

From,

Sudhir Garg
Principal Secretary
Government of U.P.

To

- 1- All Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary,
Government of U.P.
- 2- All District Magistrates
Uttar Pradesh.

Revenue Section-11

Lucknow Dated 13/10/2022

Subject: Mid Term Review of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Observance of DRR fortnight (Pakhwara) from 13th to 29th Oct 2022.

Sir.

The United Nations General Assembly has designated **13 October as the International Day** for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) to promote a global culture of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Additionally, India has declared **29 of October as National Day** for DRR (NDDRR) which reminds us, the most devastating Odhisa Super Cyclone of 1999.

2. Global frameworks established in 2015, including the SFDRR, the 2030 Agenda for SDG and the Paris Agreement, provide a comprehensive foundation for states to improve Disaster Risk Management (DRM). However, the degree to which these frameworks are driving necessary changes to public policies and practices for DRR remains questionable. India being signatory to all agreements, the issue assumes added significance.

3. The following four Global agreements, coupled with Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda, lay down the framework for Sustainable development.

- SFDRR held in Sendai Japan in March 2015.
- SDGS Agenda 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNCFCC) signed in Paris in November 2015
- New Urban Agenda for sustainable cities held in June 2016 New York, USA
- Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda on DRR adopted in November 2016 during Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR

4. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has envisioned the State of Uttar Pradesh to be "A better State with sustainable resources for the next Generation" by 2030. It is, therefore, the assumed mandate of the State Government to implement all agreements by 2030. Year 2022, being almost half way mark of the milestone agreements mentioned at Para 3 above, there exists a need to carryout review to ascertain the range and depth of all actions taken so far and, more importantly, formulate a roadmap till year 2030.

5. In view of the above, all departments shall compile mid-term report as per Annexure-I in light of SFDRR, 4 priorities, 07 targets and 38 indicators and SDGs 17 Goals, 169 Targets and their respective indicators as given in Base Document (copy attached). The departments

shall submit the report to UPSDMA by 20 Oct 2022 positively. UPSDMA shall further compile all the reports with its note and shall submit to Hon'ble CM (Chairperson, SDMA) Uttar Pradesh, who shall release the midterm DRR report on 29th of October 2022.

6. The DRR fortnight will be observed from 13 to 29th of Oct 2022. All State departments and districts shall conduct proposed activities during "DRR Fortnight" as per Annexure-2. The departments shall issue letter to their respective subordinate units for observance of activities as per Annexure-2. The departments shall also send copies of all orders issued in the context of DRR to the Vice Chairperson/ACEO, UPSDMA on following address or email id;

Additional Chief Executive Officer Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority.
B-2 Block, Picup Bhawan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010. Email: upsdma@gmail.com

7. All the activities at district level shall be conducted under the aegis of respective District Magistrates and monitored by District Disaster Expert/Consultant/ ADM(F/R) as per the above documents. The report of activities, conducted during DRR Pakhwara, shall be prepared by districts and submitted to UPSDMA (As per Annexure-2) by 20th October 2022 positively. IAG-UP (Inter Agency Group, Uttar Pradesh) shall coordinate the entire DRR Pakhwara at all levels.

8. A proposed programme for 29th October, National Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (NDDRR) is also attached at Annexure-3.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sudhir Garg)
Principal Secretary

Copy to-

1. Staff Officer, Chief Secretary, GoUP.
2. Relief Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Private Secretary; ACS Chief Minister,UP.
4. Private Secretary,VC, SDMA, Lucknow UP.
5. Additional Chief Executive Officer, SDMA, Lucknow UP.

(Ram Kewal)
Special Secretary

UP STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
“DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
PAKHWARA (FORTNIGHT)”
FROM 13TH OCTOBER INTERNATIONAL; AND 29TH OCTOBER NATIONAL; DAY
FOR DISASTER REDUCTION
BASE DOCUMENT FOR MID-TERM REVIEW OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
AND SUSTAINABILITY IN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations General Assembly has designated 13 October as the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) to promote a global culture of disaster risk reduction. The year 2022 is the year of Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, which will conclude at a High-level Meeting of the General Assembly in May 2023 with a political declaration.

Great effort is being made toward preventing and reducing disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, economies and basic infrastructure in line with the international agreement for reducing global disaster risk and losses, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (**SFDRR**) 2015-2030, adopted in March 2015.

The Sendai Framework was the first of the world’s best-known policy agendas. It set out the case for development to be risk-informed in order to be sustainable. Direct economic losses from disasters have increased by more than 150 per cent over the past 20 years, with losses disproportionately borne by vulnerable developing countries.

Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda and Prime Minister’s Ten Point Agenda on DRR are outcomes, a product of interconnected social and economic processes. As such, there is a lot of synergy between these policy instruments.

Globally, there has been an increasing trend in disaster occurrences. It also reveals substantial increased in hydro-climate disasters relatively higher as compared to their geo-physical disasters. Since a disaster is known by a situation of substantial impact, i.e., damage and losses, of vulnerable land system, assets, resources including ecosystems, besides lives and their well-being. Thus, it is the ‘vulnerability’ of susceptible entities or systems that determine the likelihood of disaster in given ‘hazard-risk’ scenario.

India faced major disasters of worst kind. To name a few are– Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Orissa super cyclone, Chamoli earthquake, 1995 Uttarakhand’s Forest fire, Bhuj earthquake, Indian Ocean Tsunami, Bihar Kosi flood, 2002 all India drought, Mumbai flood, etc. which caused devastative impacts. Recently, the incidences of Uttarakhand flood, J&K flood, Chennai flood, drought 2009, El-Nino drought 2015, Maalegaon disaster, Cyclones Phailin and cyclone Hudhud, Forest fire 2015, Heat wave 2015 and 2016, etc. have brought in several new dimensions to their occurrence and impacts the society felt. Loss of economy, infrastructure and ecosystems due to the recent disasters have been so huge and posed so long-

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lasting consequences, that the resources and livelihoods of the people are badly jeopardized. This simply reiterates the significance of vulnerability factors in understanding disaster dynamics. Equally important is to mention industrial accidents, mishaps and other technological incidences, like several incidences of boat capsizing, stampede, Mangalore aero plane accident, Mayapuri radiation accident, Korba gas poisoning, Bhilai SAIL disaster, Vishakhapatnam Steel Authority of India (SAIL) explosion, Mumbai gas leak, Jaipur oil fire, Temple crackers disasters, Kolkata hospital fire, Mumbai Mantralaya fire, National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) fire in Delhi, Kanpur train accident, etc. which seek for equal emphasis on human induced and technological disaster risks.

Disaster Risk is increasingly systemic: If we want to reduce risk then we also must be increasingly joined up in our approaches: working cross-sectors, between and within institutions, and ensuring harmony from policy through to activity.

There has been an increasing trend in disaster occurrences. It also reveals substantial increased in hydro-climate disasters relatively higher as compared to their geo-physical disasters. India faced major disasters of worst kind.

Besides the so called 'natural' disasters which are of environmental origin, there are other human-induced and manmade disasters originating from technological or human failure, negligence, omission, intentional or otherwise acts. Mining accidents, building / structural collapse, industrial (chemical), electrical, mechanical, nuclear/radiological, aviation, transport, rail, road accidents, dam break, mining, etc. are examples of technological disasters, often referred to as human-induced disasters as have operability contexts often high. Another category of purely man-made disasters may include, like, civil unrest, strike, war, sabotage, mass poisoning, bomb blast, stampede, etc. However, there is sizeable overlap between and among different categories and type of disasters.

Frameworks and Agendas adopted by the countries towards Sustainable Development

There are five key agreements made at Global Level and India Played major role in actualising these agreements.

- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) held Sendai Japan in March 2015**
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015.**
- **United Nation's Framework for Climate Change (UN FCC) signed in Paris in November 2015**
- **New Urban Agenda for sustainable cities held in June 2016 New York, USA**
- **Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMC DRR) Nov 2016 New Delhi.**
- **Prime Minister's Ten point Agenda on DRR adopted in November 2015 during AMC DRR**

Coherence between the Sendai framework, The SDGs, The Climate Agreement, PM's Ten Point Agenda, and The New Urban Agenda

Global frameworks established in 2015 – including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Paris Agreement – provide a comprehensive foundation for states to improve disaster risk management. However, the degree to which these frameworks are driving necessary changes to public policies and practices for disaster risk reduction remains questionable.

It has been proved that the current development model is not sustainable, and the progress made so far may be reversed due to social inequalities and potential damage to natural environment.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) defines objectives, Four Priorities, Seven Targets and 38 Indicators for action to reduce and prevent vulnerabilities to disaster risks and to strengthen resilience measures to natural or man-made hazards. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development defines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, covering hunger and poverty relationship to climate protection, nature conservation, peace and justice. The Paris Agreement (PA) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change commits countries towards climate protection and adaptation to climate change. Later included New Urban Agenda and Humanitarian Summit also.

The challenging aspects: We need to go for integrated sectoral policies with cross-cutting tasks. Though each of these is characterised by its own goals, logics of action, actor networks and institutions. Globally modern environmental policy in the 1970s, have emphasised the importance of integrating environmental concerns and, since the 1990s, the sustainability concerns also into other policy fields.

The changes in the economy and society required to achieve the Sendai, SDGs 2030, Parisagreement, New Urban Agendas / World Humanitarian Summit and Habitat III (three) and Ten point Agendacan only be initiated by comprehensive strategies. The recent synchronous adoption of landmark agreements has created a rare but significant opportunity to build coherence across different but overlapping policy areas. This coherence will serve to strengthen existing risk fragility and resilience frameworks for multi hazard assessments, and aim to develop a dynamic, local, preventive, and adaptive urban governance system at the global, national, and local levels.

These need to include all policy fields and levels concerned. It has often been stressed that the SDGs can only be achieved jointly in a meaningful way, **picking of individual SDGs or targets will not lead to a sustainable development**. At the same time, it is necessary to prioritize and take national or local conditions into account for implementing climate policies and sustainability of goals.

Sendai Framework:

A set of 38 indicators was identified to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The indicators will measure progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework, and determine global trends in the reduction of risk and losses.

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Global target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.

A-1 (compound) Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

A-2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

A-3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

The scope of disaster in this and subsequent targets is defined in paragraph 15 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and applies to small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risk.

Global target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.

B-1 (compound) Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

B-2 Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

B-3 Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.

B-4 Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.

B-5 Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

Global target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

C-1 (compound) Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product.

Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.

C-2 *Agriculture is understood to include the crops, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, aquaculture and forest sectors as well as associated facilities and infrastructure.*

Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.

C-3 *Productive assets would be disaggregated by economic sector, including services, according to standard international classifications. Countries would report against those economic sectors relevant to their economies. This would be described in the associated metadata.*

C-4 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and

destroyed dwellings.

Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

C-5

The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.

C-6

Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Global target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

D-1 (compound)

Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

D-2

Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters.

D-3

Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters.

Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters.

D-4

The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.

D-5 (compound)

Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters.

D-6

Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters.

D-7

Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters.

Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters.

D-8

The decision regarding those elements of basic services to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata.

Global target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

- E-1** Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- E-2** Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.
Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

Global target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.

- F-1** Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.
Reporting of the provision or receipt of international cooperation for disaster risk reduction shall be done in accordance with the modalities applied in respective countries. Recipient countries are encouraged to provide information on the estimated amount of national disaster risk reduction expenditure.
- F-2** Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.
- F-3** Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.
- F-4** Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.
- F-5** Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.
- F-6** Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.
- F-7** Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries.
- F-8** Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity.

Global target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multihazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

G-1 (compound G2-G5)	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems.
G-2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.
G-3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.
G-4	Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.
G-5	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.
G-6	Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning. <i>Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.</i>

Sustainable development Goals:

There is an increasing recognition that disasters affect growth and the poorer sections of society gets a major share of the negative impact. Therefore, there is a consensus that investing in prevention and mitigation is economically and socially more beneficial than expenditure in relief and rehabilitation. Mainstreaming DRR in development strategy under the planning process has risk management as one of its keys Secondly, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in all major schemes would need to be an important area of focus. The development programmes and policies would need specifically to keep disaster risk reduction in mind. Therefore, while, preparing programmes, risks emanating from natural hazards needs to be taken into account. To ensure sustainability in Development, Govt of UP released "Uttar Pradesh Vision 2030" for all 17 goals of SDGs as given in the matrix below.

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) Goal 1, Eradicate extreme poverty for all	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
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	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product

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disasters	(GDP)
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the <u>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</u>
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
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	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food

round	Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

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<p>animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p>	<p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p>
<p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p>	<p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p>
<p>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p>	<p>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p>

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
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	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

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prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
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	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on 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	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
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	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
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	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms ^[n 6]

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex ^[n 8]
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
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	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

and children in vulnerable situations	
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
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	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
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	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level ^[n.9]

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developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	
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Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

<p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p>
<p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	<p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p>
<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p>
<p>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p>	<p>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>
<p>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p>	<p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p>

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a <u>hand washing</u> facility with soap and water
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 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address <u>water scarcity</u> and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a

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developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global <u>energy mix</u>	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per

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and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	capita)
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Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
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	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

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8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

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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.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

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greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
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	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or

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sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
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	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP
	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy ^[n 16]
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
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	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination
	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
	10.7.3 Number of people who died or

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	disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination ^[n.17]
	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
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.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
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.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	C110101
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,	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

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children, persons with disabilities and older persons	
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status

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	and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the <u>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</u> , holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic

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	material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
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	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per

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patterns of consumption and production	capita)
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability
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	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) ^[n 20]

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) ^[n 21]	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the <u>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</u>
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies,

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national policies, strategies and planning	national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
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	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025
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	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications

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

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including <u>marine debris</u> and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density ^[n 24]

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<p>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p>	<p>14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</p>
<p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p>	<p>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p>
<p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	<p>14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p>
<p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p>	<p>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p>
<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation⁴</p>	<p>14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>
<p>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management</p>	<p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p>

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of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the <u>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</u> , which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by

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	protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a <u>land degradation-neutral</u> world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
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	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

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15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
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.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in

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	line with international instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary

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accordance with national legislation and international agreements	detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
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	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators (versions from March 2020)
Finance	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

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to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries
Technology	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed ^[n 28]
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally

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developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Capacity-building	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through north-south, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through north-south, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

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countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	
Systemic issues	
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for

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support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Sustainable Development Goal monitoring 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Paris Agreement (COP21)

(Paris Agreement Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

France, in which it was adopted in December 2015, which aimed to reduce the emission of gases that contribute to global warming. It entered into force on November 4, 2016, and has been signed by 195 countries and ratified by 190 as of January 2021.

The Paris Agreement set out to improve upon and replace the Kyoto Protocol, an earlier international treaty designed to curb the release of greenhouse gases. It hosted representatives from 196 countries at the United Nations (UN) climate change conference, one of the most important and most ambitious global climate meetings ever assembled. The objective was no less than a binding and universal agreement designed to limit greenhouse gas emissions to levels that would prevent global temperatures from increasing more than 2 °C (3.6 °F) above the temperature benchmark set before the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

The meeting was part of a process dating back to the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, when countries initially joined the international treaty called the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Seeing the need to strengthen emission reductions, in 1997, countries adopted the Kyoto Protocol. That protocol legally bound developed countries to emission reduction targets. However, the agreement was widely believed to be ineffective because the world's two top carbon dioxide-emitting countries, China and the United States, chose not to participate. China, a developing country, was not bound by the Kyoto Protocol.

Climate change concerns of Uttar Pradesh:

In view of the observed changes, India has reasons to be concerned about climate change. Its large population depends upon climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture and forestry for its livelihood. Any adverse impact on water availability due to recession of glaciers, decrease in rainfall and increased flooding in certain pockets would threaten food security, cause loss of natural eco-systems...that sustain the livelihoods of rural households and adversely impact the coastal system due to sea-level rise and increased extreme events. This aside, achievement of vital national development goals related to... habitats, health, energy...infrastructure...would be adversely affected. Climate variability and change can slow down the pace of development either through adverse impacts on natural ecosystems or erosion of the adaptive capacity of people and society. Climate change is, therefore, not only a major global environmental problem, but an issue of great concern to a developing country like India. Given the lack of resources, and access to technology and finances, developing countries such as India have limited capacity to develop and adopt strategies to reduce their vulnerability to changes in climate.

New Urban Agenda 2016

New Urban Agenda: In this unprecedented era of increasing urbanization, and in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement for Climate Change Adaptation, and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, we have reached a critical point in understanding that cities can be the source of solutions to, rather than the cause of, the challenges that our world is facing today. If well-planned and well-managed, urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries.

The New Urban Agenda presents a paradigm shift based on the science of cities and lays out standards and principles for the planning, construction, development, management and improvement of urban areas along its five main pillars of implementation:

1. **National Urban policies,**
2. **Urban Legislation and regulations,**
3. **Urban Planning and design,**
4. **Local Economy and municipal finance, and**
5. **Local Implementation.**

It is a resource for every level of government, from national to local; for civil society organizations; the private sector; constituent groups; and for all who call the urban spaces of the world "home" to realize this vision.

The New Urban Agenda incorporates a new recognition of the correlation between good urbanization and development. It underlines the linkages between good urbanization and job creation, livelihood opportunities, and improved quality of life, which should be included in every urban renewal policy and strategy. This further highlights the connection between the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has given ten Point Agenda on DRR to ensure DRR Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming DRR in development essentially means looking critically at each programme, activity and project that is being planned from the perspective of reducing risks and minimizing the potential contribution of development towards creating new risks. Mainstreaming thus has the dual purpose of ensuring that (1) development is protected from existing and future disaster risks and (2) development does not create any new risks of disasters or exacerbates the existing risks.

SI No.	Ten Point Agenda of Hon'ble Prime Minister on DRR
1	All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management ▼
2	Risk coverage must include all, starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to nation states ▼
3	Women's leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster risk management ▼
4	Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks ▼
5	Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts ▼
6	Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues ▼
7	Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction ▼
8	Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction ▼
9	Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster ▼
10	Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters ▼

The sample schemes of Ministries/ Departments where prevention and mitigation measures may applied towards SDGs, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change adaptation in the flagship/climate sensitive Govt. Programs (few examples)

Ministry of Rural Development:

- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

Ministry of Urban Development:

- Amrut;

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- Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT); and

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

- National Health Mission (NHM).

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation:

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY); and
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

Ministry of Human Resource Development:

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); and
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

Ministry of Environment and Forests:

- National Afforestation Programme (NAP);

Ministry of Jal Shakti:

- Jal Shakti
- Flood Management
- Jal Jeevan Mission

Min of Panchayati Raj

- Swachh Bharat Mission Two

DDMP (District Disaster Management Plan)

It is recognised that it is possible to take preventive, mitigation, preparedness measures along with the capacity building of the stakeholders so that the negative impact of a disaster can be minimized. Hence, there is a need for good planning. **Under the DM Act 2005, it is mandatory on the part of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to adopt a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary and expedient for prevention, mitigation of disasters which are to be incorporated in the developmental plans of the different departments and preparedness to meet the disaster and relief, rescue and rehabilitation thereafter, so as to minimize the loss to be suffered by the communities.**

29. Powers and functions of District Authority.-

(1) The District Authority shall act as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

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30. Appointment of officers and other employees of District Authority. The State Government shall provide the District Authority with such officers, consultants and other employees as it considers necessary for carrying out the functions of District Authority.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the District Authority may-

(i) Prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;

(ii) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan and District Plan;

(iii) Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;

(iv) Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

(v) Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;

(vi) Lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district;

(vii) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level;

(viii) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor;

(ix) Monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause (viii);

(x) Review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation as may be necessary;

(xi) Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for

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bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;

(xii) Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district;

(xiii) Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;

(xiv) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;

(xv) Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;

(xvi) Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(xvii) Ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;

(xviii) Lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(xix) Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in the district engaged in the disaster management;

(xx) Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;

(xxi) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advise to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions;

(xxii) Review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;

(xxiii) Examine the construction in any area in the district and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;

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(xxiv) Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;

(xxv) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;

(xxvi) Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(xxvii) Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;

(xxviii) Ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(xxix) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

Section 31 of National DM Act 2005, makes it mandatory to have a disaster management plan (DDMP) for every district. DDMP shall include Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures. An indicative list with possible plan objectives is given below:

- To identify the areas vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
- To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the govt. departments to prevent/ know disaster and mitigate its effects.
- To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases of the disaster.
- To enhance disaster resilience of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
- Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- Manage future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
- To set up an Emergency Operations Centre at the District level to function effectively in search, rescue, response.
- To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.
- To set up the early warning system so as to prepare the community to deal with the disaster and responsive communication system based upon fail-proof proven technology.
- To prepare the response plan based upon the guidelines issued in the State Disaster Management Plan so as to provide prompt relief, rescue and search support in the disaster affected areas.

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- To adopt disaster resilient construction mechanism in the district by way of using Information, Education and Communication for making the community aware of the need of disaster resilient future development.
- To make the use of media in disaster management.
- Rehabilitation plan of the affected people and reconstruction measures to be taken by different govt. departments at district level and local authority.

Incident response system (IRS)?

Module will deal in brief one by one: The Incident Response System (IRS), developed by NDMA in 2010, is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope for ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during Disaster Management irrespective of their level of complexity.

The vision is to minimize loss of life and property by strengthening and standardizing the disaster response mechanism in the country.

The ICS incorporates all the duties that may be performed in case of any disaster or event. It envisages a complete team with various sections to attend to all possible requirements. If the ICS is put in place and stakeholders trained in their respective duties and roles, it will help reduce chaos and confusion during actual incident management and every one involved will know what all needs to be done, who will do it, where are the resources and who is in command, etc.

This system consists of a number of useful features like;

- 1) Management by Objectives,
- 2) Unity and Chain of Command,
- 3) Transfer of Command,
- 4) Organisational Flexibility,
- 5) Manageable Span of Control,
- 6) Area Command,
- 7) Unified Command,
- 8) Common Terminology,
- 9) Personnel Accountability,
- 10) Integrated Communications,
- 11) Planning and Comprehensive Resource Mobilisation, Deployment and Demobilisation,
- 12) Incident Action Plan,
- 13) Information Management,
- 14) Proper documentation of the entire response activities through forms and formats,
- 15) Responder's Safety,

16) Media Management and

17) Agency Coordination.

Chief Minister School Safety Programme (MSSP) was started with a Vision of “All children, teachers and others in the school community are safe from any kind of disasters that may threaten their well-being during the pursuit of education”.

Constitution of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is set up at the State level. As per recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, and as accepted by the Government of India, the SDMF consists of 20 percent of the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF). The balance 80 percent will go to the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Nodal Departments SDGs, DRR, Climate Change and New Urban Agenda

Uttar Pradesh

No.	Goal Nodal	Departments.
1.	End Poverty	Rural Development
2.	Zero Hunger	Agriculture
3.	Good health and wellbeing	Health
4.	Quality education	RMSA
5.	Gender equality	DWCD
6.	Clean water and sanitation	Irrigation
7.	Affordable and clean energy	Power
8.	Decent work & Economic growth	MSME
9.	Industry, Innovation and infrastructure	IID
10.	Reduced inequalities	Social welfare
11.	Sustainable cities and communities	Urban Dev.
12.	Responsible Production & consumption	Environment
13.	Climate action	Environment
15.	Life on land	Forest
16.	Peace, justice & strong institutions	Home
17.	Partnerships for the goals	Planning

(Source Uttar Pradesh Vision 2030 year 2017)

Annexure-2**ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING DRR FORTNIGHT: 13 TO 29 OCTOBER, 2022**

S No	Date	Activity	Nodal Department
1		Release of letter from Govt to Departments and Districts	
2		Preparation of activities for DRR Pakhwara by State Departments and Districts	
STATE & DISTRICT LEVEL			
3	13 th Oct 22	(i) Seminars on DRR in all Departments and Districts. (ii) DRR Hoardings, Bill Boards at prominent places by State and all districts. Display to continue for entire DRR Pakhwara.	
4	13 th - 20 th Oct 22	(i) Invited Lectures, Conferences and Seminars at University and Degree College levels. (ii) NSS, Scout and Guide, Rovers and Rangers level Rallies (iii) Distribution of DRR materials to Panchayats, Students and public at large and display these materials at walls "APADA SE SURAKSHA" (Safety from Disasters).	
5	20 th Oct 22	(i) Compilation of reports on activities conducted by districts and submission to UP SDMA. (ii) Compilation and submission of mid-term report by departments to UP SDMA, as per base document.	
6	13 th -25 th Oct 22	* Drawing, Poster and Slogan Writing competition at each School with theme of DRR.	
7	13 th -29 th Oct 22	Exposure to DM Activities to students from Primary to University level.	
8	26 th Oct 22	* Compilation and submission of Drawing, Poster and Slogan Competition by districts to UP SDMA. Best two entries in each category will be submitted by each district.	
9	29 th Oct 22	(i) Live broadcast of Speech of Hon'ble CM and VC, SDMA on 29 Oct 2022 on DRR at 11.30 AM (Tentative). It will be screened live at all Development offices, Blocks, Panchayats, Schools, Colleges and Universities of the State. (ii) Events as per proposed programme placed at Annexure-3. Entire programme is recommended to be also viewed by districts at their respective EOCs through video conferencing on suitable media.	To be indicated by appropriate authority

*Prize money 10000, 7000 & 5000 Rs will be given to Drawing, Poster and Slogan competition each at State Level. Five Consolation prizes of amount of 1000 Rs will be given to Drawing, Poster and Slogan competition each at State Level.

Annexure-3**PROPOSED STATE LEVEL ACTIVITIES ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION****Date: 29th October 2022 (National DRR Day)****Proposed Events:**

- Bhumi Pujan for the Building of the UP SDMA, Gomti Nagar Extension, Sector-7, Amar Shaheed Path, Lucknow-226010.
- Lecture on Incident Response System-IRS. To be attended by officers of all concerned departments of the State as notified in the State level notification no. 161/1-11-2019 dated 16-08-2019(copy attached). Officers at district level as notified in Notification No. 183/1-11-2019 dated 16-08-2019(copy attached) will also attend through VC.
- Release of Documentary/Short Film on Snake Bite & Lightning Awareness.
- Release of Cartoon Character(ApdaRakshak) for publication of IEC Materials on DRR and animated Video Film for generating awareness amongst children.
