

Sustainable Development Goals

Theme: Security

Sl. No	Name of the Goal	Facts & Figures	Goals Targets	Type of Indicators	Indicators available	Indicators not available	Policy Statements
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Hunger - Globally, one in nine people in the world today (795 million) are undernourished	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Expand food security Act	√		
		The vast majority of the world's hungry people live in developing countries, where 12.9 per cent of the population is undernourished.	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Malnutrition, stunting and wasting in children	√		
		Asia is the continent with the most hungry people – two thirds of the total. The percentage in southern Asia has fallen in recent years but in western Asia it has increased slightly.	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Doubling of agricultural production through agriculture research & improving processing and storage	√		
		Southern Asia faces the greatest hunger burden, with about 281 million undernourished people. In sub-Saharan Africa, projections for the 2014-2016 period indicate a rate of undernourishment of almost 23 per cent.	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Sustainable food production	√		

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		Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45 per cent) of deaths in children under five – 3.1 million children each year.	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	State bio-diversity register	√		
		One in four of the world's children suffer stunted growth. In developing countries the proportion can rise to one in three.	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Increased investment in rural development	√		
		66 million primary school-age children attend classes hungry across the developing world, with 23 million in Africa alone.	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	GoI		√	
	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Food security - Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, providing livelihoods for 40 per cent of today's global population. It is the largest source of income and jobs for poor rural households.	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	GoI		√	

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		500 million small farms worldwide, most still rainfed, provide up to 80 per cent of food consumed in a large part of the developing world. Investing in smallholder women and men is an important way to increase food security and nutrition for the poorest, as well as food production for local and global markets.				√	
		Since the 1900s, some 75 per cent of crop diversity has been lost from farmers' fields. Better use of agricultural biodiversity can contribute to more nutritious diets, enhanced livelihoods for farming communities and more resilient and sustainable farming systems.				√	
		If women farmers had the same access to resources as men, the number of hungry in the world could be reduced by up to 150 million.				√	
		1.4 billion people have no access to electricity worldwide – most of whom live in rural areas of the developing world. Energy poverty in many regions is a fundamental barrier to reducing hunger and ensuring that the world can produce enough food to meet future demand.				√	
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Child health - 17,000 fewer children die each day than in 1990, but more than six million children still die before their fifth birthday each year	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	MMR	√		

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		Since 2000, measles vaccines have averted nearly 15.6 million deaths	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	IMR	√		
		Despite determined global progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions.	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	AIDS, TB, Malaria incidencies	√		
		Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families.	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Non-communicable diseases	√		
		Children of educated mothers—even mothers with only primary schooling—are more likely to survive than children of mothers with no education.	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Drug abuse & alcoholism	√		
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Maternal health - Maternal mortality has fallen by almost 50 per cent since 1990	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Road accidents	√		
		In Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia, maternal mortality has declined by around two-thirds	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Universal health checkup	√		

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		But maternal mortality ratio – the proportion of mothers that do not survive childbirth compared to those who do – in developing regions is still 14 times higher than in the developed regions	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Death due to hazardous chemicals	√		
		More women are receiving antenatal care. In developing regions, antenatal care increased from 65 per cent in 1990 to 83 per cent in 2012	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	GoI		√	
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Only half of women in developing regions receive the recommended amount of health care they need	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	Investment in R&D in medicine - GoI, GoK and private	√		
			Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	More investment in health sector - GoI, GoK and private	√		
		Fewer teens are having children in most developing regions, but progress has slowed. The large increase in contraceptive use in the 1990s was not matched in the 2000s	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	National agenda		√	

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		The need for family planning is slowly being met for more women, but demand is increasing at a rapid pace				√	
		HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases - At the end of 2014, there were 13.6 million people accessing antiretroviral therapy				√	
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	New HIV infections in 2013 were estimated at 2.1 million, which was 38 per cent lower than in 2001				√	
		At the end of 2013, there were an estimated 35 million people living with HIV				√	
		At the end of 2013, 240 000 children were newly infected with HIV				√	
		New HIV infections among children have declined by 58 per cent since 2001				√	
		Globally, adolescent girls and young women face gender-based inequalities, exclusion, discrimination and violence, which put them at increased risk of acquiring HIV				√	
		HIV is the leading cause of death for women of reproductive age worldwide				√	
		TB-related deaths in people living with HIV have fallen by 36% since 2004				√	
		There were 250 000 new HIV infections among adolescents in 2013, two thirds of which were among adolescent girls				√	

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		AIDS is now the leading cause of death among adolescents (aged 10–19) in Africa and the second most common cause of death among adolescents globally				√	
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	In many settings, adolescent girls' right to privacy and bodily autonomy is not respected, as many report that their first sexual experience was forced				√	
		As of 2013, 2.1 million adolescents were living with HIV				√	
		Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent and the mortality rates by 58 per cent				√	
		Between 2000 and 2013, tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment interventions saved an estimated 37 million lives. The tuberculosis mortality rate fell by 45 per cent and the prevalence rate by 41 per cent between 1990 and 2013				√	
4	Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning	Enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91 per cent but 57 million children remain out of school	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes	Universal education to all	√		

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		More than half of children that have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education	100% enrolment for primary education	√		
		An estimated 50 per cent of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Equal opportunity for higher education	√		
	Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning	103 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60 per cent of them are women	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Enhance the opportunity for Vocational training	√		
			By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Access to education for special children	√		
			By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	100% literacy	√		
			By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Skill improvement	√		
			Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Improve the school infrastructure	√		

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	Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning		By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	Expand scholarship program	√		
			By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states	Sufficient teachers (maintain teacher pupil ratio)	√		
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	About two thirds of countries in the developing regions have achieved gender parity in primary education	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	No gender discrimination		√	
		In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. By 2012, the enrolment ratios were the same for girls as for boys.	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	No violence against women		√	
		In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school.	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Eliminate child marriage, sexual abuse		√	
	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector. The proportion of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Value the domestic work		√	

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		In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life	Women empowerment	√		
			Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Sex education		√	
			Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	Equal rights to economic resources to women		√	
			Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Use of IT tools in empowerment of women		√	
			Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Laws for women empowerment		√	
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	On average—and taking into account population size—income 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		√	
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Thanks to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change we know:	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	National and State disaster plan	√		
		From 1880 to 2012, average global temperature increased by 0.85°C. To put this into perspective, for each 1 degree of temperature increase, grain yields decline by about 5 per cent. Maize, wheat and other major crops have experienced significant yield reductions at the global level of 40 megatonnes per year between 1981 and 2002 due to a warmer climate.	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Incorporate climate change in all Government policies	√		

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		Oceans have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished and sea level has risen. From 1901 to 2010, the global average sea level rose by 19 cm as oceans expanded due to warming and ice melted. The Arctic's sea ice extent has shrunk in every successive decade since 1979, with 1.07 million km ² of ice loss every decade	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	ICT program for climate change	√		
		Given current concentrations and on-going emissions of greenhouse gases, it is likely that by the end of this century, the increase in global temperature will exceed 1.5°C compared to 1850 to 1900 for all but one scenario. The world's oceans will warm and ice melt will continue. Average sea level rise is predicted as 24 – 30cm by 2065 and 40-63cm by 2100. Most aspects of climate change will persist for many centuries even if emissions are stopped	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	NA		√	
		Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) have increased by almost 50 per cent since 1990	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Capacity building of all for climate change	√		
		Emissions grew more quickly between 2000 and 2010 than in each of the three previous decades	* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.	Adopt the UN convention on climate change		√	

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		It is still possible, using a wide array of technological measures and changes in behaviour, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels				√	
		Major institutional and technological change will give a better than even chance that global warming will not exceed this threshold				√	
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources	Oceans cover three quarters of the Earth's surface, contain 97 per cent of the Earth's water, and represent 99 per cent of the living space on the planet by volume	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Reduction of marine pollution		√	
		Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	Sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystem		√	
		Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at \$3 trillion per year or about 5 per cent of global GDP	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	To reduce the ocean acidification		√	
		Oceans contain nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Sustainable marine fishing		√	

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		Oceans absorb about 30 per cent of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Conserve and preserve coastal areas		√	
		Oceans serve as the world's largest source of protein, with more than 3 billion people depending on the oceans as their primary source of protein	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	Reduction in marine subsidies		√	
		Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ over 200 million people	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	NA		√	
		Subsidies for fishing are contributing to the rapid depletion of many fish species and are preventing efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate US\$ 50 billion less per year than they could	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	Improve scientific knowledge of oceanography	√		

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		As much as 40 per cent of the world oceans are heavily affected by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Marketing facilities for small fishing enterpretuners		√	
			Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want	Implementation of international marine laws		√	
15	Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss	Forests - Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood. This includes some 70 million indigenous people	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Sustainable management of forest	√		
		Forests are home to more than 80 per cent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Promote implementation of sustainable forest management	√		
		Desertification - 2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture, but 52 per cent of the land used for agriculture is moderately or severely affected by soil degradation	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Check desertification	√		
		As of 2008, land degradation affected 1.5 billion people globally	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	Conservation of various ecosystem and bio-diversity	√		

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		Arable land loss is estimated at 30 to 35 times the historical rate	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Check degradation of natural habitats and extinction of species	√		
		Due to drought and desertification each year 12 million hectares are lost (23 hectares per minute), where 20 million tons of grain could have been grown	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	Equitable sharing of natural resources as per international convention		√	
		74 per cent of the poor are directly affected by land degradation globally	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	End to poaching and trafficking flora and fauna	√		
		Biodiversity - Of the 8,300 animal breeds known, 8 per cent are extinct and 22 per cent are at risk of extinction	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	Check the invasion of foreign species	√		
		Of the over 80,000 tree species, less than 1 per cent have been studied for potential use	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Integrate biodiversity conservation in all concern programs		√	
		Fish provide 20 per cent of animal protein to about 3 billion people. Only ten species provide about 30 per cent of marine capture fisheries and ten species provide about 50 per cent of aquaculture production	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Increased financial resources	√		

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		Over 80 per cent of the human diet is provided by plants. Only three cereal crops – rice, maize and wheat – provide 60 per cent of energy intake	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Enhanced financial resource for sustainable forest management	√		
		As many as 80 per cent of people living in rural areas in developing countries rely on traditional plant-based medicines for basic	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	Internation co-operation to combat poaching and trafficking		√	
		Healthcare - Micro-organisms and invertebrates are key to ecosystem services, but their contributions are still poorly known and rarely acknowledged				√	