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Respected Shri Rakesh Kumar Maurya ji,

Subject: Comments/ Suggestions on initial Draft national Indicators Framework for Sustainable Development Goals as prepared by MoSPI (No. M-12012/3/2017-SSD-III)

At the onset, we would like to recognise and congratulate the Govt. of India for taking proactive steps towards developing national indicators for the framework of SDGs. It is heartening to see the efforts in reaching out to the general public to contribute to this process to supplement Government of India's endeavours.

Established in 1962, Caritas India is recognised a leading NGO in disaster response for its efforts in relief, rehabilitation and follow up development programmes. It gives due focus on Poverty Alleviation, Inclusive and Equitable Sustainable Development, Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction, Natural resource Management, Community Health, Development of Dalits and Tribal, Child protection and development, gender equity and so on.

We are glad to submit our inputs with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to further strengthen government's efforts in making development equitable, sustainable and inclusive.

Ms. Lee Macqueen will be available to attend to any clarification and queries and further processes at lee@caritasindia.org | (M) +91 9718498755

Thanking you for the opportunity.

Sincerely,


Frederick D'Souza
Executive Director

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics office

SDG Targets and Proposed Draft National Indicators

TARGET	DRAFT NATIONAL INDICATOR	SUGGESTED INDICATOR & COMMENTS
GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (Nodal Ministry: M/o Rural Development)		
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Percentage of population (gender, geography and social category (SC, ST, OBC) wise) that rose out of the national poverty line. No. of households that rose out of the national poverty line (rural and urban).
	Percentage of resource allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of resource allocation utilised for poverty reduction programmes.
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	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of allocations made for economic security and livelihood generation schemes targeting SC/ST/OBC communities and strengthening employment guarantee systems at all levels in rural and urban areas. Percentage of budget utilisation for targeted economic security and livelihood strengthening programmes for SC, ST, OBC communities. Number of women headed households that rose about the national poverty line
	Percentage of resource allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of resource allocated by the government to reducing poverty specifically of men, women and children Percentage of resource utilised for reducing poverty specifically of men, women and children Percentage increase in resource allocation and utilisation on asset creation at the community and household levels of those below poverty line (gender and social category wise) Percentage of resource allocation and utilisation for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation programmes (<i>that are cause and consequence of poverty</i>).
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	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in resource allocation and utilisation for general social protection schemes. Percentage increase in resource allocation and utilisation for social protection schemes for SC, ST and OBC, single women,

		<p>children elderly, transgender and people with disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in allocation and utilisation of social security benefits to unorganised sector workers. • Resource allocation and utilisation disaggregated data in public domain
	Percentage change in ST students under post matric scholarship	Percentage increase in SC, ST and OBC students receiving pre-and post-matric scholarships
<p>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</p>	No of accounts opened under PMJDY by Rural/Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, SC/ST men and women in vulnerable situations having access to economic resources and services, land titles, technology for livelihood enhancement and entrepreneurship, market linkages and inheritance, natural resources financial services, including microfinance • Percentage decrease in the difference between wages of men and women' • Percentage increase in the registry of property/assets in the names of women. • Number or percentage of incentives offered by governments to protecting and promoting the economic rights of women.
	Balance in account (in Lacs) in a/c's opened under PMJDY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and social category disaggregated data on account holders
	Balance in account (in Lacs) in a/c's opened under PMJDY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons insured against natural and man made disasters and accidents
	No of a/c's with zero balance under PMJDY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households insured against natural and man made disasters and accidents.
	Number of beneficiaries from housing loans	
	Number of beneficiaries for Bank loan for purchasing motor vehicles and other durable goods	
	Number of enterprises getting loan from banks	
	No of Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued	
	No of Non-Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of insurance coverage of livelihood assets against natural and man made disasters • Number of sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and unorganised sector workers insured against livelihood loss owing to natural and man made disasters and accidents.

<p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>	<p>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>Proportion of State governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of resource allocated and utilised by the government to reducing DRR and climate change integrated poverty alleviation programme specifically of men, women and children • Percentage of resource allocated by governments to reducing vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and mitigating multiple hazards • Number of development initiatives that have integrated disaster risk reduction approach. • Percentage of resource allocation and utilisation for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation programmes • Number of programmes /schemes launched for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation directly benefiting and capacitating the vulnerable people. • Percentage of resource allocated to multi-hazard proofing/ disaster resilient infrastructure at households and community level in urban and rural areas with joint ownership titles for women and men • Percentage of insurance coverage of livelihood assets against natural and man made disasters • Number of sharecroppers and agricultural labourers and unorganised sector workers insured against livelihood loss owing to natural and man made disasters.
<p>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</p>	<p>Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</p> <p>Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>Sum of total grants and non-debt creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of resource allocated and utilised by the government to reducing poverty specifically of men, women and children • Percentage of resources received and utilised from multilateral cooperation for disaster risk informed development initiatives by the Govt. of India in the public domain.
<p>GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (Nodal Ministry: M/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare)</p>		
<p>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,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of undernourishment (Global indicator) 	<p>Elimination of hunger needs to be approached from three standpoints viz., 1) food security where the public systems are strengthened and people have access to food items; and 2) Food sovereignty where they are able to grow their</p>

<p>nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)(Global indicator) 	<p>traditional nutritious food crops; and 3) whereby people are able to procure/but food with assured income. Therefore, indicators should be:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in number of mother and children availing supplementary nutrition from ICDS centres • Percentage of budget allocation and utilisation on strengthening public systems for food security, especially for women in ante-natal and post natal stages and children, such as ICDS, Anganwadis, Nutritional Resource centres etc. • Percentage increase in food production and diversification • Number of farmers who have revived /extended traditional food systems • Percentage of yield increase for the different crops • Percentage of agricultural land used for drought and flood resistant food crops (Millet etc.) • Number of women and men holding land titles with access to technology and agri-based services and trainings to enhance food crop production • Percentage increase in the area under natural /organic farming • Percentage increase in the preservation of traditional seeds
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of stunting age <5 • Prevalence of wasting age<5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of increase of women receiving institutional nutrition care • Percentage of increase in cases registered and supported by Anganwadi and NRC • Number of children profiled • Number of children newly linked up with Anganwadis • Number of malnourished children traced • Number of children returning to non-critical bracket of nutrition% increase in household visits of ASHA, ANM and Anganwadi worker • Number of cases attended to by nutrition workers • Number of children who enters into the 'safe zone' of nutrition • Number of households under health security schemes like RSBY.
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of smallscale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to Total GDP • Percent change in use of modern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in input costs achieved by communities. • Percentage increase in the number of cultivated crops.

<p>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 nonfarm employment</p>	<p>equipments(tractor, thrasher etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent increase of area under High Yield Variety • Total cropped Area under Irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of area under multi cropping/Intercropping and crop rotation • Percentage increase in the area under food crops (from cash crop) • Percentage area brought under natural farming system • Small holders farming households and groups equipped with access to ICT
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to Total GDP • Percent change in use of modern equipments(tractor, thrasher etc) • Percent increase of area under High Yield Variety • Total cropped Area under Irrigation • Total cropped Area under Rain Fed • Percent change in Forest Area coverage • Percent change in Waterfed area • Percent change in Rainfed area • Percent change in Area under mangroves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the coverage of chemical farming OR Percentage increase in the area under environmentally-sound farming methods • Percentage increase and variety of multi-hazard resistant and climate change adaptive varieties of food crops grown in hazard prone geographies. • Number of indigenous practices recorded and institutionalised through into modern agricultural practices and courses at university levels. • Number of farmers (land owning and share croppers) both men and women trained in natural farming and techniques in enhancing their cultivation organically. • Number of farmers, men and women, who have revived /extended traditional food systems • Percentage of yield increase for the different crops • Percentage of resource allocation and utilisation in soil enrichment and water conservation programmes. • Percentage of resource allocation to strengthen institutions and practices of agriculture. • Percent increase in coverage and species of High Yield Variety • Area brought under indigenous seeds (not GMO)
<p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing</p>	<p>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of high yielding local varieties conserved and promoted. • Number of banks instituted for conservation and diversification of indigenous seeds and plants. • Mechanisms and processes instituted to preserve traditionally grown seeds for locally consumed food crops

of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed		
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	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of food commodity markets initiated and functionalised. • Number of government or cooperative managed food storage systems functionalised at district levels
GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (Nodal Ministry: M/o Health & Family Welfare)		
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal mortality ratio 	<p>Maternal mortality ratio the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, a measure of the risk of death once a woman has become pregnant. It does not take into account the still birth or abortions. Hence the value is high.</p> <p>Also there are huge inter-state differences in MMR. It is therefore necessary to study cause of death in all states as there could be variations in proportion of causes of death in states with varying MMR, inst delivery rates, ANC coverage and content of ANC provided. Cause of death in the category called as ‘other conditions’ need to be identified.</p> <p>Hence the following indicator for state specific interventions,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in institutional deliveries. • Number of maternal deaths (direct and indirect) in a given period per 100,000 women of reproductive age during the same time period. • Percentage reduction in late maternal death (the death of a woman from direct or indirect obstetric causes, more than 42 days but less than one year after the termination of pregnancy).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 	<p>Additional Indicators should be :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of pregnant ladies having full ANC out of which one ANC should be by a Gynaecologist.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of pregnant women having wt, BP and Abdominal examination during each visit. • Percentage of pregnant women taking IFA tablets in relation to the Hb level (mild, moderate and severe.) • Percentage of women with problem identified during ANC and referred to Hospital.
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population • Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population • Malaria incidence per 1,000 population • Viral Hepatitis (including A, B, C, D, E) incidence per 100,000 population • Number of people requiring intervention against Neglected tropical Diseases (Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar, Leprosy, Lymphatic Filariasis, Soil • Transmitted Helminths, V Lishmaniasis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual percentage increase (0.3% per year for less than 3 % GDP expenditure on health) to combat these diseases • Percentage decrease in HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population • Percentage decrease in Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population • Percentage decrease in Malaria incidence per 1,000 population • Percentage decrease in Viral Hepatitis (including A, B, C, D, E) incidence per 100,000 population • Number of people identified and treated against Neglected tropical Diseases (Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar, Leprosy, Lymphatic Filariasis <p>The slide positivity rate among the blood smears collected through both active and passive surveillance gives more accurate information on distribution of malaria infection in the community over a period of time. Hence the following indicator should be included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Blood smears found positive for malaria parasite X 100 / No. of Blood smears examined <p>Indicator to be used should be specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Parasite Incidence (API) Confirmed cases of malaria during one year X 1000 / Population covered under surveillance <p>To calculate this we need ABER i.e , Annual blood examination rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABER : No. of blood smears examined during the year X 100 / Population covered under surveillance • Number of rapid fever survey done in case of epidemic outbreak in every village household in the suspected epidemic zone vs. no of epidemics recorded.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of mass surveys done with analysis of screening results in the suspected epidemic zone. <p>Annual risk of infection (ARI) is the informative index of magnitude of problem of tuberculosis. It means proportion of population, which will be primarily infected in course of one year expressed as percentage. Hence the indicators,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Sputum smear-positive TB cases annually • Percentage decreased in the number of TB cases
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders • Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of resources allocated for de-addiction programmes, covering prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation, especially among child and youth in difficult circumstances. • Number of people, especially children and youth being treated at de-addiction centres and availing of rehabilitation services • Recreational programme approach for engaging children and youth in schools and communities through targeted schemes • Percentage of resources pooled in from PPP to address the issue of drug addiction through special multi-stakeholder programmes.
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of road traffic injuries and deaths • Road safety programmes launched • Number of cases of drunk driving registered and convictions rate under Motor Vehicle Act. • Percentage decrease in the number of violators in cases of drunk driving under Motor Vehicle Act • Disaggregated data on the number of children, elderly, women and men deaths owing to road accidents.
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods • Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women and adolescent girls from vulnerable communities with access to free safe and hygienic sanitary napkins • Integration of Waste, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in normal and disaster times into school curriculum in elementary level.

	<p>years per 1,000 women in that age group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of delivery attended by skilled health personnel • Proportion of Institutional Deliveries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of resource allocation for access to sexual and reproductive health care services and information at all levels. • Number of health centres and schools where sanitary napkins are provided for free in rural and urban areas • Number of institutional deliveries among SC, ST and OBC women in rural and urban centres.
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their • need for family planning satisfied with modern methods • Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care, four times or more. • Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the three doses of pentavalent vaccine before their first birthday. • Percentage of children under 5 years of age with suspected pneumonia (cough and difficult breathing Not due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose) in two weeks preceding the survey who sought care from appropriate health facility or provider • Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period. • Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the • detected number of adults and children living with HIV • Percentage population in malaria-endemic areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of districts having district hospital disaster management plan to ensure multi-hazard safe health infrastructure, equipments/ resources • Percentage of resources allocated and utilised for promotion of WASH focussing sanitation at the levels of excreta disposal, solid waste management, vector control and drainage. • Entitlements to WASH services • Inclusion of psychosocial care in UHC • Number of trained healthcare workers and para-medical persons in pyshosocial care at different levels up. • Entitlements to WASH services • Number of SC/ST in health care delivery system • Disaggregated data on health inequities to be able to plan better • Annual percentage increase (0.3% per year for less than 3 % GDP expenditure on health) in health sector to create accessible health care centres with adequate medicines and equipments at all levels, starting from primary and community health care centres (as precondition for success of UHC) • Differentiated strategies adopted to address equity and remove barriers to access for the poorest.

	<p>who slept under an ITN the previous night or/and Percentage of population at risk protected by IRS during a specified time period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Percentage population using safely managed drinking water services and• Percentage population using safely managed sanitation services• Proportion of population aged 18 years and older who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among number of adults 18 years and older who• are taking medication for hypertension with systolic blood pressure $\geq 140\text{mmHg}$, or with diastolic blood pressure $\geq 90\text{mmHg}$• Proportion of population aged 18 years and older who are currently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) among number of adults 18 years and older who are taking medication for diabetes or with fasting plasma glucose $\geq 7.0 \text{ mmol/}$• Proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were ever screened for cervical cancer and the proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were screened for cervical cancer during the last 5 years• Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15+years• Number of outpatient department visit per person per year and hospital(inpatient)	
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	<p>admission per 100 population per year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population • Percentage of health facilities with essential medicines and lifesaving commodities • Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities [1. National legislation, policy and financing 2. Coordination and national Focal Point Communications 3. Surveillance 4. response 5. Preparedness 6. Risk Communication 7. Human Resources 8. Laboratory 9. Point of entry 10. Zoonotic events 11. Food safety 12. Chemical events 13. Radio nuclear emergencies] that have been attained at a specific point in time • Poverty head count due to out-of-pocket payments on health • Out - of - Pocket expenditure on health 	
<p>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</p>	<p>Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities [1. National legislation, policy and financing 2. Coordination and national Focal Point Communications 3. Surveillance 4. Response 5. Preparedness 6. Risk Communication 7. Human Resources 8. Laboratory 9. Point of entry 10. Zoonotic events 11. Food safety 12. Chemical events 13. Radio nuclear emergencies] that have been attained at a specific point in time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of resource allocated and utilised for instituting and strengthening ICT for real time early warning at various levels. • No. of hazard resistant communication techniques and channels developed in hazard prone regions

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

General observation- all indicators listed under this are primarily related to health. More focus should be given to education and its indicators

<p>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</p>	<p>Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels</p>	<p>A joint study by UNESCO Institute for Statistics and the Global Education Monitoring Report, released in July 2016, has found that due to <i>persistent disparities in education participation linked to sex, social identity, location and wealth</i> 47 million adolescent in India have not progressed to upper secondary school. As per the data in the report, the country has the highest number of out-of-school adolescents in the world. Over a fifth of children between the ages of six and 11 are out of school. The report also highlights that 2.9 million children have not attended school at all. The U-DISE Provisional data (MHRD, 2014) shows dropout among SC children from Grade 1 to Secondary level (grade 9) to be at 50.1% (boys 51.8 & girls 48%). For ST children it is 62.4% (boys 63.2% and girls 61.4%).</p> <p>Hence the indicator should be;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disaggregated data on learning outcomes recorded for children studying in private schools under PPP models covered under the 25% reservation based on economic status and caste based reservations. • Sex, Age and Social identity (caste, ethnicity, religion wise) wise disaggregated data of enrolled children • Sex, Age and Social identity (caste, ethnicity, religion wise) wise disaggregated data of out of school children • Number of special training of school drop-outs as provided under RTE Act to bring them up to par with students of the same age. • Number of monitoring surveys conducted in all neighbourhoods and children requiring education identified as per the RTE Act. • Gender, age and caste wise segregated data of children identified through monitoring surveys for education. • Number of facilities set up for providing education to identified children requiring education. • Availability of all above information in public domain
	<p>Proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reaches last grade of Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels</p>	<p>A joint study by UNESCO Institute for Statistics and the Global Education Monitoring Report, released in July 2016, has found that due to <i>persistent disparities in education participation linked to sex, social identity,</i></p>

		<p>location and wealth 47 million adolescent in India have not progressed to upper secondary school. As per the data in the report, the country has the highest number of out-of-school adolescents in the world.</p> <p>The report highlights almost 60% of adolescents aged between 15 and 17 years are not in school. The U-DISE Provisional data (MHRD, 2014) shows dropout among SC children from Grade 1 to Secondary level (grade 9) to be at 50.1% (boys 51.8 & girls 48%). For ST children it is 62.4% (boys 63.2% and girls 61.4%).</p> <p>Hence the indicator should be;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex, Age and Social identity (caste, ethnicity, religion wise) wise disaggregated data of enrolled children • Sex, Age and Social identity (caste, ethnicity, religion wise) wise disaggregated data of out of school children • Number of special training of school drop-outs as provided under RTE Act to bring them up to par with students of the same age. • Number of monitoring surveys conducted in all neighbourhoods and children requiring education identified as per the RTE Act. • Gender, age and caste wise segregated data of children identified through monitoring surveys for education. • Number of facilities set up for providing education to identified children requiring education. • Availability of all above information in public domain
	<p>Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP</p>	<p>The DISE data has provided trends of elementary education in India according to which there has almost 24.28 percent increase in the number of private schools in between 2010-11 to 2014-15, whereas the growth of Government Schools is only 1.51 percent. When it comes to enrolment of students, during the same period there is a steep rise of 24.42 percent in private schools as against an 8.55 percent decline in enrolment in Government schools during the period.</p> <p>Hence the indicator should be;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public expenditure of 6% GDP on enhancing quality of education at all levels,

		<p>be it in Government schools or aided private schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds allocated to minority institutions in proportion to minority community population for quality education (curriculum and teaching learning materials, teachers, infrastructure development and maintenance)
	Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds	The need is to shift from literacy to education.
	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years)	
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of stunting in children under [5] years of age Prevalence of underweight children under [5] years of age Proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reaches last grade of Primary/ Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels Proportion of children 12-23 months receiving full immunization Proportion of 12-23 months old children immunised against measles Under-five mortality rate Infant mortality rate Child (0-6) Sex Ratio 	<p>The principled decision to extend the right to education till Class X (age 16) and into the preschool age range being looked into by the CABE committee is a welcome step and needs confirmation in order to achieve the SDG target.</p> <p>Hence the indicator should be;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of children possessing pre-primary educational skills at the time of pass-out Number of workshops done with Anganwadi workers to enable them to take up pre-primary educational skills Learning outcome monitoring mechanisms at local levels by engaging the administration, community based organisations, education activists and youth covered under literary programme. Percentage of increase of children and women who receive institutional nutrition care No of children profiled No of children newly linked up with Anganwadis No of malnourished children traced No of children returning to non-critical bracket of nutrition Percentage increase in household visits of ASHA, ANM and Anganwadi worker No of cases attended to by nutrition workers No. of children who enters into the 'safe zone' of nutrition
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training	According to the Census of India 2011, there are currently 47 million unemployed youth in the 15-24 years age group, of which 26 million

technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	in the previous 12 months Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education and the pass percentage gender-wise	are male and 21 million are female. Within the overall figures, the conditions for the SCs and STs for the same period is worse, with 21% SCs and 22% STs reported to be unemployed in the 15-34 age group. Their participation in the skilled workforce is linked to their lower rates of participation in education.
	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher education level, male-female and SC/ST wise	Hence the indicator should be;
	Share of female students in different disciplines at higher education level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programmes in place directly targeting SC, ST and Muslim communities' skill development
	Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and caste/ethnicity, religion disaggregated data on number of members trained /certified under these skill development schemes • Ratio of women and men at technical, vocational and tertiary education including university. • Number of trained men and women placed in suitable jobs with gender and caste/ethnicity, religion disaggregated data in public domain. • Number of government run technical, vocational and tertiary education centres opened. • New regulatory legislation to regulate the private sector in technical, vocational, tertiary and university education to ensure that these players don't use this opportunity on squeezing money. • Number of recognised vocational, technical and tertiary education centres.
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of Computer Literate Adults (Available through NSSO Survey) • Proportion of students passing out of NSDC sponsored skill development programme 	Endorse last 3 NCE suggestions additionally Go with NCE recommendations; additionally:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of students passing out of long term vocational training programme • No. of entrepreneurial ventures set up under Start-up India, Stand-up India or through MSME. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of training centres developed and strengthened • No. of male and female youth trained and certified, and placed in jobs • Percentage of GDP allocated to youth and adults training in relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship • SC/ST/Muslim male and female employed at entrepreneurial ventures set up under Start-up India, Stand-up India or through MSME.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage Change in technical colleges, Business colleges over last year • Percentage Change in no. of vocational institutes over last year • Percentage Change in enrolment in vocational institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SC/ST/Muslim male and female youth enrolled at the training centres and technical colleges, Business colleges
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills	<p>There is a need to study the access to education and vocational training for all sub-categories</p> <p>Indicators are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations having access to education and vocational training. • Percentage increase in developing disability friendly infrastructure and learning aid on educational institutions at all levels
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	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights education introduced in school curriculum at appropriate levels up to Higher secondary levels, with participation of academicians, social workers, civil society organisations. <i>(To include sub-sections on sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, gender equality, social equity and inclusion, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity etc.)</i> • Number of states that integrated sustainable and environmentally sound development in curriculum at school and college levels. • Number of states that integrated human rights, global citizenship and peace in curriculum at school and college levels
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	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero discrimination policy of the Government adopted at school and university levels • Measures instituted to register grievances and complaints of any form of discrimination based on caste, religion, gender etc. at the institutions

	Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	Percentage increase to 6% of the GDP
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	Volume of official development assistance for scholarships	Number of eligible children and youth receiving scholarships for higher education and professional courses
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage improvement in the teacher-student ratio in urban and rural schools
GOAL 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (Nodal Ministry: M/o Women and Child Development)		
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year Proportion of sexual crimes against women to total crime against women during the calendar year Proportion of cruelty/physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year Proportion on rape of women by persons known to them, inter-alia, live-in partner or separated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of support or emergency services started for girls and women at district and state levels. Number of convictions in the cases of violence against girls and women (including domestic violence) Percentage decrease in crimes against women and girls in rural and urban areas Percentage increase in conviction rate under SC/ST (prevention of atrocities Act) against SC and ST women, and against targeted violence against women. Percentage decrease in instances of targeted violence against women and girls Legal measures adopted to curbing promotion of stereotypes of gender roles and identify by any means of entertainment or public actions.

	<p>husband or ex-husband to total rape of women during the calendar year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of sexual crime against girls children to total crime against children during the calendar year • Proportion of Trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year • Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experience physical and / or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months • Child Sex Ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of resource allocation for women safety and protection programmes and other measures. • Legal measures enacted for combatting trafficking in persons • Number of convictions in cases of human trafficking
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women • Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) total crime against children. • Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 	Number of convictions in the cases of reported harmful practices.
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	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and location	Number of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies in the interest of domestic work like crèche.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, State legislation and Local Self Government • Number of women in Board of listed companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of office-bearers/holders in political parties. • Percentage increase in the number women gazetted officers. • Percentage increase in the number of women-led companies • Percentage increase in the number of SC and ST women participation in Gram Sabhas as

		<p>chairs of the Sabha to the minimum prescribed percentage of 25% in panchayats and above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in participation of women, including SC and ST women in the proceedings of Gram Sabha under PRI Act and Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas Act). • Percentage increase in the number of women political leaders (MPs and MLAs) in the country. • Percentage increase in the number of SC, ST Minority women holding seats in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population. • Number of women entrepreneurs in the country at various levels • Number of women farmers owning individual land titles and joint land titles. • Number of women in the national workforce in various sectors.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraceptive Prevalence Rate • Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years • Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS 	% of women with access to safe and hygienic sanitary napkins
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational land holdings - gender wise 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of female agricultural labourers 	percentage decrease in female agriculture labourers and not the increase.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) 	Percentage decrease in the difference between wages of men and women
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural wages (gender wise) 	Percentage decrease in the difference between wages of men and women
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of accounts opened under PMJDY • Amount of Over Draft (OD) availed from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the registry of property/assets in the names of women. • Number or percentage of incentives offered by governments to protecting the economic rights of women.

	PMJDY accounts by women	
GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (Nodal Ministry: Mo Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation)		
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services • Proportion of population using an improved drinking water by source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average distance of source of clean and safe water source from homes • Number of population using measures for purifying water/making water safe to drink. • Number of households having piped water supply (SC, ST wise) •
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water • Percentage of population using basic sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households with availability of sufficient water for using a toilet. • Number of households that have access to a functional toilet. • Percentage of women with access to safe and hygienic sanitary napkins • Percentage resource allocated and utilised for promotion of WASH across sectors at national and state levels • Percentage decrease in the number of manual scavengers • Percentage increase in the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated through targeted schemes with information in public domain • Drought response plan and other legal /policy measures adopted to manage water distribution to vulnerable communities for domestic and livelihood requirements
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management		Inclusion of water and sanitation improvement works into NREGA/employment guarantee scheme
GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (Nodal Ministry: M/o Labour & Employment)		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total crimes relating to human trafficking • Whether the country has a law against child labour Minimum age for recruitment to the armed forces • Initiatives of the government towards elimination of child labour (indicator to be proposed by the MoLE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of child labourers in the country • Number of child labourers rescued and rehabilitated • Percentage of budget allocation and utilisation for rehabilitation of child labourers • Policy interventions made to cover trafficking for labour under anti-human trafficking legislation. • Percentage increase in the number of convictions under human trafficking

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in rate of conviction under relevant laws against child labour Legal measures adopted banning the recruitment and use of child soldiers as spies and messengers with stringent measures.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number/proportion of workers covered under ESI Act Number/proportion of workers covered under health insurance Accommodation in working women's hostel Number of migrants workers Employment generated under MNREGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of migrant workers and plantation workers covered under social security, welfare schemes and entitlements at the place of destination (urban areas, caste wise disaggregated data) Legal framework for protection of rights of migrant workers in the place of destination Number of women workers covered under maternity benefit Mapping of migrant workers unorganised and unorganised sector jobs and entitlements for them.
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jobs created under employment guarantee programmes Total assistance provided to developing countries by donor countries and multilateral agencies as per the global jobs pact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SC, ST, Muslim male and female youth employed under job guarantee programme Number of SC, ST, Muslim women, men and youth are employed at private sector and corporations as part of PPP in job creation. Number of SC, ST, Muslim male and female youth trained under skill development programme and placed in productive jobs.
GOAL 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (Nodal Ministry: M/o Social Justice & Empowerment)		
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	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage allocation of resources to educational, economic and political leadership development of women, men and youth of SC, ST, Minority; PwDs, transgender through targeted programmes and system strengthening (recommendations as in above goals) to get them on par with general population Number of schemes meant for educational, economic and political leadership development for women, men and youth, SC, ST, Minority; PwDs, transgender Percentage increase in the number of SC, ST Minority women holding seats in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women, men, SC, ST and Minority peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and

eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard		natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected (Source: SDSN).
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in wages for women at par with men's wages
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	The Indicator is being developed	Number of international and regional multi-stakeholder platforms like ASIAN, BRICSAM, UN, SAARC etc. represented by the Government of India and development actions proposed and followed up.
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreements and coordination developed between the states of source and destination to promote safe and orderly migration Number of refugees and services available for them Percentage of allocations for security, rehabilitation and assistance for safe migration Legal measures in place for safety and security of refugees and information of rights and entitlements Cooperation sought from the countries of source
GOAL 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Nodal Ministry: M/o Urban Development)		
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of slums upgraded with facilities for continued water supply, sanitation infrastructure, and other basic amenities including school and health centre in the vicinity Number of unauthorised slums regularised
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of settlements mapped for regularisation Number of households identified for relocation and rehabilitation packages in unauthorised locations Guidelines/legal measures instituted for holistic rehabilitation of people inhabiting unauthorised colonies with provision of all services and basic amenities. Urban disaster risk reduction measures integrated into town planning Above data available in social category disaggregated manner in public domain

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 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households constructed as per building codes • Percentage increase in allocation on safe housing and critical infrastructure such as health care • DRR informed/hazard resistant national housing scheme in rural areas • Earthquake resistant houses and town planning in urban areas • Number of vulnerable populations living in hazard prone settlements identified for DRR interventions. • Number of real estate and infrastructure development programmes given clearance for hazard sensitive models in urban areas
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 (Nodal Ministry: M/o Home Affairs)		
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of state and national level negative elements/forces leading to violence are reduced • Percentage reduction in the number of death due to all forms of violence
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage reduction in incidences of child abuse and trafficking • Anti-human trafficking legislation and related policies have been implemented and outcomes monitored periodically and reported in public domain
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy developed and institutionalized in all departments and institutions to combat human trafficking and anti-social elements
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	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase security checks in the international boundaries to prevent illegal arm and asset exchanges
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy developed and implemented for reducing corruption at all levels. • Systems available to address the complaints against corruption with protection and safety of the whistle-blowers and victims.
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number /percentage increase in the no. SC, ST, and Minority women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels,	The Indicator is being developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced Peace building subjects in the education curriculum • Resources allocated under education to engage with children and youth on

<p>in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>		<p>sensitising them to peaceful and harmonic co-existence of diverse communities</p>
<p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened social justice and legal aid systems