

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. UN's Development Agenda for 2016-2030 i.e. "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related Targets which are measured in 304 indicators. India was among the 193 countries that adopted the SDGs on 25th September, 2015. The implementation of these SDGs began on 1st January 2016.

The SDGs are an extension to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. The SDGs go further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are built on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected which is a key to success as one goal achieved leads to tackling of issues for other goals as well.

The Government of India along with all the states has commenced work in sight earnest on achieving the SDGs by the year 2030. NITI Aayog plays a major role in overseeing implementation by Ministries and coordinating with States for the achievement of developmental targets as enshrined in the SDGs. While the indicators envisaged are still being finalized by the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI), this report provides an insight on the state's efforts towards finalizing the framework for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs. Based on NITI Aayog's mapping framework, the Government of Karnataka is aligning its SDGs goals and targets with its existing policies and programmes. The state has identified nodal departments as well as related departments for each goal and target specifically. The state is in the process of streamlining its strategies for achieving the same by classifying the targets into short, medium and long term goals for three years, seven years and fifteen years respectively, as guided by NITI Aayog.

Karnataka's Points of Action

The government of Karnataka is keen to ensure that the implementation of SDGs in the state is judiciously prioritized and adopted in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available. In this regard the following actions have been taken by the state government:

- a) **Nodal Department:** The state has identified Planning Department as the nodal department for the attainment of SDGs by 2030 and established a separate Technical Cell for monitoring SDGs related activities. A separate portal will be created through which information regarding SDGs including goals, targets and indicators will be shared, monitored and updated by all concerned departments.
- b) **Committee Formation:** The State has constituted State level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government, State level Monitoring and Co-Ordination Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary to Government and 17 Goal Committees under the Chairmanship of retired IAS officers for the finalization of Indicators and to implement SDGs in the state.
- c) **Department Integration (Mapping of SDG Goals and Targets with Department):** All the Concerned Departments have mapped relevant departmental schemes to SDG goals, targets and indicators which is coordinated by the Planning Department and estimated the Budget for 2022 and 2030.

In 2018, NITI Aayog, in partnership with UN India, developed the SDG India Index Baseline Report and an accompanying Dashboard spanning across 13 out of 17 SDGs (excluding Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17) for States and UTs. The SDG Index Score for Sustainable Development Goals 2030 ranges between 36 and 88 for Karnataka. Karnataka State is a 'Performer' with a score of 52 in comparison to Kerala and Himachal Pradesh, the 'Fore runner' with the highest score of 69 among all the Indian States. Performance of Karnataka in each SDG is presented in Table 1:

Table 1: Performance of Karnataka in each SDG

Category	SDG Goal	Score	Rank
Front Runner (65-99)	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	69	5
	SDG 4: Quality Education	76	5
	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	77	5
	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	72	11
	SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	68	16
	SDG 15: Life on Land	88	8
	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	74	12
Performer (50-64)	SDG 1: No Poverty	52	17
	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	54	11
	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	62	14
	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	57	7
Aspirants (0-49)	SDG 5: Gender Inequality	43	6
	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	36	16
	Karnataka (All Goals)	64	3

d) Source: NITI Aayog (2018)

Karnataka SDGs at a Glance



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Concerned Departments: *RDPR, UDD, Education, , IT & BT, WCD, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Food & Civil Supply, Planning, DES, HFW, Energy, Housing, Finance, Revenue(DMC), Social Welfare.*

Karnataka recorded 20.91% of poverty in 2011-12 against the India average of 21.92%. Karnataka aims to completely eradicate poverty in the state by 2030. The state aims to eradicate with policies on food, shelter; loans for farmers, MGNREGS, State Urban Livelihood Mission and other safety net schemes of the government.

Poverty being a multi-dimensional concept, demands attention to access to productive assets like land, finance, access to basic needs and decent standards of living. Poverty ratio may not alone be sufficient as an indicator to measure poverty eradication action and achievements of the government. It is essential for the government to look at more suitable indicators to ensure Karnataka eradicates all kinds of poverty by 2030. Also poverty gap ratio is an indicator that tracks outcome while Karnataka Government may need to assess the process and systems for achieving the outcome. These indicators must assess the robustness of the policies and resources, actions directly for poverty eradication.



Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

Concerned Departments: *Food and Civil Supplies Department, Agriculture, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, WCD, HFW, DES, Sericulture, Fisheries.*

Goal 2 underlines Karnataka Government's aim to ensure end hunger in the state by ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all by 2030. The Nutritional status of children in the State showed that about 75.29% (3165771) of children were normal, 24.07% (1012135) were moderately malnourished and 0.64% (26940) was severely malnourished as at the end of March 2015. Girl Child Policy and Integrated Child Development services are some of the major initiatives taken by the state with the vision to eradicate malnutrition in the state by 2030.

The state witnessed a fall in food grain production from 122.60 lakh metric tonne during 2014-15 to 110 lakh metric tonne in 2015-16 primarily because of 137 taluks in the State have been declared as drought affected areas. Micro level watershed planning, improving on-farm water use efficiency and expanding cultivable area under assured irrigation are some of the strategies that the state has undertaken for increasing agricultural production. To increase the irrigation

efficiency and to save water KNNL has taken up Modernization works under various Projects. Bhadra canal network, Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal and network, Anjanapur, Ambligol, Chandrapalli, Hattikuni projects Modernization works are under progress. thora, Gondi, Vijayanagar channel, Tunga anicut and Ghataprabha left canal Modernization works are programmed to be taken up and are in different stages of implementation.



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

Concerned Department: *HFW, Home, Social Justice & Empowerment, Revenue(DMC).*

The Goal narrative highlights the state of child mortality and maternal mortality rates of the State of Karnataka. Infant mortality rate is 28 per 1000 live births which is targeted to be reduced to 20 by 2020 and below 9 by 2030. The child mortality under age of 5 years is 32 deaths per 1000 children which is targeted to be reduced to 28 by 2020 and below 12 by 2030. Maternal mortality rate is 133 per 1 lakh women which is targeted to be reduced to 100 by 2020 and below 50 by 2030.

The state aims to increase the area under health services in the state by providing all secondary care services in all Taluka hospitals by 2030. The state also aims to develop Super Speciality Hospitals in all District Head Quarters to provide tertiary care services. The state will develop a Health Information System by establishing a public health skills laboratory and by empowering patients and providers by making the same transparent using technology. The state has set the target of reducing child and maternal mortality to a minimum by 2030. The means of achieving these targets seems to be the National health Missions and improving reach of health facilities to everyone in the state.



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

Concerned Departments: *Primary & Secondary Education, Higher Education, Women and Child Development, Skill Development, Planning.*

The Goal 4 indicates the state's literacy rate which has increased since 2001. As per the 2011 census, Karnataka had a literacy rate of 75.60%, with 82.85% of males and 68.13% of females in the state being literate. The Government of Karnataka is committed to work towards attaining 100% literacy by 2030 and many initiatives has been undertaken for achieving the same. A special enrolment drive for schools & Colleges to enroll the Students from 6 – 18 years of age in association with education department has been established and is being monitored using the AADHAR cards. The state is establishing 400 permanent enrolment centres at Atal Jana Snehi Kendras.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and other programmes that ensured easy access to school, separate toilets for girls and boys, scholarships for meritorious students have resulted in positive outcomes for the state. The state aims to provide pre metric scholarship to 30 lakh students in the span of three years (2017-20202) and post metric and metric cum means scholarship will be sanctioned to 8

lakh students in these years. With the aim to provide education to all; the state, under minority welfare department has been maintaining 300 hostels and 150 new hostel buildings are proposed to ensure smooth education facilities to all. The state aims to provide financial assistance to study in foreign universities to 1000 students in the span of three years (2017-2020) through National Overseas Scheme.



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

Concerned Department: *WCD, Home, Labour, HFW, State Election Commission, DES, FEE, Agriculture, Revenue, Industries and Commerce, IT & BT, Technical Education, Higher Education, Medical Education.*

The Goal 5 elaborates on the promising gender equality in Karnataka. As per 2011 Census, sex ratio in the state was 973 which the state aims to increase to 990. The state aims to bring gender equality in employment similar to line of what the state has achieved in education through various skill development programs. The government aims to provide facilities like PF and ESI for all un-organized women labor by 2020. The state also aims to identify and notify women labor oriented schemes to increase women participation in the workforce.

The government has a number of program and policies focusing on women including areas like health, education, protection against crime among others. The state aims at successful implementation of girl child policy which aims at increasing awareness and importance of sex ratio and girl child. 50,000 women groups in rural and urban areas, which are not covered under any government agencies, will be brought under Sthree Shakti Scheme of the state by 2020 to ensure empowerment of women in the state. The state aims at organizing seminars and workshops to increase awareness and sensitize crime against women at all levels with the aim to minimize crime against women. The state has planned to establish an approachable One Stop Centre and helpline facility with convergence of services by 2020 with the aim to strengthen the institutional framework for women protection.



Goal 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

Concerned Departments: *RDPR, BWSSB, Water Resources, UDD, Primary & Secondary Education, Transport, FEE, Directorate of Ground Water, Minor Irrigation.*

The Government of Karnataka under Goal 6 aims to ensure universal and safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities for all. Karnataka is one of the top states in the country which faced drought in the year 2015-16, with 117 taluks being declared as drought affected. Thus, the government focuses on effective and efficient utilization of water in the state. For the year 2015-16, the state had 33 on-going water supply schemes with the budget allocation of Rs 149.16 Crores. The state plans to develop a state wide 'Karnataka Water Resources Information System' (KWRS) to collect data on status of water available in various parts of the state, which will enable the government to take actions before the acute shortage of water occurs. The state aims at

conservation of the water resources of the state, adoption of alternative methods of augmenting supply of water and reducing water losses by pricing of water.

Out of 219 local bodies in the state, only 55 have established sewage treatment plants (STP). Out of 55 STPs established so far, 16 STPs are in Bengaluru and 39 are in different locations in the State. The remaining local bodies are being pursued to install the sewage treatment facilities in order to avoid pollution of nearby water bodies due to discharge of sewage.



Goal 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

Concerned Department: *Energy Department, Food and Civil Supply, Finance.*

This Goal in the outcome document rightly tracks the total population with access to electricity as well as the source of electricity (renewable and non-renewable). The state has put forth a massive target of providing access to electricity to all its population by 2030. Electricity sector recorded a growth of 1.91% from 2013-14 to 2014-15.

The state aims at increasing the electricity generation capacity of the state through renewable and non-renewable sources. The state has set an aggressive target of increasing generation capacity from state owned projects by 3030 MW, increasing generation capacity from solar projects by 3000 MW and increasing generation capacity from renewable energy sources other than solar projects by 2415 MW within a span of three years from 2017-2020. The state has also realized that as important as increasing the generation capacity of electricity is, the state also needs to strengthen its distribution infrastructure. The state aims at adding 70650 Ckt-kms of High Tension (HT) lines and 36483 Ckt-kms of Low Tension (LT) lines by 2020.



Goal 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

Concerned Departments: *Industries and Commerce, Labor Department, DES, Home, RBI.*

The Goal 8 helps the state to monitor the progress of the state towards its vision of making Karnataka a prosperous state through inclusive, sustainable and balanced industrial development thereby creating large employment opportunities in the state. The state plans to develop industrial and economic corridors along the Chennai- Bengaluru- Chitradurga National Highway under the Government of India (GoI) scheme named as industrial corridors by 2030.

The state aims at increasing opportunities in the industrial sector by making Karnataka as a preferred destination for industrial investment with focus on manufacturing sector. The labor intensive sector will help the state in the structural shift of employment from the over employed agricultural sector to industrial sector. The state skill development mission, farm entrepreneurs, smart villages, promotion of ease of doing business are some key strategies for enhancing employment as identified by the state.



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

Concerned Departments: *Industries and Commerce, Science Technology, RDPR, Transport, BMRCL, Finance, DES, WCD, Energy, Technical Education, Employment & Training, Primary & Secondary Education.*

Goal 9 in the document emphasizes the need for transport connectivity-road, railways, waterway and air. A systemic linkage of all these modes can support the state in free mobility of goods and inputs, link production units to markets, provide access to basic facilities to the population of Karnataka. The state has set a target of providing all weather road connectivity to 200 unconnected habitations with population of more than 250 by 2020 which will increase to 1000 by 2024 and the balance of 571 to be connected by 2030.

The government understands the need to renew rural roads annually; and therefore has set an ambitious target of renewing 5000 kms of rural roads annually for the next three years. The state aims to implement 3706 km of Class A CRN roads and 1520 kms of Class B CRN Roads in the span of three years (2017-2020) and 9407 km of Class A CRN roads and 10843 kms of Class B CRN Roads in the span of seven years (2017-2024).

The government aims to develop six more runways across the state; airstrips at Chikkamagaluru, Kushalnagar, Raichur and Karwar and minor airports at Kalburgi and Hassan by 2020. The state also plans to develop helipads in each district headquarters by 2020. The state plans to undertake 12 railway projects under cost sharing framework and undertake re-development of four railway stations by 2020.



Goal 10: Reduce inequalities within and amongst countries

Concerned Departments: *RDPR, Backward Class Commission, Agriculture, UDD, DES, Social Welfare, Minorities, Housing, Primary & Secondary Education, HFW, Election Commission, Financial.*

The SDG 10 emphasizes on the need to reduce inequalities within the state and reduce regional disparities in the state. The government understands that social development is the backbone for a sustained economic development and therefore is committed towards working on reducing inequalities of any form. The government has identified the need for special considerations for marginalized and vulnerable population; thereby implementing various programs especially for

the economically backward classes, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, religious minorities and will continue to do so in order to address inequalities in the state.

One of the key strategies of the state to minimize disparities within the state is to ensure education to all. The state, under minority welfare department has been maintaining 300 hostels and 150 new hostel buildings are proposed to ensure smooth education facilities to all. Scholarships have continuously been provided to students who perform very well in the academic field.

The state has implemented various policies and schemes to ensure increased financial assistance to entrepreneurs from economically backward class with the aim to increase employment opportunities and an opportunity for them to come out of the poverty trap.

Karnataka published its first Human Development Report in 1999. The first report helped the state to appreciate the existence of sharp socio-economic disparities between districts. The second State human development report brought out in 2005 provided a comprehensive analysis of district human development goals and outcomes especially for vulnerable sections and also examined the efficacy of service delivery mechanisms. The third State Human Development Report, 2016 is under preparation and it is supported by UNDP and Niti Aayog under the project, “Human Development towards Bridging Inequality”. The theme of the report is – ‘Accelerating Equitable Human Development’. The reports provide the state with directions to work on minimizing inequalities further by highlighting the grey areas where the state needs to work on.



Goal 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

Concerned Departments: *Housing Department, Transport, Revenue, Urban Development, FEE (Environment), KSTRC, Town Planning, Archeology, Museum & Heritage Department, Pollution Control Board, Finance.*

Goal 11 in the SDGs focuses on housing facilities, making cities habitable and sustainable. The state aims to provide affordable housing to socially and economically weaker sections of the society in the state with financial assistance from the State and Central governments and also to improve the quality of life by providing infrastructural facilities in a phased manner. While basic need in urban cities is addressed in different goals from Goal 6 for water and sanitation and Goal 7 for electricity for all; the intent of this goal is to focus on urban slums.

There are various state sponsored schemes for housing such as Basava Vasathi Yojane; Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Yojane; Devraj Uras Housing Scheme; Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme, etc and centrally sponsored schemes lie Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Rural); the state has set itself targets to be achieved by 2020, 2024 and 2030. The state aims at creating 3,00,000 household every year starting from 2017 to 2030.

A demand survey is being carried out by Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) in slum areas and by Urban Local Bodies in urban areas to access the actual requirement of houses for families who are either houseless or living in rented house. The government will use the report of the same for preparing a comprehensive Plan of Action for Housing for All and a strategy will be chalked out for integrating various policies and schemes for effective results. Public Private

Participation in the housing sector will be encouraged by providing financial and non-financial incentives as envisaged in the Karnataka Slum Areas Development Policy-2016 and Karnataka Affordable Housing Policy-2016.



Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Concerned Departments: *UDD, FEE (Environment), E-Governance Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Horticulture, Directorate of Ground water, Minor Irrigation, Energy, Medical Education, Food & Civil Supply.*

Goal 12 in the outcome document identifies minimum resource use and increase efficiency of resource use as two guiding principles for ensuring least ecological footprints. It mentions use of renewable energy, organic farming, bio-fertilizer use in agriculture, and increase in energy and water use efficiency as actions in other goals that will lead to sustainable consumption and production.

While this Goal is always seen as cross-cutting and dependent on strategies and actions of other goals to achieve these indicators, there are important movements to be tracked under this goal. The government realizes the need to assess their policies on features like reaching critical thresholds, impacts decoupling, resources decoupling and social benefits. There are also implications on business on how they understand sustainability and their action towards sustainable production systems. Availability of warehouses is necessary to drive the consumption and production patterns in the state recognizing which the Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation (KSWC) has planned to entrust Operations and Management of KSWC Warehouses to Warehouse Service Providers/ Collateral Managers under the PPP model during the span of 2017-2020.



Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

Concerned Departments: *Science & Technology, FEE (Environment), Revenue(DMC)*

Goal 13 has either a direct or indirect impact on the achievement of all other goals of the SDGs. The 17 goals of the Agenda 2030 comprises of concerns on agriculture and food security, water and energy for all, sustainable habitats, healthy terrestrial and water eco-systems. Most of the goals therefore have a strong connect with climate change concerns in the country. Some SDGs which have targets of agriculture productivity, access to water and sanitation, forest will be vulnerable to climate change due to changing weather patterns and water availability. There will also be SDGs achieving which will have impact on the climate mitigation targets of the country. The means to achieve electricity for all, carbon emissions from the country will depend on the plans for industrialization (SDG 9) and economic growth (SDG 8) targets.

The state of Karnataka plans to envision sectoral inter-linkages and identify climate integrated development plans. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has also established a state unit of climate change in EMPRI under the Capacity Building for Climate Change (CBCC)

programme. The purpose of the capacity building at the state level is to strengthen the capacity at State level to address climate issues and to integrate climate change and development imperative in policy, plans and programmes in various sectors.



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

Concerned Departments: *FEE (Environment), Agriculture, Fisheries Department, Pollution Control Board, UDD, Co-operation.*

The Goal 14 emphasizes on the need to conserve water and sustainable use of the same. The state having faced drought in the recent year; effective and efficient utilization of water has now become one of the key focus for the state.

The government has implemented many programs and policies for monitoring major rivers. The reports indicate that the major pollutants in these water bodies are mainly organic and bacterial contaminants. Some river stretches are declared as fish sanctuaries due to conservation of endangered and rare native fish species in the state; because of their unique and delicate ecosystem, any type of fishing is banned in these declared river stretches. These rivers stretch help in developing natural breeding of fish species.

The government has established 9 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) to control pollution of water bodies at different places for treatment of trade effluents generated from homogeneous type of industries in the small scale sectors.



Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of territorial ecosystem, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Concerned Department: *FEE (Environment) Department, Social Welfare.*

Goal 15 of the document focuses on protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of territorial ecosystem like managing forest and minimizing biodiversity loss, etc. The state has a forest cover of approximately 16.13 per cent of total geographical area of the state.

The Government is committed towards protecting the bio-diversity of the state. The state has formed 4467 Biodiversity Management Committees at Grama Pachayat level. Biodiversity heritage sites (such as the 400- year old tamarind grove at Nallur, Devanahalli taluk) are being protected to conserve and develop the unique genetic biodiversity in the state.

The state has 5 National Parks/Tiger reserve and 29 Wild life Sanctuaries spread over an area of 9526.03 sq.km, constituting 21.97% of the state's forest cover. These have different ecosystems with rare and endangered species of plants, animals and birds. With about 6072 wild elephants

and nearly 406 tigers, Karnataka ranks first in Tiger / wild Elephant population of India. The floral and faunal biodiversity is very rich with about 4500 species of flowering plants, 500 species of birds, 120 species of reptiles, 70 species of frogs and 800 species of fish.



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

Concerned Departments: *Home Department, RDPR, WCD, Law & Parliamentary Affairs, Lokayukta, DPAR-AR, DES, Labour, Minority Welfare Department.*

Goal 16 of the report recognizes geographical, social and cultural diversity in the state of Karnataka. The government is aimed at working for inclusive growth of the society. The government has reservations for women at all tiers of the governance. Further, it sets its target to decrease crime rate particularly against women through legislative and administrative procedures.

The state has planned to restructure government departments by making use of electronic databases to form a citizen self service electronic platform. This will enable a transparent and more accountable government institution in place. The government is planning to introduce self certification by citizens for availing services which will enable an inclusive governance structure in place.



Goal 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Concerned Departments: *Finance Department, Industries and Commerce, Planning Department, Science and Technology, Co-operation Dept and All departments.*

The Goal 17 in the document has put forth the need for increasing efficiency in management of public finance and use of information and technology for raising accountability of the government. Review and monitoring frameworks, regulation and incentives structures of the government will require revisions in accordance to principles of Sustainable Development Goals. The state government recognizes the importance and critical value in building partnership with neighboring states. The government of Karnataka realizes that administrative boundaries may be different than ecological boundaries, hence stating the need to have meaningful collaborations with economies having similar concerns. The Government of Karnataka is committed to realize high end technology platforms in pursuing the SDGs.