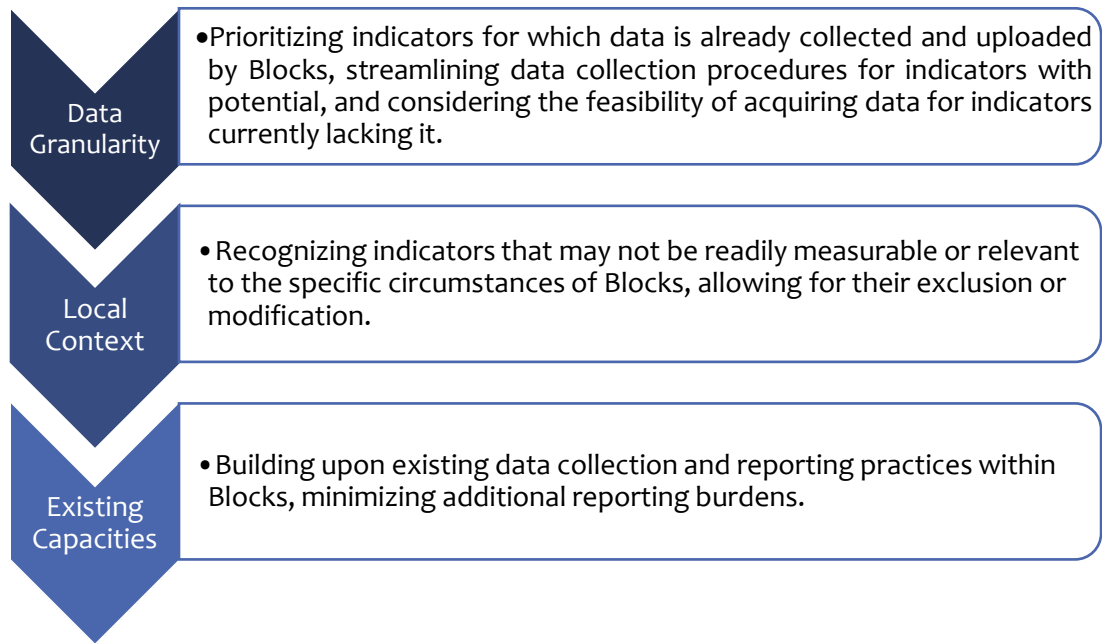
*Image 2 Structure of Approach and Methodology*



### 2.1. Indicator Selection

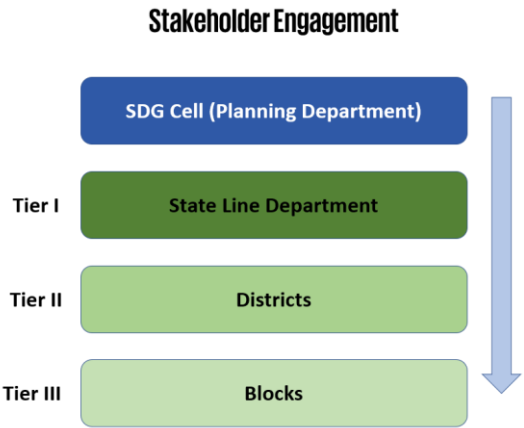
To effectively monitor progress at the local level, the Government of Meghalaya has finalized the Block Indicator Framework. This framework comprises of 56 indicators across 13 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and draws upon insights from both the Northeastern Region (NER) District Indicator Framework and the Meghalaya-specific District Indicator Framework. Notably, after the initial rounds of data collection, it was observed that Goals 9, 11, 14 and 17, deemed inapplicable to Meghalaya's block context, are not included.

Ensuring the framework's comprehensiveness and relevance involved extensive consultations with various State, District, and block level stakeholders through multiple rounds of dialogues, meetings and workshops. The selection process for indicators was guided by the following key principles:



The Participatory consultative approach through District visits, writeshop and meeting with departmental heads has resulted in the development Block Indicator Framework tailored to Meghalaya's unique context, enabling effective monitoring of progress towards achieving the SDGs at the grassroots level. The framework's flexibility allows for further refinement and adaptation as data availability and local needs evolve, ensuring its continued relevance in guiding sustainable development efforts across the state.

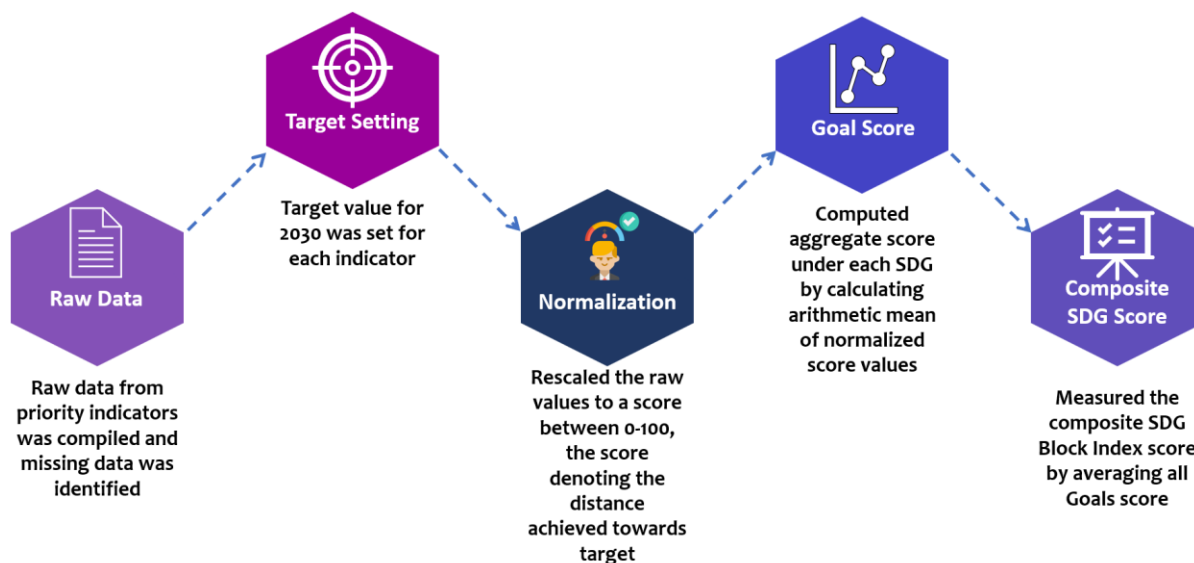
Image 3 The Consultation Process



## 2.2. Data Analysis

Data was sourced from relevant departments within the state government for analysis of the Block Index. The cutoff date for data inclusion was March 2023. To ensure consistency and facilitate national level comparisons, the data analysis methodology strictly adheres to the formulas and methodologies established by NITI Aayog for various SDG indices, including the SDG India Index and the SDG NER index. This standardized approach fosters national coherence and enables benchmarking across blocks.

Image 3 Process of Data Analysis

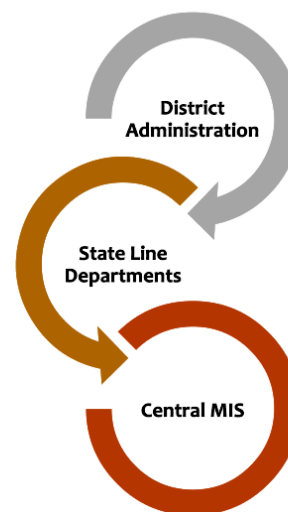


### 2.2.1. Data Collection

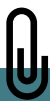
To ensure data accuracy and completeness, a multi-tiered data collection strategy was employed:

- **District-Level Data:** A standardized data collection format was developed to guarantee consistency across all districts. This format was utilized by officials to enter data for all available block-level SDG indicators.
- **State Department Data:** Data from relevant state departments was collected and evaluated for indicators where department-specific data encompassed all blocks. This approach ensured the inclusion of valuable departmental insights.
- **Ministry Data:** For indicators with dedicated Management Information Systems (MIS) at the central level and village-level data availability, data was sourced directly from the ministry's portal. Examples include indicators related to MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Image 4 Methods of data collection



Guarantee Act), Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission), and Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal) scheme.



*Data collected from all three tiers (district, department, and ministry) underwent a rigorous triangulation process to identify and address any inconsistencies. In instances of conflicting data across all levels, the following prioritization was applied:*

- Ministry data was used if inconsistencies persisted across all tiers.
- Departmental data superseded block-level data in cases of discrepancies between these two sources.

### 2.2.2. Target Setting

After finalization of indicators and availability of raw data, target setting was carried out for each indicator. The block level targets are aligned with the national targets for the SDGs. A suitable target value for 2030 was set for each indicator. For instance, the target of reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030. Benchmarks set by international development organizations or international standards were adopted from the World Health Organization (WHO) target of 50 percent reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age by 2025. For indicators with no specified quantitative target, the target has been taken referring from NFHS Dashboard. This alignment helps to ensure consistency and coherence in efforts towards achieving the SDGs across different levels of governance.

### 2.2.3. Normalization of raw indicators

Raw indicator values were normalized to arrive at scores of each block against each indicator. The normalization of indicator values into a standard scale of 0 to 100 was done to ensure comparability as different indicators had different ranges of values. For instance, while MMR ranges from 0 to 1,00,000, poverty rate is measured as a percentage. In the normalized range of 0 to 100, 0 indicates the lowest performance and 100 implies that the target has been achieved.

Raw data under these SDGs were therefore normalized as follows:

For indicators where increasing or positive value means better performance, for example, the percentage of schools with electricity, the following formula was used:

$$x' = \left[ \frac{x - \min(x)}{T(x) - \min(x)} \right] \times 100$$

Where,  $x$  = raw data value

$\min(x)$  = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

$\max(x)$  = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

$T(x)$  = target value for the indicator

$x'$  = normalized value after rescaling

For indicators where decreasing or negative value means better performance, for example, Maternal Mortality Rate, the following formula was used:

$$x' = \left[ 1 - \frac{x - T(x)}{\max(x) - T(x)} \right] \times 100$$



Where,  $x$  = raw data value

$\min(x)$  = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

$\max(x)$  = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

$T(x)$  = target value for the indicator

$x'$  = normalized value after rescaling

In the major list of Block Indicator Framework, there are 6 indicators whose target has not been mentioned. For normalization of these six unique indicators, the scaled value

( $S_i$ ) for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  indicator, with data value as  $X_i$ , will be calculated as follows:

Scaled value ( $S_i$ ) =  $\{X_i - \text{Minimum}(X) / \text{Maximum}(X) - \text{Minimum}(X)\} \times 100$

#### **2.2.4. Computation of goal score and composite score of Blocks**

Computation of Block-wise score for each goal followed normalization. This was estimated as the arithmetic mean of the normalized values of all indicators under the Goal, for each block. Equal weight was assigned to each indicator.

To assess overall progress of the Blocks across all 13 SDGs the average of all the goal score was calculated. Equal weight was assigned to every Goal.

#### **2.2.5. Ranking of the Blocks**

After calculating the overall Block progress across all Goals, Blocks were then ranked from Rank 1 to Rank 46. The block with highest average score is ranked as 1st and the block with lowest average score is ranked as 46th.

### **2.3. Limitations of the Block Indicator Framework**

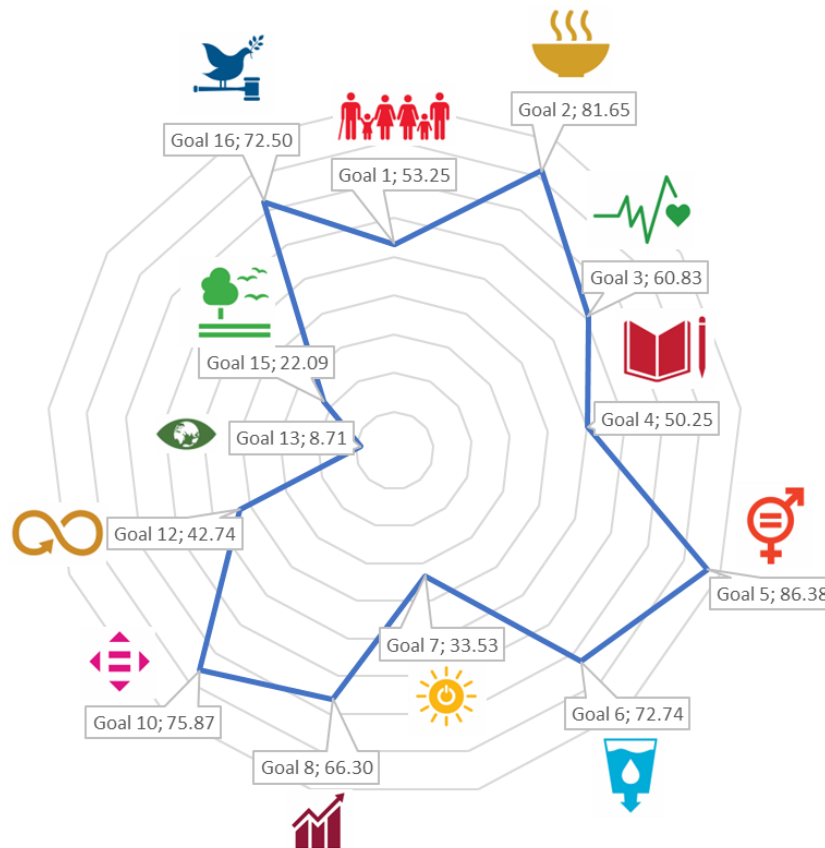
In line with the SDG India Index and SDG NER Index, this document is a useful instrument to measure the progress of Meghalaya and its Blocks in adopting and implementing the SDGs. However, the Block Indicator Framework should not be solely regarded as a comprehensive performance report for districts or blocks. It is crucial to recognize that the index may not capture all aspects of performance, and supplementary assessments and data sources are recommended for a more thorough and accurate evaluation. This framework is the first of its kind in Meghalaya to measure SDG progress at the Block level and has its limitations owing to the complex nature of data

### 3. Block Performance Analysis

The Meghalaya Block SDG Index employs a nuanced composite score system to assess each block's performance towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This score is calculated by averaging the scores of all Goals for each block. The resulting composite score ranges from 0 to 100, with **100** signifying complete achievement of SDG targets by 2030 and **0** representing the lowest level of progress.

#### Block Performance Highlights:

- **Significant Variation Across Goals:** The composite scores for Meghalaya's blocks exhibit a concerning level of disparity, ranging from a high of 81.65 (Goal 2: Zero Hunger) to a low of 8.71 (Goal 13: Climate Action). This indicates that while some SDGs are witnessing significant progress, others are lagging far behind.
- **Goals Demanding Urgent Attention:** Goals 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land) stand out as areas requiring immediate and focused intervention due to their abysmally low scores (below 25). These goals necessitate the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to address climate change and environmental degradation.



- **Room for Improvement:** Goals 1 (No Poverty), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) also warrant significant focus. Their scores, falling within the 30-60 range, suggest that these areas have not yet reached a satisfactory level of progress.



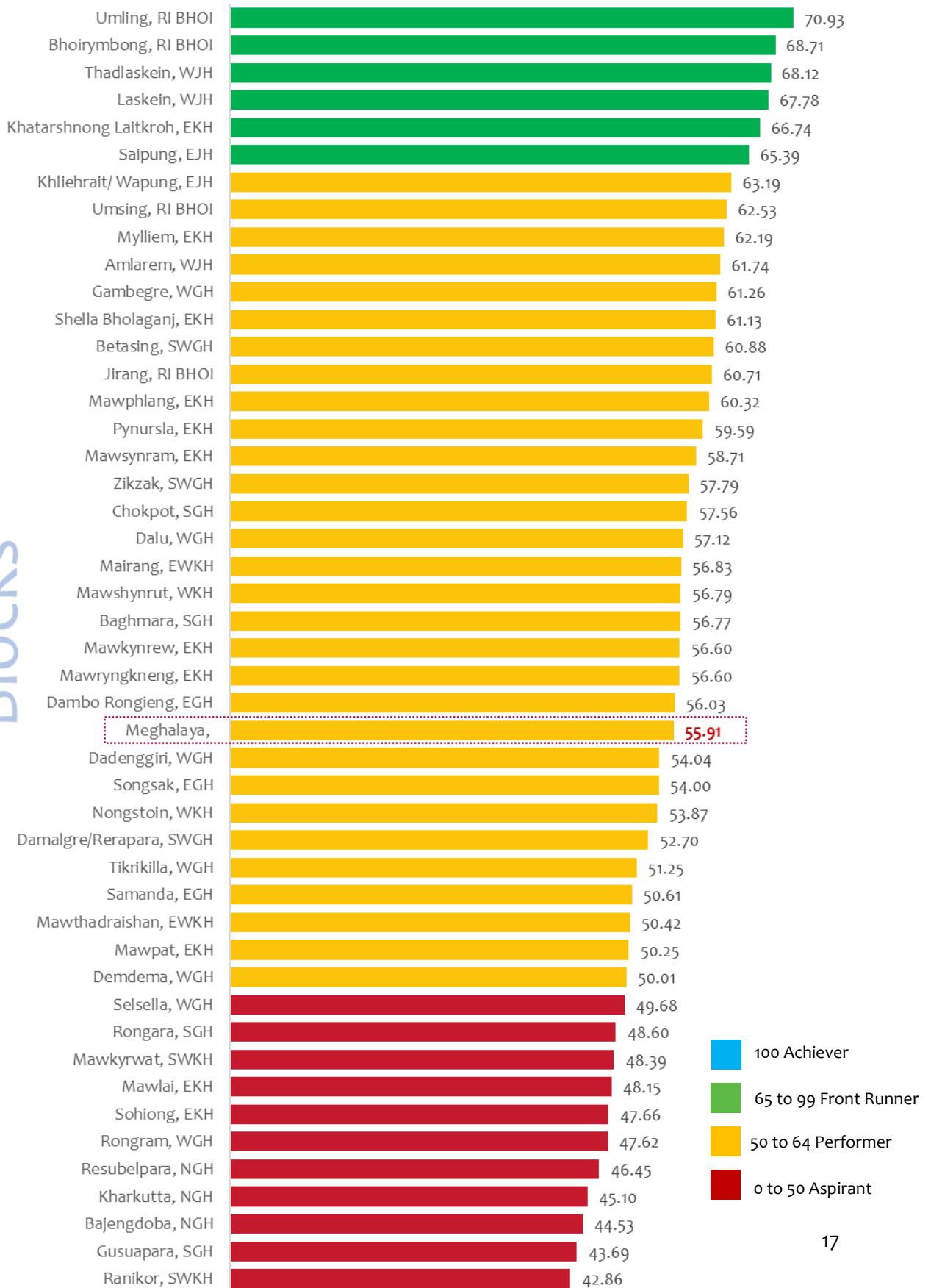
## Block Categorization and Top Performers:

Based on their composite scores, blocks have been classified into Four categories:

- **Achiever (100):** No block has achieved the Achiever category.
- **Front Runner (Score: 65-99):** Only 6 blocks have achieved this prestigious category, indicating commendable progress across all, or most, SDGs. These top-performing blocks serve as exemplars for others to emulate.
- **Performer (Score: 50-64):** A total of 29 blocks fall under this category, demonstrating moderate advancement towards achieving the SDGs. While these blocks are on the right track, there is still room for improvement to reach the "Front Runner" level.
- **Aspirant (Score: Below 50):** 11 blocks belong to this category, highlighting areas where substantial improvement is necessary. These blocks require significant investments, targeted interventions, and capacity building to accelerate their progress on the SDGs.



# Blocks





# Goal 1

**End Poverty in all its forms  
everywhere**

### 3.1. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 1

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of No Poverty. A set of five indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of eradicating poverty. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 1 range from 23.04 to 80.3. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- Mawkyrwat Block, located in the Southwest Khasi Hills district (SWKH), emerged as the top performer based on the Goal score.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that only four blocks achieved "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99). Twenty-six blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while sixteen blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50). This highlights the need for targeted interventions to support lagging blocks.

#### Challenges

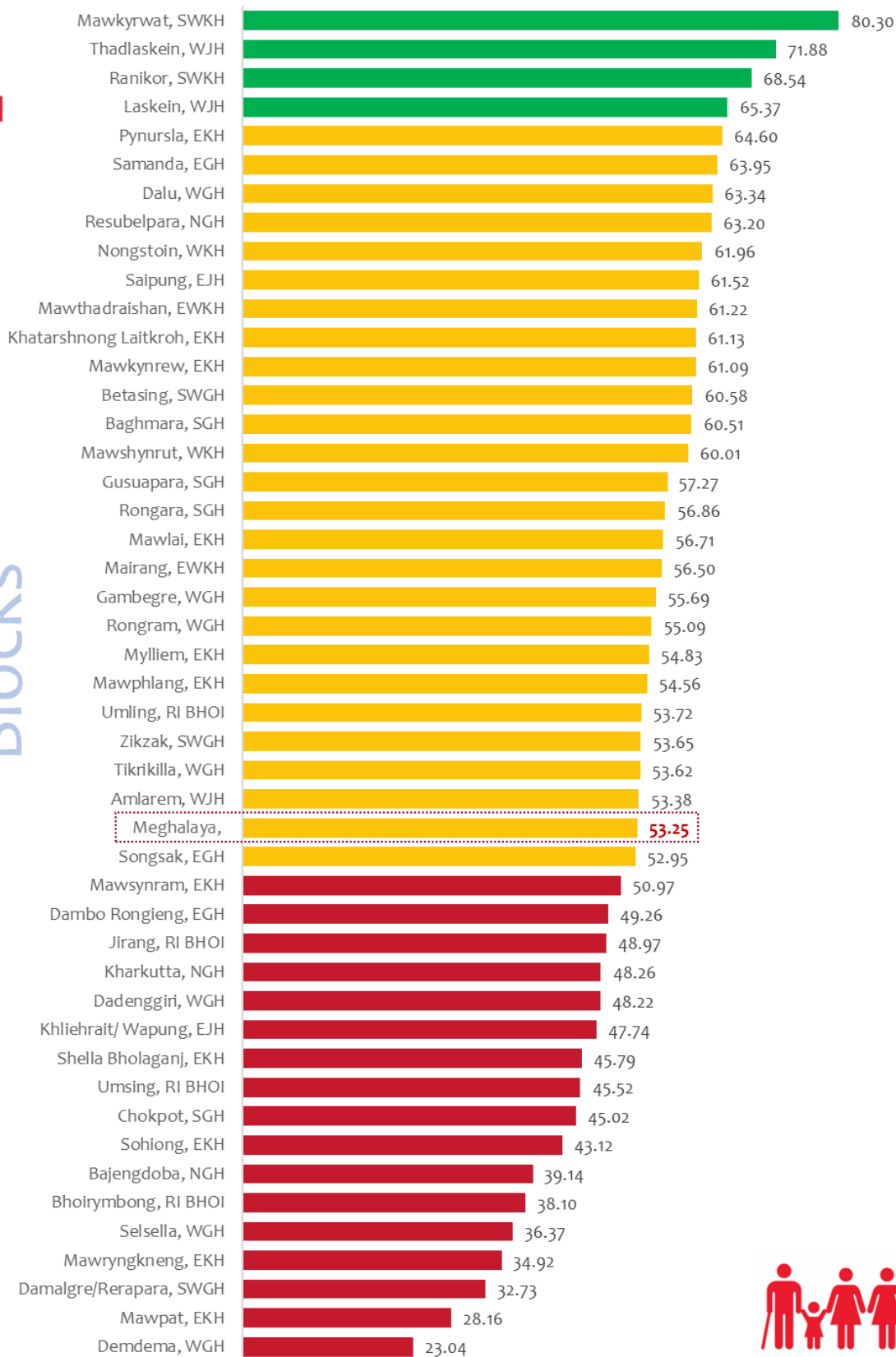
- **Health Insurance:** Increasing no of household beneficiaries under MHIS.
- **Credit Linkages:** Credit linkages to SHGs in rural Meghalaya and inclusion of SHGs under PMEGP programme

#### Opportunities

- Setting annual target for increasing no. of beneficiaries under MHIS
- Monthly review with LDMs and bankers to find reasons for not extending loans to SHGs.
- Promoting financial literacy and community-based recovery mechanism

# 1.

## Blocks



100  
Achiever



65 to 99  
Front Runner

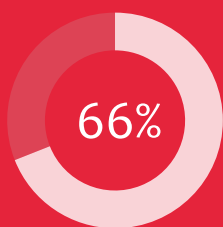


50 to 64  
Performer



0 to 50  
Aspirant

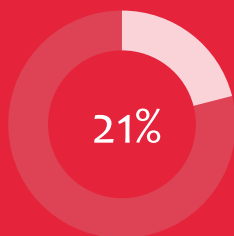
Goal 1: Block Baseline Average Score



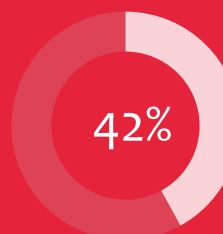
Households Health Insurance



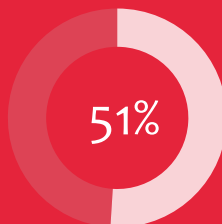
Employment vs Demand  
in MGNREGA



Receives social protection  
benefits under PMMVY



SHG Credit Linkage



Houses completed under  
PMAY against sanctioned



# Goal 2

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



### 3.2. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 2

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Zero Hunger. A set of nine indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of achieving zero hunger. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 2 range from 17.31 to 94.63. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- Bhoirymbong block, located in the Ri-Bhoi, emerged as the top performer achieving a Goal score of 100.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that forty three achieved "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99). two blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while one block is classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50).

#### Challenges

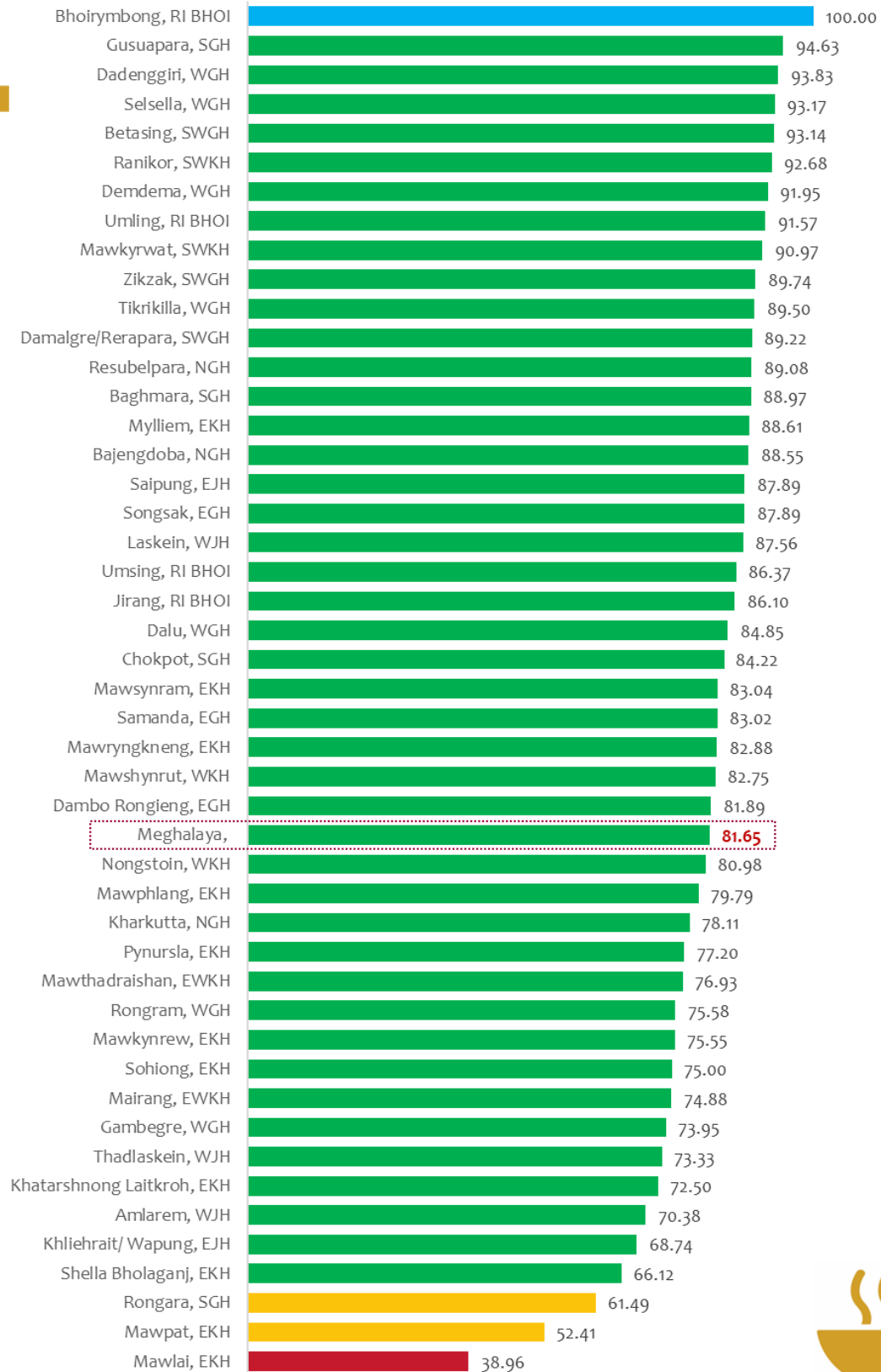
- **Anemia amongst Children:** High rate of anemia amongst women between age group 15-49 years, underweight, anemia, stunting and wasting amongst children age group 6- 59 months in rural Meghalaya.
- **Farm productivity and Dependency:** High dependency on Cereal cultivation rice and wheat and lower cropping intensity in rural Meghalaya.

#### Opportunities

- Regularization of VHSNDs once a month in all AWCs by AWWs/ ASHA/ANM/ PRI members.
- Millet based supplementary nutrition for all anemic women and children.
- Development of Monitoring Card for SAM/MAM children to visibly identify progress through supplementary nutrition consumption.
- Development of Malnutrition Treatment Centers in all PHCs and CHCs.

2.

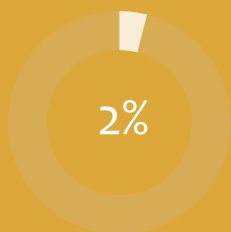
Blocks

100  
Achiever65 to 99  
Front Runner50 to 64  
Performer0 to 50  
Aspirant

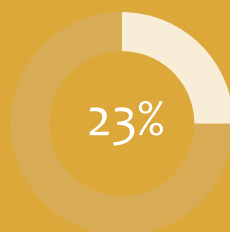
24

Goal 2: Block Baseline Average Score

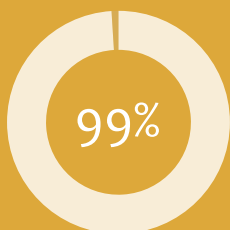




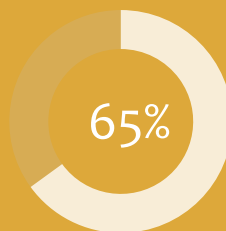
Children under age 5 yrs are wasted



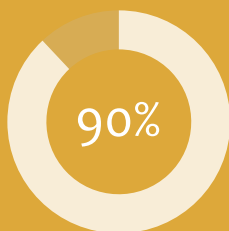
Children under 5 years are stunted



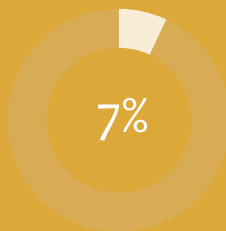
Beneficiaries are covered under National Food Security Act 2013



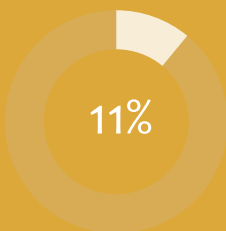
Anganwadis having their own building



Fair Price Shop uses online transaction



Children are born with low birth weight



Pregnant women are anemic (15-49 yrs)



# Goal 3

**Ensure healthy lives and  
promote well-beings for all  
at all ages**

### 3.3. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 3

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Good Health and Wellbeing. A set of nine indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of enhancing the health, wellness infra and facilities across Meghalaya. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 3 range from 34.13 to 79.93. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- Mawpat block, located in the East Khasi Hills district (EKH), emerged as the top performer achieving the Goal score of 79.93

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that twenty-one blocks achieved "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99). Eleven blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while ten blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50).

#### Challenges

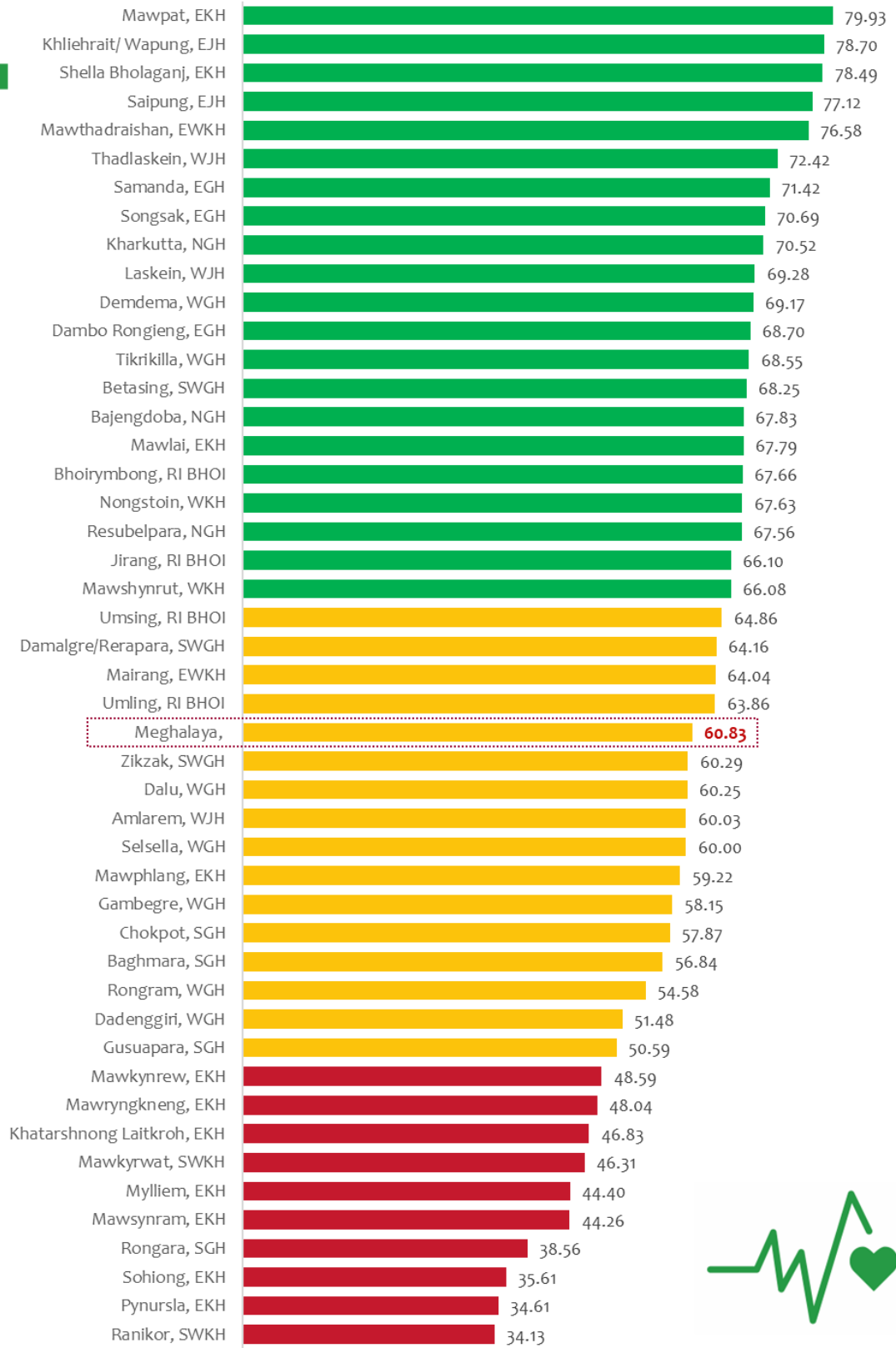
- ANC and Delivery: Gap between Registered Pregnant Women and 4 ANC Checkup - Lower institutional deliveries and birth attended by skilled Personal during home delivery.
- Infant and Maternal health: High infant and maternal mortality rate in rural Meghalaya

#### Opportunities

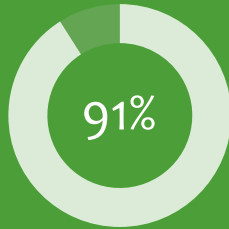
- Increasing coverage of ANMs and Mid wives especially in hard-to-reach areas
- Review functioning of AWW, ASHA and ANMs & ensure better coordination among them using the MOTHER App.
- Mapping of PHCs and CHCs should be done where 24 hours delivery services are available.
- Strengthening of PHC/CHC as per IPHS
- Identification of pregnant women at village level by AWWs and regularizing 4 ANC's at AWC level.

# 3.

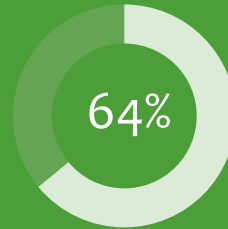
Blocks



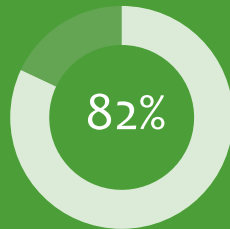
Goal 3: Block Baseline Average Score



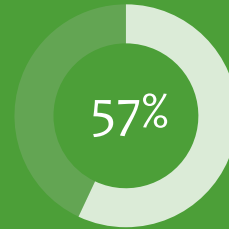
Percentage of children are fully immunized



Pregnant women completed 4 ANC's



Mothers are receiving postnatal care



of deliveries are institutional



16  
Under 5  
Mortality rate

11  
Neonatal Mortality  
rate per 10000



27  
Infant Mortality rate





# Goal 4

**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learnings opportunities for all.**



### 3.4 Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 4

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Quality Education. A set of twelve indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of enhancing quality education, increasing enrollment ratio at elementary and higher secondary schooling improving educational facilities and infra across Meghalaya. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 4 range from 39.34 to 67.99. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- Mawpat block, located in the East Khasi Hills district (EKH), emerged as the top performer achieving goal score of 67.99.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that only two blocks achieved "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99). Twenty-six blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while eighteen blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50).

#### Challenges

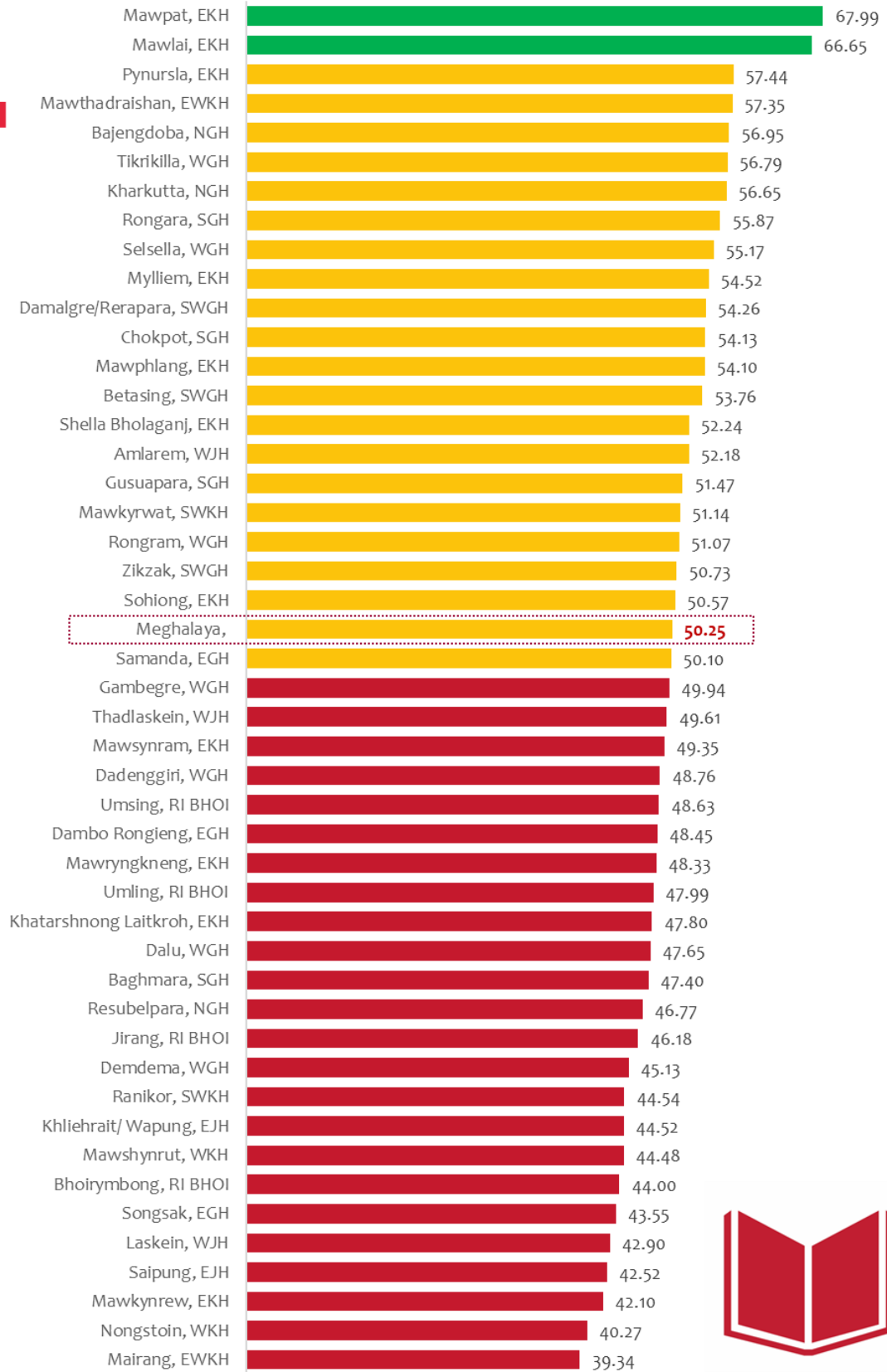
- School Dropout: High rate of dropout at Primary & Secondary level leading to lower year of schooling amongst school going children.
- Infrastructure: Poor infrastructure on access to electricity connection, drinking water, working computer and classroom used for instructional purpose.

#### Opportunities

- Introduction of Back-to-School campaigns with the help of community members and School Management Committee targeting school dropout children
- Learning outcome programmes focusing on reading, writing, and solving simple mathematical problems through interactive and progressive learning programmes
- Introduction of Skill based vocational education programmes at secondary and senior secondary level to develop life skills amongst students. Password09P
- Access to electricity and drinking water facilities through CM- Solar Mission through installation of 5KVA solar rooftops and Solar based water supply systems in school campus.

# 4.

Blocks



100  
Achiever



65 to 99  
Front Runner



50 to 64  
Performer



32  
0 to 50  
Aspirant

Goal 4: Block Baseline Average Score





Schools having access to drinking water facilities



Schools with access to basic hand washing facility



Schools Electrified



Schools have computers in working condition



47

Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary



60

Gross Enrolment Ratio in secondary education



117

Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary (Class 1-8) education



# Goal 5

**Achieve gender equality and  
empower all women and girls**

### 3.5. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 5

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Gender Equality. A set of two indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of achieving gender equality by increasing the reach of financial institutions enhancing financial linkages, promoting entrepreneurial activities across Meghalaya. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 5 range from 48.04 to 100. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.

Mawpat block (EKH), Damalgre (SWGH) and Laitkroh (EKH) emerged as the top performer achieving 100 Goal score. Forty blocks achieved "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99). Two blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while one block is classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50).

#### Challenges

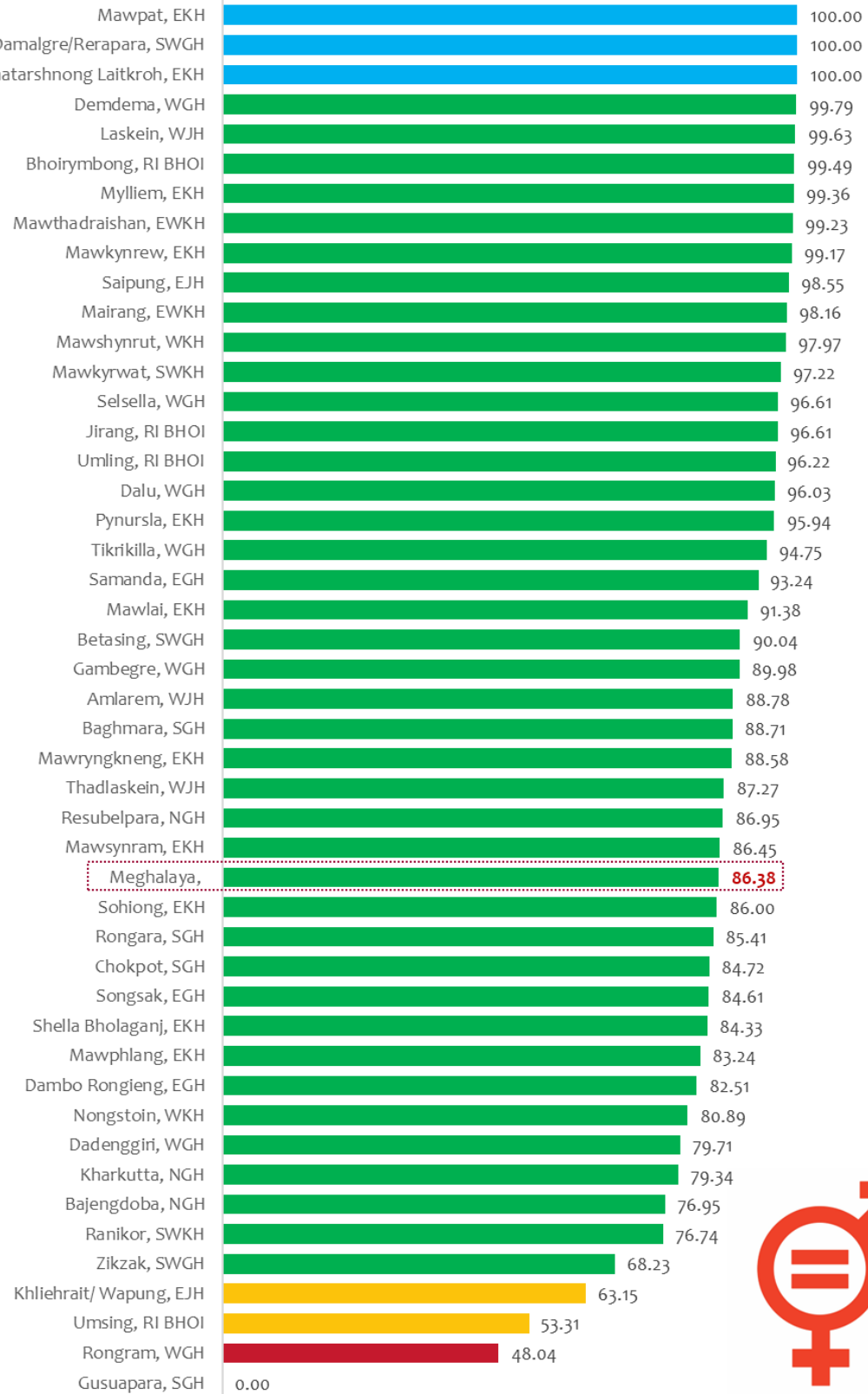
- SHG Bank Linkages:** Decreasing the rate of financial exclusion of women SHGs and opening new accounts of newly formed SHGs in rural Meghalaya.

#### Opportunities

- Identification of newly formed SHGs at Block level, opening bank accounts and providing them with 1st Cash credit Linkage with the help of nearest commercial banks
- Identification of areas with low bank coverage in the block and increasing banking services through post office, SBI service points with Deposit and Withdrawal facilities focus given to newly formed Self-Help Groups.

# 5.

Blocks



Goal 5: Block Baseline Average Score



# Goal 6

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

### 3.6. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 6

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Clean Water and Sanitation. A set of five indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of providing clean water and sanitation facilities across Meghalaya. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 6 range from 52.68 to 87.23. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- Bhoirymbong block, located in the Ri Bhoi, emerged as the top performer achievement composite score of 87.23.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals thirty-seven blocks achieved "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99) while nine blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64).

#### Challenges

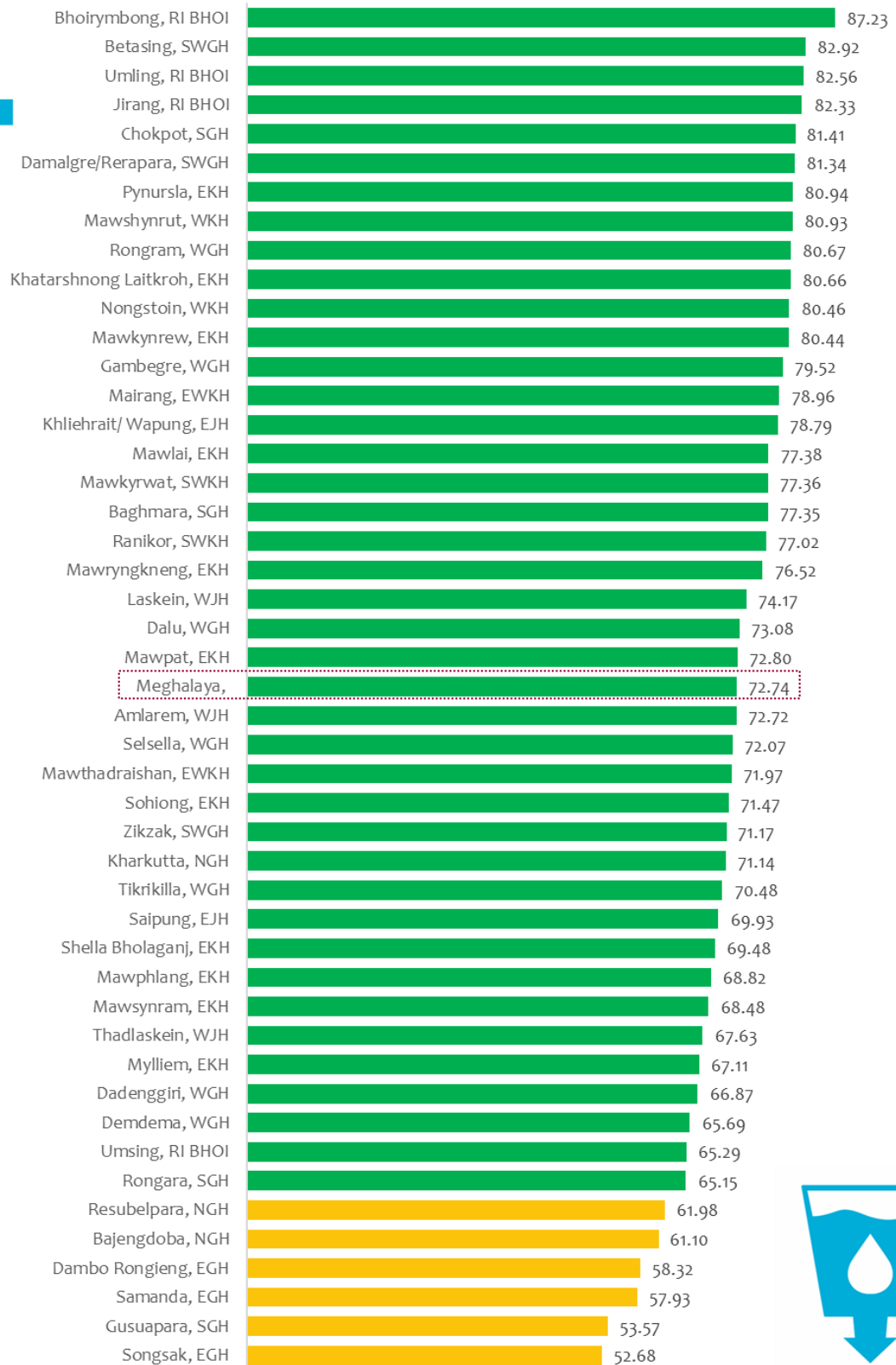
- Toilets: Lower percentage of separate toilets for girls at primary and secondary schools leading to dropout amongst girls in rural Meghalaya
- SLWM: Collection and Segregation of household waste at village level

#### Opportunities

- Construction of separate toilets can be taken up for girls at primary and secondary schools through CM Catalytic fund or convergence through PHED and MG-NREGA Schemes.
- Arrangements for 100% collection of plastic waste from household by ensuring effectiveness of Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
- notifying shops, restaurants and functional halls banning single use plastic and campaigning for reusable cloths bag

6.

Blocks



100  
Achiever



65 to 99  
Front Runner



50 to 64  
Performer



0 to 50  
Aspirant

39

Goal 6: Block Baseline Average Score



Population have Pipe Water Supply (PWS)



Schools have separate toilet facility for girls



Toilets constructed against target under SBM(G)



Percentage of villages verified to be ODF+





# Goal 7

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

### 3.7. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 7

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Affordable and Clean Energy. One indicator (LPG connections) was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of providing sustainable LPG & PNG connection to 100% households across Meghalaya. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 7 range from 0.0 to 100. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- A total of 8 Blocks (Betasing (SWGH), Umling (Ri Bhoi), Mairang (EWKH), Laskein (WJH), Zikzak (SWGH), Thadlaskein (WJH), Umsing (Ri Bhoi) and Laitkroh (EKH)) emerged as the top performer achieving a composite score of 100.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that 8 blocks achieved "Top Performer" status (score range 99 to 100). Three blocks achieved "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99). Two blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while thirty-three blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50).

#### Challenges

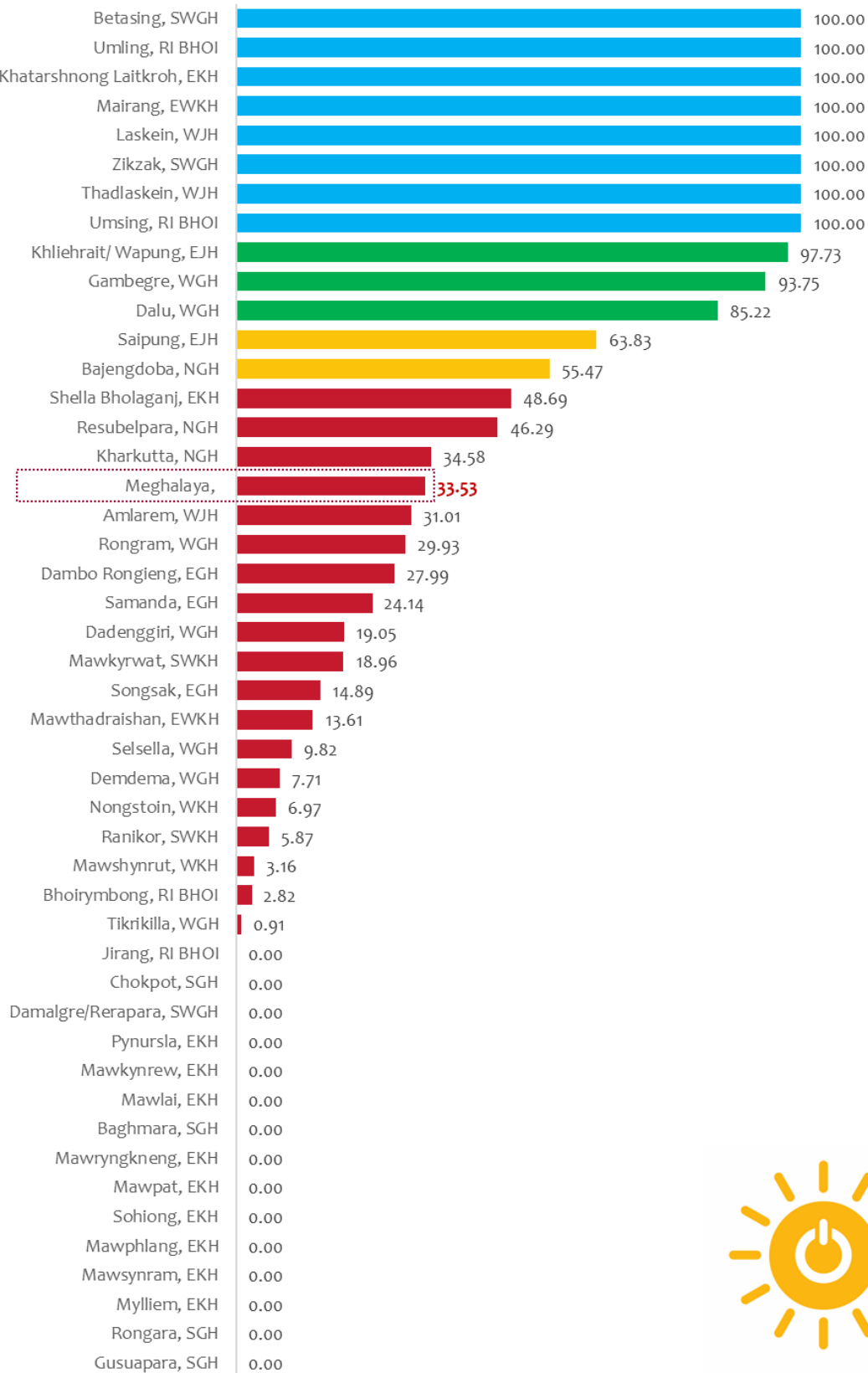
- **Clean Cooking Fuel:** Dependency on fossil fuels for cooking and lower coverage of LPG & PNG connections in Rural Meghalaya

#### Opportunities

- Construction of LPG filling stations at District level and development of supply chain to reduce the cost of transportation for rural population.
- Block wise campaign and awareness on health impact by traditional biomass chulahs,
- Behavioral change toward the use of clean energy solutions!

7.

Blocks



100  
Achiever



65 to 99  
Front Runner



50 to 64  
Performer



0 to 50  
Aspirant

43

Goal 7: Block Baseline Average Score



# Goal 8

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

### 3.8. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 8

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth. A set of five indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 8 range from 41.45 to 100. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- Dadenggiri block, located in the WGH district emerged as the top performer based on the composite score.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that twenty five blocks achieved "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99). Fourteen fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while only six blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50). This highlights the need for targeted interventions to support lagging blocks.

#### Challenges

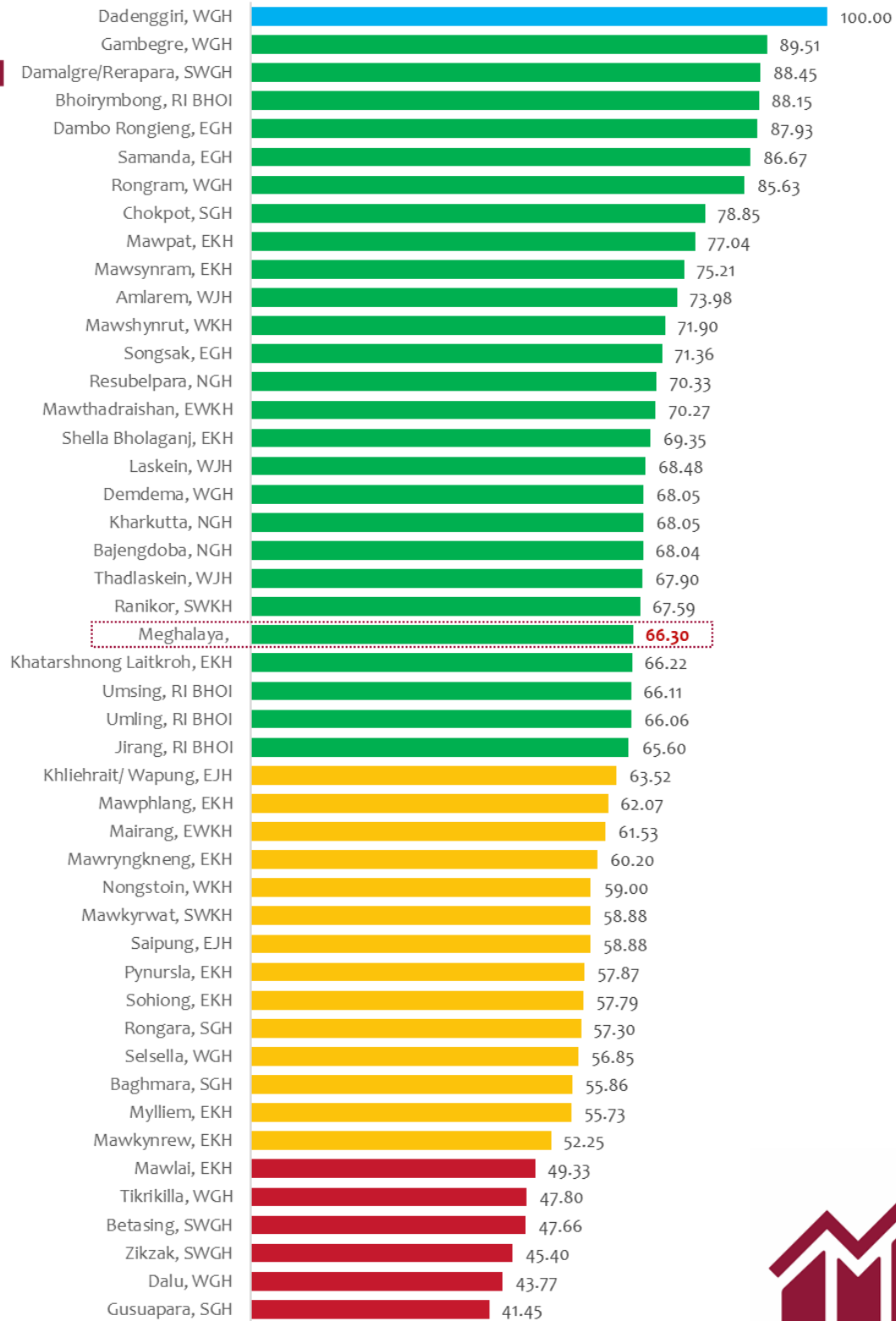
- **Unemployment:** High rate of sessional unemployment amongst youth in rural Meghalaya
- **MSME Udyami Registration:** Increasing the scope of MSME Udyami registration and awareness on self-employment and income generation opportunities.
- **Banking Services:** Lower penetration of banking services in rural Meghalaya.

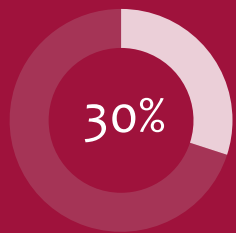
#### Opportunities

- MSME Udyami registration for SHGs involved in processing activities. Opening doors for further bank linkages under PM-FME, PMEGP, Taxes benefits etc
- Expansion of Common service Centers and banking services in rural Meghalaya to increase baking services.

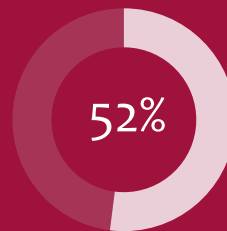
# 8.

Blocks

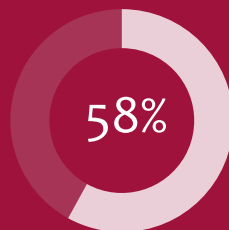
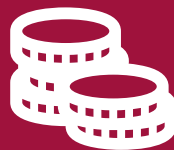




Growth Registered in MSME



Population with disabilities covered under social security



Accounts under PMJDY are of women



# Goal 10

**Reduced inequalities  
within and among  
countries.**



### 3.9. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 10

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Reduced Inequalities. A set of three indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of reducing inequalities. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 10 range from 31.90 to 100. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- Four Blocks located emerged as the top performer based on the Goal score.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that four blocks achieved the "Achiever" status (score range 100). Thirty blocks achieved the "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99), eight blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while four blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50). This highlights the need for targeted interventions to support lagging blocks.

#### Challenges

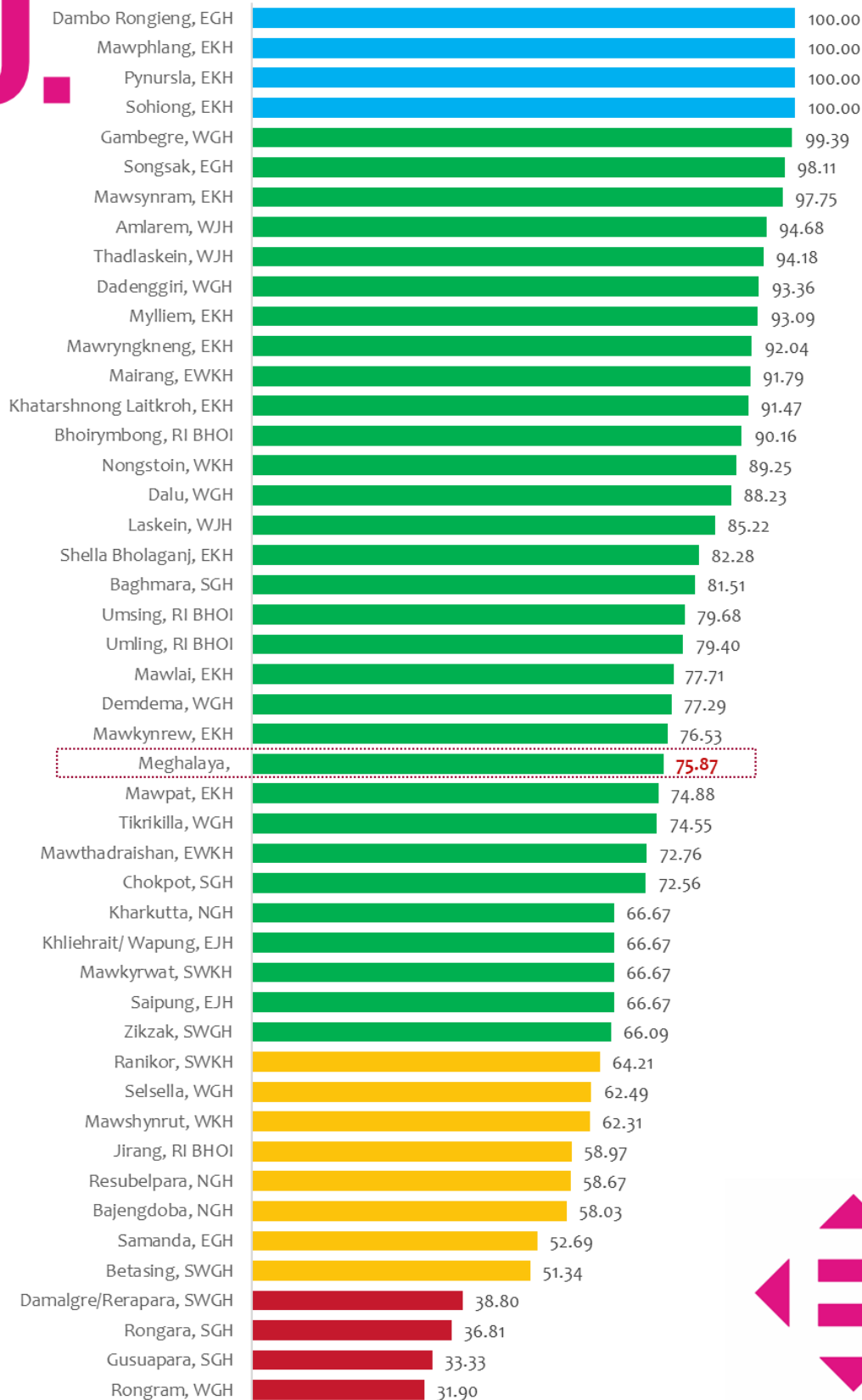
- **Decision Making:** Lower representation of women in leadership and decision making in development of village development plans under various government schemes.

#### Opportunities

- Mandating all committees in villages to participate and ensuring 50% projects under village development plan are taken from their combined consultation.
- Ensuring 50% projects under village development plan are taken up on women empowerment from the combined consultation of all committees in the villages.

# 10.

Blocks



Goal 10: Block Baseline Average Score



# Goal 12

**Ensure sustainable consumption  
and production patterns.**

### 3.10. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 12

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Responsible Consumption and Production. Only one indicator could be included for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present Goal score assigned to each block based on the indicator. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 12 range from 0.33 to 100. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- 14 blocks emerged as the top performer based on the Goal score.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that sixteen blocks achieved the "Achiever" status (score range 100). Only one block achieved the "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99), two blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while twenty-seven blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50). This highlights the need for targeted interventions to support lagging blocks.

#### Challenges

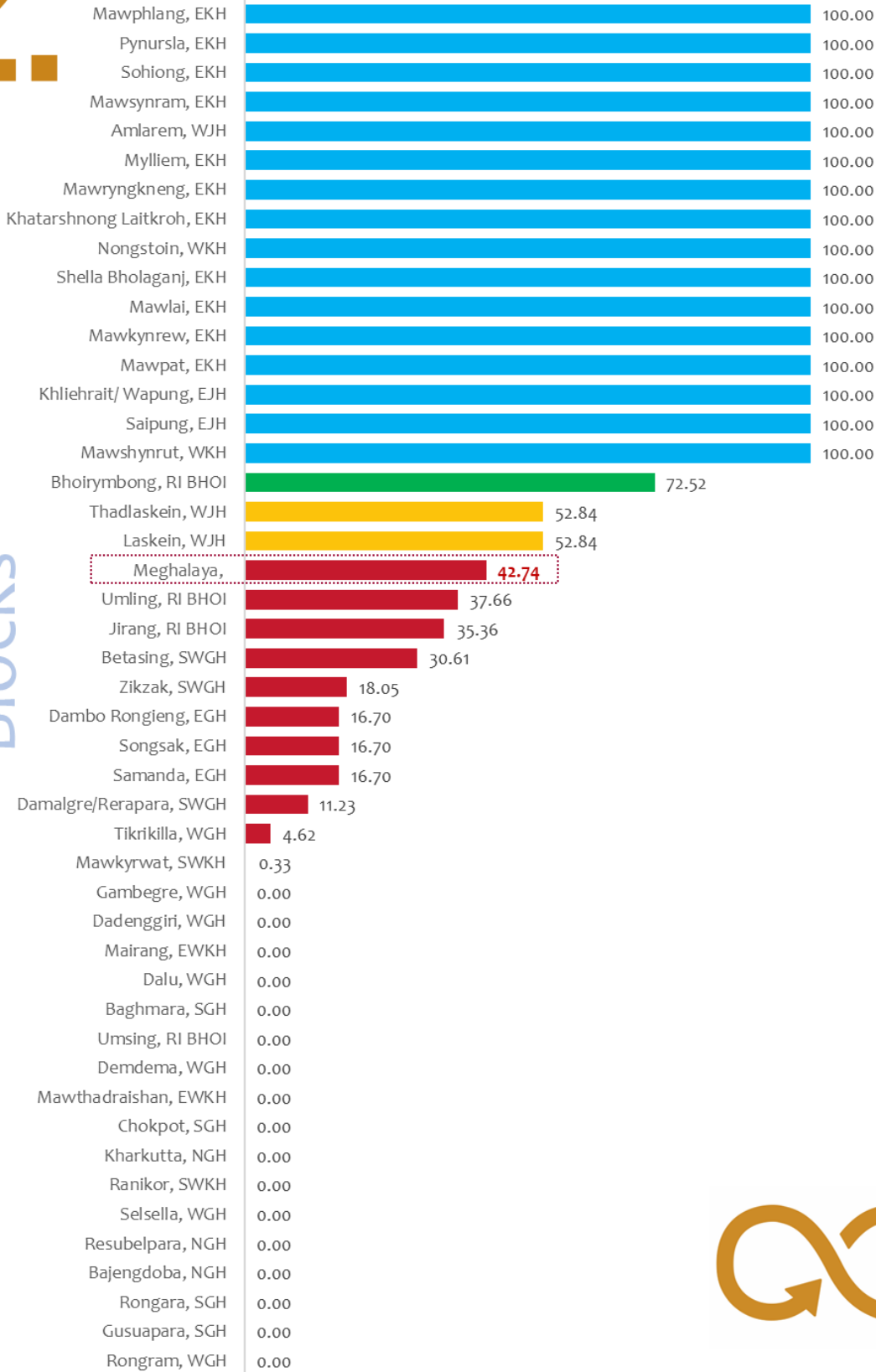
- **Irrigation:** Bulk of rural poor live in rainfed region in Meghalaya. High dependency on monsoon rain, poor water harvesting mechanisms is hindering the growth potential of Meghalaya farmers.
- **Jhum Cultivation:** Continuation of Jhum cultivation leading to environment damage by removal of vegetation leading to land degradation causing soil erosion and finally converting forest land to the wasteland.

#### Opportunities

- Traditional method of water conservation through spring water management and making it an integral part of watershed management programme.
- Geological mapping of all active and dormant spring to ground water recharge zones.
- Dug out embankment type of water harvesting structures used for seasonal and perennial ponds at the foot of micro-water shed for irrigation and fish farming purpose.

# 12.

## Blocks



100  
Achiever



65 to 99  
Front Runner



50 to 64  
Performer



0 to 50  
Aspirant

53

Goal 12: Block Baseline Average Score



# Goal 13

**Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impact.**

### 3.11.Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 13

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Climate Action. Only one indicator was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present composite scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of taking urgent actions to combat climate change and its impact. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 13 range from 0 to 47.69. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.

Thadlaskein block, located in the West Jaintia Hills district emerged as the top performer. Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that all the forty-six blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50). This highlights the need for targeted interventions to support lagging blocks.

#### Challenges

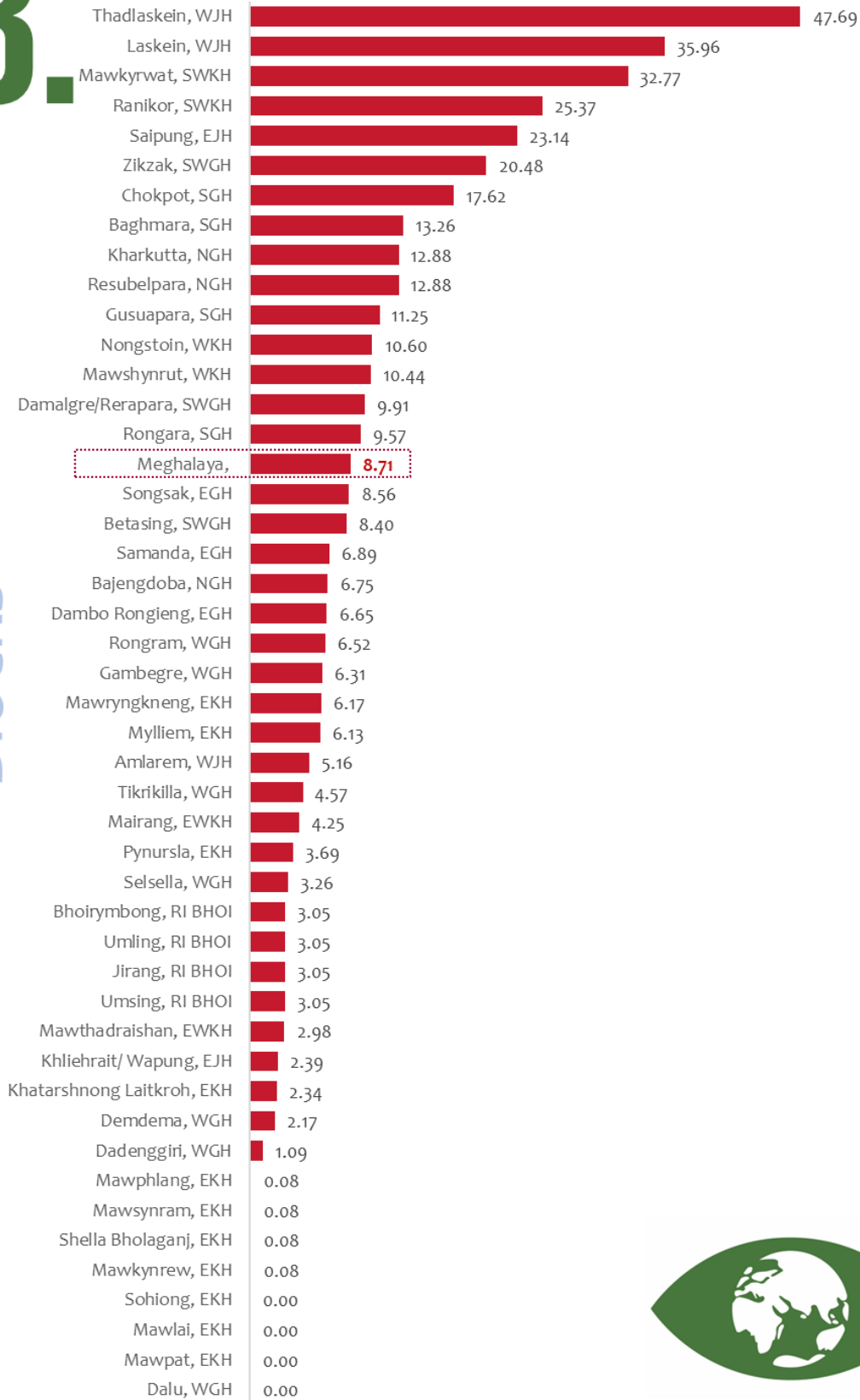
- **Net Sown Area:** Increasing physical access to sufficient water for livelihood activity, and management of water resources at block level.

#### Opportunities

- Identification of Catchment area through Drainage mapping, Satellite imaging and topographical mapping of the block and development of check dams, contour bundings, peripheral bundings and loose boulder bunding to decrease surface runoff and improve soil conservation methods during monsoon.
- Participatory water resource management programs through water user associations responsible to operate, manage and conserve water resources.
- Introduction of "Bori Bandh" a Participatory cost-effective approach under Payment for Ecological Services scheme to prevent surface runoff and storage of water which can be channelized for livelihood activities.

# 13.

Blocks



100  
Achiever



65 to 99  
Front Runner



50 to 64  
Performer



0 to 50  
Aspirant

56

Goal 13: Block Baseline Average Score





# 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.**



### 3.12. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 15

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Life on Land. Only one indicator was considered for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present goal scores assigned to each block based on the indicator. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded land and successfully combating desertification. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 15 range from 0.00 to 100. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- 8 Blocks emerged as the top performers.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that eight blocks achieved the "Achiever" status (score range 100). Only one block fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while thirty-seven blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50). This highlights the need for targeted interventions to support lagging blocks.



#### Challenges

- **Net Sown Area:** Stagnant growth in net shown area due to high dependency on monsoon for agriculture, weak and underdeveloped irrigation network, cold weather, high elevations and only 23% of area shown twice a year.

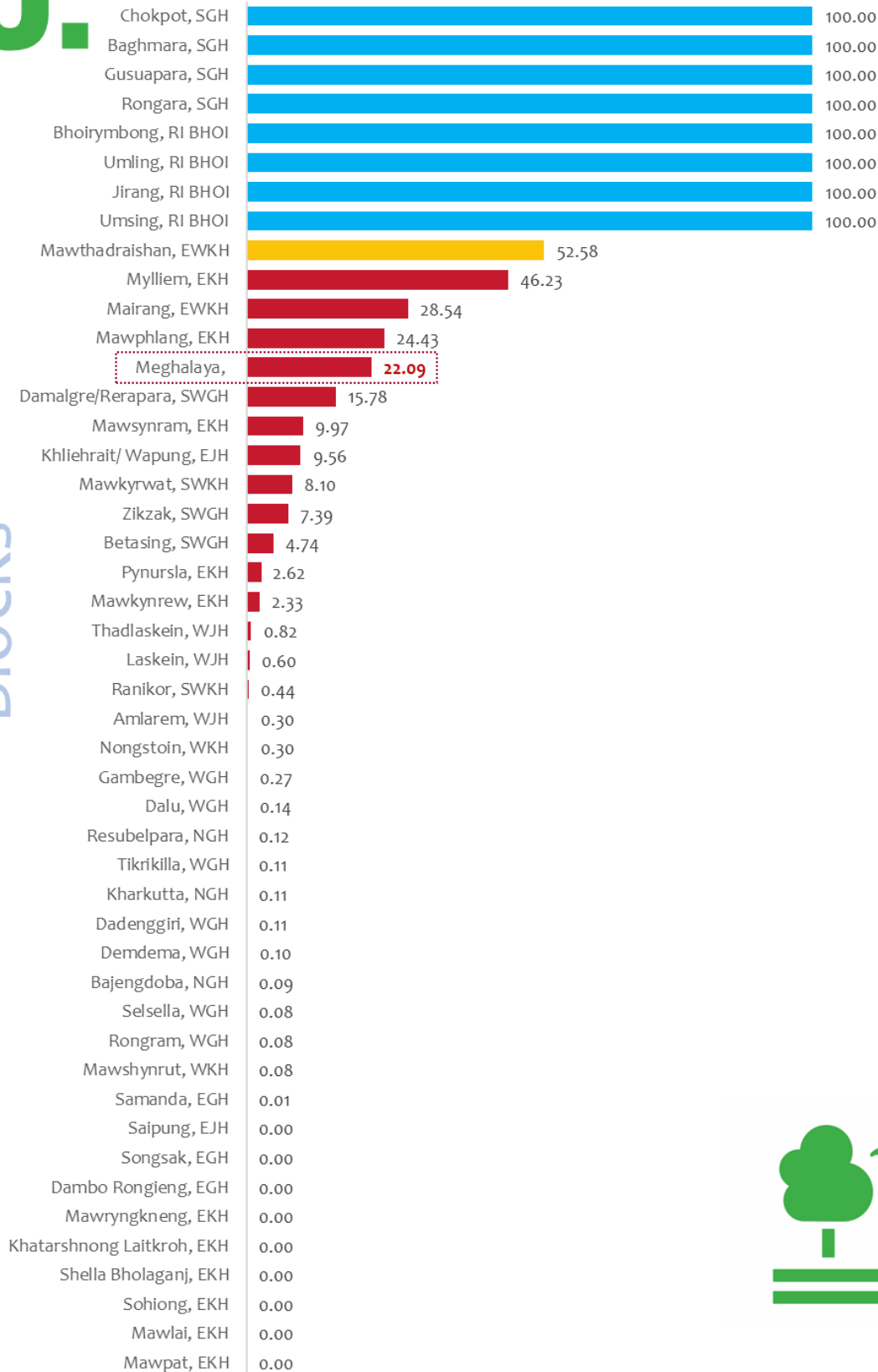


#### Opportunities

- Cropping Intensification, Diversification of crops and raising productivity of existing crops through intensive research by KVKs
- Intercropping- Paddy is the dominant crop and is mixed with maize, millets, beans, tapioca, sweet potato, ginger, cotton, chilies, sesamum and 4 vegetables increasing the cropping intensity and doubling the farmers income.

# 15.

Blocks



Goal 15: Block Baseline Average Score



# 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



### 3.13. Meghalaya SDG Block Index: Goal 16

This section assesses Meghalaya's progress towards the Goal of Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. A set of two indicators was chosen for evaluation based on availability of data at the block level and ensuring comparability across blocks. It will also present goal scores assigned to each block based on these indicators. This will provide a nuanced understanding of the progress achieved across various regions within Meghalaya.

The section will also explore the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the State's pursuit of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies. This will be crucial for informing future policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

#### Key Findings

- Block-level scores for Goal 16 range from 0 to 100. This indicates a significant variation in performance across Meghalaya's blocks.
- 20 Blocks emerged in Achiever Category.
- 9 blocks were not computed due to unavailability of data.

Categorization based on SDG performance reveals that twenty-two blocks achieved the "Achiever" status (score range 100). Ten blocks achieved the "Front Runner" status (score range 65-99), only three blocks fall under the "Performer" category (score range 50-64), while eleven blocks are classified as "Aspirant" (score range below 50). This highlights the need for targeted interventions to support underperforming blocks.

#### Challenges

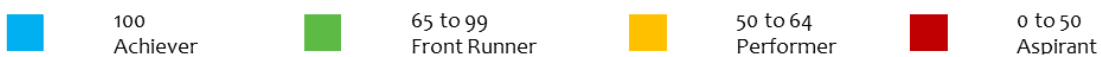
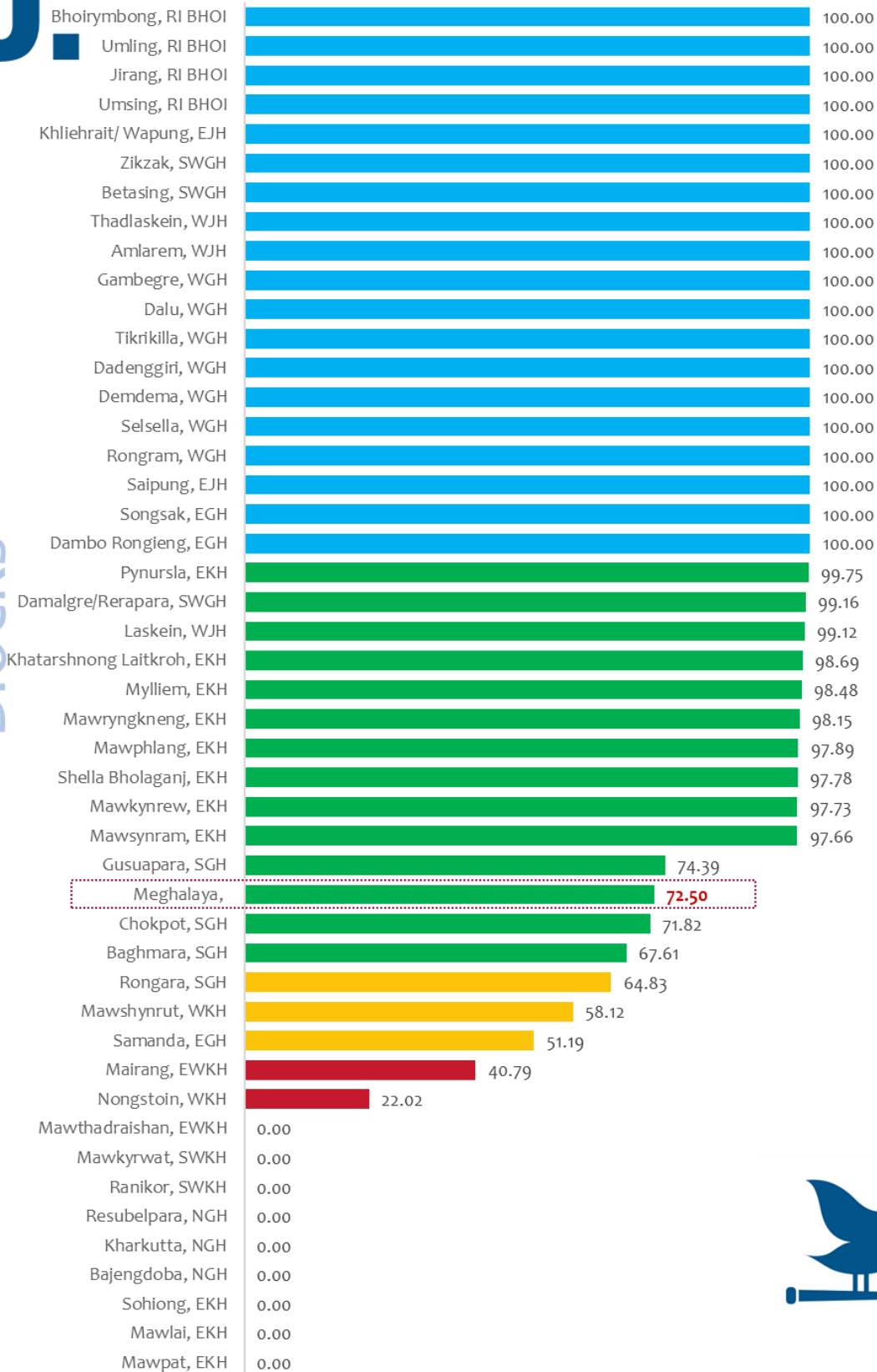
- **Net Sown Area:** Saturation approach and normalizing birth and death registration at block village level.

#### Opportunities

- Training professionals to simplify registration process and raising awareness through campaigns to increase birth and death registration.
- Digitalization of birth and death registration at Village council level and improving the notification of community deaths.

# 16

Blocks



Goal 16: Block Baseline Average Score



## 4. Key Initiatives to Sustainable Development Goals:

Meghalaya has witnessed significant development in SDG-aligned sectors through focused efforts by the state government and its allied departments including the SDG cell. Some key interventions it has taken over the past year to accelerate its progress include-

### Writeshop:

The Planning Department undertakes various workshops at the state and district level to collate innovative ideas and solutions across thematic areas. These workshops are held to understand the challenges faced and document best practices undertaken by the departments.

A key event was the Writeshop- which brought together stakeholders from across the State. The workshop focused on validation and finalization of the Block and Local Indicator Framework. Participative activity-based discussions on modification and data capturing mechanisms were also a key part of the Writeshop.

Image 5: Write shop on Localisation of SDGs



Image 6 SDG Youth Engagement Workshop



### SDG Ambassadors:

A joint workshop with the National Service Scheme (NSS) was organized to foster engagement and collaboration with the youth in the state. The workshop witnessed participation from over 60 colleges across nine districts of the state. The motive of the workshop was to integrate SDGs with NSS activities. NSS volunteers were trained as SDG Ambassadors and oriented on the 17 Goals. The extensive network of young volunteers provided a dynamic force for SDG awareness generation. With their presence in educational institutions and villages across the state facilitates reaching communities and catalyzing inclusive participation of locals in the SDG process.





### Doubling Farmers Income in Lakadong:

Meghalaya's Lakadong Turmeric is an example of how dedicated farmers can leverage innovation to build a thriving industry. By transforming traditional cultivation methods, farmers have doubled their income and earned global recognition for their high curcumin turmeric.

Despite challenges like fragmented farmlands and limited infrastructure, significant interventions were made. Over 3,500 MT of high-quality planting material was distributed, along with training programs and exposure visit for farmers. Grant funding and interest free loans facilitated the adoption of advanced techniques like the single bud pro-tray method and the establishment of a bio-curcumin extraction unit.

To further strengthen the lakadong supply chain, 15 community owned collection centers and micro-processing units were set up. Additionally, promotional events and attaining the coveted Geographical Indication (GI) tag significantly boosted the industry. Since 2018, cultivated area has increased from 68% and production has increased by 66%. This has opened doors to global exports with lakadong turmeric reaching markets in the US, Netherlands, UK and Russia.

Image 7 Drying raw lakadong turmeric.



### CM Catalytic Fund:

The inception of the CM Catalytic Fund, an initiative initiated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State, stands as a remarkable success in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Meghalaya. The fund, designed to address gaps not covered by existing government schemes, underscores the commitment of the State to achieve the UN SDG Agenda 2030 and securing a spot in the Top 10 among Indian states.

Through this fund, 50 Lakhs was allocated per district for innovative projects in health, social welfare, education, infrastructure, and entrepreneurship. The Deputy Commissioners took up initiatives such as the construction and renovation of Anganwadi Centers and school buildings, provision of essential facilities, healthcare enhancements, skill development initiatives, waste management solutions, poultry farming infrastructure, and more. The District Medical and Health Office in Jowai, West Jaintia Hills is directing efforts towards Goal 3 - Good Health and Well-being. Their project aims to achieve this by addressing various aspects, including reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), increasing institutional deliveries, mitigating anemia among women, enhancing health infrastructure, promoting caring practices during childbirth by mothers and family members, and increasing awareness on health and nutrition.

Image 8 ANC Check Up by ANM at Jowai, West Jaintia Hills







### Green Meghalaya:

Greening Meghalaya Initiative, part of World Environment Day 2023, achieved success by distributing 3.6 million seedballs across 2426 sites with the active participation of 75,000 school children from 2000 schools. The children were not only involved in making seedballs but also in dispersing them, showcasing a strong community commitment to environmental conservation. The initiative covered the state's diverse geography comprehensively, with a 55.31% average germination and survival rate one month after dispersal. The collaborative effort of schools, districts, and communities made it a successful model for ecological conservation and sustainable practices, positively impacting Meghalaya's environmental well-being.

*Image 9 School children celebrating World Environment Day*



### Chief Minister's Safe Motherhood Scheme (CMSMS):

The Chief Minister's Safe Motherhood Scheme (CMSMS) has proven to be a resounding success in its mission to enhance maternal healthcare services and reduce maternal mortality rates in the state. The scheme's comprehensive approach includes providing mobility support to Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) for regular visits, ensuring the organization of Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) in every village each month. These VHNDs aim to deliver 100% quality ante-natal check-ups (ANCs) for pregnant women, addressing high-risk factors associated with pregnancy.

*Image 10 Transit home at Pomlum PHC*



The scheme acknowledges the challenges faced by pregnant women in remote villages, such as transportation costs, inaccessible roads, lack of attendants for older children, and husbands unable to accompany them due to wage concerns. The impact of CMSMS is evident in the remarkable increase in institutional deliveries, rising from 64% between January-October 2022 to an impressive 69% during the same period in 2023. Furthermore, maternal deaths have significantly decreased from 228 in the financial year 2021-22 to 158 in the financial

year 2022-23. An additional noteworthy achievement is that 2098 individual pregnant women have benefited from transit home services provided through the program.

#### 4.1. Best Practices across India

##### Assam's distinctive PPP approach extends healthcare services to marginalized communities.

The healthcare scenario in Assam encountered difficulties in reaching out to vulnerable communities, particularly the Tea Tribes residing in remote areas. Challenges such as limited access to healthcare facilities



and low immunization rates were prevalent. In response, the Assam Government implemented a distinctive Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model, where private hospitals collaborated with the National Health Mission Assam to enhance primary healthcare services, including routine vaccination and maternal care, in proximity to the communities.

The National Health Mission Assam provided comprehensive support by supplying essential drugs deploying doctors, ANMs and ASHAs to enhance healthcare services in the region. Additionally, they conducted training programs and offered financial assistance for obtaining new medical equipment and upgrading existing infrastructure. This initiative overcame challenges related to distance, transportation, and time, making healthcare



more accessible and convenient for tea garden workers and their families. The collaboration between the government and private hospitals also relieved the strain on the public healthcare system.

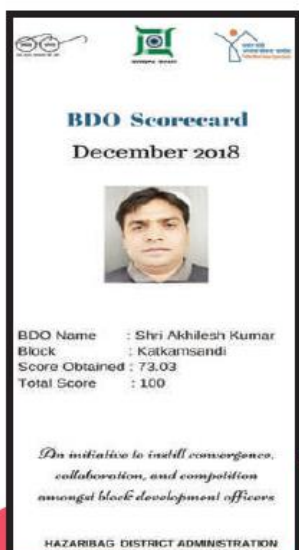
### BOLO App in Schools of Damoh, Madhya Pradesh

The BOLO App by Google has been introduced in Government Schools through Damoh District Administration. Specifically designed for primary grade children, the app represents a creative initiative aimed at enhancing learning outcomes. Geared to improving English and Hindi reading skills, the BOLO App encourages to read aloud. To date, this speech-based reading applications has positively influenced over 10,000 students in the district of Madhya Pradesh.



### Block Development Officer (BDO) Scorecards in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand

While technology and financial resources play supportive roles, the primary driving force behind the success of any organization is human capital. Civil Servants serve as the initial point of contact between citizens and the Government, and a motivated civil service is crucial for achieving the desired outcomes for the State and society. Sustaining excellence in Civil Servants involves employing motivation recognition, and rewards. Organizations should link rewards directly to performance to ensure they are allocated to deserving recipients. While monetary incentives are considered the ‘currency of compensation,’ they may not always be as effective as the ‘currency of motivation and recognition.’



To inspire Block Development Officers (BDOs), the essential contributors to rural development, the Hazaribagh District Administration has pioneered a unique approach by introducing a ‘BDO Scorecard’ to transparently evaluate performance, considering the officers’ self-assessment. This initiative enhances objectivity and transparency in assessing the BDOs’ performance. Furthermore, the District Administration has decided to incorporate this assessment in the comprehensive evaluation of BDOs when formulating their Annual Confidential Reports (ACR)



## 5. Recommendations

The Meghalaya Block SDG Index provides valuable insights into the progress of each block towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. However, a significant challenge identified in the report is the limited availability and quality of data for many SDG indicator at the block level. This lack of data hinders effective tracking of progress and informed decision making. To address this critical issue and accelerate progress towards the SDGs, here are some key recommendations for the Blocks:

- **Strengthening data collection and management:** Data is crucial for monitoring progress, identifying gaps and informed decision making. Block officials should prioritize consistent data collection efforts across all SDG indicators. Standardized data collection methodologies and tools should be implemented to ensure data quality.
- **Prioritize Underperforming Goals:** Develop block specific action plans that address SDGs with low scores. These plans should set attainable targets, outline strategies for improvement and identify responsible stakeholders for implementation.
- **Learn from Top Performers:** It is recommended that blocks benchmark their performance against top performing blocks within Meghalaya. Successful best practices and interventions implemented by the top performers can be identified through targeted knowledge sharing initiatives. Subsequently, adaptation and contextualization of these best practices for the specific needs of each block is highly encouraged.

### 5.1. Tackling Multi-Dimensional Poverty through SDG Prioritization

Meghalaya faces the challenge of multi-dimensional poverty, which goes beyond income-based measures of various aspects of well-being. Policy-level interventions, prioritization of lagging indicators, data-driven decision-making, and project convergence are key strategies to bring Meghalaya out of deprivation. A decentralized approach to review and monitoring by the district SDG Committee focusing on low-performing indicators at the Block level taking forward as mission mode concentrating on the following:

Goal	Sectors	Indicators	Interventions
1	Maternal Health	Any Women has not received at least 4 ANC visits for the most recent birth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Identify the access barriers like social norms, road connectivity, and service availability in health facilities.</li><li>2. Map all the equipment presents in each health facility. Each center should have<sup>1</sup><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nishchay Kit for detection of pregnancy</li><li>• Urine and blood test</li><li>• Mother Protection Card issued by MoWCD and MoHFW</li></ul></li></ol>

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<sup>1</sup> Promoting Institutional Deliveries in Rural India: The Role of Antenatal Care Services by K. S. Sugathan, Vinod Mishra, and Robert D. Retherford - International Institute for Population Sciences Mumbai, India





Goal	Sectors	Indicators	Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hemoglobin testing Kit for checking anemia among pregnant women</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying pregnant women (PW) in all the villages by coordinating between ASHA, ANM, and AWW by tracking eligible couples. Also, estimating pregnancies village-wise with the help of ASHA can be taken up<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Develop IEC material on the importance of ANC Checkups as per the local context.</li> <li>Plan for conducting ANC camps and publish the camp calendars.</li> <li>Systems should be developed to track pregnant women who have received less than 4 ANCs in areas where the ANC checkup rate is low, and special initiatives should be taken to increase outreach in cut-off areas<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Develop systems to ensure regular VHSNDs by AWCs/ ASHA workers in all the villages.</li> </ol>
2.	Maternal Health	Any women has not received assistance from trained, skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block-wise mapping of the areas with low connectivity and high mortality rates. In such villages, mapping of EDD (Expected Date of Delivery) should be done, and women should be admitted a few days before the date of delivery<sup>4</sup></li> <li>PHCs and CHCs should be mapped where 24-hour delivery services are available with trained midwives/ ANMs. Target should be made to upgrade health facilities, and personnel training should be completed considering the resources.</li> <li>Awareness campaigns on the importance of institutional delivery and skilled medical personnel should be conducted in women's SHGs and federations. The plan for such</li> </ol>

<sup>2</sup> Antenatal care is essential for protecting the health of women and their unborn children by UNICEF India

<https://data.unicef.org/resources/dataset/maternal-newborn-health/>

<sup>3</sup> Use of antenatal and delivery care services and their association with maternal and infant mortality in rural India by Rajesh Kumar Rai, Anamitra Barik and Abhijit Chowdhary- Scientific Report-

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-20951-9>

<sup>4</sup> Factor Influencing the place of delivery in Rural Meghalaya, India. A qualitative study Amrita Sarkar, Ophelia Mary Kharmujai, Wallambok Lynrah, and Neilatuo U. Suokhrie- Journal of Family Medicine and Primary care.



Goal	Sectors	Indicators	Interventions
			<p>campaigns should be made block/village-wise with the help of supervisors of the W&amp;CD Department<sup>5</sup></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An IVRS system can be set on which ambulances can be contacted, and mothers can be given counseling on pregnancy and newborn care.</li> <li>Refresher courses should be done for ANMs/Staff Nurses to conduct home deliveries.</li> <li>Sensitization workshops should be done for PHC/CHC staff. The staff can be trained on some basic words of the native language to build an environment of trust and comfort<sup>6</sup>.</li> </ol>
3.	Maternal Health	Any Women in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify high-risk mothers early during pregnancy and refer them to appropriate health facilities<sup>7 8</sup></li> <li>Identifying Lactating Mothers (LM) in all the villages by coordination between ASHA, ANM, and AWW</li> <li>Supplementary nutrition for LW and children at AWC Centers should be strengthened in all the blocks. The plan should be made with the worst-performing blocks in the highest priority.</li> <li>Risk Communication Framework to create awareness about risks if a child is not vaccinated, the importance of vaccination, and develop vaccine confidence amongst the local population<sup>9</sup></li> <li>Registration of child and vaccination details at AWC level</li> </ol>

<sup>5</sup> Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Statistics Division, GoI

<sup>6</sup> Aspirational Block Programme- Programme Primer & Block Development Strategy, NITI Aayog, GoI

<sup>7</sup> Maternal Mortality by World Health Organization-

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality>

<sup>8</sup> Ending preventable maternal mortality rate (EPMM) by World health Organization-

<https://www.who.int/initiatives/ending-preventable-maternal-mortality>

<sup>9</sup> Why women choose to deliver at home in India: a study of prevalence, factor, and socio-economic inequality by Ratan Patel, Strong P. Marbaniang, Shobhoit Srivastava, Pradeep Kumar and Shekhar Chauhan- National Library of Medicine



Goal	Sectors	Indicators	Interventions
			<p>6. Regular screening of children with inadequate height and weight for a particular age should be done, and they should be referred to Malnutrition Treatment Centre (MTC)</p> <p>7. Blocks with high incidences of malnutrition in children should be identified. Awareness camps should be organized in such blocks to promote dietary diversification for a balanced diet. In these camps, the following should be focused on:<sup>10</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months</li> <li>• Diet initiation after 6 months</li> <li>• Proper immunization, iron folic acid, and vitamin A supplementation</li> <li>• Deworming</li> <li>• Taking measures for preventing seasonal diseases</li> <li>• Focus on taking nutritious food by adolescent girls and pregnant women</li> <li>• High nutritious food items that people traditionally use should be included in their diet by including them in the Public Distribution System</li> </ul>
4	School Attendance	Any School Aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8	<p>1. Work with the teachers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the secondary school where every class VIII student shall be automatically admitted into class IX</li> <li>• Inform the parents about the school where their child is being automatically admitted to class IX</li> </ul> <p>2. Prepare a list of students who have joined ITI or any vocational course after passing out of class VIII</p>

<sup>10</sup> Collection and analysis of disaggregated data for evaluating evolving risks and opportunities for children is key to all UNICEF programming- <https://www.unicef.org/india/key-data>



Goal	Sectors	Indicators	Interventions
4	Year of Schooling	Not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Prepare a list of students who have passed out of class VIII but have not been admitted to class IX or joined any vocational course despite all the above efforts<sup>11</sup></li> <li>4. Identify the schools where necessary steps need to be taken to meet the unique requirements of students at this age so that they are encouraged to continue in class IX and beyond, such as the safety of girls while traveling to school, adequate facilities to handle menstruation, the introduction of vocational skills, etc<sup>12</sup></li> <li>5. Strengthening the School Management Committee (SMC) and investing in the community and school relationship with an objective of:<sup>13</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training SMCs enabling them to conduct their duties and conduct regular meeting.</li> <li>• 100% enrolment in the school catchment area</li> <li>• Zero-Dropout post-summer/ winter breaks</li> <li>• Maintaining decent attendance levels with the reopening of schools post-holidays</li> <li>• Home visits to motivate parents for comprehensive engagement.</li> <li>• Engaging with Village Council representatives and departmental officers on school issues</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
6	Cooking Fuel	A household cooks with dung, agriculture crops, shrubs, woods, charcoal, or coal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved awareness of the health impact of traditional biomass chulahs:<sup>14</sup></li> </ol>

<sup>11</sup> [https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/programmes/7thSurvey%20Reports/Enrolment\\_in\\_school.pdf](https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/programmes/7thSurvey%20Reports/Enrolment_in_school.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Improving Education in Rural India: The Key Challenges and Solution  
<https://educationforallinindia.com/improving-education-in-rural-india/>

<sup>13</sup> Learnings for Large-Scale Transformation in School Education: Project SATH- Education Sustainable Action for Transformation Human Capital- Education by NITI Aayog Gol [https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-11/Project-SATH-Learnings-for-Large-Scale-Tranformation-in-School-Education\\_compressed.pdf](https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-11/Project-SATH-Learnings-for-Large-Scale-Tranformation-in-School-Education_compressed.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> State Energy & Climate Index Round I by NITI Aayog - <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-04/StateEnergy-and-ClimateIndexRoundI-10-04-2022.pdf>



Goal	Sectors	Indicators	Interventions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The health department, in coordination with the village health and sanitation committee, develop a campaign or programme aiming at behavioral change toward the use of clean energy solutions.</li> <li>Widespread communication -in regional languages, typically for rural households, primarily through community radio stations, TV advertisements promoting clean cooking fuels.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus aspect of kitchen design and ventilation in the new construction of PMAY-G (Cooking must take place in the elevated platform)<sup>15</sup></li> <li>Streamlining of subsidies on clean energy schemes with better targeting of consumers<sup>16</sup></li> </ol>
7	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no Sanitation facilities or it but shared it with other households.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas</li> <li>Generating awareness and pushing people to promote good hygiene and safe sanitation practices.</li> <li>Taking the scheme beyond just rural households to rural schools and AWCs</li> <li>Improving water connectivity in toilets or setting up water collection units</li> <li>Promotion of rainwater harvesting practices</li> </ol>
8	Drinking water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water in at least a 30-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping of households that have physical access to water sources- near or in range of 500 meters or away beyond 500 meters from their premises<sup>17</sup></li> <li>Mapping source type, whether improved or unimproved- E.g., Improved – Tap water, covered</li> </ol>

<sup>15</sup> Roadmap for Access to clean cooking energy in India by Sasmita Patnaik and Abhishek Jain- Council on Energy, Environment and Water New Delhi- <https://www.ceew.in/publications/roadmap-access-clean-cooking-energy-india-o>

<sup>16</sup> Providing Clean Cooking Fuel in India Challenges and Solutions by Jyoti K Parikh, Ashutosh Sharma, Chandrashekhar Singh and Shruti Neelakantan- International Institute of Sustainable Development and Integrated Research and Action for Development- [https://www.iisd.org/system/files/publications/clean-cooking-india-challenges-solutions\\_o.pdf](https://www.iisd.org/system/files/publications/clean-cooking-india-challenges-solutions_o.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> How Safe are Drinking Water Services in India? Case for strengthening the existing Data and Information System by Nitin Bassi, Karthik Ganesan, and Ashish Dangi- Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), <https://www.ceew.in/sites/default/files/ceew-research-on-access-to-safe-clean-drinking-water-quality-services-in-rural-india.pdf>





Goal	Sectors	Indicators	Interventions
		minute walk from home (as round trip)	<p>well, hand pumps, tube wells, bore well. Unimproved- uncovered well, springs, canals, rivers, tanks, ponds, lakes, etc</p> <p>3. Tap Water connections under Jal Jeewan Mission- at dwelling place, Household premises, public taps, stand taps</p> <p>4. Community water collection units under solar pumps and overhead tanks in very remote areas</p> <p>5. Computing water quality index (WQI) to monitor source water quality and identify sources that need further investigation<sup>18</sup></p> <p>6. Training Jal Sahiyas on testing water quality regularly through (Field Kits)<sup>19</sup></p>
9	Electricity	The household has no electrical connections	<p>1. Remote Village Electrification programme, especially through solar-based grid systems- user-pay basis<sup>20</sup></p> <p>2. Solar Lanterns/ home lighting systems in very remote areas<sup>21</sup></p>
10	Housing	The household has inadequate housing: the floor made of natural materials, or the roof or wall are made of rudimentary materials	<p>1. Saturation of PMAY-G in rural areas (Setting up Targets against Achievement)<sup>22</sup></p> <p>2. Inclusion of Landless farmers through providing a piece of land -totally a state matter</p> <p>3. Maintaining the quality of Housing in PMAY-G<sup>23</sup></p> <p>4. Better convergence of schemes through-MGNREGA, Toilets under SBM-G, drinking water</p>

<sup>18</sup> Ensuring Clean Drinking Water: Approaches and Strategies by Rahul Mishra, Dhiraj Kumar, Nishant Kumar Sinha, Jitendra Kumar, Dinesh Kumar Yadav, and J K Saha- ICAR- India Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal MP  
<https://iiss.icar.gov.in/eMagazine/v5i1/6.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Drinking Water Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework by Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation GoI and UNICEF  
[https://jaljeewanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/guideline/DWACS\\_communication\\_strategy\\_and\\_framework\\_2013\\_2022\\_o.pdf](https://jaljeewanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/guideline/DWACS_communication_strategy_and_framework_2013_2022_o.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Increasing Access to energy in rural areas by United Nation Industrial Development Organization

<sup>21</sup> Rural Electrification: Challenges and the way forward by TERI- The Energy and Resources Institute  
<https://www.teriin.org/opinion/rural-electrification-challenges-and-way-ahead>

<sup>22</sup> Affordable Housing in India – key initiatives for inclusive Housing in India by Dr. Rajeev Singh DG, ICC  
<https://smartnet.niua.org/sites/default/files/resources/Affordable%20Housing-ICC%20-%20Final.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> A study on Affordable Housing Methods for rural India by Saqib Rashid and M.S. Haji Sheik Mohammad (Journal of Civil Engineering and Environmental technology)



Goal	Sectors	Indicators	Interventions
			under JJM, Electrical Connections, and Clean Cooking Fuel under Ujjwala Yojna aiming to provide basic amenities and assistance for housing construction
11	Assets	The household does not own more than on these assets: Radio, TV, telephone, Computer, Animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Owning/procuring an asset depends on an individual's income generation and purchasing power other than using the income for his household basis amenities.</li> <li>2. Involving the individual in economic activity through a rigorous skill development program run by the State.</li> <li>3. State-run Piggery Mission, Animal Husbandry Missions, Poultry Farming, enrolling into producer groups, producer companies</li> </ol>
12	Bank Accounts	No Household members has a bank account or a post office account	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing the outreach of Customer Service Points in rural Meghalaya</li> <li>2. Development of modules on financial literacy and digital literacy for school-going students, especially for classes 11 and 12</li> <li>3. Increasing financial behavior amongst all SGH groups across Meghalaya and adding new members to SHG</li> <li>4. Collaborating with India Post Payment Bank to serve Meghalaya's unbanked villages and households. Establishing banking and transactional services in local post offices and equipping postal workers with smartphones will give people access to banking facilities from the comfort of their homes<sup>24</sup></li> </ol>

## 5.2. Partnership and Collaborating with Civil Society Organizations

Recognizing the diverse challenges faced by Meghalaya, such as reconciling conflicting goals like poverty reduction and environmental protection, it is imperative to involve civil society in a comprehensive model. To address these challenges, collaboration among businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local communities is essential.

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<sup>24</sup> Accelerating financial inclusion in rural India- Innovation in Finance <https://www2.deloitte.com/in/en/pages/financial-services/articles/improving-financial-inclusion-with-the-power-of-fintech.html>



This involves documenting and incorporating best practices through a strategic and phased approach, aiming to amplify the positive impact of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives on sustainable development in Meghalaya. The implementation strategy emphasizes forging strategic partnerships with CSOs, engaging in extensive consultations with local communities to grasp their needs, aspirations, and concerns. Establishing a participatory framework is crucial, empowering communities to actively contribute to decision-making processes. By addressing both environmental and social concerns, this collaborative effort can shape a resilient and sustainable model aligned with the evolving challenges in Meghalaya.

### 5.3. Block Improvement Plan

A targeted enhancement strategy will be devised at the block level, concentrating on localized initiatives within geographically defined blocks to tackle specific developmental challenges. This initiative aims to contribute to broader national and global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. The plan will be formulated after the identification of model blocks from 9 districts for inclusion in the SDG Model Block Programme. This program seeks to implement focused and impactful measures at the local level, aligning with the larger objectives outlined in the SDGs. The following is an outline of the key components of a Block Level Improvement Plan for SDG Model Block Programme:

#### a. Context and Baseline Assessment:

- Identify priority SDGs: Analyze local data and community needs to determine which SDGs require the most urgent attention in the block.
- Baseline Assessment: Collect existing data on relevant indicators for chosen SDGs to understand the current situation and measure progress over time. This data can come from government sources, surveys, community reports, etc.

#### b. Goal Setting and Strategies:

- SMART Goals: Set Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound goals for each prioritized SDG at the block level. Ensure these goals align with local and national SDG targets.
- Identify Strategies: Brainstorm and outline specific interventions and initiatives to achieve the set goals. Consider factors like cost effectiveness, community participation, existing resources, and potential partnerships.

#### c. Implementation and Monitoring:

- Action Plan: Develop a detailed action plan outlining the timeline, budget, responsible actors, and resources needed for each strategy.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish a system for regularly monitoring progress towards goals and evaluating the effectiveness of implemented strategies. This can involve data collection, community feedback mechanisms and periodic reviews.
- Reporting and Supportive Supervision: Regularly report progress through fortnight or monthly basis, as deemed appropriate based on local conditions, needs, and preferences. The Deputy Commissioner may appropriately design an efficient calendar for review meetings and supportive supervision visits in advance of the review meetings so that reviews can take place based on data based analytical reports from IT systems as well as direct experiential inputs from the field.



#### d. SWOT Approach: Diagnosing Challenges and Scoping Interventions

- SWOT: SDG Model Blocks may undertake a sector wise SWOT analysis of all the key sectors under each theme and identify key interventions and opportunities to achieve accelerated implementation.
- Analyze key sectors: Prepare a list of relevant schemes (Central & State schemes) which can improve the performance of the block vis-a vis chosen key performance indicators of SDG Model Block Program.
- Indicative interventions: Make a detailed set of interventions for improving the performance of the blocks.

### 5.4. Capacity Building & Knowledge Management for Effective Governance

The State SDG Cell would support all relevant officers at the Block Level through a rigorous and systematic capacity-building programme to foster sustainable development and efficient governance. To achieve this, what is required is comprehensive capacity building across the key areas:

- **Technical Skill Enhancement:** Develop and upgrade the technical skills of officials in areas such as policy analysis, strategic planning, and project management, ensuring they are well-equipped to address contemporary governance issues.
- **Knowledge management:** Encourage identifying and documenting best practices and successful case studies within the government and establishing a mechanism for disseminating best practices, allowing other departments to adopt successful strategies.
- **Efficiency and Resource Management:** Use resources by avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring that valuable insights are not lost. Through the systematic organization and sharing of information, the administration at the block level can enhance efficiency in service delivery, reduce costs, and achieve better outcomes.
- **Outcome Monitoring:** To ensure the sustainability and cost-effectiveness of SDG initiatives, it is essential to monitor the benefits derived from the project closely. Establish an explicit linkage between the project's benefits and financing.

### 5.5. Youth Engagement

The SDG Cell at the State successfully conducted a workshop on the localization of SDGs and the Role of youths in effective grassroots governance at the grassroot level. The Awareness programme attracted more than 120 individuals from 57 Colleges organized at North Eastern Hill University, Shillong. The trained youths will facilitate village resource mapping, feasibility study, and critical gaps during their 7-day field visits in 200+ villages involving 20,000+ volunteers across Meghalaya. The collective report from the groups will help the SDG Cell identify critical areas, develop key strategies to tackle the problems, and ensure policy-level interventions.

### 5.6. Data-Driven Decision Making

Using factual information and analysis approaches at the district level can significantly enhance the effectiveness of governance initiatives in Meghalaya. Targeted intervention at the District/ Block level through data collection and identification of low-performing indicators can be designed to address the unique challenge faced at ground zero, promoting inclusivity and equitable development.



## 5.7. Knowledge Sharing and Rigorous Block Level Strategy

By facilitating increased interactions between block and district state officers to share the implementation work experience, best practices emerging in different parts of the country will be ready for replication and scaling rapidly. All Blocks must develop a rigorous Block Development Strategy with clear goals and activities linked to the KPIs and larger SDG objectives. This Block Development Strategy will serve as a compass for the Block Officials, District, and State to monitor and evaluate SGD targets effectively.



## 6. Annexures

### 6.1. Mapping with Central and State Government Schemes

Goal 1	Target	CSS	EAP
End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Transformation)</li> <li>• Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets (Megha-LAMP)</li> </ul>
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atal Pension Yojana (APY)</li> <li>• Ayushman Bharat (National Health Protection Mission)</li> <li>• Bima Yojana for Unorganized Workers</li> <li>• Central Assistance to Tribal Sub- Scheme (SCA to TSS)</li> </ul>	
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhaar seeded identification numbers</li> <li>• Credit Guarantee Fund for providing guarantee to loans extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana</li> </ul>	
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)</li> <li>• Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) - National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)</li> <li>• Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)</li> <li>• Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)</li> </ul>	



Goal 1	Target	CSS	EAP
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment Promotion Scheme</li> <li>• Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens</li> <li>• Labour Welfare Scheme</li> <li>• Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)</li> <li>• Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme</li> <li>• National Health Mission</li> </ul>	
	1.a Ensure significant to end poverty in all its dimensions mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana– Urban</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)</li> </ul>	
	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)</li> <li>• Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)</li> <li>• Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission</li> <li>• Special schemes for welfare of minorities</li> <li>• Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)</li> <li>• Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)</li> <li>• Van bandhu Kalyan Yojana</li> </ul>	





Goal 2	Target	CSS	EAP
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Food Security Mission (Core)</li> <li>Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meghalaya Farmers Mobilization Project</li> </ul>
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture</li> <li>National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milk Mission</li> <li>Piggery Mission</li> <li>Poultry Mission</li> </ul>
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology</li> <li>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA) (Core)</li> <li>National Livestock Mission (Core)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meghalaya Early Childhood Development (ECD) Mission</li> <li>FOCUS (Farmers Collectivization for Upscaling Production and Marketing System)</li> </ul>
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, which strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock Health and Disease Control (Core)</li> <li>National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development</li> </ul>	
	2.5 By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional, and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Anganwadi Services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Services and, National Creche Mission)</li> <li>Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)</li> </ul>	
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock		





Goal 2	Target	CSS	EAP
	gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries		
	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.		

Goal 3	Target	CSS	EAP
Ensure healthy lives and wellbeing for all at all ages	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Health Mission including NRHM (Core)</li> <li>Human Resource in Health and Medical Education (Core)</li> <li>National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medical Plants (Core)</li> <li>National AIDS &amp; STD Control Programme</li> <li>Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) (Core)</li> <li>Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)</li> <li>Human Resources for Health &amp; Medical Education</li> <li>Mission Indradhanush</li> <li>National AIDS Control Programme</li> <li>National AYUSH Mission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meghalaya Health Systems Strengthening Project</li> <li>Infrastructure Project for Wellness and Health at Jakrem</li> <li>MOTHER Programme</li> <li>ECM- Early Childhood Mission</li> </ul>
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age		
	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases		
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being		
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol		
	3.6 By 2030, half the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents		



Goal 3	Target	CSS	EAP
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Health Mission</li> <li>National Health Mission (NRHM RCH Flexible Pool including Health System Strengthening, Routine Immunization programme, Pulse Polio Immunization programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc., National Urban Health Mission – Flexible Pool)</li> </ul>	
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all		
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Rural Drinking Water programme</li> <li>National Tobacco Control Programme</li> <li>NHM - Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases</li> </ul>	
	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NHM- Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma</li> </ul>	
	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NHM-Human Resources for Health &amp; Medical Education</li> <li>NHM-Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System</li> <li>Police Infrastructure (Narcotics Control Bureau, etc.)</li> <li>Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana</li> <li>Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)</li> </ul>	
	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Safety Schemes (Publicity and awareness generation, NHARSS-National Highways Accident Relief Service Project,</li> </ul>	



Goal 3	Target	CSS	EAP
	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute of Driving Training and Research, etc.)</li> <li>Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse</li> </ul>	
Goal 4	Target	CSS	EAP
Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya</li> </ul>
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)</li> </ul>	
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bima Yojana for Unorganized Workers</li> <li>Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</li> <li>Boys and Girls Hostels</li> <li>Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhaar seeded identification numbers</li> </ul>	
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Scholarships for students with disabilities</li> </ul>	
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme)</li> <li>Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)</li> <li>Establishment of Colleges for Deaf</li> </ul>	
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food subsidy (procurement, transport, distribution, etc.)</li> </ul>	
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Free Coaching &amp; Allied Scheme for Minorities</li> </ul>	



Goal 3	Target	CSS	EAP
	<p>and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p> <p>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</p> <p>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering, and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students</li> <li>• Free coaching for SC students</li> <li>• Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)</li> <li>• Hostels for SC &amp; OBC students</li> <li>• Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens</li> <li>• Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Funds</li> <li>• Interest subsidy on education loans for overseas studies for minorities students</li> <li>• Labour Welfare Scheme</li> <li>• Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minorities students</li> <li>• Merit-cum-means based scholarship for minorities students for professional and technical courses undergraduate and postgraduate.</li> <li>• Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc.</li> <li>• Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes</li> <li>• Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MsDP)</li> <li>• Nai Manzil- The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives</li> </ul>	EAP



Goal 3	Target	CSS	EAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Board for Skill Certification</li> <li>• National Child Labour Project (including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies &amp; reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour)</li> <li>• National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students</li> <li>• National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)</li> <li>• National Health Mission</li> <li>• National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)</li> <li>• National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities</li> <li>• National Program for Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>• National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (MDM)</li> <li>• National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)</li> <li>• National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)</li> <li>• National Skill Development Agency</li> <li>• National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)</li> <li>• Other scholarships &amp; fellowships for SC, OBC Students</li> </ul>	



Goal 3	Target	CSS	EAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMTT)</li> <li>• Post-matric scholarships for minorities students</li> <li>• Post-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and other vulnerable community students</li> <li>• Post-matric scholarships for ST students</li> <li>• Pre-and post-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities</li> <li>• Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities</li> <li>• Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards</li> <li>• Pre-matric scholarships for minority students</li> <li>• Pre-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Pre-matric scholarships for ST students</li> <li>• Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel</li> <li>• Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)</li> <li>• Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)</li> <li>• Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates</li> <li>• Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan,</li> </ul>	



Goal 3	Target	CSS	EAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme of Polytechnics</li> <li>• Scholarship for College and University Students</li> <li>• Seekho aur Kamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities</li> <li>• SIPDA (Schemes for the Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995</li> <li>• Special schemes for welfare of minorities</li> <li>• Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions</li> <li>• Support for minorities students clearing preliminary examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, State PSCs, etc.</li> <li>• Support to Establishment/ Modernization/ Capacity augmentation of Braille Presses</li> <li>• Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (EAP)</li> <li>• Umbrella ICDS</li> <li>• Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Anganwadi Services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Services and, National Creche Mission)</li> <li>• Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme</li> <li>• Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities:</li> </ul>	



Goal 3	Target	CSS	EAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities</li> <li>Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana</li> <li>Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas</li> </ul>	

Goal 4	Target	CSS	EAP
Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme)</li> <li>Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)</li> <li>Bima Yojana for Unorganized Workers</li> <li>Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</li> <li>Boys and Girls Hostels</li> <li>Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhaar seeded identification numbers</li> <li>Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Scholarships for students with disabilities</li> <li>Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme)</li> <li>Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)</li> <li>Establishment of Colleges for Deaf</li> <li>Food subsidy (procurement, transport, distribution, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya</li> </ul>
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education		
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university		





Goal 4	Target	CSS	EAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Free Coaching &amp; Allied Scheme for Minorities</li> </ul>	
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students</li> <li>Free coaching for SC students</li> </ul>	
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)</li> <li>Hostels for SC &amp; OBC students</li> <li>Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens</li> </ul>	
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Funds</li> <li>Interest subsidy on education loans for overseas studies for minorities students</li> <li>Labour Welfare Scheme</li> <li>Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minorities students</li> </ul>	
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Merit-cum-means based scholarship for professional and technical courses undergraduate and postgraduate.</li> <li>Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc.</li> <li>Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes</li> </ul>	
	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		



Goal 4	Target	CSS	EAP
	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering, and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MsDP)</li> <li>Nai Manzil- The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives</li> <li>National Board for Skill Certification</li> <li>National Child Labour Project (including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies &amp; reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour)</li> </ul>	
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students</li> </ul>	
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)</li> <li>National Health Mission</li> </ul>	
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)</li> </ul>	
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities</li> <li>National Program for Persons with Disabilities</li> </ul>	
	4-5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (MDM)</li> <li>National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)</li> </ul>	
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)</li> <li>National Skill Development Agency</li> </ul>	



Goal 4	Target	CSS	EAP
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)</li> <li>Other scholarships &amp; fellowships for SC, OBC Students</li> <li>Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMNTT)</li> </ul>	
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-matric scholarships for minorities students</li> <li>Post-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and other vulnerable community students</li> </ul>	
	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering, and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-matric scholarships for ST students</li> <li>Pre-and post-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities</li> <li>Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities</li> <li>Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards</li> <li>Pre-matric scholarships for minority students</li> <li>Pre-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-matric scholarships for ST students</li> <li>Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel</li> <li>Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)</li> </ul>	



Goal 4	Target	CSS	EAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)</li> <li>• Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates</li> <li>• Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan,</li> <li>• Scheme of Polytechnics</li> <li>• Scholarship for College and University Students</li> <li>• Seekho aur Kamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities</li> <li>• SIPDA (Schemes for the Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995</li> <li>• Special schemes for welfare of minorities</li> <li>• Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions</li> <li>• Support for minorities students clearing preliminary examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, State PSCs, etc.</li> <li>• Support to Establishment/ Modernization/ Capacity augmentation of Braille Presses</li> <li>• Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (EAP)</li> <li>• Umbrella ICDS</li> <li>• Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Anganwadi Services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent</li> </ul>	



Goal 4	Target	CSS	EAP
		<p>Girls, Child Protection Services and, National Creche Mission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme</li> <li>• Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities:</li> <li>• Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities</li> <li>• Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana</li> <li>• Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas</li> </ul>	

Goal 5	Target	CSS	EAP
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</li> <li>• National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritrav Sahyog Yojana (Core)</li> <li>• Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) (Core)</li> <li>• Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cybercrime prevention against women</li> </ul>
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including tracking and sexual and other types of exploitation		
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation		
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate		



Goal 5	Target	CSS	EAP
	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 LIF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Umbrella ICDS</li> </ul>	
	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws		
	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women		
	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels		

Goal 6	Target	CSS	EAP
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Rural Drinking Water Programme (Core)</li> <li>Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Core)</li> <li>Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana</li> <li>National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)</li> </ul>	NA
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations		
	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by [x] per cent globally		



Goal 6	Target	CSS	EAP
	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		
	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate		
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes		
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies		
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management		

Goal 7	Target	CSS	EAP
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LPG Connection to poor households – UJJWALA</li> <li>Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovation, Modernization and Upgradation for Umiam- Umtru Stage III Hydroelectric Power Plant</li> <li>Meghalaya Power Distribution Sector Improvement Project</li> </ul>
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix		
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency		





Goal 7	Target	CSS	EAP
	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	“Saubhagya” (Rural & Urban)	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)  Enhancing the livelihood of Rural Community of Meghalaya through use of Renewable Energy Mini grids
	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States		

Goal 8	Target	CSS	EAP
Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable Economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Service Scheme (NSS)</li> <li>Skill Development Mission</li> <li>Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Core)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PRIME</li> <li>Technology Park at Umsawli, New Shillong</li> </ul>
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors		
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services		
	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead		





Goal 8	Target	CSS	EAP
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value		
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training		
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers		
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment		
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		
	8.10 Strengthen the ICDS capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all		
	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries		
	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization		

Goal 9	Target	CSS	EAP
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meghalaya Integrated Transport Project</li> </ul>



Goal 9	Target	CSS	EAP
sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	<p>human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>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</p> <p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p> <p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by [x] per cent and public and private research and development spending</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU)</li> <li>Bharatmala Pariyojana</li> <li>Bharatnet</li> <li>Biotechnology Research &amp; Development</li> <li>Biotechnology Research and Development</li> <li>Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture</li> <li>Compensation to Telecom Service Providers</li> <li>Credit Guarantee Funds Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes</li> <li>Development of Industrial Corridors</li> <li>Digital India including Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters</li> <li>Ease of Doing Business (e-Biz Project)</li> <li>Entrepreneurship and Skill Development.</li> <li>Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development</li> <li>Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative</li> </ul>	<p>(MITP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Eastern Roads State Investment Programme (NESRIP)</li> <li>Meghalaya Industrial &amp; Investment Promotion Scheme</li> </ul>



Goal 9	Target	CSS	EAP
	<p>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States</p> <p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research, and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p> <p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Footwear, Leather &amp; Accessories Development Programme</li> <li>Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development Scheme</li> <li>Industrial Infrastructure Up Gradation Scheme</li> <li>Infrastructure Development Programme</li> <li>Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment</li> <li>Make in India (Scheme for Investment Promotion, Scheme for implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, etc.)</li> <li>Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)</li> <li>MPLADS</li> <li>National Handloom Development Programme</li> <li>North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS)</li> <li>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)</li> <li>Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and allied initiatives</li> <li>Sagarmala Programme</li> <li>Schemes for Regional Connectivity</li> <li>Schemes for up gradation of Airport Infrastructure</li> <li>Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building</li> <li>Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National Rurban Mission</li> </ul>	



Goal 9	Target	CSS	EAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE)</li> <li>Start-up India</li> <li>Technology Up gradation and Quality Certification.</li> </ul>	

Goal 10	Target	CSS	EAP
Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities</li> <li>Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/M/o Finance)</li> <li>Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes (Core of the Core)</li> <li>Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes. (Core of the Core)</li> <li>Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)</li> <li>Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA)</li> <li>Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities</li> <li>Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including Development of Minorities – Multi Sectoral Development Program Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Other Vulnerable Groups Special me for Minorities (MSDP)</li> <li>Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Other</li> </ul>	NA
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status		
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard		
	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality		
	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations		
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable, and legitimate institutions		



Goal 10	Target	CSS	EAP
	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Vulnerable Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	Groups
	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements		
	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes		
	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent		

Goal 11	Target	CSS	EAP
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rajiv Awas Yojana (including BSUP &amp; IHSDP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program (NERCCDIP)</li> <li>Meghalaya Integrated Transport Project</li> </ul>
	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 person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)</li> <li>Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)</li> </ul>	
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries		



Goal 11	Target	CSS	EAP
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Programme for Persons with Disabilities</li> </ul>	
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)</li> </ul>	
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana– Urban</li> </ul>	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green, and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smart Cities Mission</li> <li>Swacch Bharat Mission</li> </ul>	
	11.a Support positive economic, social, and environmental links between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning		
	11.b By 2020, increase by [x] percent the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels		
	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials		

Goal 12	Target	CSS	EAP
Ensure sustainable consumption and	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure for Promoting Natural History and Nature</li> </ul>





Goal 12	Target	CSS	EAP
production Patterns	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources		Conservation at Nokrek National Park (NNP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiential Eco-Tourism</li> </ul> Infrastructure Development for empowering rural youth and conserving natural resources and Indigenous culture in Meghalaya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small Multipurpose Reservoirs</li> </ul>
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses		
	12.4 By 2030, 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		
	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse		
	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle		
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities		
	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature		
	12. A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production		
	12. B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		
	12. C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities		



Goal 13	Target	CSS	EAP
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMIP)</li> </ul>
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Basin Management</li> <li>Groundwater Management and Regulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based Forest Management and Livelihood Improvement in Meghalaya</li> </ul>
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems</li> </ul>	
	13. A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National River Conservation Programme</li> <li>Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development</li> <li>Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation</li> </ul>	
	13. B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Water Resource Information System</li> </ul>	

Goal 15	Target	CSS	EAP
Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems,	15.1 By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India) (Core)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihood</li> </ul>
	15.2 By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally		





Goal 15	Target	CSS	EAP
sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt land degradation and biodiversity loss	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats (Core)</li> <li>Project Tiger (Core)</li> <li>Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)</li> </ul>	Improvement Project in Meghalaya
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development		
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2030, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species		
	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed		
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora, fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products		
	15.8 By 2030, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species		
	15.9 By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts		
	15. A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems		
	15. B Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation		
	15. C Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities		



Goal 16	Target	CSS	EAP
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)</li> <li>Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including IGram Nyayalayas (Core)</li> <li>Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (Core)</li> <li>Aadhar</li> <li>POCSO Act</li> </ul>	NA
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children		
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		
	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery, return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime		
	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels		
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels		
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance		
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration		
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		
	16. a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		
	16. b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		





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