Draft Vision - 2030
&
7 Year Strategy Documents
Tripura

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Government of Tripura
Planning (P&C) Department

(Website: http://planning.tripura.gov.in)
Introduction:

Vision 2030 of Tripura envisages a transformed future for the people of the state free from all forms of deprivation, hunger, inequality, shelter, clothing and insecurity and peace to be achieved within next fifteen years.

It also envisages status of robust system where there is no poverty, where education is accessible to all children and reducing the drop-outs, where girls and women have equal opportunities and remain free from violence with up-liftment of ST, SC, OBC, minorities and where all people have access to affordable health care, nutrition and hygiene.

The infrastructure development, transportation, rural development, agricultural development, urban development, industrial development and trading, energy, employment generation and skilling and effective governance are the main focus areas for all-round development of Tripura and its people.

It encompasses a state of affairs where the people are protected from floods and other natural disasters. It also sees that the state is able to manage, maintain and protect its natural resources, bio-diversity, ecology and environment efficiently and effectively for sustainability. SDG wise State Vision are as follows:

**SDG: 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere**

The proportion of the people living below the poverty line would be brought down from present level of 40% to 20.30% by 2030, which will be achieved through extending access to basic services to more people, increasing government spending on essential services like education, health and social protection systems.
SDG: 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

In next 15 years, a dynamic agricultural sector capable of sustained and rapid growth will be developed, while paying special attention to helping the underprivileged social groups by modernizing agriculture through improved agricultural practices, bringing more cultivable area under assured irrigation, adoption of HYV in more areas, efficient use of technology and natural resources. In next 15 years, food security for all and efficient Public Distribution System (PDS) would ensure for procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of food grains through fair price shops to all under privileged people covering hilly and interior areas of state to eliminate the hunger. Incidence of stunted and wasted children below 5 years of age will be reduced to 5% by 2030.

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

By 2030, health sector will be capable of providing adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care without financial hardship ensuring affordable quality health care to all through allopathic as well as homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medicines etc. ensuring greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as well as increasing the health workers close to the people as possible. Special emphasis will be given to reduce and cure cases of vector borne, water borne and communicable diseases to bring down to half of present level. State aims at Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 10 and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) at 20 per 1000 live birth by 2030.
**SDG: 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life long learning opportunities for all.**

By 2030, access to quality education up to 10th standard will be made universal through better curriculum, using improved teaching techniques and providing adequate training to teachers and recruitment of qualified teachers by increasing the public expenditure on education. Literacy will be made universal at the same time. Besides this, increasing in average attendance rate from present 74% to 99% and reducing the dropout rates from 24.37% to 5% on an average at secondary level as to be achieved to make education inclusive by 2030.

**SDG: 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

The gender equality in will be ensured in education, health and other social sector by 2030 to have a peaceful, prosperous inclusive society. The workforce participation rate (WPR) for women will be raised to 40% by 2030. In next fifteen years, efforts will be taken to reduce crime against women to half of the existing level. Participation of more women in governance and decision making will be encouraged to have at least double the number of the present level.

**SDG: 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

Safe drinking water and safe sanitation will be provided to all by 2030. through facilities in institutional, major public places and household spheres in next 15 years paying special attention to the needs of women and girls including those in hilly & remote areas.
SDG: 7 By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

The state would implement 24x7 ‘Power for All’ (PFA) programme with the objective to connect the unconnected areas before 2030. The state will ensure 24x7 quality, reliable and affordable power supply to all villages for domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial consumers within a fixed time frame by providing full support to all utilities. Thrust will be given to cover maximum area by conventional energy and only remote areas will be covered by renewable energy sources.

SDG: 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The state will accelerate its economic growth in a sustained manner to increase rate of growth from present 9 percent to 13 percent by 2030 by providing more employment with focus on labour intensive mechanism especially for young people in secondary and tertiary sectors through efficient use of its natural resources and improving the infrastructure across all sectors, skilling of people, improving access to credit as well as financial services and providing decent working conditions.

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

The state aims at 100% accessibility to all infrastructures to all entrepreneurs by 2030 including that of transport, connectivity, irrigation, energy and banking to promote industrialization including manufacturing through efficient use of locally available raw material, innovation, developing intellectual property base and increase in investments for employment generation.
SDG: 10  Reduce in-equality within and among countries.

The state aims to have average per capita Income of Rs.2,15,000 at present market price by 2030. Besides inequalities will be minimized in terms of human development across different segments of population including ST, SC, OBC, minorities, disabled people as well as women for providing basic services like quality education, quality health services, all weather road, clean energy, safe drinking water, safe sanitation, employment, access to social security for ensuring equity to all to achieve quality of life in the society.

SDG: 11 Make cities and urban settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

All cities and urban settlements of the state will have efficient pollution free transport system for commuters, energy efficient illumination system, proper sewerage, storm water drainage, underground accommodation of electric lines, connectivity cable, cooking gas pipeline, telecom cable, TV cable by 2030. Thrust will be given for development of all slum areas by providing basic services with special emphasis on decent housing.

SDG: 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The state will encourage for efficient management of natural resources especially surface water and underground water for bringing more areas under irrigation, reasonable disposing of toxic waste and pollutants by providing incentive industries, business and consumers units for proper recycling and treatment of the waste material.
SDG: 13  Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.

The state would ensure afforestation in denuded forest land, arresting soil erosion as well as degradation in affected areas, maintain eco-system by comprehensive risk assessment, risk management, risk insurance facilities, other insurance solutions with emphasis on water availability and minimizing disaster related loss for human life and properties to combat climate change and its impact by involving all stakeholders in the state by 2030.

SDG: 14 Conserve and Sustainably Use Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development.

The state does not have any sea coast, the goal is not directly related to the state. The Gomati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni, Manu and Muhuri are the major rivers of the state. The State Government will give due importance for proper conservation and sustainable use of these rivers. Besides the above, the state inland fisheries is an important sector of state’s economy and ecology since fish is an integral daily diet of about 95% of the population. The state has about 24704.03 ha. of culturable water area, which needs total conservation for aquaculture and sustainability.

SDG: 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of territorial and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

State aims at a comprehensive sustainable management system in place for restoration, conservation, and proper usage of ecosystems such as forests, rivers, wetlands, and mountains by 2030 by adopting sustainable management practices with focus on afforestation, soil conservation, water conservation and preservation of biodiversity.
**SDG: 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.

By 2030 state would ensure justice for all by strengthening the institutional arrangements, fast tracking of court cases, arranging Lok-adalats to reduce pendency and empowering people with legal literacy within democratic institutional framework for inclusive development at all levels.

**SDG: 17** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

The state will build meaningful and workable collaboration, networking and partnerships among neighboring states as well as neighbouring country like Bangladesh on long term basis through enhancing the foreign trade of the state from current Rs. 383 Cr. to Rs. 1500 Cr. by 2030.
Strategies for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 2030, Tripura.

Background:

Economy of Tripura is basically agrarian with inadequate infrastructural facilities, geographical isolation, communication bottleneck, inadequate exploitation of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and persisting unemployment problem.

Although the State is second smallest State in the Country but in terms of density of population its ranks 18th at all India level. Tripura remained second highest populous State after Assam in the North-Eastern region.

It also brought enormous challenges and also recognizes the importance for inclusive sustainable development in the State that necessitates minimizing the use of natural resources and maintaining bio-diversity alongwith promoting peace, stability, social inclusion, effective governance based on rule of law.

It also aims at reducing income inequality, poverty beside ensuring inculcation of food security, sustainable agriculture, employment generation, infrastructure creation, equitable education, healthy life of citizen, malnutrition, girls and women empowerment, energy efficiency and innovation.

In such a backdrop, 7 year strategy document has been formulated with set of strategies keeping in view of reliability, measurability and achievabilities of these strategies in respect of each 17– Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during next fifteen years which have been found relevant to the State and region to a great extent.
The 7 year strategy document includes each of strategies to be adopted in respect of 17-goals that could provide the path-ways for targeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are as under:

**SDG: 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere**

- ensure secured tenure rights for those who rely on land and natural resources but yet to get tenure rights,
- increasing government spending on essential services like education, public health and social protection systems,
- wage employment generation programmes,
- extending access to basic services to more people,
- skill development for enhancing earning ability,
- health care, nutrition as well as sanitation to ensure and
- agriculture development for doubling farmer’s income,
- access to credit and financial inclusion,
- extension of social benefits for socially disadvantaged and differently able people,
- adequate flow of public benefits to the poor and the most marginalized,
- infrastructure development in all districts
- ending gender based inequalities as well as violence,
- effective disaster management including crop damage.

**SDG: 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security, Improve Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture.**

- food security for all through efficient Public Distribution System (PDS) would ensure for procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of food grains through fair price shops to all under privileged people covering hilly and interior areas of state to eliminate the hunger.
- investment in infrastructure development,
• increase in water use efficiency,
• increasing competitiveness of agricultural products,
• 100% coverage of soil health cards,
• improved plant protection,
• developing farm mechanization,
• enhancing agriculture skilling,
• agri-preneurship development,
• remunerative price to farmers,
• cooperative farming/ group cultivation,
• improvement in regulatory marketing infrastructure as well as price support,
• providing agricultural credit,
• extending crop insurance,
• generation and transfer of technology,
• development of FRA (RoFR) area and
• introducing high value crop to farmers.

SDG: 3  **Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages-**

- reducing infectious diseases such as TB, malaria, hepatitis
- taking preventive health measures through vaccination under various disease prevention programmes,
- nutritional and food supplement to all segments and ages,
- More effective implementation reproductive child health programme (RCH) to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality rates,
- Prevention, early diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation for reducing mortality rate attributed due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease.
- Assurance of health care by timely appropriate care beyond traditional system
- improvement and extension of health coverage,
- more investment from central sector schemes,
- priorities in mental and child healthcare,
- more financing for promotion of public health protection,
- quality and affordable medicines including generic medicine,
- reducing death due to traffic injuries etc,
- more trained and skilled personnel in health sector,
- more Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for developing infrastructure.

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

- better curriculum, using improved teaching techniques and
- providing adequate training to teachers for quality education
- recruitment of qualified teachers
- by increasing the public expenditure on education,
- literacy will be made universal at the same time.
- increasing in average attendance rate from present 74% to 90% and reducing the dropout rates from 24.37% to 12% on an average at secondary level as to be achieved to make education inclusive by 2030,
- improvement in educational infrastructure,
- providing tools to teachers and students for effective learning,
- improving learning outcomes through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan’ (RMSA),
- effective implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009,
- promoting vocational and technical education for employment opportunities,
- hygiene and nutrition for better educational environment.
SDG: 5  Achieve Gender Equality And Empower All Women And Girls

- effective and timely implementation of schemes on girls education like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) as well as National Programme for Education of Girls at elementary Level (NPEGEL),
- improvement in women employment for economic upliftment,
- women empowerment socially through awareness campaign,
- timely and proper investigation to improve the conviction rate of genuine cases of crime against women,
- inclusion of more women in executives & legislature and entrepreneurship for empowerment,
- social sector schemes like Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS), Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) etc. schemes requires to be implemented within timeline in all districts,
- increase in number of women police stations and women police personnel for dealing the women related crimes,
- encourage micro-financing among all women SHGs.

SDG: 6  Ensure Availability And Sustainable Management Of Water And Sanitation For All.

- regulation of ground water extraction as supply of drinking water depends on ground water reserve and recharging,
- maintaining water quality to avoid contamination due to microbe like bacteria, harmful chemicals, iron etc.
- creation of new infrastructure for replacement of obsolete pump houses, treatment plant, iron removal plant and distribution pipeline to ensure safe drinking water supply services,
- participatory integration of water resource management at village, blocks and districts,
- water quality for safety at village level to prevent contamination, strengthening decentralized governance to support water safety planning,
• programme for strengthening professional capacity in rural water sector, in particular,

• sanitation for all through intensive coverage of Swatch Bharat Mission (SBM).

SDG: 7  By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

• state will ensure 24x7 quality, reliable and affordable power supply to all villages for domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial consumers within a fixed time frame by providing full support to all utilities,

• thrust will be given to cover maximum area by conventional energy and only remote areas will be covered by renewable energy sources,

• adopt new and advanced technologies to improve the rate of energy efficiency network,

• investing in renewable energy,

• reduction in aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses,

• power purchase planning,

• following good governance practices and innovation,

• capacity addition in power infrastructure including transmission and distribution and

• undertaking customer centric initiatives.

SDG: 8  Promote Sustained, inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and decent work for all.

• providing more employment with focus on labour intensive mechanism especially for young people in secondary and tertiary sectors through efficient use of its natural resources and improving the infrastructure across all sectors,

• focusing on modern agricultural farming through improved agricultural practices and adopting HYV as well as hybrid varieties for inclusive development,

• double the farmer’s income by encouraging high value crop, bringing more area under irrigation and employment
• fruits & vegetable preservation, processing and marketing,
• skilling of people, improving access to credit as well as financial inclusion and providing decent working conditions.
• thrust on small scale manufacturing for enhancing growth and employment,
• urban infrastructure requires to be for roads, water, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drains, streetlights transport and trafficking, redevelopment of slums and capacity building for governance.
• rural infrastructure such as all weather road connecting all unconnected habitations,
• trading, real estate and other service related activities,
• increasing the indo-bangla trading activities,
• encouraging investment in PPP mode covering various sectors like health, education etc.
• access to credit and financial inclusion for doing business.

SDG: 9 **Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation.**

• investment in roads & bridges giving special emphasise on logivity, durability and quality,
• investment in transport sector
• investment in irrigation for bringing more area under assured irrigation,
• investment in power including generation, distribution and transmission,
• building more industrial estates, parks and complexes,
• increasing in banking branches and improving the credit-deposit ratio upto national level
• investment in information and communication sector including digital connectivity.
• investment in service sector,
• promotion of innovative practices in infrastructure and industries.

**SDG: 10 Reduce in-equality within and among countries.**

• investment in modern agricultural farming through improved agricultural practices and adopting HYV as well as hybrid varieties for inclusive development,

• investment in rural infrastructure such as all weather road connecting all unconnected habitations,

• investment in local resource based industry particularly for rubber, bamboo, horticulture and natural gas.

• modernisation of handloom, handicraft industries and cottage industries,

• investment in education especially vocational and technical education,

• investment in health sector for infrastructure in rural and remote areas,

• encouraging easy credit facility in rural areas,

• skilling for ST, SC, OBCs, minorities and other disadvantaged group.

• investment in social protection of disadvantage groups.

**SDG: 11 Make Cities and Urban Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable.**

• investment in urban infrastructure,

• investment in urban housing,

• investment in safe drinking water,

• sewerage and sanitation,

• investment in urban transportation and pollution,

• investment in health care facilities,

• easy housing loan facility,

• investment for slum dwellers.
SDG: 12  Ensure Sustainable Consumption And Production Patterns.

- Emphasise on efficient use of energy with minimum transmission and distribution loss in order to provide its benefit to larger section of people,
- Use of water for both drinking water and irrigation purpose will be so regulated to have minimum wastage to keep balance between distribution of water and consumption by the ultimate users,
- Food wastages will be minimized through awareness generation and education,
- Reasonable disposing of toxic waste and pollutants by providing incentive to industries, business and consumers units for proper recycling and treatment of the waste material,
- investment in natural resource management particularly for forestry,
- investment in solid waste management especially in urban areas and recycling of wastes,
- investment in sewerage, sanitation and liquid waste treatment,
- awareness generation among consumers through education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles,
- providing consumers with efficient information through standards and labels and
- engaging in sustainable public procurement
- cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer

SDG: 13  Take Urgent Action To Combat Climate Change And Its Impact.

- environmental impact assessments for experiencing changes in rainfall, more flooding and droughts,
- maintaining the forest coverage and
- afforestation in degraded areas,
- environment management and ecology for protection,
- innovative technology for solutions to not
• investment in disaster risk management,
• legislation on protected areas especially in forestry, river beds, net cutlivable areas and culturable water areas, lakes, ponds etc.
• adoption of climate change adaptation projects and programmes, and
• integrated planning to reduce underlying risk factors.

**SDG: 14 Conserve and Sustainably Use Oceans, Seas And Marine Resources For Sustainable Development.**

The state does not have any sea coast, the goal is not directly related to the state.

• fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) will be strengthened,
• investment in river water management,
• maintaining the culturable water area,
• National Programme for Fish Seed Development is to be implemented in all eight districts,
• adoption of modern aqua technology.
• Preservation of aquatic plants species
• Preservation of aquatic plants species

**SDG: 15 Protect, Restore And Promote Sustainable Use Of Territorial And Reserve Land Degradation And Halt Biodiversity Loss.**

• conserve and restore the use of terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands and mountains
• investment in forest management for halting deforestations
• restriction of mono-cropping,
• effective flood management and,
• effective soil erosion management.
• integrated management practices to protect flora and fauna and reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity
SDG: 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.

- effective law and order management,
- strengthening the justice delivery system,
- empowering democratic institutions,
- reducing sexual violence and exploitation,
- efficient regulation for prevention of corruption,
- reduction of risk intentional homicide or murder,
- reduction of various forms of violence against children,
- preventing and detecting victims of trafficking in persons,
- reduction in number of people held in detention without being sentenced for a crime,
- compulsory birth registration towards safeguarding individual rights and providing every person with access to justice and social services,
- efficient implementation of Right to information
- effective implementation of human rights legislation

SDG: 17 Strengthen the Means of Implementation And Revitalize the Global Partnership For Sustainable Development.

- investment in strengthening infrastructure and communication facilities with the neighbouring states,
- investment in strengthening infrastructure and communication facilities with the neighbouring country Bangladesh,
- increase in the foreign trade and
- Improvement and sharing of technology and innovation,
- being a land locked state, forming congenial environment for cooperation and partnership among neighbouring states and countries through exchange of trade and commerce, connectivity including digital swell as transport with equity will ensure all round development of the state,
- cooperation among neighbouring states and countries at the time disaster created by conflict and natural disaster.
**ANNEXURE**

**Indictors for SDGs:**

1. **End Poverty in all its forms everywhere:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2016-17 Base</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Proportion of population living below the poverty, (%) #.</td>
<td>40 ●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, (%)</td>
<td>Open drainage coverage-22.9, ◆ Electricity connection-66.8, ◆ HHs with TV -44.9, ◆</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), (%)</td>
<td>21.23 ◇</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, (%) ##.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** #The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. ##This indicator reflects the proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems and includes the component proportion of unemployed who receive unemployment benefits which is defined as the number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits divided by the total number of unemployment persons times 100.

*Source given in the reference list.*
2. End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture:

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prevalence of wasting age &lt;5 (%)#</td>
<td>16.8●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prevalence of stunting age&lt;5 (%)### (NFHS-4)</td>
<td>24.3●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Percentage change in HYV paddy area (%), Percentage change in Hybrid paddy area (%)</td>
<td>HYV(-)8 Hybrid 45●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HYV(-)10 Hybrid-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Total cropped area under irrigation. (%)</td>
<td>44.50●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:**  
### Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <=-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

*Source given in the reference list.*
3. **Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Maternal Mortality ratio per 100000 population.#</td>
<td>87●</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Under-five Mortality per 1000.##</td>
<td>33●</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tuberculosis incidence per 100000 population.###</td>
<td>167●</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Health worker density and distribution per 1000 population.####</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** #The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. ##Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. ###The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.####Density of health workers per 1000 population

*Source given in the reference list.*
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/Upper Primary/Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels, (%)</td>
<td>Pry: 97.04 Upper: 89.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pry: 100 Upper: 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds, (%)</td>
<td>87.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Share of female students in different disciplines at higher education level (%)</td>
<td>University: 27.31 Gen: 43.98 Engg: 31.97 Med: 46.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University: 45.5 Gen: 49 Engg: 45.6 Med: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP,</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source given in the reference list.*
5. **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Proportion of crime against women to total crime, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Proportion of seats held by women in State Legislative Assembly (TLA), (%)</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Proportion of delivery attended by skilled health personnel, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Proportion of female police Officer, (%)</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source given in the reference list.*
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, (%)#</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, (%)##</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** # Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. ‘Improved’ source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater. ## The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. ‘Improved’ source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. Population with a hand washing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate hand washing with soap and water in the household.

*Source given in the reference list.*
7. **By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2016-17 Base</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Proportion of population with access to electricity, (%) #</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, (%) ##</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GSDP, (%) ###</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels technology, (%) ######</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** # Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. ## The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. ### Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output. ###### Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

*Source given in the reference list.*
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2016-17 Base</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Annual growth rate of real GSDP per capita (%). #</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, (%) #</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Percent increase in the number of students with disabilities getting scholarship.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Unemployment rate, (%)###.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** # Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data. ## Share of informal employment in total non-agriculture employment refers to employment in informal jobs expressed as a percentage of total non-agriculture employment: (a) Own-account workers, employers and members of producers’ cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises. (b) Own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (c) Contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises. (e) Employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households. ### The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

*Source given in the reference list.*
9. **Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Length of National/State highways (in Km), NH:853SH:329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Length of road completed – rural (in Km), 19,748</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,9800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Manufacturing value added as proportion of GSDP &amp; per capita, #</td>
<td>7.70 (as % of GSDP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.5 (as % of GSDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%) ##</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:**

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. For the purpose on comparability over time and across countries MVA is estimated in terms of constant prices in USD. Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.

*Source given in the reference list.*
10. **Reduce in-equality within and among countries:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Percent increase in number of students with disabilities getting scholarship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Percent change in SC students under post matric scholarship.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Percentage change in ST students under post matric scholarship.</td>
<td>4.66×</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Percent increase in number of students belonging to minority community getting post matric scholarship.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source given in the reference list.*
11. Make Cities and Urban Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2016-17 Base</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlement or inadequate housing, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:**

#This indicator integrates the component of the population living in slums that has been monitored for the last 15 years by UN-Habitat in mostly developing countries with two new components – people living in inadequate housing and informal settlements - that aim at broadening the spectrum of inadequate living conditions to capture realities also present in more developed countries and wealthier urban contexts. By integrating these three components, the indicator is now universal as measured through the proportion of the population that live in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. ##The indicator is defined as the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate. ###Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated. The goal of this indicator aims to generate the proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and that is adequately discharged out of all the total urban waste generated by the city.
12. **Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2016-17 Base</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Percent change in water-fed area,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Percent change in rain-fed area,</td>
<td>(-)1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(-)14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Per capita change in availability of water, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Per capita change in water storage, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source given in the reference list.*
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2016-17 Base</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100000 people.#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Percentage change in Forest area coverage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Per capita availability of water (Litre).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Per capita change in water storage,(%)e.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:**

Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of territorial and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2016-17 Base</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Forest area as a proportion of total land area, (%),#</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Proportion of land degraded over total land area(%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Percent change in rainfed area, (Agriculture Department).</td>
<td>(-)1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(-)14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Percent change in forest area coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** # Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

*Source given in the reference list.*
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Conflict related death per 1,00,000 population#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, (%)##</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Unsented detainees as proportion of overall prison population, (%)###</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** # The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury; population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year. ## Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. ### The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.
17. **Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global partnership for Sustainable Development:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>2016-17 Base</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
<th>2031-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total Government revenue as proportion of GSDP, (%)#.</td>
<td>42.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Proportion of individuals using the Internet, (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** # The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.

*Source given in the reference list.*
REFERENCE LIST:

SDG 1:


SDG 2:


Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department, e-mail massage to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 14, 2017.

SDG 3:


SDG 4:


SDG 5:


Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Communication to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 07, 2017.

SDG 6:


SDG 7:


SDG 8:


SDG 9:

Government of Tripura, PWD (R&B) Department, Communication to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, June, 2017.


SDG 10:

Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, Communication to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, June, 2017.
SDG 12:

Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department, e-mail massage to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 14, 2017.

SDG 15:

Government of Tripura, Forest Department, Communication to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, June, 2017.

Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department, e-mail massage to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 14, 2017.

SDG 17: