

Sustainable Development Goals

Theme: Income Generation and Employment

Sl. No	Name of the Goal	Facts & Figures	Goals Targets	Type of Indicators	Indicators available	Indicators not available	Policy Statements
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	836 million people still live in extreme poverty	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Extreme poverty	√		
		About one in five persons in developing regions lives on less than \$1.25 per day	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	Poverty	√		
		The overwhelming majority of people living on less than \$1.25 a day belong to two regions: Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	National Food Security	√		
		High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries	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 13 property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance				√
		One in seven children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age	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				√

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	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Every day in 2014, 42,000 people had to abandon their homes to seek protection due to conflict	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	Collection of food grains for PDS	√		
			Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions				√
8	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	Global unemployment increased from 170 million in 2007 to nearly 202 million in 2012, of which about 75 million are young women and men.	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	GDP more than 7%	√		
		Nearly 2.2 billion people live below the US\$2 poverty line and that poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs.	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	Improvement in manufacturing sector	√		
		470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030.	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Thrust on MSME		√	

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			Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	sustainable consumption and production		√	
			By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Improve environment at work site		√	
			By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Reduce unemployment	√		
			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	Eradicate child labour	√		
			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	Reform labour laws	√		
			By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Employment generation through sustainable tourism	√		
			Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Inclusive financial sector		√	

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			Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	GoI		√	
			By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Improved education system for overseas jobs		√	
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Basic infrastructure like roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, electrical power and water remains scarce in many developing countries	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Improvement in basic infrastructure		√	
		About 2.6 billion people in the developing world are facing difficulties in accessing electricity full time	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Expansion of manufacturing sector	√		
		2.5 billion people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation and almost 800 million people lack access to water, many hundreds of millions of them in Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Financial support the MSME sector		√	
		1-1.5 billion people do not have access to reliable phone services	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	Upgradation of existing industrial units	√		

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		Quality infrastructure is positively related to the achievement of social, economic and political goals	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	Enhanced financial support to R&D		√	
		Inadequate infrastructure leads to a lack of access to markets, jobs, information and training, creating a major barrier to doing business	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 18	NA		√	
			Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	Investment for value addition	√		
		Undeveloped infrastructures limits access to health care and education	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	100% internet penetration	√		
		For many African countries, particularly the lower-income countries, the existent constraints regarding infrastructure affect firm productivity by around 40 per cent				√	

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		<p>Manufacturing is an important employer, accounting for around 470 million jobs worldwide in 2009 – or around 16 per cent of the world’s workforce of 2.9 billion. In 2013, it is estimated that there were more than half a billion jobs in manufacturing</p>				√	
		<p>Industrialization’s job multiplication effect has a positive impact on society. Every one job in manufacturing creates 2.2 jobs in other sectors</p>				√	
		<p>Small and medium-sized enterprises that engage in industrial processing and manufacturing are the most critical for the early stages of industrialization and are typically the largest job creators. They make up over 90 per cent of business worldwide and account for between 50-60 per cent of employment</p>				√	
		<p>In countries where data are available, the number of people employed in renewable energy sectors is presently around 2.3 million. Given the present gaps in information, this is no doubt a very conservative figure. Because of strong rising interest in energy alternatives, the possible total employment for renewables by 2030 is 20 million jobs</p>				√	

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		Least developed countries have immense potential for industrialization in food and beverages (agro-industry), and textiles and garments, with good prospects for sustained employment generation and higher productivity				√	
		Middle-income countries can benefit from entering the basic and fabricated metals industries, which offer a range of products facing rapidly growing international demand				√	
		In developing countries, barely 30 per cent of agricultural production undergoes industrial processing. In high-income countries, 98 per cent is processed. This suggests that there are great opportunities for developing countries in agribusiness				√	
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	On average—and taking into account population size—inequality increased by 11 per cent in developing countries between 1990 and 2010	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Higher income growth to the lowest segment of society		√	
		A significant majority of households in developing countries—more than 75 per cent of the population—are living today in societies where income is more unequally distributed than it was in the 1990s	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	empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all,		√	

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		Evidence shows that, beyond a certain threshold, inequality harms growth and poverty reduction, the quality of relations in the public and political spheres and individuals' sense of fulfilment and self-worth	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Removal of discriminatory laws	√		
		There is nothing inevitable about growing income inequality; several countries have managed to contain or reduce income inequality while achieving strong growth performance	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	New policies		√	
		Income inequality cannot be effectively tackled unless the underlying inequality of opportunities is addressed	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	GoI		√	
		In a global survey conducted by UN Development Programme, policy makers from around the world acknowledged that inequality in their countries is generally high and potentially a threat to long-term social and economic development	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	GoI		√	
		Evidence from developing countries shows that children in the poorest 20 per cent of the populations are still up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Details of migration	√		

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		Social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to incur catastrophic health expenditures	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	GoI		√	
		Despite overall declines in maternal mortality in the majority of developing countries, women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centres	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	Improve Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	√		
			By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	GoI		√	
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Each year, an estimated one third of all food produced – equivalent to 1.3 billion tonnes worth around \$1 trillion – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers, or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	Sustainable consumption and production plan for the State	√		
		If people worldwide switched to energy efficient lightbulbs the world would save US\$120 billion annually	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Plan for sustainable use of natural resources		√	
		Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Reduction and wastage of food items by improving supply chains	√		

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		Water - Less than 3 per cent of the world's water is fresh (drinkable), of which 2.5 per cent is frozen in the Antarctica, Arctic and glaciers. Humanity must therefore rely on 0.5 per cent for all of man's ecosystem's and fresh water needs.	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Implementation of international conventions for air, water and soil health		√	
		Man is polluting water faster than nature can recycle and purify water in rivers and lakes.	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Improving recycling and reuse technology	√		
		More than 1 billion people still do not have access to fresh water.	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Adoption of sustainable practices		√	
		Excessive use of water contributes to the global water stress.	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Adoption of sustainable public procurement practices		√	
		Water is free from nature but the infrastructure needed to deliver it is expensive.	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Decimation of information to all	√		
		Energy - Despite technological advances that have promoted energy efficiency gains, energy use in OECD countries will continue to grow another 35 per cent by 2020. Commercial and residential energy use is the second most rapidly growing area of global energy use after transport.	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Improve scientific and technological capacity		√	

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		<p>In 2002 the motor vehicle stock in OECD countries was 550 million vehicles (75 per cent of which were personal cars). A 32 per cent increase in vehicle ownership is expected by 2020. At the same time, motor vehicle kilometres are projected to increase by 40 per cent and global air travel is projected to triple in the same period.</p>	<p>Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>Creation of sustainable tourism</p>		<p>√</p>	
		<p>Households consume 29 per cent of global energy and consequently contribute to 21 per cent of resultant CO2 emissions.</p>	<p>Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p>	<p>Removal of inefficient fossil fuel subsidy</p>	<p>√</p>		
		<p>One-fifth of the world's final energy consumption in 2013 was from renewables.</p>				<p>√</p>	
		<p>Food - While substantial environmental impacts from food occur in the production phase (agriculture, food processing), households influence these impacts through their dietary choices and habits. This consequently affects the environment through food-related energy consumption and waste generation.</p>				<p>√</p>	

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		3 billion tonnes of food is wasted every year while almost 1 billion people go undernourished and another 1 billion hungry.				√	
		Overconsumption of food is detrimental to our health and the environment.				√	
		2 billion people globally are overweight or obese.				√	
		Land degradation, declining soil fertility, unsustainable water use, overfishing and marine environment degradation are all lessening the ability of the natural resource base to supply food.				√	
		The food sector accounts for around 30 per cent of the world's total energy consumption and accounts for around 22 per cent of total Greenhouse Gas emissions.				√	