



MIZORAM VISION

2030



GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
Planning & Programme Implementation Department

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VISION 2030

Inclusive and sustainable development towards shared prosperity. The Vision conceives development as a multi-dimensional process with an integrated approach to economic, social and environmental goals, and thereby achieving sustained high economic growth to promote shared prosperity.

Executive Summary

India being a signatory to the resolution of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which adopts 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is the obligation on the part of the State Government to adopt these 17 SDGs for its Vision Plan. This requires a more inclusive framework that will take the State forward on a sustainable and faster and inclusive growth platform, beyond managing the conventional poverty and vulnerability norms, as outlined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Government is keen to ensure that the implementation of SDGs in the State is judiciously prioritized and adopted in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available.

The State Government aims to align its flagship programme; New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), existing Central Sponsored Schemes and programme with the SDGs targets for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. This report is prepared with the aim of visualizing the State baseline, targets and key Strategy to achieve SDGs by 2030 in the State.

The baseline information along with the targets and key strategies form a part of the vision documents. As a first step towards achieving the Vision 2030, a baseline scenario of the parameters relevant to the SDGs is consolidated. Inputs from all line departments are collaborated. Nodal Officer has been nominated in all line Departments to support effective implementation and better coordination among line Departments in the State Government and for effective monitoring in their respective areas and mapping of resources.

The Mizoram Vision 2030 comprises of SDGs goals and targets which the State aims to achieve by implementing various programme and strategies for each sectors which are explained in details. It also comprises of the basic Monitoring Framework for better conditions and timely support structure for successful implementation. It consists of the Budget alignment with SDGs implementation and monitoring template with the base case scenario and track progress in form of dashboard.

1. INTRODUCTION

By 2030, Mizoram aims to achieve SDGs and ensure that every family in the State has the opportunity to live a healthy and secure life with dignity and self-respect. While targeting economic growth, infrastructure development and industrialization, Mizoram remains committed to protecting the environment.

Improving the standard of living of the people would require sustained increases in per capita income levels and its fair distribution amongst all sections. By 2030, people of Mizoram should have living standards comparable to people in the rest of the country. Mizoram is a State whose region is rich in natural resources, covered with dense forest, with large and small river systems nesting the land and is a treasure house of flora and fauna.

To achieve the target, there are many challenges the State would have to face. Further, the development strategy for the people in the State will have to be participatory and should be calibrated in their own setting. The successful transformation of Public and Private Investments into developmental outcomes requires a variety of strategic initiatives.

The State Government is actively taking initiative in obtaining accurate and reliable data, keeping record of infrastructure, amenities, education, health etc under, “Strengthening of Data & Statistics: Baseline Survey for Sustainable Goals of New Economic Development Policy 2017-2018”.

Three layers of Monitoring Committees are constituted on this:

- State Level under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning and Programme Implementation Department
- District level under the Deputy Commissioner
- Village/ Local Level Monitoring Committee under President or Chairman of the Village Council or Local Council

1.1 The Government of Mizoram has formulated ‘New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) – Comprehensive Growth Strategy for Mizoram’ as a framework for economic policy and the strategic driving force of the State’s economy. The Mizoram Vision 2030 will be anchored in the NEDP framework.

1.2 The New Economic Development Policy aims at providing bold, practical and effective strategies to push the economy to a high growth path by enhancing productivity, creating employment opportunities, improving public finances, promoting business environment and enhancing public service delivery in a sustainable manner. It also lays out a dynamic vision for how we can collectively achieve a more developed, democratic, cohesive and inclusive economy and society over the medium term, in the context of sustained growth.

- 1.3 The strategy sets out critical policy interventions for employment generation, empowerment of weaker sections, and inclusive growth and identifies where viable changes in the structure and character of production can generate a more inclusive and robust economy over the medium to long run. The new policy recognizes that achieving transformation of economic conditions requires hard choices and a shared determination of the people of Mizoram. The new policy combines growth strategies across various sectors into a coherent package for development, decent work and inclusive growth. They bring together the priorities that constitute the basic economic focus to forge ahead to promote a more inclusive and stronger economy.
- 1.4 The policy has been formulated keeping in view the paradigm shift in fiscal federalism under Fourteenth Finance Commission, imperative economic and foreign strategic action plan including Act East Policy and the evolving economic environment. It is recognized that the limited resources available have to be optimally and judiciously allocated to various sectors of the economy, so as to bring maximum benefit to the people of Mizoram. The policy bring about a sea change in the way priorities are placed in matters of economic development and governance so as to ensure that the State fully capitalize on the opportunities placed below it with the end goal being to attain a robust and self sustaining economy in the long run.
- 1.5 The Government is optimistic of our future because we have the most literate people, with very high percentage of working population (more than 62%), who are ever eager to make Mizoram one of the most developed States in India.
- 1.6 The NEDP recognizes that achieving transformation of economic conditions requires hard choices and a shared determination of the people of Mizoram. The new policy combines growth strategies across various sectors into a coherent package for development, decent work and inclusive growth. They bring together the priorities that constitute the basic economic focus to forge ahead to promote a more inclusive and stronger economy.

2. THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 2.1 The United Nations General Assembly has adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with 169 targets and 304 indicators, on 25th September, 2015 under the official agenda “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. India being a signatory to the resolution, it is the obligation on the part of the State Government to adopt these 17 SDGs for its Vision Plan.
- 2.2 The SDGs cover a broad range of social and economic development issues. These include poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice. The goals were developed to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015. Unlike the MDGs, the SDG framework does not distinguish between "developed" and "developing" nations. Instead, the goals apply to all countries.

2.3 These 17 SDGs are as under:-

- 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.
- 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
- 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat deforestation, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- 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.
- 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

2.4 India has played an important role in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the country's national development goals are mirrored in the SDGs. As such, India has been effectively committed to achieving the SDGs even before they were fully crystallized. As one of the forty countries that have volunteered to take part in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017, India appreciates the focus on 'Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world'. India's statistical system and institutions gather data and report on defined parameters in various sectors. National SDG indicators are being currently constructed to better capture the context of India and its needs. Along with the development of the national SDG indicators, the statistical system is also geared to measure achievements at sub-national levels.

3. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK OF SDGs IN MIZORAM

- 3.1 In view of India committing to the 2030 Agenda, Mizoram has committed itself to the attainment of the SDGs in the State. The State aims to align its flagship programme under New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) and existing schemes and programmes with the SDGs targets in the Vision 2030 document with an action plan for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 3.2 As a first step towards achieving the Vision, baseline scenarios (current status) of the parameters relevant to the SDGs are being consolidated. Further, all line departments of the State Government have been instructed to immediately put in place suitable internal support system for implementation of SDGs, including nomination of Nodal Officer to support effective implementation & coordination within and with other line departments, monitoring in their respective areas, mapping of resources including NEDP, CSS, NEC, NLCPR, NABARD, State Own Programme, etc. and any other corrective action. An Action Plan to achieve SDGs are being work out for implementation in the State.
- 3.3 A High Level Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram and Secretary, Planning and Programme Implementation Department as to review progress and to suggest corrective measures. The committee meets regularly to review and monitor the progress of implementation of SDGs by various Departments in the State. Also, Technical Committee on Sustainable Development Goals is also formed under the Chairmanship of Director, Economics & Statistics Department to identify the achievable indicators clearly specifying the baseline data and targets. The State Government has identified indicators for the outlined targets to be achieved in 2030. Baseline survey has been done for selected indicators and timeline for achieving targets for each indicators and action plan will be taken accordingly.
- 3.4 Planning & Programme Implementation Department is the nodal department for SDG to whom action taken report will be submitted on a quarterly basis for examination by the High Level Monitoring Committee.
- 3.5 A dedicated SDGs Cell has been established in the Research & Development Branch of Planning & Programme Implementation Department.

4. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN MIZORAM

SDG 1 - No Poverty	
1	Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 1 include Rural Development Department; Public Health Engineering Department; Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department; Social Welfare Department, and Health & Family Welfare Department.
2	Baseline survey of Below Poverty Line (BPL) has been conducted in community participation basis by Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

3	Baseline Survey result will be used as base case, and targets and goals will be indicated accordingly.
SDG 2 - Zero Hunger	
1	Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 2 include Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Affairs Department (FCS&CA), Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Animal Husbandry & Vety Department, Irrigation & Water Resources Department, Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department, and Public Health Engineering Department.
2	These Departments focusing on Hunger, will aligned their schemes and projects to SDG targets related to food consumption to end hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round; and end all forms of malnutrition.
3	These Departments will have their schemes line up with SDG 2 targets related to food production, namely, increasing agricultural productivity; and sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices.
SDG 3 - Good health and well being	
1	Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 3 include Health & Family Welfare Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Social Welfare Department, and Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department.
2	These departments to focus on reducing maternal mortality and neonatal mortality ending epidemics and communicable diseases; premature mortality from non-communicable diseases.
3	These departments will address universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services; access to medicine and health insurance; and prevention and treatment of substance abuse, reduction in number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
SDG 4 - Quality Education	
1	Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 4 include School Education Department, Higher & Technical Education Department, Health & Family Welfare Department, Commerce & Industry Department, and Labour, Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Department.
2	This Department will provide quality education within the Framework of National Skills Qualification Framework.
3	Implementation will be within the Framework of Mizoram Skills and Entrepreneurship Development Policy.
SDG 5 - Gender Equality	
1	Departments whose schemes are aligned with all targets of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) are Social Welfare Department; Health & Family Welfare Department, DP&AR Department, and Labour, Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Department.

2	SDG 5 targets relates to end all forms of discrimination (target 5.1); eliminate all forms of violence, trafficking and exploitation (target 5.2); eliminate early and forced marriage (target 5.3); and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health (target 5.6).
3	Gender Equality also focus towards recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work by social protection and shared responsibility (target 5.4); as well as equal opportunities for leadership to women at all levels of decision-making (target 5.5).
SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	
1	Public Health Engineering Department, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department have schemes focused on a majority of the SDG targets on adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation (target 6.1); increase water-use efficiency across all sectors (target 6.4); integrated water resources management and protect (target 6.5) and restore water-related ecosystems (target 6.6).
3	Public Health Engineering Department will address the target of universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (target 6.1).
4	These departments will also focused towards improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, treating wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse of water (target 6.3).
SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy	
1	Power & Electricity Department will be the main Department with a concentrated focus on SDG 7.
2	The Department will have a focus on universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (target 7.1), and promoting renewable energy (target 7.2).
3	Target 7.2 aims to increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix is a national level indicator and hence is not directly addressed by the State Government schemes.
SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth	
1	More or less almost all Departments will focus on SDG 8 that cover all elements of Decent work and Economic Growth.
2	All Departments focus on increasing per capita economic growth and economic productivity (targets 8.1 and 8.2); support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and enable micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (target 8.3); reduce unemployment and ensure employment for all and decent work (target 8.5).
3	All Department will also address the need to eradicate forced labour, child labour, and end human trafficking and promote safe and secure working environments (target 8.7); and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all (target 8.10).

5	Tourism Department will promote sustainable tourism to create jobs (target 8.9).
6	There is also a focus on improving global resource efficiency in consumption and production and disassociating economic growth from environmental degradation (target 8.4).
SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	
1	Commerce & Industry Department, Information & Communication Technology Department and Science & Technology Department holistically cover all the targets of SDG 9.
2	PWD, P&E, PHED focuses align with SDG 9 targets for developing infrastructure for economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all (target 9.1).
3	Focuses to address inclusive and sustainable industrialization (target 9.2); along with increasing the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to finance, and their integration into value chains and markets (target 9.3).
4	Upgrading industrial infrastructure for sustainability and increased resource use efficiency (target 9.4).
5	Science and Technology to encourage innovation and research and development (target 9.5).
SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	
1	Almost all the Departments to align with the first three targets including income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average (target 10.1); promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all (target 10.2); and laws, policies, practices to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome (target 10.3).
2	Focuses relating to fiscal, wage and social protection policies, to progressively achieve greater equality (target 10.4).
3	Focus on migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people (target 10.7).
4	Targets 10.5 and 10.6 are global targets and hence not linked to state level interventions.
SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	
1	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Departments have schemes that relate to all the SDG 11 targets and exclusively cater to target 11.1 - access for all adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services; and target 11.7 universal accesses to safe green public spaces.
2	PWD, UD&PA, Transport Departments have schemes designed for providing safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all (target 11.2).

3	Focus towards inclusive and sustainable urbanization and participatory planning (target 11.3); along with waste management and decreasing pollution (target 11.6). They also have schemes to safeguard cultural and natural heritage (target 11.4).
4	Target 11.5 (reduce impact of disasters on economic activity with focus on protecting the poor and vulnerable and Target 11.7 on universal access to safe green public spaces is the exclusive focus of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change Department.
SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production	
1	Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has a holistic approach towards addressing SDG 12 targets related to Responsible Consumption and Production and sustainable public procurement practices.
2	Environment, Forests, and Climate Change Department focuses relate to SDG targets 11.2 (sustainable management of natural resources), 11.4 (environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes) and 11.5 (reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse).
3	To halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains (target 11.3) will be responsibility of Tourism Department.
4	Target 12.8 (information and awareness of people for sustainability) is to be addressed across the board by all the departments.
SDG 13 - Climate Action	
1	Environment, Forests, and Climate Change Department have a holistic approach towards addressing SDG 13 targets towards building resilience and adaptation to climate-related hazards and natural disasters (target 13.1); striving to integrate climate measures into policies, strategies and planning (target 13.2); and are taking measures towards awareness raising and building capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction (target 13.3).
SDG 14 - Life Below Water	
1	SDG 14 targets are focused towards marine and coastal systems. Mizoram being a landlocked state most of the targets do not apply. A target to regulate fish harvesting and end overfishing both inland and marine (14.4) is there. However, the present set of schemes does not address this gap.

SDG 15 - Life on Land	
1	All most all Departments mandates are aligned directly or indirectly with SDG 15, to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems (target 15.1), sustainable management of all types of forests, halting deforestation (target 15.2); combating desertification, restoration of degraded land and soil (target 15.3); conservation of mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity (target 15.4); reducing degradation of natural habitats, loss of biodiversity and prevent the extinction of threatened species (target 15.5); target 15.6 on genetic resource sharing; end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna (target 15.7) and protection of land and water ecosystem (target 15.8) and integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into planning (target 15.9).
SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
1	Vigilance Department, Law & Judicial Department, Home Department and Social Welfare Department will focus on SDG 16. Of these majority of the schemes relate to the three targets 16.2 (end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children), 16.3 (promoting rule of law/equal access to justice); 16.5 (reducing corruption and bribery); 16.6 (develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level); 16.9 (providing legal identity for all, including birth registration) and 16.10 (ensuring public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms).
SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals	
1	Goal 17 is very comprehensive and aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnership for sustainable development. The 19 targets relate to finance, technology, capacity building, trade, policy and institutional coherence; multi-stakeholder partnership; data monitoring and accountability. The emphasis of all these targets is increasing flow of resources and knowledge from developed to developing countries and within developing countries.

5. MIZORAM ECONOMY

The State of Mizoram is popularly known as the songbird of India and is one of the smallest states in the country. The name Mizoram signifies the land of the Lushai highlanders. It is located in the southern corner of Northeast India nestled mainly between Myanmar and Bangladesh, but also shares a part of its boundaries with its neighboring states of Assam, Manipur and Tripura.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

Mizoram is among the four high growth States with its economy continuously growing at high rate of more than 8% during 2013 to 2016. These four States are Gujarat,

Jharkhand, Mizoram and Tripura. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to attain an amount of Rs. 13,655.34 crore in 2016-17 against the provisional estimates of Rs. 12,487.73 crore for the year 2015-16 showing a growth of about 9.35% over the previous year. The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices has clocked 12% average annual growth rate during the financial years 2012-13 to 2016-17. The projected growth rate for India as a whole has been placed at 6.75% in 2016-17.

**GSDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity: Mizoram
(At Current Prices) : Rs in lakh**

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	2011-2012	2012-2013	2015-2016 (Provisional Estimates)	2016-2017 (Projected Estimates)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1,49,468	1,61,353	4,70,639	5,10,211
2	Mining & Quarrying	5,073	4,009	16,993	18,352
3	Manufacturing	6,578	7,358	8,780	8,894
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, etc.	51,024	61,109	1,72,901	1,94,272
5	Construction	89,328	88,507	1,65,998	1,77,103
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	1,08,399	1,35,163	1,74,068	1,84,505
7	Financing, Real Estate, Professional Services, etc.	61,524	66,125	77,263	78,537
8	Public Administration, Defense and Other Services	2,71,614	3,27,691	4,23,515	4,36,547
9	GVA at Constant Basic Prices	7,43,008	8,51,315	15,10,157	16,08,421
10	GDP at Constant Market Prices	7,25,869	8,36,193	15,33,925	16,33,414

Per capita income

The Per Capita Income of Mizoram for the year 2016-17 is projected at Rs.1,25,107 as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. 1,14,524. The National Per Capita Income for the year 2016-17 is projected at Rs 1,03,219, and 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 94,130. The State continues to achieve a phenomenal success by attaining Per Capita Income above the National average.

Per Capita Income (in Rs.)

Year	Mizoram	All India
2011-12	57,654	63,462
2012-13	65,013	70,983
2013-14	77,584	79,118
2014-15	1,03,049	86,647
2015-16 (P)	1,14,524	94,130
2016-17 (Pr)	1,25,107	1,03,219

P= Provisional Estimate, Pr= Projected Estimate

Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

The Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant basic prices is expected to grow at the rate of 6.1 per cent in 2017-18 as compared to 6.6 per cent in 2016-17. Similarly, agriculture, industry and services sectors are expected to grow at the rate of 2.1 per cent, 4.4 per cent, and 8.3 per cent respectively in 2017-18.

Sectoral Share to GSVA (2016-2017) Projected Figure

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage share to GSVA
1	Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)	8.82
2	Agriculture (Animal Husbandry)	3.62
3	Forestry & Logging	18.78
4	Fishing & Aquaculture	0.51
5	Mining & Quarrying	1.14
6	Manufacturing	0.55
7	Construction	11.01
8	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	12.14
9	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services Related to Broadcasting	3.84
10	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	7.63
11	Financial services	1.44
12	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	3.44
13	Public Administration	14.73
14	Other Services	12.41

Agriculture & Allied Sector:

The Primary Sector comprising agriculture & allied activities contributed 31.72% (2016-17) to the GSVA. With more than half of our population deriving the greater part of their income from agriculture, faster growth in agriculture is necessary to provide boost to their income. Rising incomes in agriculture will also be an impetus to non-agricultural income in rural areas thus helping redress the rural-urban imbalance. Recently horticulture and floriculture has gained momentum and shown marked improvement in their production.

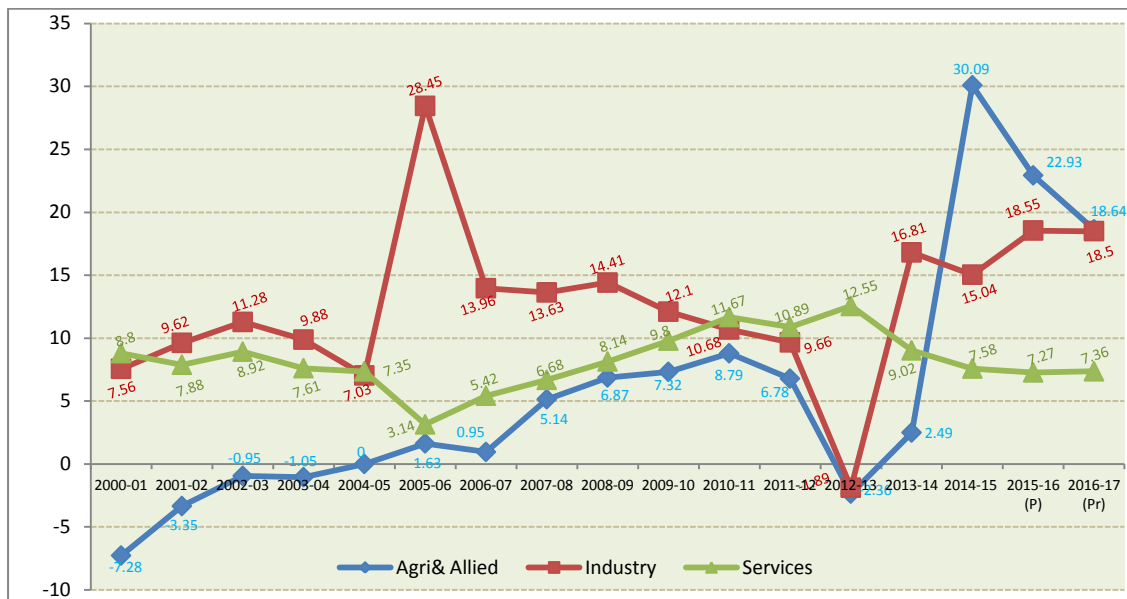
Industry Sector:

The Industry Sector which comprises of (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services contributed Rs.3,98,621/- lakh during 2016-17. Its percentage share to GSVA is being 25%. The main determinants of this sector are being Construction Sector. It alone contributed 11.01% to the GSVA in 2016-17.

Service Sector (Tertiary Sector):

The Service Sector comprising (i) Transport, Storage, Communication & Services Related to Broadcasting, (ii) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, (iii) Finance Services, (iv) Real Estate, Other Professional Services etc, (v) Public Administration and (vi) Other Services continues to have the highest contribution to the GSVA, its share has been hovering around 53% during the past 6 years.

There has been significant increase in the percentage share of Agriculture & Allied Sector. The Economy has witnessed sharp increase in the share of Agricultural and Allied Sector from 17.66% at constant (2011-12) price in 2013-14 to 27.84% at constant (2011-13) price in 2015-16, and it is projected at 26.28% in 2016-17.



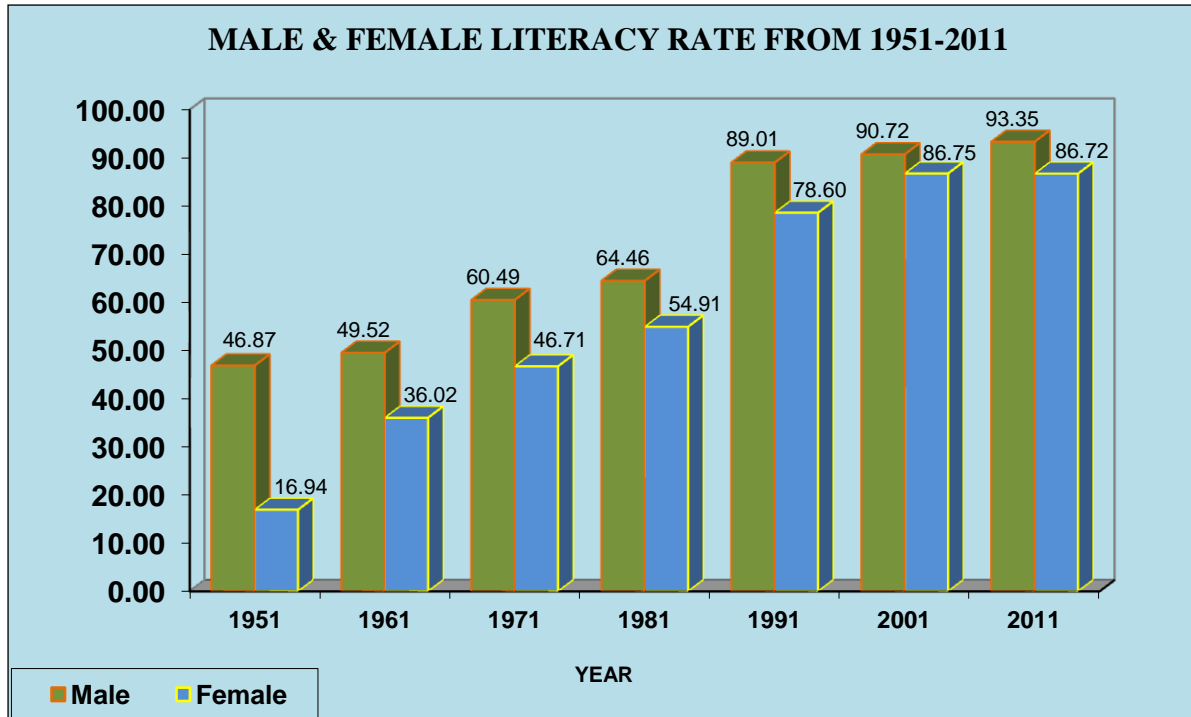
Human Development Index

Human Development Indicators of Mizoram has been relatively higher than other NE States and also all India Average.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS	
LITERACY RATE (2011 CENSUS):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India 74% North Eastern States 79.3 % Mizoram 91.6 %
PER-CAPITA INCOME (in Rs) 2015-16:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India Rs 94130 North Eastern States Rs 101631.6 Mizoram Rs 114524 <p>Source: Economic Survey 2017-18, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India</p>
URBAN POPULATION (2011 CENSUS):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India 31.2% North Eastern States 18.3 % Mizoram 51.5 %
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> J&K 10.5% UP 11.2% PUNJAB 11.1% MIZORAM 54% CHATTISHGARH 54.3% <p>Source: Labour Bureau, GOI</p>

Literacy Index

As per the Census 2011 results, the literacy rate of the State is 91.33% which is the 3rd highest in the country. Among the 8 (eight) districts, Serchhip district recorded the highest literacy rate of 97.91% while Lawngtlai district recorded the lowest at 65.88%. The male and female literacy rates for the State are 93.35% and 86.72% respectively showing a slight increase in the male-female literacy gap i.e. 6.63% in 2011 while it was 3.97% in 2001.



6. DASHBOARD FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs IN MIZORAM



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

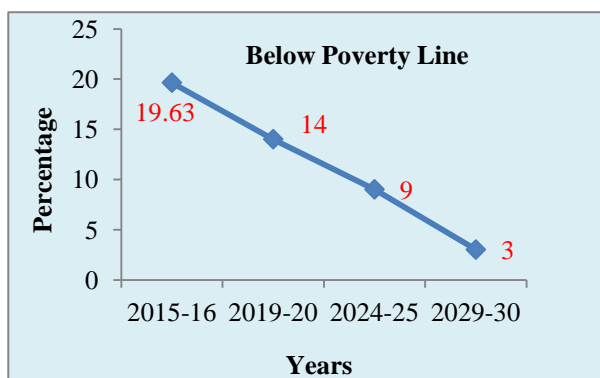
Baseline information (2015-16):

- Percentage of households living BPL is 19.63 as per baseline Survey 2016.
- MGNREGA had already covered 100 % eligible households.
- No. of population covered under PMJJBY is 34,503.
- State has substantial coverage of poor and vulnerable household in the social protection. Schemes like NRLM, PMKSY, NERLP, etc.
- 78.43% of the eligible households are covered by PMAY(R).
- Mizoram is 14th ODF State.
- Limited coverage in National Pension Scheme.

Targets

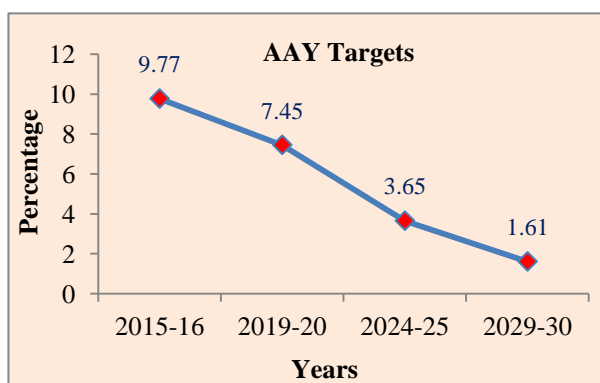
Percentage of BPL Households

2019-20	:	14
2024-25	:	9
2029-30	:	3



Percentage of AAY

2019-20	:	7.45
2024-25	:	3.65
2029-30	:	1.61

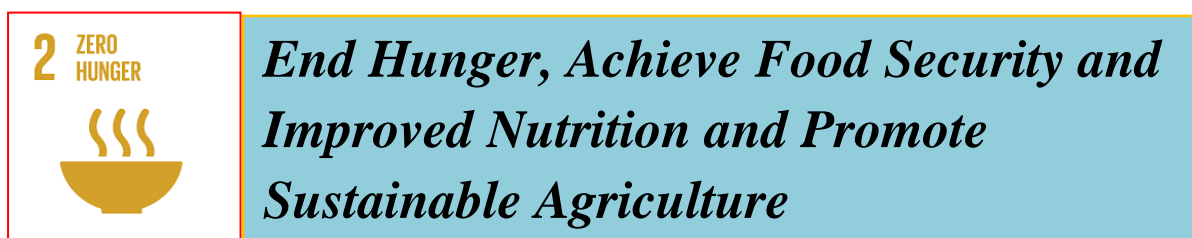


By 2029:

- 100% coverage of poor and vulnerable households under Health Care Scheme, Right to Education and Food Security.
- 100% coverage of rural and urban habitation with drinking water supply.
- 100% coverage of Individual Household Latrines within the State.
- To build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Strategy:

1. Government of Mizoram is being implementing Central Sponsored Schemes like NRLM, NULM, and NERLP for poverty eradication by strengthening Self Help Groups.
2. Effective implementation of Central and State sponsored schemes such as MGNREGA, National Social Assistance Programme, Skill Development Mission, PMAY,SBM,etc.
3. Government of Mizoram's unique initiative policies like NLUP for Village farmers' self-sufficiency and NEDP for transforming Mizoram into market based economy.



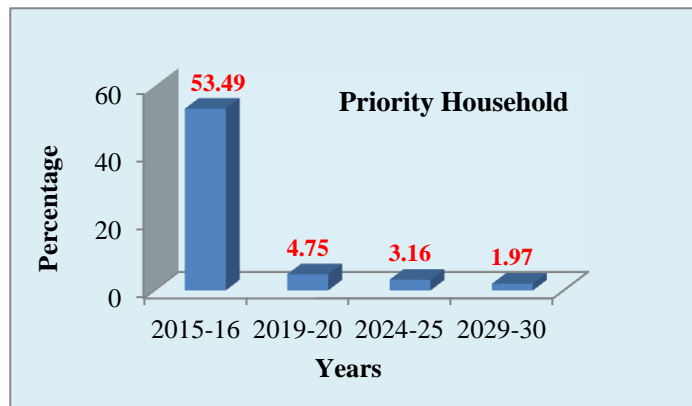
Baseline information (2015-16):

- Child malnutrition in Mizoram: 28 % stunted, 2.30 % wasted and 6.10 % underweight.
- In 2016-17 96.75% of villages are being covered by Anganwadi Services.
- Supplementary Nutrition has been given to a large number of children, pregnant and lactating mothers.
- 53.49% of Targeted Public Distribution System in Mizoram is still Priority Household.
- Yield per hectare of Rice is 1.67mt while that of Maize is 1.75mt
- No of Farmers availing crops loans 12,929.
- No. of Soil Heath Card tested 7,666,
- Total cultivable command area under PMKSY is 18,228 ha.
- Potential irrigation area created under PMKSY is 37,708 ha.
- Potential area developed under PMKSY is 12,438 ha.

Targets

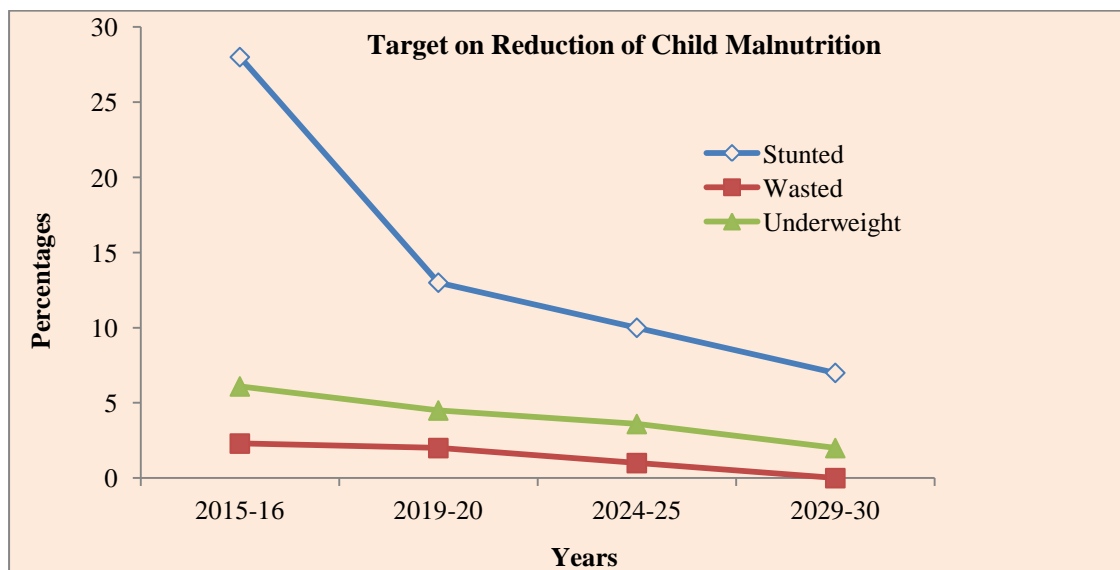
Percentage of PHH

2019-20	:	4.75
2024-25	:	3.16
2029-30	:	1.97



Percentage of Stunted, wasted, underweight children under age 5 Years

Years	Stunted	Wasted	Underweight
2019-20	: 13	2	4.50
2024-25	: 10	1	3.66
2029-30	: <10	<1	<2.5

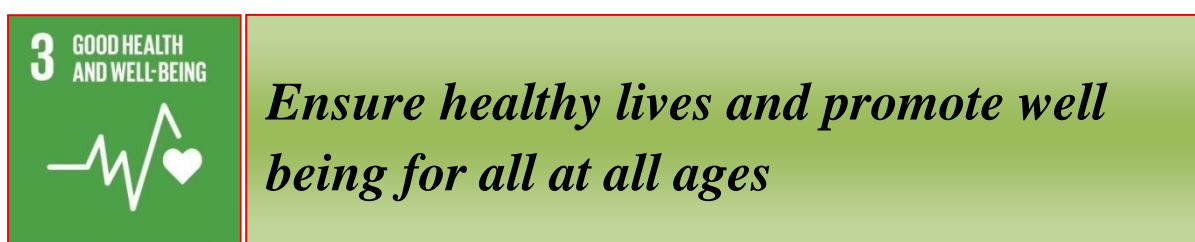


By 2029

- Nutrition for all who are in the age group of 0-6.
- Nutrition for all pregnant and lactating mothers.
- 100% coverage of poor and vulnerable Women under food security.
- Increase agricultural productivity through better irrigation and technology.

Strategy:

1. Strengthening implementation of central sponsored schemes like ICDS, National Nutrition Mission, National Health Mission and others health programme.
2. Improving agricultural production and productivity by implementing RKVY, Soil Health Card schemes and others state programme like NLUP and NEDP.
3. Strengthening financial access for agricultural loans and easy access to credit system for farmers.



Baseline information (2015-16):

- Maternal mortality ratio 88, Under Five Mortality Rate 46, Neo Natal Mortality Rate 9.13.
- In 2016-17, percentage of pregnant women vaccinated is 87.
- Percentage of pregnant women getting cash incentive under MSY is 0.98 as per 2016-17.Record.
- Percentage of Children fully Immunized 48.30.
- BPL families covered under RSBY 72%.
- Incidence of Malaria per 1,000 populations 22.8.
- No. of registered practitioners of physicians 356 with 100% ART coverage.

Target

Maternal Mortality Ratio

(Per lakh pregnant Women)

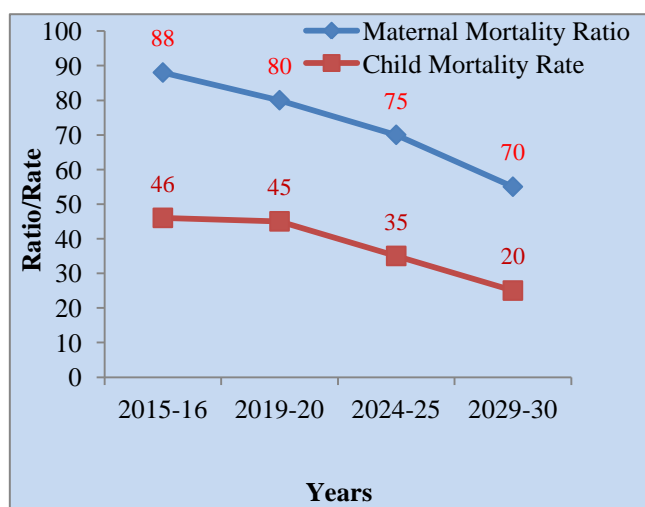
2019-20	:	80
2024-25	:	75
2029-30	:	70

Child Mortality Rate

(Under age 5 Years)

(Per thousand lives birth)

2019-20	:	45
2024-25	:	35
2029-30	:	20

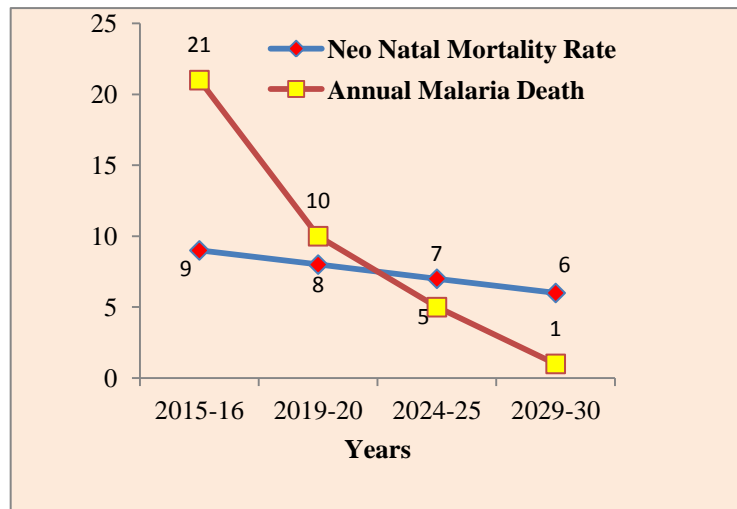


Neo Natal Mortality Rate (Per Thousand)

2019-20	:	8
2024-25	:	7
2029-30	:	6

Annual Malaria Death (Per Lakh)

2019-20	:	10
2024-25	:	5
2029-30	:	1



By 2029

- To reduce Maternal Mortality and Child Mortality.
- To reduce HIV/AIDS.
- To reduce malaria related death.
- To strengthen health facilities in the State.
- 100% coverage of BPL under RSBY.

Strategy

1. Re-structuring of primary health care by remodeling PHCs, CHCs, UHCs, DHs and strengthening of health workers under the National Health Mission and NEDP.
2. Strengthening implementation of Health care schemes such as RSBY, ICDS, National AIDS Control Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Routine Immunization Programme, etc.
3. To end all preventable maternal death and infant death as one of the commitments of Government of Mizoram and improving reach of health facilities to everyone in the State.



Ensure Inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunity for all

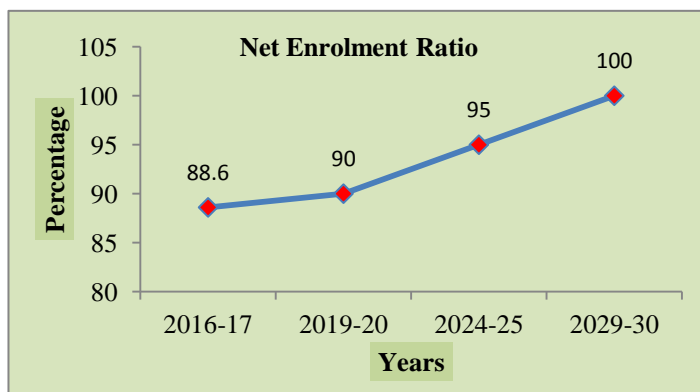
Baseline information:

- In 2016-17 net enrollment ratio in both primary and upper primary is 88.6 each.
- Teacher-pupil ratio in Primary school is 1: 18 and that of upper primary school is 1: 09.
- More than 75% of Children in Primary School and 66% in Upper Primary School are covered under Mid-Day Meal Program.
- Average annual drop-out rate is 17.7.
- Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) in 2016-17 is 970.
- Trained teacher-pupil ratio is 1:12.

Targets

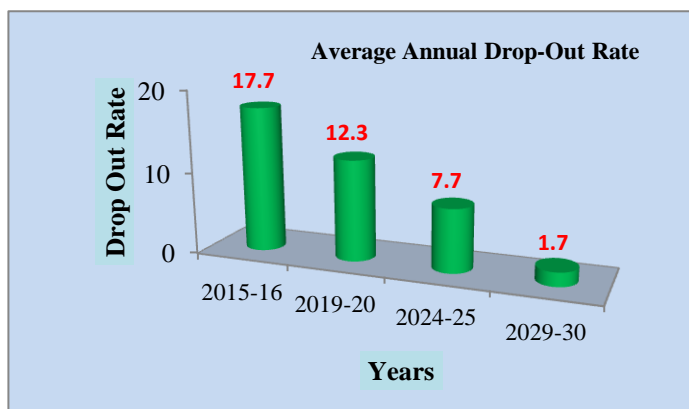
Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary & Upper Primary School

2019-20	:	90
2024-25	:	95
2029-30	:	100



Average Annual Drop-Out Rate

2019-20	:	12.3
2024-25	:	7.7
2029-30	:	1.7



Child Sex Ratio

2019-20	:	980
2024-25	:	990
2029-30	:	1000

Teacher Pupil Ratio

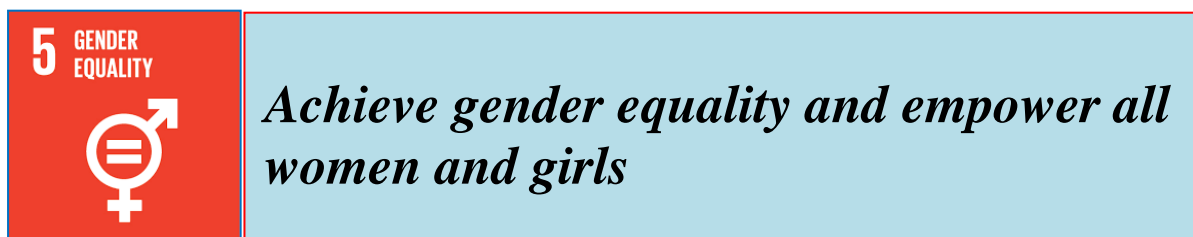
Years	Primary	Upper Primary
2019- 20:	1:19	1:10
2024- 25:	1:20	1:12
2029- 30:	1:21	1:15

By 2029

- Below 5% dropout rate at primary level, upper primary level and Secondary level.
- 100% professionally trained teachers and increase trained teacher pupil ratio to 1:20
- 100% coverage of poor and vulnerable under Right to Education.

Strategy

1. Enforcement of Right to Education act 2009 along with National Education Mission.
2. Strengthening of existing government programmers such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, SSA, RMSA, RUSA, pre and post-matric scholarship, etc.
3. School Heads Assessment, Reform and Evaluation (SHARE) toolkit for development of education system in the State.



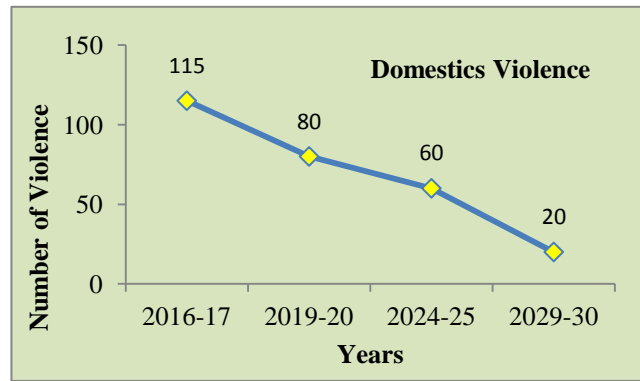
Baseline information (2016-17):

- 44.34% of the crime victims were rehabilitated
- 115 cases of domestic violence.
- No. of Women helpline existing is 2 Nos.
- Rate of crime against women is 21.22 per 1,00,000 populations.
- 30.56% of Government Employees are women in 2013-14.
- 32% of non-agricultural proprietary establishment are owned and controlled by women in 2012-13.
- Women work participation Rate is 540 per 1000 population as per 2015-16 record.
- Reservation of seats at election of Legislative Assembly, Municipality and Village/ Local Council.

Targets

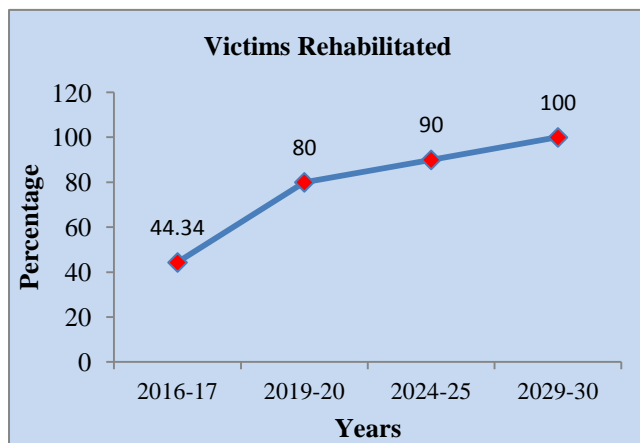
Victims Rehabilitated

2019-20	:	80 %
2024-25	:	90 %
2029-30	:	100 %



No. of Domestics Violence

2019-20	:	80
2024-25	:	60
2029-30	:	20

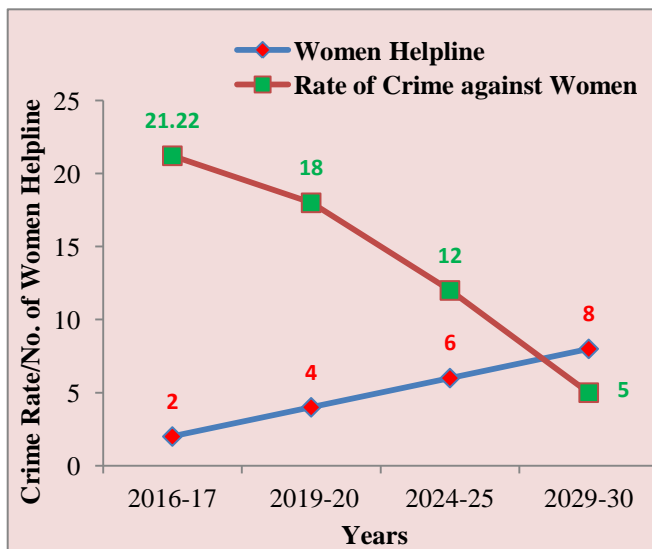


Rate of Crime against Women (Rate of case per lakh of Population)

2019-20	:	18
2024-25	:	12
2029-30	:	5

No. of Women Helpline

2019-20	:	4
2024-25	:	6
2029-30	:	8




By 2029

- To reduce crime against women.
- To continue reservation of women seats at Municipal and Local/ Village Council election.
- To encourage ownership of land/ property in the name of Women.
- To setup Women Helpline in all Districts.

Strategy

1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women for gender balance and women Empowerment.
2. Creating employment opportunity for women through Skill Development Mission.
3. Effective Implementation of National Schemes such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao,

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION


Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

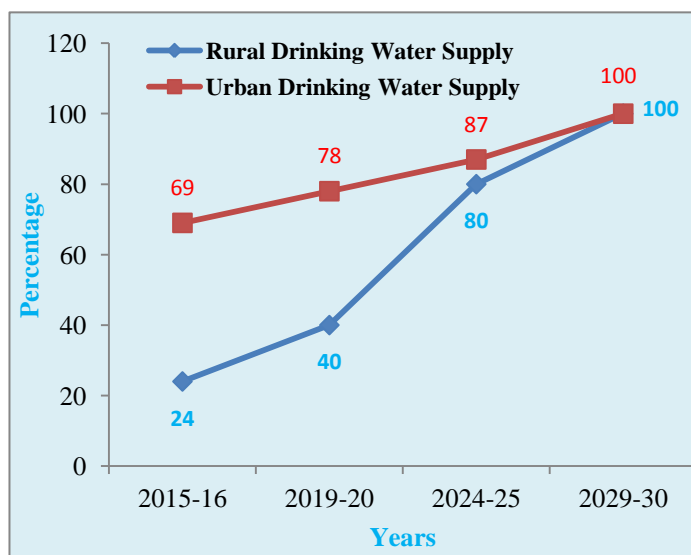
Baseline information (2015-16):

- 69.56 % of urban habitations are covered with drinking water supply.
- Only 24% of rural habitations are covered with drinking water supply.
- 30% of households in rural areas are covered by IHHL.
- 100% Open Defecation free in rural areas and 91% of towns were declared ODF.

Targets

Rural Drinking Water Supply

2019-20	:	40
2024-25	:	80
2029-30	:	100



By 2029

- 100% habitations connected with safe drinking water supply.
- 100% coverage of sanitary toilet facility.

Strategy

1. To ensure universal and safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities for all through State initiative programme.
2. Improving water supply quality and lengthening water supply duration by implementing and strengthening the project undertaken by SIPMIU.
3. Effective Implementation of National Schemes such Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme and National Urban Drinking Water Programme, Swachh Bharat Mission, PMAY(R&U), etc.



Baseline Information

- 80% of villages are electrified and 94.69% of BPL households are already electrified.
- 100% beneficiaries are given LPG subsidy under PAHAL.
- 2940 kWp solar energy has been installed in the State.
- 14.19% of total energy mix is the share of renewable energy.

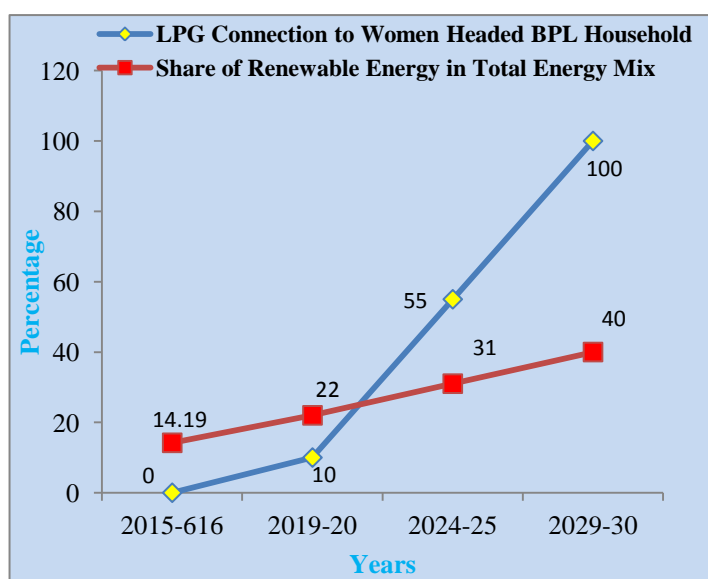
Targets

LPG Connection to Women Headed BPL Household

2019-20	:	10 %
2024-25	:	55%
2029-30	:	100%

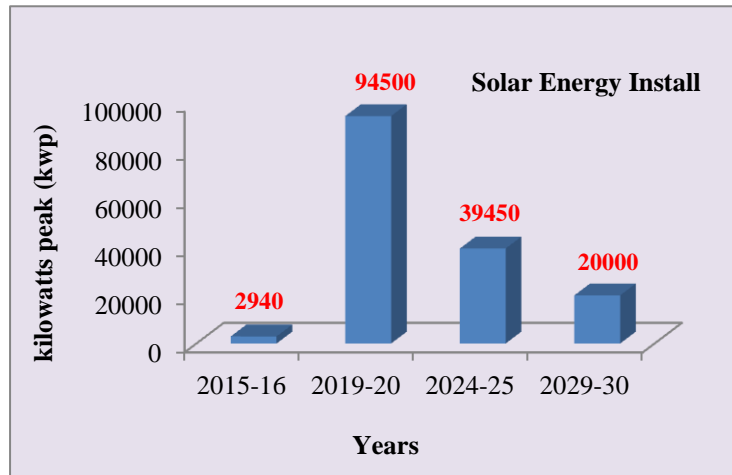
Share of Renewable Energy in Total Energy Mix

2019-20	:	22
2024-25	:	31
2029-30	:	40



Solar Energy Install

2019-20	:	94,500 kWp
2024-25	:	39,450 kWp
2029-30	:	2,000 kWp

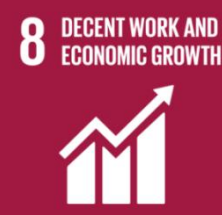


By 2029

- Electricity access for all household.
- To promote solar and renewable energy.

Strategy

1. Strengthening and effective implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, and Nation Solar Mission, Green Energy Corridor, ZEDA project etc. to ensure uninterrupted power and reliable 24X7 power supply for households and industry.
2. Dedicated Land for Power Projects and infrastructure to develop renewable energy infrastructure.
3. Implementation of various hydro-electric projects which are being in processed.



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Baseline information (as per 2015-16):

- Per Capita Net State Domestic Product is Rs 1, 14,524.
- Economic Growth rate (i.e. GSDP) was 11% in the last declared.
- The total number of registered MSME unit is 174.
- No. of employment generated under PMEGP is 38.
- Total number of beneficiaries trained under Mizoram Building and Other Construction Welfare Board is 1,500.
- Unemployment rate is 30 per 1000 populations of aged 15 and above.

- Total number of accounts opened under Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is 1, 13,883 and total number of accounts holders is 8, 57,015.
- Total number of ST Beneficiaries under the Scheme National SC/ST Hub is 174.
- Number of ATMs per 1, 00,000 population installed is 14.
- Credit- Deposits Ratio under PMJDY in Mizoram is 44.

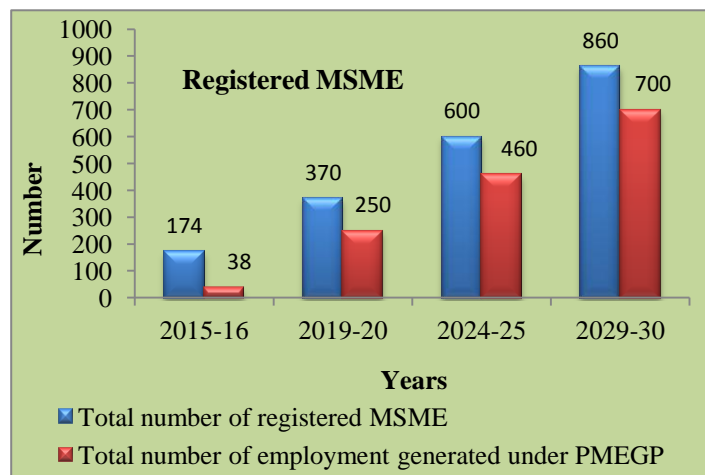
Targets

Registered MSME:

2019-20	:	370 nos.
2024-25	:	600 nos.
2029-30	:	860 nos.

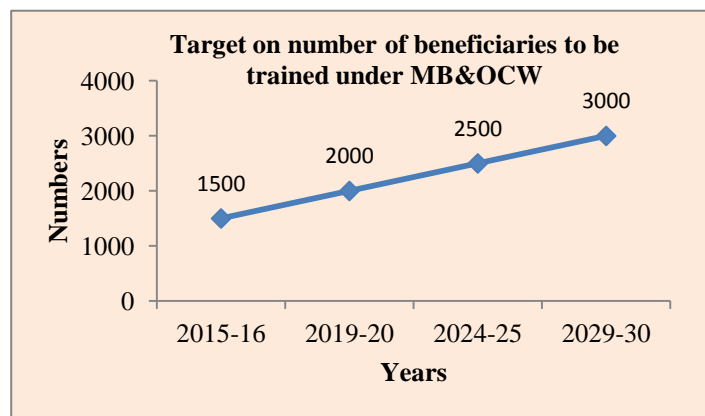
Employment to be generated Under PMEGP:

2019-20	:	250
2024-25	:	460
2029-30	:	700



Targeted Beneficiaries to be trained under Mizoram Building & Other Construction Welfare.

2019-20	:	2,000
2024-25	:	2,500
2029-30	:	3,000

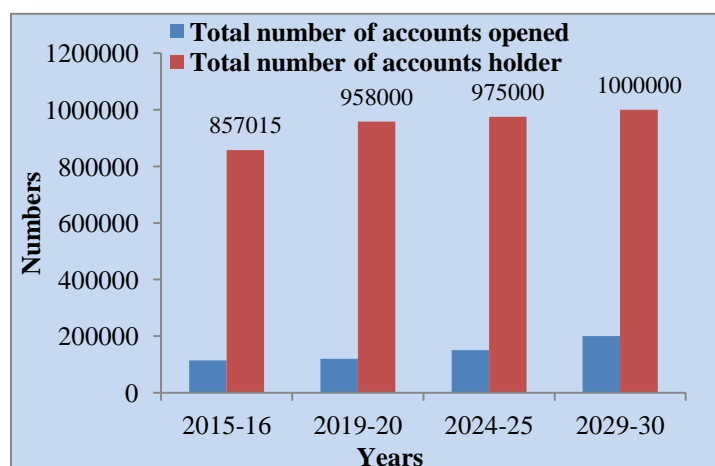


Number of accounts opened:

2019-20	:	2,000
2024-25	:	2,500
2029-30	:	3,000

Number of accounts holder:

2019-20	:	9, 58,000
2024-25	:	9, 75,000
2029-30	:	10, 00,000

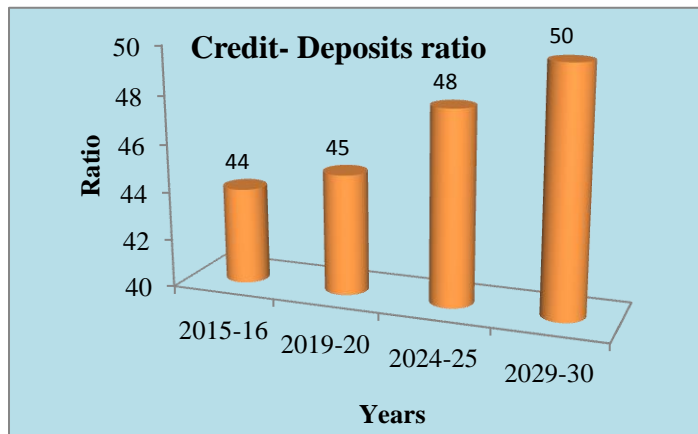


No. of ATMs per 1, 00,000 populations:

2019-20	:	18
2024-25	:	22
2029-30	:	25

Credit- Deposits ratio:

2019-20	:	45
2024-25	:	48
2029-30	:	50



By 2029:

- To generate employment for all in the working age group.
- To provide skills and entrepreneurship development targeting the working age group.
- To improve financial access/ financial inclusion.

Strategy:

1. State will ensure increasing number of registered MSME Unit under Make in India through New Economic Development Scheme.
2. Increasing number of employment generated under PMEGP through NEDP and Mizoram Youth Commission.
3. Increasing total number of Start- Up registered and number of start- Up funded under Start- up India through State Entrepreneurship Development Scheme.
4. Increasing number of accounts holders and accounts opening under PMJD.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Baseline information (2015-16):

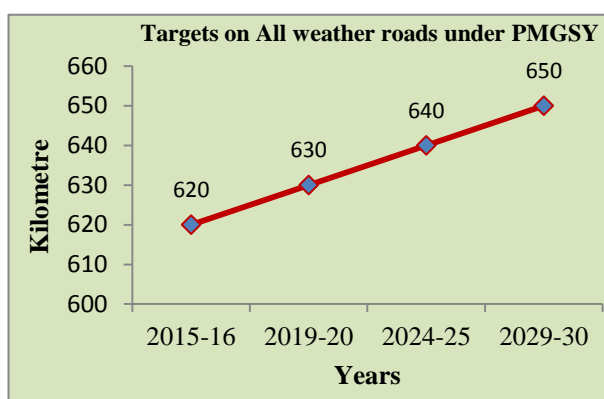
- 88.07% of villages are connected by all-weather roads.
- The length of National Highways and State Highways constructed under NHDP/Bharatmala was 1,465.12 km and 170 km respectively.

- The length of District Roads, Village roads and Towns roads constructed under NHDP/Bharatmala was 1,579.70 km, 1,910.64 km and 704.91 km respectively.
- Density of roads constructed under NHDP/Bharatmala is 36.20 sq.km.
- Number of patents filed/IPR's issued under Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) was 9 nos.
- Annual growth rate of manufacturing sector is 4.52%.
- Number of villages covered under Bharat Net is 95.
- Number of mobile connection per 100 populations in Rural and Urban area is 93.
- Number of internet connection 12,746.

Targets

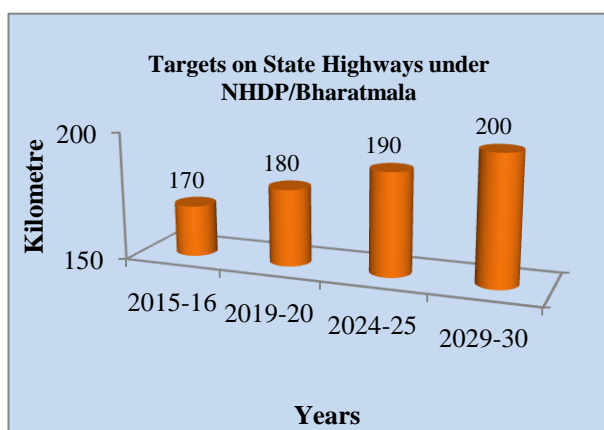
All weather Road under PMGSY

2019-20	:	630 km
2024-25	:	640 km
2029-30	:	650 km



National Highway under NHDP/Bharatmala

2019-20	:	1,475 km
2024-25	:	1,485 km
2029-30	:	1,490 km

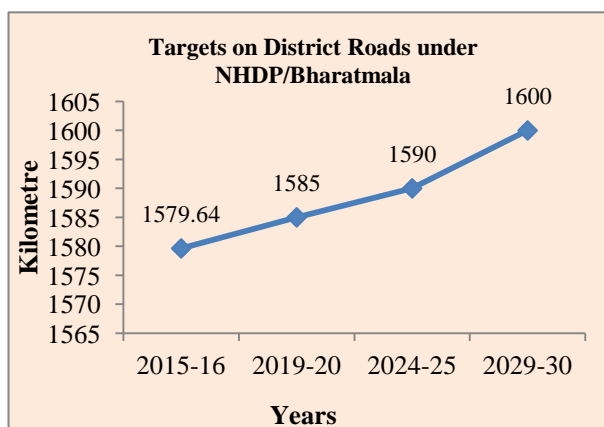


State Highway under NHDP/Bharatmala

2019-20	:	180 km
2024-25	:	190 km
2029-30	:	200 km

District Roads:

2019-20	:	1,585.00 km
2024-25	:	1,590.00 km
2029-30	:	1,600.00 km

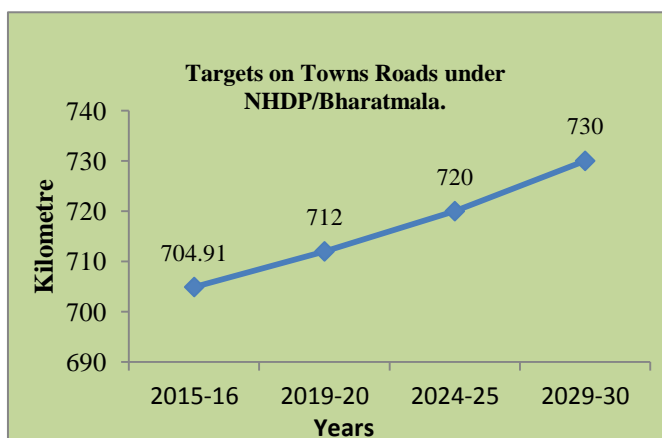


Villages Roads:

2019-20	:	1,920.00 km
2024-25	:	1,930.00 km
2029-30	:	1,940.00 km

Towns Roads:

2019-20	:	704.91 km
2024-25	:	720 km
2029-30	:	730 km

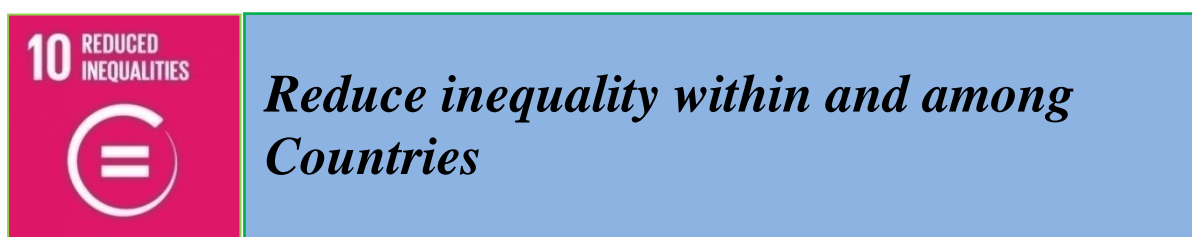


By 2029

- To promote connectivity by providing all weather roads to all City, Towns and Industrial Centre's.
- To improve digital connectivity.
- To establish Innovation facility Centre/ Innovation Hub.

Strategy:

1. Funding agency such as World Bank and NEC's for improving and constructing Roads and Infrastructure by monitoring and evaluation.
2. Effective and efficient utilization of Central Scheme i.e., Digital India and improving existing ICT and Science and Technology department.
3. Promotion Entrepreneurship Development Scheme to increase Start-up beneficiaries under Start-up India.
4. Centrally Sponsored Programme implemented by Government of Mizoram BADP.



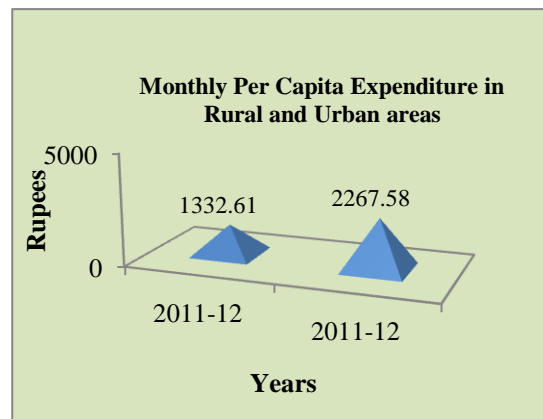
Baseline information (as per 2011-12)

As per Economics & Statistics report 2011-12, monthly per Capita Expenditure in Rural areas is 1,331.61 rupees and monthly expenditure in urban areas is 2,267.58 rupees based on 2011-12.

Targets

By 2029:

- To sustain high growth in the State.
- To promote social inclusion.
- To achieve shared prosperity.



Strategy:

1. Reduce economic inequality through investment in agriculture, trade, commerce and industry under NEDP.
2. Creating business environment and expanding existing markets.
3. Raising the income at the bottom through labour market reforms.
4. Implementation of state policies like NEDP, NLUP and National mission like, Skill Mission, Make in India, Start up India to Increase in the employment opportunities.



*Make Cities and Human Settlements
Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*

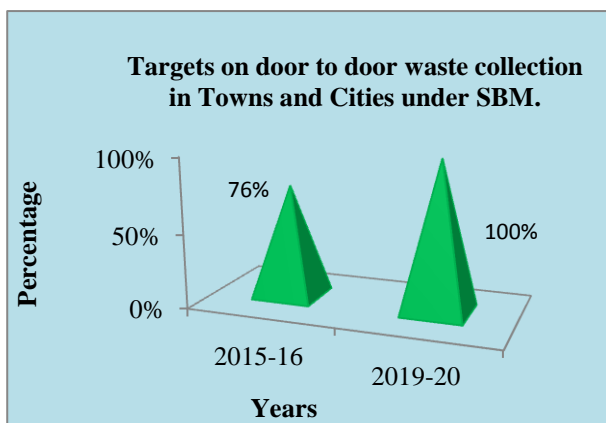
Baseline information:

- 29,334 households has already been constructed for Economically Weaker Sections under PMAY(U) in 2017-18
- 1 city has been covered under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).
- Total length of pedestrians Footpath constructed in 2016-17 was 3,364.30 meters.
- Total investment/allocation in the Smart City Mission was 2 crore and that of total expenditure was the same as total investment based on 2015-16 records.
- Based on 2015-16, percentage of door to door waste collection in Towns and Cities under SBM was 76% respectively.

Targets:

By 2029

- Achieve 100% door to door waste Collection in Towns and Cities.
- 100% municipal solid waste treatment
- Effective implementation of NMT to improve pedestrian/ urban mobility.



Strategy:

1. Achieve housing for all.
2. To implement scientific solid waste management in Cities/ Towns.
3. To improve urban mobility.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION


Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

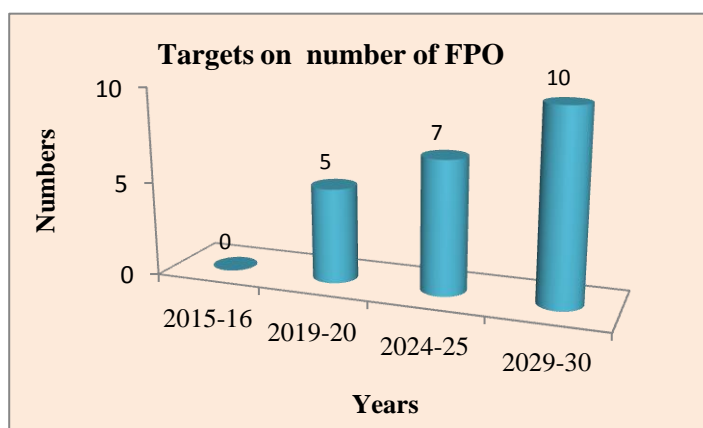
Baseline information:

- Total number of cities with waste management and sewage treatment plant is 1 No.
- State lacks in efficient use of natural resources because of lack of factories and Industries.
- No food processing unit in the State which incurs post harvest losses annually.

Targets:

Food Processing Unit (FPO).

2019-20	:	5 nos
2024-25	:	7 nos
2029-30	:	10 nos



By 2029:

- Increase number of Food Processing Units (FPO) to 10 units under National Mission on Food Processing (SAMPADA).
- To ensure at least one additional city with proper waste management and sewage treatment plant.
- To ensure segregation of waste at source.

Strategy:

1. Increase total number of cities with waste management and sewage treatment plants through AMC.
2. Promotion of food processing and value chain in the State.
3. Plantation and conservation of forest, sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.



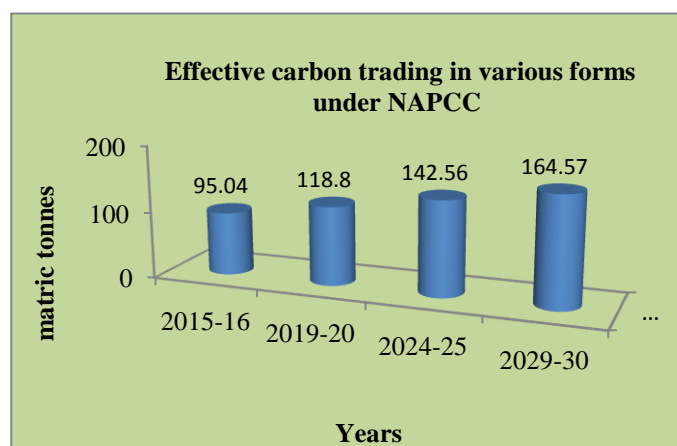
Baseline information:

- As on 2015-16 data, effective carbon trading in various forms under National Action Plan on Climate Change was 95.04 Millions tones.
- Lack in integrating climate change measures into state policies, strategy and planning.

Targets

Effective Carbon Trading under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

2019-20	:	118.80 mt
2024-25	:	142.56 mt
2029-30	:	164.57 mt




By 2029:

- Improve effective carbon trading in different aspects under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).
- Preservation of water sources/ water table in the State.
- Sanitation to reduce plastic waste.

Strategy:

1. Increasing forest coverage.
2. Strengthening of State Action Plan for Climate Change in the State.
3. Strengthen State Energy Conservation Mission (SECM) to promote energy efficiency in different sectors.
4. Encourage, develop and promote renewable energy in the State.
5. Improving National Mission for Green India, National Water Mission for energy.

15
LIFE
ON LAND


Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

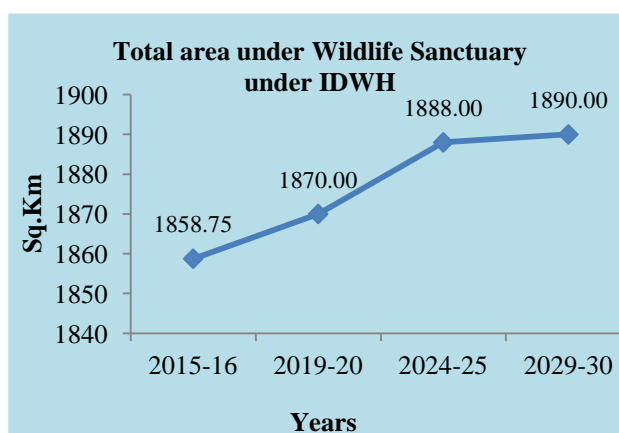
Baseline information (2015-16):

- 8.8% of total area (i.e. 1,858.75 sq.km) is Wildlife Sanctuary
- 86.2% of total area (i.e. 18,186.00 sq.km) is covered by Forest
- Total tree covered outside forest area (TOF) is 467.00 sq.km
- Increased tree/forest covered in degraded area under National Mission for Green India is 31.35 sq.km
- Percentage of net sown area is 10.37

Targets

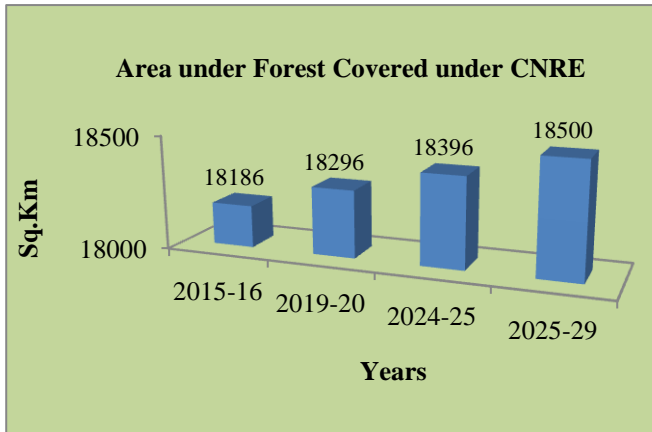
Wildlife Sanctuary under Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)

2019-20	:	1,870.00 Sq.km
2024-25	:	1,888.00 Sq.km
2029-30	:	1,890.00 Sq.km



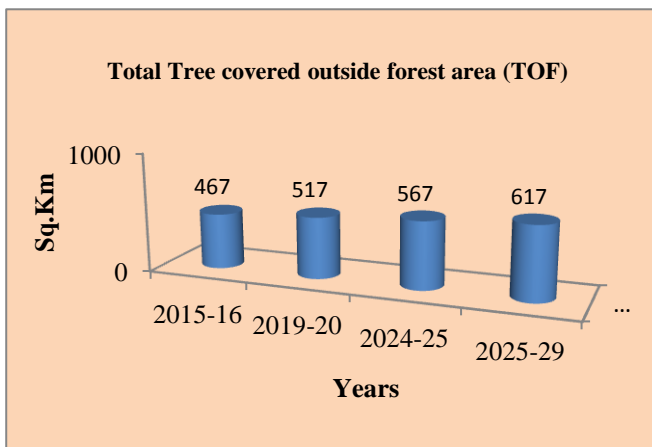
Area under Forest Covered under Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem (CNRE)

2019-20	:	18,296.00 sq.km
2024-25	:	18,396.00 sq.km
2029-30	:	18,500.00 sq.km



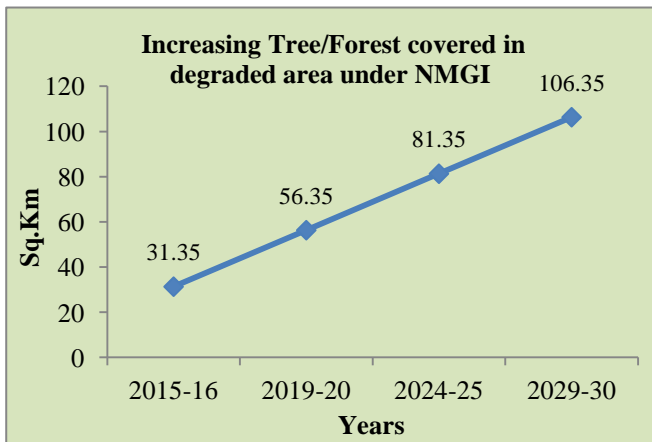
Tree covered outside forest area (TOF)

2019-20	:	517.00 Sq.km
2024-25	:	567.00 Sq.km
2029-30	:	617.00 Sq.km



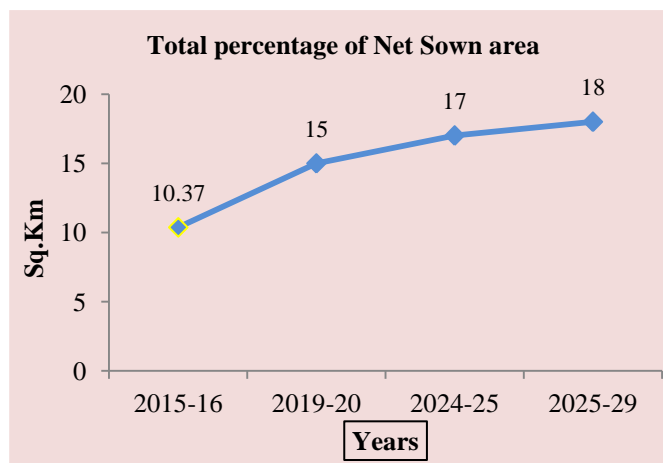
Tree/Forest covered in degraded area under National Mission for Green India (NMGI)

2019-20	:	56.35 Sq.km
2024-25	:	81.35 Sq.km
2029-30	:	106.35 Sq.km



Total percentage of Net Sown area

2019-20	:	15.00 sq.km
2024-25	:	17.00 sq.km
2029-30	:	18.00 sq.km



By 2029:

- Protect area under Forest Cover.
- Increase net sown area.

Strategy:

1. Green cover surveillance and geo tag to monitor plant species.
2. Strengthening of National Mission for a Green India, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem to improve in green cover.
3. Shifting or changing livelihood from agricultural activity through NEDP.
4. Sustainable management of forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
5. Strengthening of State Action Plan for Climate Change in the State.



Promote Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Baseline information:

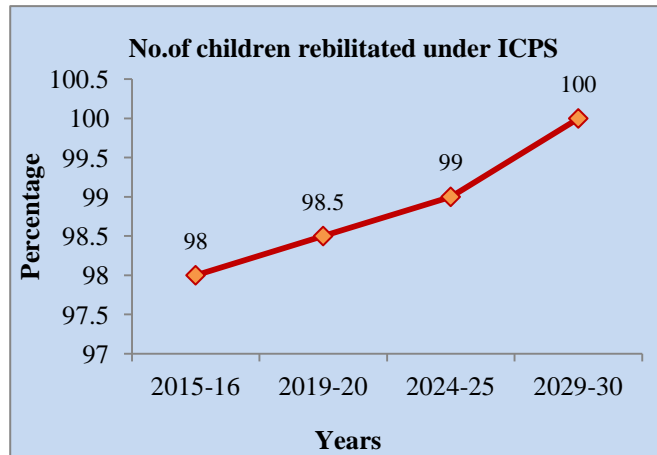
- No. of registered Digi- Locker users under ICT as on 2017-18 is 753.
- No. of online services provided by the State Government under ICT as on 2017-18 is 82.
- No. of children rehabilitated under ICPS was 75.97% as on 2016-17.
- Percentage of birth registration covered as on 2015-16 was 98%.
- As per Crime Statistics, Mizoram 2015-16, crime rate/ crime related death per 1 lakh population was 235.10.

- As per Crime Statistics, Mizoram 2015-16, number of crime rate against children was 160 cases.
- 53.86% of populations are enrolled under Adhaar.

Targets

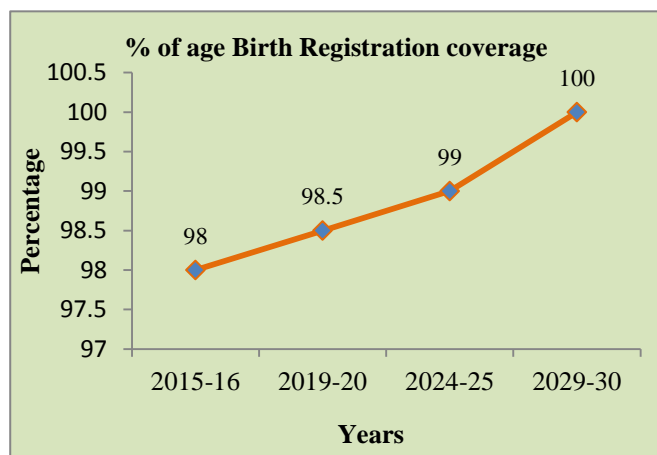
Children rehabilitated under ICPS.

2019-20	:	85%
2024-25	:	95%
2029-30	:	100%



Birth registration coverage.

2019-20	:	98.50%
2024-25	:	99%
2029-30	:	100%



By 2029:

- 100% increase in number of children rehabilitated under ICPS-1972.
- Significantly reduce all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse and trafficking of Children.
- Provide legal identity for all, including birth certificate and address to all and ensure 100% coverage of birth registration.
- Increase online services provided by State Government to at least 34% from current coverage.
- Enroll 100% of population under Adhaar.
- To establish Treasury computerization through IFMIS.

Strategy:

1. State will integrate reform and strengthen the existing regulatory and policy framework to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development
2. Strengthening of state e-governance policy, services and ensuring public access to information.
3. Strengthening of concerned departments to satisfactorily achieve the target.

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target				
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030		
		SDG 1 : No Poverty												
1	SDG 1 : No Poverty	1.1 : By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 : Proportion of population living below the poverty line	BPL Survey	NRLM/PMKSY/NERLP	RD/RD Sectt.	%age of HH covered under SHG	2011	49557	90.00%	100.00%	100.00%		
					NULM	UD & PA		2015-16	12.05%					
					MGNREGA	RD/RD Sectt.	%age of HH getting wage employment under MGNREGA	2015-16	100%	100%	100%	100%		
					Targeted PDS	FCS & CA	%age of AAY HH covered under TPDS	2015-16	9.77%	7.45%	3.65%	1.61%		
							%age of PHH covered under TPDS	2015-16	53.49%	4.745	3.16%	1.97%		
Mizoram BPL Survey under SSS			Ecos & Stats	%age of BPL HH	2015-16	19.63%								
2				1.1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio			Ecos & Stats/ Planning							
3				1.4 : By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.3.3 : Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Lead Bank Meeting Minutes	Atal Pension Yojana	Lead Bank Office	No. of workers in the unorganized sector covered under the scheme	2015-16	369	1000	4000	7000
						Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	Lead Bank Office	No. of population covered under the Yojana	2015-16	34503	34503	60000	100000	
			SWD Records		NSAP	Social Welfare	%age of old getting pension	2016-17	36.77%from pop..of 60yrs above	50% from eligibilities	80% from eligibilities	100%from eligibilities		
	%age of widows getting pension	2016-17					5.18% reg. of widows	50% from eligibilities	80% from eligibilities	100%from eligibilities				
		%age of disabled getting pension	2016-17		4.89% from pop.of disables	50%from eligibilities	80%from eligibilities	100%from eligibilities						
4		1.4.1 : Proportion of population (Rural) living in households with access to Safe Drinking Water & Sanitation (Toilets)	Census		PMAY-G ®	RD/RD Sectt.	%age of HH covered in rural areas	2016-17	78.43%	60%	100%	N.A		
	SBM (R)				PHED/RD	%age of households covered by IHHL (rural)	2015-16	30%	100%	100%	100%			
	National Rural Drinking Water Programme				PHED	%age of rural habitations fully covered with drinking water supply	2015-16	24%	40%	80%	100%			
5			1.4.2 : Proportion of population (Urban) living in households with access to Safe Drinking Water & Sanitation (Toilets)		Census	PMAY-G (U)	UD & PA	No. of HH covered in urban areas	2015-16	29384	35199			
	SBM (U)					UD & PA	%age of households covered by IHHL (urban)	2015-16	2704	7534				
	National Urban Drinking Water Programme			PHED		%age of urban habitations fully covered with drinking water supply	2015-16	69%	80%	90%	100%			

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target		
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030
		SDG 2 : Zero Hunger										
6		2.1 : By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in	2.1.2 : Proportion of Population	TPDS	Targeted PDS	FCS & CA	%age of AAY HH covered under TPDS	2015-16	9.77%	5.50%	3.06%	1.61%
							%age of PHH covered under TPDS	2015-16	53.49%	4.745	3.16%	1.97%
7		2.2 : By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 : Percentage of Children under age 5 years who are stunted	NFHS 4/ HMIS/ ICDS	National Health Mission	H & FW	%age of Children under age 5 years who are stunted	2015-16	28.00%	13.00%	10.00%	< 10.00%
							%age of children under 5 years who are underweight	2015-16	6.10%	4.50%	3.66%	<2.5%
							Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding for children < 6 months	2015-26	60.6	75.00%	90.9	>95%
					ICDS	Social Welfare	%age of village covered by Anganwadi services	2016-17	96.75%	100%	100%	100%
							No. of children aged 0-6 years given supplementary nutrition	2016-17	46321	52000	57000	67000
							No. of pregnant and lactating mothers given supplementary nutrition	2016-17	23436	26000	31000	36000
					National Nutrition Mission	Social Welfare	No. of children aged 0-3 years given supplementary nutrition	2016-17	47401	52000	57000	62000
8	SDG 2 : Zero Hunger		2.2.2 : Percentage of Children under age 5 years who are wasted	NFHS 4	National Health Mission	H & FW	%age of Children under age 5 years who are wasted	2015-16	2.30%	<1	<1	<1
							%age of children under 5 who are stunted	2015-16	28.00%	13.00%	10.00%	<10.00%
							%age of children under 5 years who are underweight	2015-16	6.10%	4.50%	3.66%	<2.5%
							Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding for children < 6 months	2015-16	60.6	75.00%	90.9	>95%
					ICDS	Social Welfare	%age of village covered by Anganwadi services	2016-17	96.75%	100%	100%	100%
							No. of children aged 0-6 years given supplementary nutrition	2016-17	46321	52000	62000	72000
							No. of pregnant and lactating mothers given supplementary nutrition	2016-17	23436	27000	32000	37000
					National Nutrition Mission	Social Welfare	No. of children aged 0-3 years given supplementary nutrition	2016-17	47401	52000	57000	62000
9		2.3 : 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	2.3.1 : Agriculture productivity of Wheat and Rice (Yield per hectare)		Soil Health Card Scheme	Agriculture (CH)	No. of soil health card tested	2015-16	7666	23972	35958	47944
					Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	Agriculture (CH)	%age of gross cropped area with insurance coverage	2015-16	Nil	10000	15000	25000
							%age of farmers covered under PMFBY	2015-16	Nil	20	40	60
					Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana/National Food Security Mission	Agriculture (CH)	Yield per Hectare of Rice	2015-16	1.67mt/ha	2mt/ha	2.2mt/ha	2.5mt/ha
							Yield per Hectare of Maize	2015-16	1.75mt/ha	1.8mt/ha	1.9mt/ha	2mt/ha
					Agriculture Census	Ecos & Stats	No. of Agricultural Holdings	2015-16	89629			
							Agricultural Operated Area in Ha.	2015-16	111742.1			
				Lead Bank Meeting		Lead Bank Office	No. of farmers availing crop loans	2015-16	12929	15000	18000	22000
10			2.3.2 Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker			Ecos & Stats		2015-16	155431			

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target						
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030				
		SDG 3 : Good Health and Well Being														
11	SDG 3 : Good Health and Well Being	3.1 : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 : Maternal Mortality Ratio	NFHS 4/ HMIS	NHM	H & FW	%age of pregnant women with full antenatal care	2015-16	38.50%	50%	70%	90%				
%age of pregnant women who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more							2015-16	53.80%	705	80%	90%					
%age of women receiving post natal care from a skilled health professional within 2 days of birth							2015-16	64.70%	90%	95%	>95%					
Maternal Mortality Ratio							2015-16	88	<70	<70	<70					
ICDS					Social Welfare	%age of village covered by Anganwadi services	2016-17	96.75	100	100	100					
						%age of pregnant and lactating mothers given supplementary nutrition	2016-17	23436	26000	32000	37000					
						%age of pregnant women vaccinated	2016-17	87.00%	90.00%	95.00%	100.00%					
Matritva Sahyog Yojana/Maternity Benefit					Social Welfare	%age of pregnant women getting cash incentives under MSY (Rs. 5000)	2016-17	0.98%	50% from eligibilities	80% from eligibilities	100% from eligibilities					
12							3.1.3 : Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)	NFHS 4/ HMIS	NHM	H & FW	%age of delivery attended by skilled health professional/personnel	2015-16	83.80%	>95	>95	>95
13						3.2 : 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	3.2.1 : Under-five Mortality Rate	NFHS 4/ HMIS	NHM	H & FW	Under five Mortality Rate	2015-16	46	<45	<35	<25
ICDS		Social Welfare	No. of children in grade 3 malnutrition (0-6 years)	2016-17	4925				3000	1500	0					
14			3.2.2 : Neonatal	NFHS 4/	NHM		H & FW	Neo Natal Mortality Rate	2015-16	9.13	<12	<12	<12			
15			3.2.3 : Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)	NFHS 4/ HMIS	Routine Immunization Programme		H & FW	%age of children fully immunized	2015-16	48.30%	>95%	>95%	>95%			
		%age of children partially immunized						DATA BLANK								
16			3.3 By 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	3.3.1: No. of HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population	NACO	National Aids Control Programme (NACO)	H & FW/ MSACS	%age of HIV cases from number of blood tested	2015-16	255	<65%	<50	<50			
		%age of ART coverage		2015-16	100%	100%	100%	100%								
17				3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	NISCHCHAY	Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTCP)	H & FW	Case Notification Rate of TB	2015-16	86%	90%	90%	90%			
18				3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1000 population	Health Department	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	H & FW	Malaria Incidence per 1000 population	2015-16	22.82%	<5	<3	<1			
		Annual Malarial Death	2015-16					21	<10	<5	<1					
19		3.8 : Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.8 : Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population	NFHS 4	RSBY	H & FW	% BPL families covered under RSBY	2015-16	72%	>90%	>95%	>95%				
	NHM						H & FW	Total no. of registered practitioners - physicians	2015-16	356	420	520	600			
					Total no. of registered practitioners - nurses	2015-16		765	>850	>1000	>1500					
	PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana				H & FW	No. of Jan Aushadhi Stores	2015-16	5	NIL	NIL	NIL					

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target				
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030		
		SDG 4 : Quality Education												
20	SDG 4 : Quality Education	4.1 : By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 : Net enrolment ratio in primary and upper primary education	UDISE	National Education Mission (SSA, MDM, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan)	School Education/ Mizoram Scholarship Board	NER in Primary	2016-17	88.60%	90%	95%	100%		
							NER in Upper Primary	2016-17	88.60%	90%	95%	100%		
							%age of children (SC/ST/Minorities) covered by scholarships Pre-Matric	2015-16	41%	43%	45%	50%		
							%age of children (SC/ST/Minorities) covered by scholarships Post-Matric	2015-16	40%	43%	45%	50%		
							Density of Primary Schools per ten square km	2015-16	0.92	0.95	0.98	1		
							Density of Upper Primary Schools per ten square km	2015-16	0.72	0.77	0.8	0.85		
							Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Primary Schools	2016-17	4:19	1.19	1.2	1.21		
Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Upper Primary Schools		2016-17	1:09	1.1	1.12	1.15								
21		SDG 4 : Quality Education	4.1.7: Out of school ratio (primary, upper primary, secondary)	UDISE	National Education Mission (SSA, MDM, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan)	School Education	%age of children in the Primary covered under MDM	2015-16	75.30%	76%	78%	80%		
							%age of children in the Upper Primary covered under MDM	2015-16	66.65%	68%	69%	70%		
							Drop Out Rate at Primary level	2016-17	15.4	10	5	0		
							Drop Out Rate at Upper Primary level	2016-17	15.9	7	3	0		
							Drop Out Rate at Secondary level	2016-17	28.73	20	15	5		
Average Annual Drop Out Rate			2016-17	17.7	12.3	7.7	1.7							
22	SDG 4 : Quality Education		4.5 : By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 : Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities	UDISE/ SWD Records	National Education Mission (SSA, MDM, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan)	School Education	%age of schools which are disabled friendly	2015-16	65.93% SSA. 100% RMSA	75%	90%	100%	
						Pre/Post Matric Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	Mizoram Scholarship Board	%age of SC/ST/OBC/minorities students covered by scholarships - Pre-Matric	2015-16	41%	43%	45%	50%	
						Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Social Welfare	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	2016-17	970 females per 1000 males	980	990	100%	
						Hostels for ST/SC/OBC (Girls & Boys)		No. of Eklavya Model Residential Schools	2016-17	2	6	9	12	
								Eklavya Schools Student-Teacher Ratio	2016-17	10:01	10:01	10:01	10:01	
23			SDG 4 : Quality Education	4.7. c : By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.2 : Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level	UDISE	SSA	School Education	Trained Teacher-Pupil Ratio	2015-16	1:12	1.15	1.16	1.19
									%age of Professionally Trained Teachers	2015-16	4/5/1900 12:00:00 AM 96%	98	100	100

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target				
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030		
		SDG 5 : Gender Equality												
24		5.1 : End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 : Rate of crimes against women per every 1,00,000 female population	Crime Statistics - Mizoram	Mission for protection and Empowerment of Women (BBBP, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, Hostels, SWADHAR Greh)	Social Welfare/ Home	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	2016-2017	970 females per 1000 males	980	990	100%		
							%age of Victims Rehabilitated	2016-17	44.34%	80.00%	90.00%	100.00%		
							No. of Domestic Violence Cases	2016-17	115	80	60	20		
							No. of One Stop Crisis Centre	Function from May 2017	1	4	6	8		
							No. of Women Helpline	2016-17	2	4	6	8		
Rate of Crime against women (No. of Cases per 1 lakh population)	2016-17	21.22	18	12	5									
25	SDG 5 : Gender Equality	5.5 : Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 : Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, State legislation and Local Self Government			State Election Commission	Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government	2015	National Parliament, State Legislation is not the purview of SEC Local Self Government (a) Aizawl Municipal Corporation 1/3 (i.e. 6 out of 19) (b) Local Council 2 out of 7 and 1 out of 5 (c) Village council 3 out of 9, 2 out of 7, 1 out of 5 and 1 out of 3.					
							Economic Census/ EUS	Ecos & Stats	Female Labour Force participation in workforce (Women Work Participation Rate)	2015-16	540 per 1000 population of aged 15+			
							Economic Census	Ecos & Stats	%age of non agricultural proprietary establishments owned by women	2012-13	32.21%			
							Census of GE & W	Ecos & Stats	%age of women employees under State Government	2013-2014	30.56%			
26	SDG 5 : Gender Equality	5.6 : Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 : Percentage of Currently married women (15-49 years) who use modern methods of family planning	NFHS 4	NHM	H & FW	%age of women using modern method of planning							

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target				
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030		
		SDG 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation												
27		6.1 : By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 : Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water.		National Urban Drinking Water Programme	PHED	Proportion of urban habitations fully covered with drinking water supply	2015-16	16/23	18/23	20/23	23/23		
					National Rural Drinking Water Programme	PHED	Proportion of rural habitations fully covered with drinking water supply	2015-16	169/718	287/718	574/718	718/718		
28	SDG 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation	6.2 : By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 : Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)		SBM, PMAY (R&U)	RD/PHED	%age of households covered by IHHL (rural)	2015-16	100%	100%	100%	100%		
						UD & PA	%age of households covered by IHHL (urban)							
						PHED	No. of Villages declared 'ODF'	2012-13	713	713	713	713		
						UD & PA	No. of Towns declared 'ODF'	2012-13	21	23	23	23		
		SDG 7 : Affordable and Clean Energy												
29		7.1 : By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 : Percentage of Households electrified		DDUGJY	P & E	No. of villages electrified	2015-16	688	699				
							%age of villages electrified	2015-16	54%	100%				
							No. of BPL HH electrified	2015-16	26210	27678				
							%age of BPL HH electrified	2015-16	94.69%	100%	100%	100%		
							Saubhayga Scheme	P & E	No. of HH electrified	2015-16		13854		
							Integ. Power Dev. Scheme	P & E	No. of towns covered under IPDP	2015-16		6		
30	SDG 7 : Affordable and Clean Energy		7.1.2 : Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel	NFHS 4	Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana	FCS & CA	%age of BPL households (women) given LPG connections	2015-16	0.00%	10%	55%	100%		
					PAHAL	FCS & CA	No. of beneficiaries given LPG subsidy under PAHAL	2015-16	100%	100%	100%	100%		
31		7.2 : By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 : Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix		National Solar Mission	P & E	%age share of Renewable energy in the total final energy mix	2015-16	14.19%	25.25%	32.00%	40%		
					Green Energy Corridors	P & E	Circuit kms of transmission line constructed	2015-16		6 km				
					ZEDA Project	ZEDA	Total Solar Energy Installed (kW)	2015-16	2940kWp	94500kWp	39450kWp	20000kWp		
					R-APDRP	P & E	AT & C Losses (%)							

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target			
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030	
		SDG 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth											
32	SDG 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.1 : 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	8.1.1 : Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita	SDP Estimation		Ecos & Stats	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	2015-16	Rs 114524				
							Economic Growth Rate	2015-16	14.53%				
33		8.2 : Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.3 : Annual growth in manufacturing/agriculture sector			Make In India	Commerce & Industries	No. of Registered MSME Unit	2015-16	174	370	600	860
						Start Up India	Commerce & Industries	No. of startup registered and No. of Startup funded	2015-16	0	30	40	50
						Stand Up India	Commerce & Industries	No. of beneficiaries under Stand up India	2015-16	0	40	100	200
34			8.3 : 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	8.3.7 : Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises			Commerce & Industries	No. of Registered MSME Unit	2015-16	174 Nos	370	600	860
35		8.5 : 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	8.5.1 : Unemployment Rate			Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Program (PMEGP)	Commerce & Industries	No. of Employment generated	2015-16	38 Nos	250	460	700
						Skill India - Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana	LESD & E	No. of People Skilled under the Program	2015-16	Nil	36671	N.A	N.A
								No. of People given employment under the Program (PMKVY)	2015-16	Nil	25569	N.A	N.A
						Mizoram Building & Other Construction Welfare Board	LESD & E	No. of beneficiaries trained	2015-16	1500	2000	2500	3000
EUS	Employment-Unemployment Survey	Ecos & Stats	Unemployment Rate	2015-16	30 per 1000 population of aged 15+								
36	8.5.2 : Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR)	Labour Bureau Survey			Seekho & Kamao	LESD & E/ Social Welfare	No. of beneficiaries skilled under the programme	2015-16	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
							No. of people given employment under the programme	2015-16	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
					National SC/ST Hub	Commerce & Industries	No. of ST beneficiaries under the scheme	2015-16	174	370	600	860	

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target				
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030		
37	SDG 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, financial services for all	8.10.2: Proportion of population having bank accounts	Lead Bank Meeting Minutes	Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana	Lead Bank Office	No. of accounts opened under PMJDY	2015-16	113883	120000	150000	200000		
							No. of accounts holder	2015-16	857015	958000	975000	1000000		
38					8.10.3: No. of Banking Outlets per 1,00,000 population	Lead Bank Meeting Minutes		Lead Bank Office	No. of ATMs per 1,00,000 population	2015-16	14	18	22	25
									Credit-Deposit Ratio	2015-16	44	45	48	50
		SDG 9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure												
39		9.1 : Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 : Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Census	Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	PWD (Roads)	kms constructed							
							No. of villages connected by all weather roads	31.03.2016	620	630	640	650		
							%age of villages connected by all weather roads	31.03.2016	88.07%	92.85%	95.50%	100%		
							NHDP/Bharatmala	PWD (Roads)	kms of National Highways constructed	31.03.2016	1465.12	1475	1485	1490
					kms of State Highways constructed	31.03.2016			170	180	190	200		
					kms of District Roads constructed	31.03.2016			1579.7	1585	1590	1600		
					kms of Village Roads constructed	31.03.2016			1910.647	1920	1930	1940		
					kms of Town Roads constructed	31.03.2016			704.912	710	720	730		
kms of Miscellaneous Roads constructed	31.03.2016	1802.225	1810	1815	1825									
Total Roads Density (km/100 sq. km)	31.03.2016	36.206	42	45	50									
40	SDG 9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.2 : 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	9.2.2 : Employment in Manufacturing Sector as a proportion of total employment		Make in India	Ecos & Stats	Annual growth in manufacturing sector	2015-16	4.52%					
					Start Up India	Commerce & Industries	No. of start ups benefitted by this intervention	2015-16	0	30	40	50		
						Ecos & Stats	Share of Industry & Manufacturing Sector in GSDP	2015-16	Industry: 24.15 % Manufacturing: 0.58 %	30	60	100		
					Ease of Doing Business	Commerce & Industries/ ICT	372 Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2017 issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion		Not Implemented					
41		9.4 : 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	9.4.1 : CO2 equivalent emission per unit of value added		ZED (Zero Effect Zero Defect Scheme)	Commerce & Industries	No. of MSMEs accessed and rated under the scheme	2015-16	174	370	600	860		

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target		
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030
42	SDG 9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.5 : 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	9.5.3: No. of Patents, IPR's issued		Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP)	Science & Technology	No. of patents filed/IPR's issued	2015-16	9	12	15	20
43												
44		9.c : 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	9.c.1 : Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Census / MeITy	Digital India, Bharatnet	ICT	No. of VILLAGE COVERD UNDER BHARAT NET	2017-18	95	763	763	763
	No. of Mobile connection per 100 population in rural and urban area						2015-16	93	96	100	100	
	No. of internet conection						2017-18	12746	15000	35000	50000	
SDG 10 : Reduced Inequalities												
45	SDG 10 : Reduced Inequalities	10.1 : 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	10.1.1 : Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	NSS Data	NSSO Survey	Ecos & Stats	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rural)	2011-12	Rs 1332.61			
							Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Urban)	2011-12	Rs 2267.58			
46	SDG 10 : Reduced Inequalities	10.2 : By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.3 : Proportion of persons from vulnerable groups in elected bodies			State Election Commission	Representation of SC/ST/OBC/ Women in PRI/ULB/State Legislative Assemblies/Parliament of India	2015	It is not the purview of State Election Commission			

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target					
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030			
		SDG 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities													
47	SDG 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.1 : By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 : Percentage of slums/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing		PMAY - G (U)	UD & PA	No. of HH covered in urban areas	2017-18	29354						
									29354						
			No. of Houses constructed for EWS	2017-18	nil	29354									
48		SDG 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.2 : By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 : Proportion of cities with efficient urban mobility and public transport		AMRUT - Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	UD & PA	No. of cities covered/investment	2015-16	1	nil	nul	nil		
										Length of Pedestrian Footpath constructed	2015-16	3364.3	3364.3		
										Total investment/allocation in the mission	2015-16	2 cr	2053.02		
									Total expenditure in the mission	2015-16	2 cr	2053.02			
49		11.6 : By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.2 : Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		SBM	UD & PA	%age of door to door waste collection in Towns and Cities	2015-16	76%	100%	100%	100%			
		SDG 12 : Responsible Consumption and Production													
50	SDG 12 : Responsible Consumption and Production	12.3 : 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	12.3.2 : Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/states Pool stocks of wheat and rice		National Mission on Food Processing (SAMPADA)	Commerce & Industries	No. of Food Processing Unit	2015-16	0	5	7	10			
51		12.5 : By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.2 : Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques	SBM (Urban)	SIPMIU	UD & PA	No. of cities with waste management and sewage treatment plants	2015-16	1	1	0	0			

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target		
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030
		SDG 13 : Climate Action										
52	SDG 13 : Climate Action	13.1 : Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 : Number of states with strategies for enhancing adaptive capacity and dealing with climate extreme weather events		National Action Plan on Climate Change	EF & CC	Effective Carbon Trading (in various forms)	2015-16	95.041 m tonnes	118.8 m	142.56 m	164.57 m
53		13.2 : Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.2 : Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC) Goals (reduce the emission intensity per unit of GDP by 33% to 35% by 2030 relative to its 2005 levels; Creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3 billion tonnes through additional tree cover; 40% of electric power installed capacity from non fossil fuel by 2030.)			EF & CC	CO2 emission from energy (tCO2/capita)					
							Effective Carbon Rate (Economic Survey of India)					
		SDG 14 : Life Below Water										
54		14.2 : 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					Not Applicable for Mizoram					

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target		
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030
		SDG 15 : Life on Land										
55		15.1 : By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreement	15.1.1 : Forest area as a proportion of total land area	FSI	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	EF & CC	Area under Wildlife Sanctuary	2015-16	1858.75 sq.km	1870.00 sq	1888.00 sq	1890.00 sq
					Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem	EF & CC	Area under Forest Covered	2015-16	18186.00 sq.km	18296.00	18396.00	18500.00
56	SDG 15 : Life on Land	15.2 : 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	15.2.3 : Total tree cover achieved outside forest area	FSI	National Mission for a Green India	EF & CC	Total tree cover outside forest area (TOF)	2015-16	467 sq km	517.00 sq	567.00 sq	617.00 sq
57			15.3.2 : Increasing Tree / forest cover in degraded area	FSI	National Mission for a Green India	EF & CC	Increasing Tree / forest cover in degraded area	2015-16	31.35 sq km	56.35 sq	81.35 sq	106.35 sq
58			15.3 : 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	15.3.3 Percentage increase in net sown area	Land Use Statistics - Agriculture		Agriculture (CH)	Percentage of net sown area	2015-16	10.37	15	17

SCHEMATIC INDICATORS & TARGET FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 (MIZORAM)

Sl. No.	Goals	Target	Priority Indicator	Data Source #	Intervention/Schemes	Department	Schematic Indicators	Baseline Data (Preferably 2015-2016)		Target			
								Reference Period	Data Report	2019-2020	2024-2025	2029-2030	
		SDG 16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions											
59	SDG 16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.1 : Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 : Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Crime Statistics - Mizoram		Home	Crime Rate/Crime Related Death Rate (Per 1 lakh population)	2015-16	235.10/lakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	
							Crime Rate Against Children	2015-16	160 cases	NIL	NIL	NIL	
60		16.2 : End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 : Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	ICPS	National Child Labour Project (NCLP)	Social Welfare	No. of children rehabilitated under ICPS - 1072	2016-17	75.97%	85.00%	95.00%	100%	
61		16.6 : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 : Number of Government services provided online to citizens.			Digi Locker	ICT	No.of registered users	2017-18	753	2000	20000	3000000
								No. of online services provided by State Government	2017-18	82	90	100	120
62		16.9 : By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.2 : Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar	UIDAI	UIDAI	GAD	%age of population enrolled under Adhaar	2016-17	53.86% 629697	92%	100%	100%	
	RGI Census			RGI	Ecos & Stats	%age of Birth Registration Coverage	2015-16	98%	98.50%	99%	100%		

7. SECTORAL STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 The State Government has formulated the “*New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) – Comprehensive Growth Strategies for Mizoram*” as a long term framework for economic policy and a comprehensive growth strategy for the State economy. The policy combines growth strategies across various sectors into a coherent package for development, decent work and inclusive growth. They bring together the priorities that constitute the basic economic focus to forge ahead to promote a more inclusive and stronger economy.

7.2 *Identification of key growth sectors / key growth drivers:* The process of economic growth as well as the major macro-economic policies depends largely on the key growth sectors or high linkage sectors in the economy. The interlinkages of sectors are particularly important as policy impetus for the growth of a high linked sector can automatically impact the interlinked sectors through both forward and backward linkages and can improve the growth prospectus manifolds. Identifying the sectoral linkages is an essential pre-requisite for the policy makers in order to formulate appropriate policies for boosting the key high linked sectors, as these in turn propel the growth in other sectors.

7.3 Key sectors are those which influence the economy in a significant manner, i.e., which have the capacity to stimulate the growth of other sectors either through providing their own output to other sectors (Forward linkage), or through taking inputs from other sectors (Backward linkage). Identification of forward and backward linkages is also essential as one can then identify which are the sectors that are going to benefit through linkage effect and in what way. It is imperative, that the Government needs to focus on devising appropriate policies based on the requirements of these key sectors besides encouraging investments in these sectors which, in turn, will ensure a long run sustainable growth of the overall economy.

7.4 Based on the forward & backward linkages and other economic considerations including favorable agro-climatic condition (factor endowment) and structural changes in the economy, the following sectors are identified as potential key growth drivers of the State economy:

a *Agricultural & Allied Sector* : Rice, Vegetables (annual crops with high and consistent demand in local, national and international markets - onion, spices, squash etc.), Fruits (high value fruits with high and consistent demand in local, national and international markets - banana, orange, grape, passion fruits etc.), Floriculture (high value flowers with high and consistent demand in local, national and international markets - Anthurium, orchid etc.), Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fishery (with high and consistent demand in local market).

b *Industry-Manufacturing Sector:* Forest Based Industries (bamboo), Handloom, Handicrafts, Agro Based Food Processing.

c *Infrastructure Development:* Roads, Energy, Water Supply, ICT, Sanitation & Sewerage.

d *Service Sector:* Tourism & Hospitality, Sports & Recreation, Education, Health Care, ICT, Transport Services.

7.5 The above identified potential key growth drivers of the State economy would be prioritized in proper sequence that would provide maximum linkages in the economy for propelling and fuelling economic growth and development in the State in the long run.

7.6 *Strategy for Reviving Agriculture and Allied Sector:* The importance of agriculture in economic development is borne out by the fact that it is the primary sector of the economy, which provides the basic ingredients necessary for the existence of mankind and also provides most of the raw materials which, when transformed into finished products, serve as basic necessities of the human race. In Mizoram, Agriculture and Allied Sector provides not only food and raw materials but also employment to a very large proportion of the population as majority of the population are still depending on Agriculture and Allied Sector. In other words, growth in agriculture sector improves the incomes of poor household groups substantially, as it is the most pro-poor and rural oriented sector in terms of growth. Moreover, being the dominant sector the improvement or changes in economic conditions of the State Economy depend to a large extent on agriculture.

7.7 The implementation of the New Land Use Policy (NLUP), the State Government's Flagship Programme, has on the one hand weaned away the farmers from the destructive and unprofitable 'Jhum' practices to a more environment friendly and gainful livelihood in the form of small scale/cottage industries and petty trades, and on the other initiated the transition from subsistence oriented agriculture to a more market oriented one in earnestness. The marginal farmers who have been barely eking out a living on subsistence agriculture have witnessed a rise in their standard of living by adopting market oriented agriculture, which is heartening. Third party analysis of the success or otherwise of the NLUP is being undertaken by NABCONS/ NABARD, Synod Social Front and Mizoram University separately. The preliminary findings of MZU have revealed that there has been a significant growth in the Agriculture & Allied Sector as well as the Industries Sector. As it is the mandate of the Government to heed the welfare and upliftment of the poor, the State Government would continue its efforts to progressing to a sustainable market economy.

7.8

The overall agricultural sector goal is to increase productivity and growth rate of at least 2 percent per year over the next 5 years to a longer period. Therefore, the overall development and growth of the sector is anchored in the following three strategic thrusts: (i) Increasing productivity, market oriented production and competitiveness of the agricultural commodities and enterprises; (ii) Developing and managing key factors of production with appropriate use of modern technology and; (ii) Improving market infrastructure and market access of agriculture produce.

7.9

Strategy for Developing Industry/ Manufacturing Sector: The Perspective plan for developing industry sector seeks maximum utilization of Mizoram's natural endowments in forest based products particularly bamboo. As such, promoting forest / bamboo based industry and manufacturing activities would definitely provide comparative advantage in the State. In order to attain economies of scale and both domestic and international competitiveness the Government plans to take up cluster based approach in a more comprehensive way in the production and utilization of forest products. The overall Industry-Manufacturing sector goal is to increase growth rate of at least 3-4 percent per year over the next 5 years to a longer period. Therefore, the overall development and growth of the sector is anchored in the following two strategic thrusts: (i) To take advantage of endowments in the State and opportunities presented by modern technology; (ii) Implementing a series of reinforcing policies to address the business, labour, and financial challenges that create obstacles for doing business particularly manufacturing activities in the State.

7.10

Strategy for Infrastructure Development: Infrastructure is essential for sustained economic growth, competitiveness and social progress. The success or otherwise of economic development process depends largely on the available resources and an enabling environment. Resources such as capital, manpower and technology are necessary inputs in the growth process. However, the efficiency of these inputs and the sources of economic growth largely depend on the available enabling environment as defined in part by the available infrastructure. Despite laudable efforts of the State Government, Mizoram remains consistently behind the country averages in most infrastructure index. As such infrastructure development remains development priority of the State Government. The Strategy envisages mechanisms to encourage private sector participation in all aspect of infrastructure developments such as power plants, roads, bridges, social housing, and industrial estates on reasonable terms. However, the private sector at the moment is reluctant to invest in the State. These constraints have to be overcome through appropriate policy and technology intervention so that the vision and aspiration of the people of Mizoram is fulfilled.

7.11

To bridge the infrastructural gap, most governments emphasize constructing new assets, but this strategy is not a “silver-bullet” solution; after all, public-budget constraints exist, as do multiple difficulties in getting projects from idea to implementation in a reasonable time frame. A complementary and potentially more cost-effective approach is to improve the utilization, efficiency and longevity of the existing infrastructure stock – in short, to make the most of existing assets by means of optimal Operation & Maintenance (O&M). However, in reality, many Governments neglect their existing assets, and current O&M practices are often seriously deficient. In operations, they fail to maximize asset utilization and to meet adequate user quality standards, while incurring needlessly high costs as well as environmental and social externalities. Maintenance is all too often neglected, since political bias is often towards funding new assets.

7.12

Similarly, resilience to natural disasters tends to be ignored, although such hazards are becoming more common and more destructive because of climate change. As a result of the maintenance backlog and the lack of resilience measures, existing assets deteriorate much faster than necessary, shortening their useful life. A proper solution will require a step change in infrastructure asset management. The case in point, in the case of Mizoram, would be electricity and roads. Mizoram has been consistently recording high transmission and distribution losses in terms of power and electricity, indicating huge room for improvement in operation and maintenance. Similarly, roads density in Mizoram has been above national average in terms of National and State highways with lot of scope for improvement in roads operation and maintenance. To make high-performance O&M sustainable, policy-makers need to consider the three enablement strategies: (i) Ensuring stable and sufficient funding; (ii) Building institutional and individual capabilities and; (iii) Reforming governance.

7.13

The overall Infrastructure Development strategy is anchored in the following two strategic thrusts: (i) To maximize asset utilization. Given the challenge of congestion and public financial constraints (and sometimes space constraints) on building new assets, Governments should aim to maximize the utilization of their existing assets; and (ii) To develop a well-designed O&M strategies and policies, in conjunction with policies to improve the earlier phases of infrastructure projects (planning, preparation, procurement and construction).

7.14

Strategy for Sustaining Services Sector led Growth: In Mizoram, the services sector now accounts for about 57 per cent of the State gross domestic product. In order to sustain services sector led growth, State Government will have to address several interlinked issues: (i) infrastructure facilities are poor and cost of service deliveries is high – infrastructure development remain an important challenge; (ii) given the ever evolving nature of national and domestic economies, the strategy for

strengthening the services sector demands new responses from policy makers. The first step is to undertake a detailed assessment of existing policies and regulations affecting the services sector, then identify the current gaps to gain an appropriate understanding of how to better support services sector growth; and (iii) although Mizoram has high literacy rate, there is no uniformity in the quality and standard of education and formal education does not guarantee employability. Appropriate policy and reform measures that will enable the services sector to not only to grow at a fast pace but also create quality employment and attract investment is needed. It is important for a Mizoram with a large and young population to generate quality employment through appropriate skills development policy and move up the value chain to reap demographic dividend. If appropriate reforms are implemented and credible policy is in place, it will not only enhance the productivity and efficiency of the services sector but will also lead to overall growth of the economy through backward and forward linkages, and it will enhance the State's competitiveness.

7.15

The strategy for the services sector, therefore, include the following two major issues: (i) Assessment of existing policies and regulations affecting the services sector to identifying the burdensome regulations and reforming them; (ii) Since different services differ in nature, the issues are varied that involve different institutions, and Departments and the policy responses will also differ. An appropriate State Level Regulatory Authority to facilitate growth and ease in doing business would need to be instituted to coordinate all regulatory issues in the services sector. This would involve coordinated strategy and policy making for which a single nodal Department/ Division/ Institution for services is needed. It calls for not only hard and systematic work but also some unconventional decision making at the highest level.

7.16

Strategy for Reforms in Public Administration: The Government intends to actively pursue Reforms in Public Administration which will include the *rightsizing* of government departments, adoption of *meritocracy* for appointment of public servants, *outsourcing* of work wherever viable, etc. among others. To bring about these reforms '*Administrative Reform Committee*' has been set up with a mandate to bring about any necessary reforms for a Government that can satisfy the aspirations of its people.

7.17

Public Financial Management Reform: The Government also places great importance to Public Financial Management. Some of the more important points of Fiscal Management Policy that are stated in the NEDP for as follows:

(a) Better 'Fiscal Discipline' and 'Expenditure Reforms' for prudent utilization of financial resources.

(b) Proper 'Allocation Framework' and 'Procurement Policy' for efficient allocation of budget resources in accordance with established Government priorities defined in development plan documents and development policy.

- (c) ‘Fiscal Consolidation’ and ‘Resource Mobilization’ for improving the financial condition of the State.
- (d) Establishment of ‘Commercial Account’ for better operability of Departments with a revenue stream.
- (e) A ‘Public Debt Policy Framework’ for judicious management of the State’s public debt.
- (f) ‘Capacity Building’ for government servants so that Fiscal Management Policy may be executed effectively.

7.18

Skills Development: Roughly about 30 per cent of the State’s population is between 0 and 14 years old, and more than 64 per cent of the population is in the working age group (i.e. 15-59). The aspirations and achievements of these young people will shape the future of Mizoram. At the same time, fertility rates in many parts of the State are falling. An economy with both increasing numbers of young people and declining fertility has the potential to reap a ‘Demographic dividend’ - a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relatives to the number of dependents. In terms of demography, Mizoram is entering its golden age to reap demographic dividend. However, Mizoram is still a skill-deficit state, and the Government will take steps to develop credible Skills Development Policy and implement Education Reform in line with National Skills Qualification Framework in the State. Moreover, since labour demand within the State economy should remain first priority, the identified growth sectors / drivers in this Policy and skill development programme of the Government would be linked. The necessity of coordination among departments dealing with Skill Development or creating a new Skill Development Department that combines all Skill development activities cannot be over-emphasized.

7.19

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy: Agriculture, rural livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and food security are inextricably linked within the development and climate change challenges. Climate change pressures will be compounded by a pronounced lack of sufficient knowledge, infrastructure, organization and resources that local populations and Governments would need to cope with and adapt to climate change. The State Government shall initiate vulnerability assessment to work out suitable strategy for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, and to appropriately leverage carbon market.

8. BUDGET ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs IMPLEMENTATION

SDG 1 - No Poverty

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 1 include Rural Development Department; Public Health Engineering Department; Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department; Social Welfare Department, Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Eco & Stats, Lead Banks and Health & Family Welfare Department.

Scheme: Various projects/ Scheme implemented in Mizoram to achieve Goal 1 include; NSAP, NRLM, NULM, MGNREGA, Atal Pension Yojana, PMJJBY, PMAY and National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

Allocated funds: Total amount of 2,235.64 lakh under IGNOAP has been allocated to provide age pension to poor and Physically and Mentally handicapped living below poverty line. To provide sustained income to the rural poor and to enable them to cross poverty line, total amount of 97.58:2.41 lakh between Centre and State has been allocated under MNREGS and NRLM. For provisions of housing and other basic amenities to families below poverty line and economically weaker sections of the society, Three housing projects namely, Chite Lawipu Combine EWS Housing projects (3,045.14 Lakh) and Durtlang EWS Housing Projects (2,623.73 Lakh) are implemented under BSUP. To improve Water supply components to Rural household, 500 lakh have been allocated under NEDP and 1,000.00 lakh for Operation and maintenance of water supply under NEDP. To develop and promote rural areas, 1,600.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP.

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 2 include Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Affairs Department (FCS&CA), Agriculture Department, Lead Bank, Information and Public Relations Department, Health and Family Welfare Department, Social Welfare Department and Economics and Statistics Department.

Scheme: Various projects/ Scheme implemented in Mizoram to achieve Goal 2 include; PDS, National Health Mission, ICDS, National Nutrition Mission, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, PMKSY, Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana/ National Food Security Mission and Soil Health Card Scheme.

Allocated funds: To access to food grains at subsidized price and to increase storage capacity of foodstuffs, 17 new Godowns at the cost of 9.60 crore has been allocated and 32.68 crore loans has been secured for the constructions of 27 new Godowns from NABARD. To improve Referral Hospital at Farkawn, 2,000.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP and to improve Health care facilities in all districts Hospitals including provisions of equipments, 2,000.00 lakh have been allocated. Total of 14,218.914 lakh has been allocated under National Health Mission. To provide nutrition and services to children below 6

years, 3,236.51 lakh have been allocated under ICDS. Total of 1,751.50 lakh was also allocated under National Nutrition Mission to children below 6 years. To improve agricultural productivity of wheat and rice, 26.57 crore has been funded from Central Government under RKVY. During 2015-16, 396.00 lakh has been allocated to implement NFSM. To improve agriculture and allied activities and construction of critical developments link roads, 3,000.00 lakh have been allocated under NEDP. 3,000.00 lakh is allocated for construction of Agriculture growth Centre under NEDP for infrastructure development.

SDG 3 - Good health and well being

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 3 include Health and Family Welfare Department and Social Welfare Department.

Scheme: Various projects/ Scheme implemented in Mizoram to achieve Goal 3 include; National Health Mission, ICDS, Matriva Sahyog Yojana/ Maternity Benefit Programme, Routine Immunization Programme, National AIDS Control Programme, Revised National TB Control Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, RSBY and PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana.

Allocated funds: To integrate delivery of early childhood services for children below 6 years and to provide nutrition to pregnant and lactating women under ICDS, total amount of 3,236.51 lakh has been allocated. To reduce IMR Government allocated 6,639.58 lakh for strengthening of infrastructure by constructing Sub-Centre medical equipments and medicines. During 2014-15, Government of India allocated 2,250.00 lakh for improvement of infrastructure for construction of 11 nos. of primary health centre, 79 nos. of Sub-Centers. Under NHM, Government of India released 45.90 crore during 2012-13 for strengthening of hospitals, Civil works, purchase of procurements and equipments etc. To overcome financial problems of medical expenses for the poor, 8, 62, 73,355.00 have been allocated under RSBY and 5, 43, 45,232.00 lakh have been allocated under Mizoram Health Care Scheme.

SDG 4 - Quality Education

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 4 include School Education Department, Mizoram Scholarship Board and Social Welfare Department.

Scheme: National Education Mission (SSA, MDM, RMSA), Pre/ Post Matric Scholarship for Minorities, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Hostel for ST/SC (Boys and Girls) under UDISE.

Allocated funds: Total amount of 600.00 Lakh during 2016-17 has been allocated in educational components under NEDP. Amount of 6.96 crore has been allocated under NLGRP for construction of Higher Secondary School and Hostel. To provide quality education and infrastructure facilities, and easy accessible of education, free distribution of school uniforms and text books were provided under SSA and RMSA. Government provides financial assistance to

students and research scholars belonging to Scheduled tribes, under various schemes. To improve and promote education facilities in the State, 1,000.00 lakh has been allocated and 300.00 lakh for maintenance of school infrastructure under NEDP. 20.00 lakh has been allocated under for cash incentive to All India Competitive exam qualifiers under NEDP.

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 5 include Social Welfare Department, Home Department, State Election Commission, Economics & Statistics and Health & Family Welfare Department.

Scheme: Mission for protection and Empowerment of Women (BBBP, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, Hostels, SWADAR Greh), Economic Census and Scheme under National Health Mission.

Allocated funds: Total amount of 51.08 lakh has been allocated during 2015-16 to integrate women empowerment programme under Women Helpline. One Residential Institute cu Training Centre was constructed under women Welfare. Amount of 36.05 lakh and 56.59 was allocated during 2015-16 to uplift and protect women under Women Commission and Protective Home/Reception Centre.

SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 6 include Public Health Engineering Department, Rural Development Department and Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department.

Scheme: Mission for protection and Empowerment of women (BBBP, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, Hostels, SWADAR Greh), Economic Census and Scheme under National Health Mission.

Allocated funds: To improve and develop infrastructure including operation and management of water supply (services level), 340.51 lakh and 500.00 lakh under Water supply components have been allocated during 2016-17 under New Economic Development Policy (NEDP). To provide rural areas drinking water in the State, different projects such as Greater Lawngtlai Water Supply Scheme which cost 2,564.60 lakh, Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme cost 2,497.00 lakh and Sairang Water Supply Scheme cost 221.14 lakh has been allocated under DoNER and NEC. To improve and achieve Clean India scheme, 1,079.00 lakh has been released by the Central Government. Two major water supply projects, namely, Augmentation of Greater Lunglei Water Supply Scheme (867.44 lakh) and Augmentation of Greater Serchhip Water Supply Scheme (687.60 lakh) were approved and sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). 1,000.00 lakh is allocated under NEDP for water supply components.

SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 7 Power and Electricity Department, ZEDA and Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs.

Scheme: Mission for protection and Empowerment of women (BBBP, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, Hostels, SWADAR Greh), Economic Census and Scheme under National Health Mission.

Allocated funds: To provide electricity in villages, Rural Electrification Corporation Limited had sanctioned an amount of 7,336.03 lakh under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGVY). To access to rural households, Rural Electrification sanctioned 30.43 crore in 2015 to electrify rural households of 8 districts in Mizoram. Implementation of Distribution system improvement in urban areas under R-APDRP is in progress in nine towns which cost 35.12 crore for Part –A and 240.41 crore for Part- B. To generate Solar Power Project in Mizoram, 500.00 lakh has been allocate under NEDP during 2016-17. To reform Power Sector in the State, 600.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP. 1,148.00 lakh is allocated for development of Solar Park at Vankal under NEDP. 1,000.00 lakh has been allocated during 2018-19 for Solar Power Project and Power & Electricity components under NEDP.

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 8 include Economics and Statistics Department, Commerce and Industries Department, Labour Employment and Skill Development and Lead Bank.

Scheme: Make in India, Start Up India, Stand Up India, Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP), Skill- India- Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Mizoram Building and Other Construction Welfare, Seekho & Kamao, National ST/SC Hub and Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana.

Allocated funds: To provide employment and Startup business unit under PMEGP during 2015-16, 145.69 lakh has been allocated in different projects and 189.00 lakh in rural areas. To promote entrepreneurship and support for Start Up business, 500 lakh has been allocated under NEDP during 2017-18. To procure hand sewing machines and carpentry tools for promotion of entrepreneurship, 143.55 lakh has been allocated under NEDP. To improve skill development and it components and Ease of Doing Business components, 200.00 lakh and 50.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP. To support policy, reforms, framework and skills development infrastructure, 400.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP.

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 9 include Public Works Department, Economics & Statistics Department, Commerce &

Industries Department, Science & Technology and ICT.

Scheme: Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMJSY), NHDP/ Bharatmala, Make in India, Start Up India, Ease of Doing Business, Zero effect/ Zero Defect Scheme, Startup Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) and Digital India/ BharatNet.

Allocated funds: To maintain and improve national highway within the State, 204.60 crore was sanctioned from Central Ministry during 2016-17. To develop infrastructure development of roads within city, towns and villages, 5,000.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP and construction, improvement of critical developmental roads, improvement of connectivity between villages, towns and city, 5,000.00 lakh has been allocated during 2017-18 under NEDP. 800.00 Lakh has also been allocated to improve internal roads within district headquarters under NEDP. To develop indigenous technological innovation through establishment of innovation facility Centre and enhanced protection of ownership, 480.70 lakh and improvement of internet connectivity in the capital city and district headquarters, 300.00 lakh has been allocated respectively under NEDP.

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 10 include Economics and Statistics Department and State Election Commission.

Scheme: National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) survey.

Allocated funds: To Strengthen various statistical activities in the State, 16.465 crore has been allocated.

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 11 include Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation.

Scheme: Prime Minister Awas Yojana-PMAY- G (U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart City Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

Allocated funds: To construct efficient mobility and public transport of internal link road within the city, 107.43 lakh has been allocated under NEDP and 5.00 lakh has been allocated for construction of approach road to Sairang to Saron road. Under Swachh Bharat Mission, 497.00 lakh has been allocated and, 4,160.00 lakh under Smart City Mission during 2016-17 and additional 200.00 lakh have also been released by the Central Government. To improve urban infrastructure in the City/Towns in the State, 7,500.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP and 1,500.00 lakh for Aizawl City Infrastructure development. 5,000.00 lakh has been allocated to construct Mizoram State Convention Centre under NEDP. To develop Urban (Service level), 500.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP

SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 12 Commerce & Industries Department and Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation.

Scheme: National Mission on Food Processing (SAMPADA), State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU).

Allocated funds: To develop Agriculture & Allied Sector and marketing infrastructure development in the City, Towns and Villages, 700.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP. To construct Aizawl City Centre at New Market 5,000.00 lakh is allocated under NEDP. Construction of Sanitary landfill & compost plant is in progress under AMRUT costing 12.78 crore. 3.05 crore is allocated to purchase bins for household and 10.70 crore is allocated to purchase 54 nos. of garbage vehicles under SIPMIU.

SDG 13 - Climate Action

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 13 include Environment Forest & Climate Change Department.

Scheme: National Action Plan on Climate Change.

Allocated funds: Concerning about loss of healthy forest cover, the State Government launched 'Green Mizoram' and till now, 37 lakh nos. of seedlings have been planted under Green Mizoram Program. To mitigate and take initiative on climate change, 200.00 2018-19 lakh has been allocated during under NEDP.

SDG 14 - Life Below Water

SDG 14 targets are focused towards marine and coastal systems. Mizoram being a landlocked state most of the targets do not apply. A target to regulate fish harvesting and end overfishing both inland and marine (14.4) is there. However, the present set of schemes does not address this gap.

SDG 15 - Life on Land

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 15 include Environment Forest & Climate Change Department and Agriculture (CH) Department.

Scheme: Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem and National Mission for Green India.

Allocated funds: Action plan for addressing the challenge of climate change, Government of India implemented National Mission for Green India and an amount of 2,000.00 lakh has been received for implementation in the State. The State also executes scheme such as Project Tiger, Integrated Development of

Wildlife Habitat and Project Tiger for conservation of Wildlife and the development of their habitats as well.

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Department: Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 16 Home Department, Social Welfare Department, ICT, General Administration Department (GAD) and Economics and Statistics Department.

Scheme: National Child Labour Project (NCLP), DigiLocker, UDAI and RGI.

Allocated funds: To improve Police infrastructure and equipment's, 700.00 lakh during 2017-18 and 300.00 lakh during 2018-19 have been allocated under NEDP. To modernize Police force so as to enable them to face challenges posed to internal security and to augment their strength and operational efficiency, 223.44 lakh has been allocated during 2016-17. To integrate delivery of early childhood services for children below 6 years, 333.97 lakh has been allocated during 2016-17 under ICDS. To improve internet connectivity in the Capital City and district headquarters, 250.00 lakh has been allocated under NEDP. State Data Centre (SDC) is being set up in the State to consolidate citizen services, E-governance applications and supporting infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of different services. The Common Service Centre (CSC) scheme approved by the Government of India is also set up in the State and at present 136 CSC had been set up across the State whereby citizens will be able to get services through online.

9. CONCLUSION

The process of economic growth as well as the major macro-economic policies depends largely on the key growth sectors in the economy. The interlinkages of sectors are particularly important as policy impetus for the growth of a high linked sector can automatically impact the interlinked sectors through both forward and backward linkages and can improve the growth prospectus manifolds.

The State Government is actively taking initiative in obtaining accurate and reliable data, keeping record of infrastructure, amenities, education, health etc. This act as an important catalyst for enhancing public participation thus strengthening 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' or 'Collective Efforts, Inclusive Growth'. Thus, this increases the overall growth rate in multi-dimensional prospects and different process individually. SDG's initiatives resulted in major changes in social and institutional areas. SDG ensures removal of poverty and removal of inequality and is gradually erasing all its influence on the State which creates barriers of growth and development within the State and country.

It also ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes life-long learning opportunities for all. SDG helps build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. SDG strengthens the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Just as the spirit and vision of Our Constitution is "Justice, Social, Economic and Political", it is the duty of the Government to ensure a social, economic and political order in which the legal system of the State promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity and shall, in particular, ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or any other disabilities. The Government of Mizoram thereby envisages establishing an efficient public service delivery system and dynamic governance to implement Sustainable Development Goals and to promote shared prosperity in the State.