



Government of Tripura

State Indicator Framework (SIF), District Indicator Framework (DIF), & Best Practices for SDGs of TRIPURA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Planning Department

February 2020

Introduction:

Tripura published its Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan & Indicator document in August 2019 (www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in) for achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (excluding SDG-14) as adopted by United Nations (UN) and based on the guidelines of NITI Aayog.

Indicators are the backbone of monitoring the SDGs in the State and District levels as well. They serve as a tool to help the State to develop and improve the implementation strategies to achieve the targets.

Initially in the Vision 2030, about 89- State Indicators were included. Subsequently, the SDG India Index & Dashboard of NITI Aayog, 2019-20 highlighted the goals specific data, which are further incorporated in the State Indicator Framework and circulated to the concerned line Departments for views and updated inputs. Based on the inputs received from the line Departments, the Modified State Indicator Framework for 172-indicators for the SDGs monitoring of the State has been finalized, which was initially for 89- indicators in the published Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan & Indicator document.

The District Indicator Framework (DIF) is also outlined for regular monitoring by the concerned DM & Collectors in the Districts for achieving the SDGs.

The Best Practices of SDGs is also prepared based on the inputs received from the concerned line Departments and included in the document.

Contents

Items	Page
1.Modified State Indicator Framework (SIF) of SDGs	1 to 47
2.Outlined District Indicator Framework (DIF) of SDGs	48 to 57
3.Best Practices on SDGs: Tripura	58 to 79

State Indicator Framework (SIF) of SDGs

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere:

Indicators for SDGs:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of population living below the poverty line, (%) [#] .	24.90	16.6	12.45	Government of India, Planning Commission, New Delhi, July 2014. Accessed from url: http://planningcommission.gov.in/reports/genrep/pov_rep0707.pdf
2.	Proportion of population living in households with access to services, (%).	Open drainage coverage 22.9, Electricity connection 66.4, HHs with TV: 44.9,	37.4 82.2 67.45	Open drainage coverage 51.9. Electricity connection 98, HHs with TV: 90.	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from url: http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Data sheet hlo-Indicators.pdf
3.	Proportion of total Government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), (%).	23.53	31.01	38.5	Government of Tripura, Finance Department, <i>Budget At A Glance</i> , Statement No-5, Agartala, 2018-19. Accessed from url: https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget

4.	Proportion of population covered by social pensions, (%)##.	10.70	13.10	15.50	Government of Tripura, Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Agartala, February, 2020.
5.	Proportion of ST population covered by social pensions, (%)##.	10.58	13.04	15.50	Government of Tripura, Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Agartala, February, 2020.
6.	Proportion of ST household provided work under MGNREGA (%) as proportion of total	41.19	30.84	20.5	Government of Tripura, Rural Development Department, Agartala, July 2018
7.	Proportion of ST households in non-agricultural enterprises (%)	8.00	12.25	16.50	Government of Tripura, 6 th Economic Census Report, Table 15A, Agartala, 2013 Accessed from url:www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/6th_EC_F.pdf

Additional Indictors as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20

Sl. No	Indicators	2018 (Baseline Report, NITI)	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Population living below national poverty line	14.05	14.05	12.5	10.95	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Household covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	58.10	58.10	79.05	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

3.	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)(%)	94.38	95.68	97.84	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefit under Maternity Benefit (%)	32.60	32.60	66.30	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Percentage of Household living in Katcha Houses (rural+urban) (%)		2.0	1.0	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

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

Source given in the reference list

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Prevalence of wasting age <5 (%). [#]	16.8	10	5	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>National Family Health Survey 4 (NFHS-4)</i> , <i>State Fact Sheet Tripura</i> , Mumbai, 2016. <i>Accessed from url: www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml</i>
2.	Prevalence of stunting age<5 (%). ^{##} (NFHS-4)	24.3	10	5	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>National Family Health Survey4(NFHS-4)</i> , <i>State Fact Sheet Tripura</i> , Mumbai, 2016. <i>Accessed from url: www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet_NFHS-4.shtml</i>
3.	Prevalence of children (6-59 months) having anaemia (%).	48.3	29.15	10	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>National Family Health</i>

	where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs. 5,000					
2.	Percentage of Pregnant women aged 15 – 49 yrs who are anaemic	54.4	54.4	39.78	25.15	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (kg/ha)	2921.10		3977.22	5033.34	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture per worker		1.20	1.48	1.75	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

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

Source given in the reference list

3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Maternal Mortality ratio per 100000 population.#	126	75	25	Government of Tripura, Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine, <i>Communication</i> to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 05, 2017.
2.	Under-five Mortality rate per 1000.##	33	25	20	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>National Family Health Survey 4, State Fact Sheet Tripura</i> , Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/NFHS/factsheet NFHS-4.shtml
3.	Infant Mortality Rate	24	19	14	Government of Tripura, Economic Review, Planning (Statistics Department, Agartala, 2016-17, Accessed from url:www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/
4.	Tuberculosis incidence per 100000 population.###	167	86.15	5.3	Government of Tripura, Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine, <i>Communication</i> to Planning & Co-ordination

	pregnancy,				<i>Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html</i>
9.	Malaria incidence rate/1000 population	3.25	2.5	>1	Government of Tripura, Health Department, February 2020.
10.	Proportion of institutional delivery for ST pregnant women aged (15-49) (%),	51.1	70.55	90	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html</i>
11.	Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who received full vaccination(%),	48	71.5	100	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html</i>
12.	Proportion of ST children aged 12-23 months who received full	32.2	70.1	100	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences

	vaccination(%),				(Deemed University), District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html
--	-----------------	--	--	--	--

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No	Indicators	2018 (Baseline Report, NITI)	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of Institutional Deliveries (%)		64.30	82.15	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Percentage of fully immunised children in the age group 0-5 years (%)		39.60	69.80	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	HIV incidence per 1000 uninfected population (%)		0.05	0.025	0.00	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family	42.8	42.8	71.4	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

	planning (%)					
--	--------------	--	--	--	--	--

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

Source given in the reference list

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/Upper Primary/Secondary levels, (%).	Pry:97.04 Upper: 89.95 Secondary: 74.95	98.50 95.6 90	Pry:100 Upper: 100 Secondary: 100	Government of Tripura, Education (School) Department, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Achievements Made During 2001-02 to 2015-16, Agartala, 2016.
2.	Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds, (%).	87.22	100	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. <i>Accessed from</i>

					url:https://www.census2011.co.in/census/State/tripura.html
3.	Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds ST (%).	79.10	100	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India. Accessed from url:https://www.census2011.co.in/census/State/tripura.html
4.	Gross enrolment ratio (GER) for ST students in upper primary level.	71.13	90	100	Government of Tripura, Education (School) Department, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan , Agartala, 2016
5.	Share of female students in different disciplines at higher education level (%).	University: 27.31 Gen: 43.98 Engg: 31.97 Med: 46.21	36.40 46.49 38.78 48.10	University: 45.5 Gen: 49 Engg: 45.6 Med: 50	Government of Tripura, Education (Higher) Department, July 2018.
6.	No. of Higher Educational Colleges including Technical/Universities per 1 lakh population,	1.41	1.95	2.50	Government of Tripura, Education (Higher) Department, July 2018.

7.	Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GSDP,	6.14	8.01	10.5	Derived from Budget At A Glance, 2018-19. <i>Accessed from</i> url:https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget
----	--	------	------	------	--

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No	Indicators	2018 (Baseline Report, NITI)	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Percentage of children in the age group 6-13 years who are out of school	0.79	0.79	0.40	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Average Annual dropout rate at secondary level	28.42	29.76	19.88	10.00	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Percentage of Students in grade III, V, VIII & X achieving atleast a minimum proficiency level in terms of Nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above		68.90	84.45	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

	grades					
4.	Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education (18-23 yrs)		19.2	34.6	50.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.83	0.92	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
6.	Disabled children (5-19 years) attending educational institution		62.11	81.06	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
7.	Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (elementary, secondary)		62.19	81.10	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
8.	Percentage of schools with Pupil-teacher ratio less than/equal to 30	95.08	95.08	97.54	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

Source given in the reference list.

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of crime against women to total crime, (%).	25.75	15.37	5.00	Crime in India Statistics, 2016, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. Accessed from url:www.ncrb.gov.in/.../CII2016/.../Crime%20in%20India%20-%202016%20Complete%20PDF%20 .
2.	Proportion of seats held by women in State Legislative Assembly (TLA), (%).	8.33	19.16	30	Government of Tripura, Tripura Legislative Assembly, Current Members Profile. Accessed from url:http://www.tripuraassembly.nic.in/..Agartala , 2017.
3.	Proportion of female police Officer, (%).	5.07	15.03	25	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, July 2017.
4.	Proportion of institutional delivery attended by skilled health personnel, (%).	72.7	79.1	85.5	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura</i> , Mumbai, 2016. Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/DLHS-4.html

5.	Sex ratio of ST population, (%)	983	989	995	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India.
6.	Gap between male-female literacy (%),	8.8	4.4	0.0	Govt. of Tripura, Economic Review, Planning (Statistics Department, Agartala, 2016-17, Accessed from url: www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/
7.	Child sex ratio	957	987	985	Government of Tripura, Economic Review, Planning (Statistics Department, Agartala, 2016-17, Accessed from url: www.ecostat.tripura.gov.in/

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No	Indicators	2018 (Baseline Report, NITI)	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Sex ratio at birth	960 (As per Census-2011)	960 (As per Census-2011)	957	954	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

2.	Female to male ratio of average wage/salary earnings received during the preceding calendar month among regular wage salaried employees (rural+urban)		0.76	0.88	1	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Rate of crimes against women per 100,000 female population		51.20	25.6	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 Yrs who have ever experienced spousal violence	28.70	28.70	14.35	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calander year		112.59	56.30	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
6.	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)		10.10	55.05	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

7.	Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.05	25.03	50	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
----	---	--	------	-------	----	--

Source given in the reference list

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, (%)#	20.3	50	75	PWD (DWS) No.F.5(26)-CE/DWS/W/2008/4991-92 dated 27 th June 2018
2.	Proportion of households getting drinking water from tap water as source (%)	33.2	66.6	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html
3.	Proportion of ST households getting drinking water from tap water as source	15.74	45.62	75.5	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office

	(%)				of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. <i>Accessed from</i> url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html
4.	Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, (%)##	86	100	100	PWD (DWS), No.F.5(26)-CE/DWS/W/2008/4991-92 dated 27 th June 2018
5.	Proportion of households having latrine facility within premises (%)	86.04	93.02	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. <i>Accessed from</i> url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html <i>&censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/HLO_Tables.html</i>
6.	Proportion of ST households having latrine facility within premises (%)	63.70	81.85	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. <i>Accessed from</i> url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html <i>&censusindia.gov.in/2011census</i>

					/hlo/HLO_Tables.html
--	--	--	--	--	---

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No	Indicators	2018 (Baseline Report, NITI)	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Percentage of households having improved source of drinking water (%)		87.80	93.9	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets (%)	74.46	100	100	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Percentage of urban households with individual household toilets (%)		30.73	65.37	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (%)	0.0	25	62.5	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.88	99.94	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
6.	Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with		80.0	90	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

	waste water treatment as per CPCB norms (%)					
7.	Percentage of blocks over-exploited (%)		0	0	0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

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

Source given in the reference list

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of population with access to electricity, (%),#	68.4	100	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from url:www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/hlo_highlights.html and Power Department, Agartala, February, 2020.
2.	Per capita consumption of power (Kwf)	324	445	615	Government of Tripura, Power Department, Agartala, February 2020.
3.	Energy intensity measured by energy GSDP ratio, ###	1.85	3.42	5	Government of Tripura, Planning (Statistics) Department, <i>Economic Review of Tripura 2015-16</i> , Agartala, 2017. Accessed from url: www.ecostat.gov.in
4.	Proportion of ST households having electricity as main source of lighting (%)	46.92	73.46	100	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from url:censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/HLO_Tables.html

5.	Non-Conventional Energy as proportion of total electricity generated (%).	0.50	5.50	7.58	Government of Tripura, Science & Technology Department, July 2018.
6.	Peak demand (MW) .####	286	550	1550	Government of India, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office (SSD), <i>Accessed from</i> www.mospi.govt.in

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel (LPG)		41.30	70.65	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

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

Source given in the reference list.

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Annual growth rate of real GSDP per capita (%),#	8.4	10.2	12	Government of Tripura, Directorate of Economics & Statistics.
2.	Unemployment rate, (%) ##	12.8	8.5	4.2	NSS 68 th Round, 2011-12, KI-68/10, NSSO, GOI.
3.	Number of persons provided employment under MGNREGA	930045	1060023	1190000	Government of Tripura, Rural Development Department.
4.	Number of Banking Outlets per 1,00,000 population.	13.41	15.7	18	Reserve Bank of India and ORGI.
5.	Percentage change in Number of Tourists (Domestic & Foreign)	2.35	2.92	3.50	Market Research Division, Ministry of Tourism.

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data Sources
1.	Annual growth rate of Net Domestic		13.34	10.42	7.5	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20

	Product(NDP) per capita					www.niti.gov.in
2.	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) score.		22.45	61.23	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Labour force participation rate (%) (15 years +)		45.10	72.55	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Percentage of households with a bank account	100	100	100	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Proportion of women account holders in PMJDY		0.55	0.53	0.50	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

Definition: # Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. ## The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

Source given in the reference list.

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Length of National & State highways per 1000 sq. Km. (in Km),	112.65	206.06	238	Derived from Government of Tripura, PWD (R&B), Agartala, June, 2018.
2.	Proportion of ST habitations with all weather road (%)	85	92.5	100	Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, July 2018.
3.	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%).##	1.79	3.14	4.5	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, <i>Accessed from</i> url:www.censusindia.gov.in/CensusData2001/Indiaatglance/workpart.aspx
4.	Proportion of ST habitations with power connectivity (%)	94	97	100	Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, July 2018.
5.	Manufacturing value added as proportion of % GSDP, #	7.70#	8.6	9.5	Government of Tripura, Planning (Statistics) Department, June 2017.

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (%)	28	68.89	84.45	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile tele density)		21.63	60.82	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population		75.41	87.71	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

Definition: #Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. For the purpose on comparability over time and across countries MVA is estimated in terms of constant prices in USD.

##Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.

Source given in the reference list.

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	% of students with disabilities getting scholarship,	14.74	16.62	18.50	Government of Tripura, SWSE Department, Agartala, February, 2020.
2.	Proportion of SC students under post-metric getting scholarship (%).	12.02	13.88	15.75	Government of Tripura, SC Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.
3.	Proportion of ST students under post-metric getting scholarship (%).	1.90	2.2	2.5	Government of Tripura, ST Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.
4.	Proportion of OBC students getting post -metric scholarship (%).	7.7	9.6	11.5	Government of Tripura, OBC Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No.	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Growth rates of households expenditure per capita among the bottom 40% of the population in rural India		(-) 6.31	4.64	15.59	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

2.	Growth rates of households expenditure per capita among the bottom 40% of the population in urban India		(-)0.61	5.33	11.27	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Gini coefficient of household expenditure in rural India		0.22	0.11	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Gini coefficient of household expenditure in urban India		0.30	0.15	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Proportion of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)		50.0	50.0	50.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
6.	Proportion of SC/ST persons in State Legislative Assemblies		50	50	50	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
7.	Percentage of Tribal Sub-Plan fund utilised	77.64	77.64	88.82	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

Source given in the reference list.

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlement or inadequate housing, (%).#	16.48	12.49	8.50	Government of Tripura, Urban Development Department, Agartala, July, 2018.
2.	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, (%)##	12.58	23.97	35.37	Government of Tripura, Urban Development Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No.	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	12.52	46.03	73.02	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

	PMAY as a percentage of net demand assesment for houses (%)					
2.	Percentage of Urban households living in slums (%)	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	12.90	27.10	63.55	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Percentage of waste processed	57.00	40.0	70	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urbans areas		0.0	0.5	1.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

Definition:

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

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Percent change in water-fed area,	1	7.5	14	e-mail dated 14 th July 2017 of Agriculture Department
2.	Water quality monitoring, ambient air quality monitoring	5	17	32	Government of Tripura, Science & Technology Department, Agartala, July, 2018.
3.	Fully covered (FC) rural habitations for drinking water in the State (%)	70.07	85.03	100	Government of Tripura, PWD (DWS), Agartala, July 2018.
4.	Fully covered (FC) rural habitations for drinking water in the TTAADC (%)	65.94	82.97	100	Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.
5.	Proportion of irrigated land to cultivable land (%)	45.38	50	55	Government of Tripura, PWD (WR), Agartala, July 2018.
6.	Proportion of irrigated land to total cultivable area in TSP (%).	30.75	38.12	45.50	Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, Agartala, July 2018.

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No.	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Percentage Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		7.88	38.94	70	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Percentage use of Nitrogen fertilizer out of total N,P,K (Nitrogen,Phosphor as,Potassim) (%)		54.24	55.62	57	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Per capita hazard waste generated (MT per annum)		0.00007	0.000035	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Ratio of processed quantity of hazard waste sent to recycle to hazard waste generated		0.863	0.93	1.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated (%)		60.34	80.17	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
6.	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (%)		66.139	83.06	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

Source given in the reference list.

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Per capita forest and tree cover (ha)	0.22	0.28	0.35	India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Accessed from url:www.fri.res.in/
2.	Percent change in water-fed area,	1	7.5	14	Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department, e-mail message to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 14, 2017.
3.	Percent change in rain-fed area,	(-)1	(-)7.5	(-)14	-- DO--

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No.	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Number of human lives lost per 10,000,000 population due to extrem weather events		44	22	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Renewable share of installed generating capacity		12.41	26.21	40.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

3.	CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		27.62	63.81	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Installed capacity of solar power as proportion of installed grid interective renewable power		10.02	33.51	57.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

Definition: #Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event.

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Forest area as a proportion of total land area, (%),#	60	61	62	Government of Tripura, Forest Department, <i>Communication</i> to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, June, 2017.
2.	Murders per ten lakh population	34.19	27.09	20.0	
3.	Percent change in water-fed area,	1	7.5	14	Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department, e-mail message to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 14, 2017.
4.	Percent change in rainfed area,	(-)1	(-)7.5	(-)14	e-mail dated 14 th July 2017 of Agriculture Department
5.	Per capita forest and tree cover (ha)	0.22	0.29	0.35	India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Accessed from <i>url:www.fri.res.in/</i>

Additional Indicators as per : SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No.	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Tree cover as a proportion of geographical area		2.05			SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 – 2015(%)	46.75	46.75	23.38	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Percentage increase in area of desertification		33.55	16.78	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

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

Source given in the reference list.

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Conflict related death per 1,00,000 population#	3.3	3.17	3.28	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Agartala, letter dated 18 th February, 2020.
2.	Total murder cases	133	122	126	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Agartala, letter dated 18 th February, 2020.
3.	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority,(%)##	84.1	92.05	100	Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), <i>District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.</i> Accessed from url:www.rchiips.org/pdf/dlhs4/report/TR.pdf
4.	Murder per ten lakh population	33	24	15	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Agartala, letter dated 18 th February, 2020.

5.	Proportion of Crime against Women to total Crime (%)	25.34	15.50	0	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Agartala, letter dated 18 th February, 2020.
6.	Rate of Crimes against Women per 100000 female population	50.1		25.00	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Agartala, letter dated 18 th February, 2020.
7.	Proportion of female Police officers (%)	11.64		22.30	Government of Tripura, Home (Police) Department, Agartala, letter dated 18 th February, 2020.
8.	Number of human lives lost per 10,000,000 population due to extreme weather events	22	17	0	Revenue Department, Agartala, February, 2020.
9.	Un-sentenced detainees as proportion of overall prison population, (%)###	38.50	24.5	10.50	Government of Tripura, Home (Jail) Department, Agartala, July 2018.
10.	Un-sentenced ST detainees as proportion of overall prison population, (%)###	16.38	13.44	10.50	Government of Tripura, Home (Jail) Department, Agartala, July 2018.

Additional Indicators as per: SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019

Sl. No.	Indicators	2018	2019	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months		40.95	20.48	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
2.	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	22.10	22.30	11.15	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
3.	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation		0.49	0.25	0.0	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
4.	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	20.30	20.30	27.03	33.76	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
5.	Cases Reported under Prevention of Corruption Act & Related sections of IPC per 100,000 population		0.03	0.09	0.158	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
6.	Percentage of births registered	93.00	82.37	91.19	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in
7.	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	90.00	88.58	94.29	100	SDG INDIA Index & Dashboard 2018 and 2019-20 www.niti.gov.in

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

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	2016-17 Base	2022-23	2030-31	Data sources
1.	Total Government revenue as proportion of GSDP, (%)#.	25.06	33.75	42.45	Derived from Budget At A Glance, 2018-19. Accessed from url: https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget
2.	Proportion of budget funded by State's own revenue (%)	12.93	15.25	17.57	Derived from Budget At A Glance, 2018-19. Accessed from url: https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget
3.	Proportion of individuals having computer / laptop, (%).	7.3	43.65	80.00	Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census of India 2011, <i>Houses Household Amenities and Assets</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012. Accessed from url: http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Data sheet hlo-Indicators.pdf

4.	Proportion of TSP budget (%) to total budget.	18.15	20.32	22.50	Derived from Budget At A Glance, 2018-19. Accessed from url: https://finance.tripura.gov.in/budget
----	---	-------	-------	-------	--

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

Sources given in the reference list.

REFERENCE LIST

SDG-1:-

- ❖ Government of India, Planning Commission, New Delhi, 2014
- ◆ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census of India 2011, Houses Household Amenities and Assets, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.
- ◎ Government of Tripura, Finance Department, Budget At A Glance, Statement No-5, Agartala, 2017.
- ± Government of Tripura, Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Agartala, 2018
- ✱ Government of Tripura, Rural Development Department, Agartala, 2017
- Government of Tripura, 6th Economic Census Report, Table 15A, Agartala, 2017

SDG-2:-

- Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), National Family Health Survey 4, State Fact Sheet Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.
- * Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department, e-mail message to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 14, 2017.
- Government of Tripura, Agriculture Department July, 2018.

SDG-3:-

- ◎ Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), National Family Health Survey 4, State Fact Sheet Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.
- * Government of Tripura, Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine, Communication to Planning & Co-ordination Department, Agartala, July 05, 2017.
- ☆ Government of Tripura, Health Department, Agartala, July, 2018.
- ▣ Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.

★Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.

⊗Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.

SDG-4:-

★Government of Tripura, Education (School) Department, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Achievements Made During 2001-02 To 2015-16, Agartala, 2016.

★Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Houses Household Amenities and Assets, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

⊗Government of Tripura, Planning (Statistics) Department, Economic Review of Tripura 2015-16, Agartala, 2017.

⊗Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

◇Government of Tripura, Education (School) Department, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Achievements Made During 2001-02 To 2015-16, Agartala, 2016.

SDG-5:-

◇Government of Tripura, Tripura Legislative Assembly, Current Members Profile in website- <http://www.tripuraassembly.nic.in/>, Agartala, 2017.

★Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

⊗Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute of Population Sciences (Deemed University), District Level Household and Facility Survey-4, 2012-13, Tripura, Mumbai, 2016.

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

SDG-6:-

□ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Houses Household Amenities and Assets, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

⌘ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

☆ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

✱ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

● Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

SDG-7:-

⌘ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Houses Household Amenities and Assets, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

⚡ Government of Tripura, Science & Technology Department, Agartala, 'June 2018.

⊙ Government of Tripura, Planning (Statistics) Department, Economic Review of Tripura 2015-16, Agartala, 2017.

♣ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

SDG-8:-

⊠ Government of Tripura, Planning (Statistics) Department, Economic Review of Tripura 2015-16, Agartala, 2017.

☞ Government of Tripura, Education (Secondary) Department, Agartala, 2018.

■ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Census Of India 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 2012.

SDG-9:-

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

⌘ Government of Tripura, Planning (Statistics) Department, Economic Review of Tripura 2015-16, Agartala, 2017.

♂ Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, Agartala, 2018

§ Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, Agartala, 2018

SDG-10:-

↻ Government of Tripura, Education (Secondary) Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

⊙ Government of Tripura, SC Welfare Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

✂ Government of Tripura, Tribal Welfare Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

▣ Government of Tripura, OBC Welfare Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

SDG-11:-

◇ Government of Tripura, Urban Development Department, Agartala, July 2018

◆ Government of Tripura, Urban Development Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

SDG-12:-

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

⌚ Government of Tripura, PWD (DWS) Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

■ Government of Tripura, PWD (DWS) Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

☪ Government of Tripura, PWD (WR) Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

⌘ Government of Tripura, PWD (WR) Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

⊛ Government of Tripura, PWD (WR) Department, Agartala, July, 2018.

SDG-13:-

✧ Government of India, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun 2017.

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

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

SDG-15:-

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

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

∞Government of India, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun 2017.

SDG-16:-

⊗Government of Tripura, Home (Jail) Department, Agartala, 2018.

SDG-17:-

■Government of Tripura, Finance Department, Budget At A Glance, Statement No-4, Agartala, 2018-19.

✧Government of Tripura, Finance Department, Budget At A Glance, Statement No-4, Agartala, 2018-19.

♠Government of Tripura, Finance Department, Budget At A Glance, Statement No-7, Agartala, 2018-19.

Outlined District Indicator Framework (DIF) of SDGs:

1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere:

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 1	1. No. of persons provided loans under livelihood generations schemes (PMEGP, NRLM, NULM, Self Employment Scheme, Youth Start up Loan Scheme, Seed Capital Fund) in the District	Percentage	Rural Dev., Industries, H&UDD, Labour & Employment	Annual
	2. Percentage of eligible HHs covered under Ayushman Bharat Yojana in the District	Percentage	Ayushman Bharat Portal	Annual
	3. Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in the District	Number	Social Welfare Deptt.	Annual
	4. Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided bank credit linkage in the District	Number	Rural Development	Annual
	5. Percentage of Pregnant and Lactating Women provided Nutrition under ICDS in the District	Percentage	Social Welfare Deptt.	Annual
	6. Number of persons provided financial assistance under Old Age Pensions, Widow Pension, Disability Pension in the District	Number	Social Welfare Deptt.	Annual

2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture:

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 2	1. Percentage/ proportion of population (marginalised and Vulnerable) with access to foodgrains at subsidized prices in the District	Percentage	Food	Annual

	2. Percentage of Fair Price Shop (FPS) covered under online transaction system for PDS in the District	Percentage	Consumer Affairs Food & Public distribution	Annual
	3. Percentage of newly born babies who are underweight in the District	Percentage	HMIS (Health)	Annual
	4. Percentage of Villages having functional Angan Wadi Centres in the District	Percentage	Social Welfare Deptt.	Annual
	5. Total Area under Fodder Cultivation in the District	Th. Hactares	Agriculture Deptt.	Annual
	6. Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card in the District	Percentage	Soil Health Card Portal, GOI /Agriculture	Annual
	7. Number of Farmers issued Kissan Credit Cards in the District	Number	Agriculture Deptt	Annual

3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 3	1. Percentage of pregnant women registered in first trimester in the District	Percentage	HMIS	Annual
	2. Percentage of pregnant women had completed 4 ANC's in the District	Percentage	HMIS	Annual
	3. Percentage of pregnant women received complete vaccination in the District (Vaccination upto TT2)	Percentage	HMIS	Annual
	4. Percentage of Institutional Deliveries to Total Deliveries in the District	Percentage	HMIS	Annual
	5. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel in the District	Percentage	HMIS	Annual

	6. Percentage of children 0-5 year screened for 4 D's under Rastriya Bal Suraksha Karykram in the District	Number	HMIS	Annual
	7. No. Of functional New born facilities (SNCU, NBSC, NBBC) per 1 lakh population in the District	Number	Health	Annual
	8. Percentage of Children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measeles, 3 doses of pentavalent) in the District	Number	HMIS	Annual
	9. No. of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) reported/ registered cases per 1 lakh population in the District	Number	Health Deptt	Annual
	10. No. of Non-communicable diseases cases per 1 lakh population in the District	Number	Health Deptt	Annual
	11. Number of Communicable diseases cases per 1 lakh population in the District	Number	Health Deptt	Annual

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

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 4	1. Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at elementary classes (class 1-8) and Secondary classes (class 9-10) education in the District	Ratio	School Education	Annual
	2. Out of school Children Ratio (Primary, Upper Primary) in the District	Ratio	School Education	Annual
	3. Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education	Ratio	Higher	Annual

	(Colleges) in the District		Education	
	4. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Higher education (Colleges) in the District	Ratio	Higher Education	Annual
	5. Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in the District	Ratio	School Education	Annual
	6. Gender Parity indices for Primary/ Secondary/ Higher secondary in the District	Ratio	School Education	Annual
	7. Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)	Ratio	School Education	Annual
	8. Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; © adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp and toilets; d) basic drinking water; (e) single sex basic sanitation facilities.	Ratio	School Education	Annual
	9. Pupil /trained teacher ratio by education level	Ratio	School Education	Annual

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

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 5	1. Rate of crimes against women per every 1,00,000 female population in the District	Rate	Home Deptt	Annual
	2. Sex Ratio at Birth in the District	Ratio	HMIS	Annual
	3. Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to	Rate	Home Deptt	Annual

	total crime against children in the District			
	4. Proportion of seats held by women in Local Self Government in the District	Percentage	Election Office	Five Years

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

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 6	1. Percentage of Households having safe and adequate drinking water within their premises in the District (Rural+Urban)	Percentage	PHE, I&FC	Annual
	2. Proportion of Urban households having Individual Household Toilets in the District (Urban)	Percentage	H&UDD	Annual
	3. Percentage of GPS declared ODF	Percentage	Rural Dev	Annual
	4. Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls in the District	Percentage	School Education Deptt	Annual

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

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 7	1. Percentage of households electrified in the District	Percentage	Power	Annual
	2. Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel (LPG) in the District	MWs	CAPD	Annual
	3. Total Power Generation Capacity installed in the District	MWs	Power	Annual
	4. Total Power Produced in the District	M Units	Power	Annual

	5. Average Power Consumption of Electricity in the District (UNITS)	Units	Power	Annual
--	---	-------	-------	--------

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

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 8	1. Per capita consumption of Petroleum Products in the District	Litres	CAPD	Annual
	2. Unemployment rate in the District	Rate	Labour & Employment	Annual
	3. Number of Youths trained under different Schemes (Self Employment Scheme, Youth Start up Loan scheme, Seed Capital Fund Scheme, UMEED, HIMAYAT, etc.,) in the District	Number	Industries & Commerce, Labour & Employment, Rural Development, GAD	Annual
	4. No. of beneficiaries covered under PMJJBY	Number	Lead Bank Officer	Annual
	5. No. Of Beneficiaries covered under PMSBY	Number	Lead Bank Officer	Annual
	6. No. of Jan Dhan accounts	Number	Lead Bank Officer	Annual
	7. Percentage of Households with Bank Accounts	Number	Lead Bank Officer	Annual
	8. Automated Teller Machines (ATM's) per 1,00,000 population in the District.	Number	Lead Bank Officer	Annual

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

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 9	1. Percentage of habitations covered by all weather/season road in the District.	Number	PWD	Annual
	2. Number of Internet Subscriptions per 100 population in the District.	Number	DoT/TRAI	Annual
	3. Number of Mobile Subscribers per 100 persons in the District.	Number	DoT/TRAI	Annual
	4. Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net in the District.	Number	DoT/TRAI	Annual

10: Reduce inequality within and among countries:

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 10	1. Proportion of seats held by women in Local Self Government in the District.	Percentage	Election Office	Annual
	2. Persons belonging to SC/ST in Local Self Government in the District.	Number	Election Office	Annual
	3. Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan Funds Utilised in the District.	Percentage	Tribal Affairs Deptt	Annual
	4. Proportion of SC/ST Students to Total Students provided Scholarship under various Schemes	Proportion	Tribal Affairs Deptt	Annual

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

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 11	1. Houses completed under Pradhan Mantree Aawas Yojna (PMAY) as a percentage of Net Demand Assessment for Houses in the District.	Percentage	Housing & Urban Development Department	Annual
	2. Percentage of Wards with 100% Door to Door Collection in the District.	Percentage	Housing & Urban Development Department	Annual
	3. Installed Sewage Treatment Capacity as a percentage of Sewage Generated in Urban Areas in the District.	Percentage	Housing & Urban Development Department	Annual

12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 12	1. Cold Storage Capacity in the State in the District.	MTs	Horticulture Deptt	Annual
	2. Percentage of Area under Micro/Minor irrigation in the District.	Hectares	Agriculture	Annual
	3. Fresh Area brought under irrigigation under various schemes in the District.	Hectares	Agriculture	Annual

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

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 15	1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area in the District.	Sq. Km/ Th. Hectares	Forest Deptt	Annual
	2. Total area covered under different afforestation schemes in the District.	Hectares	Forest Deptt	Annual
	3. Percentage increase in Net Sown Area	Hectares	Agriculture Deptt	Annual

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:

SDGs	Items	Unit	Data sources (Agency/ Department/ etc.)	Periodicity/Frequency
SDG 16	1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population in the District.	Number	Home	Annual
	2. Proportion of crime committed against children during the year (Per lakh children) in the District.	Percentage	Home	Annual
	3. Number of courts per lakh population in the District.	Number	Law	Annual
	4. Number of judges (all levels) per lakh population in the District.	Number	Law	Annual
	5. Number of CSC/ Khidmat Centres providing online services in the District.	Number	Home	Annual
	6. Proportion of SC/ST persons in	Number	DC Office	Annual

	elected bodies in the District.			
	7. Percentage of Births registered in the District.	Number	Health & MED Edu	Annual
	8. Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar in the District.	Number	UIDI	Annual

Best Practices on SDGs: Tripura

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

A Best Practice under MGNREGA:

THE BEFORE: The indigenous people of Dumburnagar R.D.Block have traditionally been Jhum cultivators. In course of time, the system of cultivation got declined owing to the scarcity of land at the same time with the falls of Jhum cycle. This in turn induces the scheduled tribes of Dumburnagar Block to find another alternative way of living. Owing to higher employment potentiality, income returns and better marketing; arecanut became another best alternative to jhumming for earning livelihood. Dumburnagar R.D.Block is mainly hilly and extensively covered with dense forest mostly inhabited by the tribals, which is different from the plain areas.

During the year 2017-18, a good numbers of plantation projects were taken up like Arecanut, Tea plantation in different RD Blocks under Dhalai District. In case of Dhumburnagar RD Block, in previous year, Arecanut plantation has been taken up in convergence with Panchayat Development Fund (PDF) where wage component was sanctioned from MGNREGS and Arecanut seedlings were provided from Panchayat Development Fund (PDF). But the outcome of the project was not satisfactory, as mortality rate was high and as maintenance has not been undertaken by the beneficiaries properly due to lack of ownership attitude on the part of beneficiaries. Having bitter experience in this project, it was decided to take up such plantation work in a different and effective manner.

THE INTERVENTION: As Dumburnagar RD block is resource block under Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM), so activities of different poor women Self-help Groups (SHGs) and different federations were going on in full swing. We took the opportunity and started attending the village Organisation (Vos) and SHGs meeting on regular Basis. In those meetings, we noticed that most of the members of SHGs used to take loan and invested the amount in purchasing of Piglets and goats.

On query, it was expressed by the members of SHGs that risk factor was high in investing money in that sector, and also the turnout was not so satisfactory. It is also learnt that they have Forest Patta Land under RoFR-2006 which is left idle. Then we motivated them to concentrate on plantation sector as well as on the point that it would be a permanent source of income for them.

THE AFTER: The sources of the project spread in almost all the SHGs and also to the local people and so many groups approached to Block for taking up Arecanut plantation in the same manner. During the years 2018-19, 50 Arecanut plantation projects have been raised only in Dumburnagar RD Block in convergence TRLM and beneficiaries own contribution. So, Block only provided mandays portion and materials portion i.e. 2100 nos of Arecanut seedlings were provided by the beneficiaries. Seeing her attitude on claiming ownership and interest for the plantation activities, it was decided by the District Programme Co-coordinator Dhalai to take up individual beneficiaries oriented plantation project in this way in large scale.

By doing plantation project only with mandays from MGNREGS, the generation of mandays has also been increased and total 7,03,451 in Dumburnagar RD Block- and Average mandays of 65.92- which is highest in the District.



GOAL IMPACT

Plantation has been done by different departments under different schemes but plantation with beneficiaries contribution is first of its kind by itself. After successful implementation of such projects in Dumburnagar RD Block, the same method is replicated in other Blocks of District also. The model of mixed plantation has been designed in such a way that the beneficiaries can utilize the portion of land lying between plant to plant and row to row by cultivating different species of vegetables which gave them a recurring income on seasonal basis.

KEY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESS

- 1) Starting the project with SHG members of TRLM
- 2) Beneficiaries Contribution has been increased the ownership over the plot
- 3) Regular Monitoring by the block staff
- 4) It has been experienced and learned that community lost their interest in maintaining the project which gives production after a long period from the earlier government run scheme. This makes us think to intervene with the idea of the inter-cropping with vegetables giving them recurring income and keep their interest in the plot intact.

Source: Rural Development Department

SDG-2: End Hunger, achieve food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote sustainable agriculture:

1) Goat Farming with high yield variety (Sirohi Goat):

BEFORE: State has made significant progress in the field of Animal resources particularly in meat production where maximum portion of total meat production comes from pig and chicken. Only a small portion comes from goat meat.

- Due to gap in demand and supply, the rate of goat meat is very high.
- excellent source of additional income for poor and landless farmers
- The project on high yield variety Goat farming is taken up towards doubling the farmer's income.

INTERVENTION: To improve the rural livelihood, employment generation and Self-sufficiency with low investment and good returns by successful high yielding variety of Goat.

- Goat is being raised in countries as a poor man's Cow due to its importance of providing employment in rural areas as well as production of meat and milk.

- Goat farming can be profitable occupation or commercial business for a farmer and can fit very well into mixed farming.
- High yielding variety goats have better return in comparison with investment in the other small animals.
- Can be raised in plains, hilly tracts and also at high altitudes as well.

Considering these factors, Government of Tripura has taken up different beneficiary oriented schemes with introduction of high yield Goat farming with the help of funds available under SC and ST welfare Dept., RKVY etc. A total of 1780 goats have already been distributed to 178 beneficiaries up to November 19, out of which total of 575 are Sirohi (high yielding variety) and the rest are local Black Bengal breed.



IMPACT AND FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESS

- At present, maximum numbers of high yielding variety goats distributed are healthy with an average body weight of 35-45 Kg.
- Farmers are expected to earn approximately Rs. 1,50,000/- per year per unit considering successful rearing by them.
- Department is providing all technical supports like training, rearing practices, treatment and vaccination, at the door step of the farmers.
- To improve the rural livelihood, employment generation and Self-sufficiency.

Source: Animal Resource Development Department

3) Duck Rearing Project (Rudrasagar, Melagarh, Sepahijala District):

BERORE

- The prevailing situation- All beneficiaries are mainly fisherman dwelling in and around Rudrasagar, Melaghar.
- The project is taken up towards doubling the farmer's income by 2022.

INTERVENTION

- To improve the livelihood of the farmers residing in and around Rudrasagar, Melaghar Government of Tripura has taken up a Pilot Project on Duck rearing in backyard system targeting 1000 families.
- 50,000 ducklings have been distributed to 1000 families.
- Each beneficiary will get 50 ducklings in a phase manner. In the first phase, 20 Ducklings have been distributed to each beneficiary to acquaint with proper rearing/management, then rest will be provided in 2nd phase.
- 28 days old ducklings are being distributed from Central Poultry Development Organization (CPDO), Bangalore & Government farms of Tripura after brooding in Government farm to avoid abnormal mortality and to let them stay healthy in backward system.
- Department is providing all technical supports like training, rearing practices, treatment, vaccination, etc. at the doorstep of the farmers.

GOAL IMPACT

- 21,620 ducklings are already distributed to 1000 beneficiaries up to 20th December, 2019.
- Duck distributed during 1st phase are now at laying stage

- At present, egg production is 1000 to 1200 per day under this project in first production year, farmers are expected to earn approximately Rs.45,000/- per year considering successful rearing by them in turn Rs.4.50 crores will be earned under this pilot project from selling of eggs and meat.
- Ducks can be reared up to 3 years and during this time ducklings can be produced through breeding & natural incubation which is already being practiced by the beneficiaries. The droppings of the duck will directly boost the fish production to a great extent in the Rudrasagar water bodies.
- Beneficiary's quote- *'This subsidiary income generated by selling eggs & male ducks will not only boost our livelihood but also support our children in education, and also supplement the extra nutrition to our children.'*
- This is the first time that this pilot project has been taken up by the Department of Animal Resources Development, Government of Tripura.



Source: Animal Resource Development Department

4) System of Rice Intensification (SRI):

BEFORE: Rice is a staple food contributing over 85% of area under food grain crops cultivated throughout the State. Before intervention of SRI technique, rice cultivation was a traditional practice with minimum coverage of line transplanting where water requirement, requirement of inputs like, seeds & fertilizers were comparatively high. Mechanised intercultural operation like, weeding was almost absent. Productivity of rice was as low as 2503 kg/ ha against the present level of 2936 kg/ ha. Farmers used to face problems for procuring required quantity of seeds, fertilizers and engagement of labourers. With the growing population, production of rice, as a staple food, needs to be increased significantly in the next decades to meet the demand. This increase must be accomplished with less land per capita, smaller and less reliable water supplies, less degradation of the environment and less drain on the resources of small land holder farmers. The System or Rice Intensification (SRI) is perhaps the best current example of option available to farmers to promote community led agricultural growth.

Intervention: Tripura is one of the states in the Country, which has successfully adopted and popularized the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technique, also known as the Madagascar Method. The system is based on principles, which are different to conventional rice cultivation method. They include developing nutrient-rich and un-flooded nurseries; ensuring wider spacing between rice seedlings; preferring composts or manure to synthetic fertilizers; and managing water carefully to avoid plant roots from saturation.

Department of Agriculture, Tripura started SRI on an experimental basis with just 44 farmers. Large-scale adoption of the method started in 2006-07 in conjunction with use of State Plan funds and funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture. However, SRI intervention got a major filip with the advent of RKVY. Salient features are:

- Capacity building of farmers by organizing extensive training on SRI technique for farmers from village level upto district level;
- Selection of interested farmers with the help of Panchayat bodies;
- Growing seedlings on raised beds and transplanting them to main field in 8-12 days instead of one month;
- Requirement of 5 kg seed instead of 50 kg/ hectare due to single seedling planting;

- Transplanting one seedling at 25 X 25 cm spacing with the help of markers especially prepared for SRI method of cultivation; less time required for transplanting due to fewer seedlings;
- 35-40% less water is utilised for irrigation since the field is not continuously flooded;
- Reduced cost per hectare, as there is less seeds, less synthetic fertilizers, no herbicides or pesticides, and less labour is required after practice of 2-3 seasons;
- More tillers/plants as there is no competition from other seedlings that leads to more panicles and grains.

After: SRI was adopted in Tripura with the object to increase productivity of rice with reduced requirement of water, seed, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and often labour inputs. Over 90,000 hectares gross cropped areas per year brought under cultivation of rice following SRI techniques on an average of 35 to 40% and average additional productivity of rice due to adoption of SRI is reported to be 825 Kg per ha, which increased average total productivity to 2936 Kg per ha in Tripura.

Source: Deptt. of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

5) Increasing of Fisheries Production:

5.1) Technical & Financial support: Fish farmers are supported technically and financially by Department of Fisheries by means of fish feed, essential fishery inputs and imparting scientific management. Farmers are also benefited from concerned department with various technology dissemination programme for skill development every year and grasping knowledge of the latest technology. They are also supported by the scheme of pisciculture as govergence programme in the tank created/reclaimed under MG-NREGA.

5.2 Low cost input technology: The Low cost input technology (composite fish culture) with multiple stocking and multiple harvesting has been found to increase fish production and profit.

5.3 Feed based intensive fish culture: The feed based intensive fish culture has increased fish production and income covering Salema RD Block, Teliamura RD Block, Durga Chowmuhani RD Block, Rajnagar RD Block and Tulashikar RD Block.

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

SDG-4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for all:

1) Increasing Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education

The Gross Enrolment Ratio of the Higher Education institutions of Tripura in the year 2016-17 was 19.1% and the target to be achieved was 35%. As regards ensuring equitable quality education, the present GER of female students in respect of the Higher education institutions of Tripura in the year 2018-19 is 17.4%, while National GER for female students is 26.4%. The target to be achieved by 2030 is 35%. The GER of ST/SC students for the year 2018-19 in respect of Tripura is 14.0% and 17.4% respectively, while National GER is 17.2% and 23.0% respectively. The target to increase GER by the year 2030 is 30% respectively. In order to ensure maximum enrolment of female students, ST/ST students waiver of tuition fee and providing scholarships would be encouraged.

Source: Directorate of Higher Education

2) E-Class Room: Development of E-Learning Content for classes VI to XII and telecast through Doordarshan Kendra, Agartala and Youtube channel ‘Tripura Siksha Bandhu’

- Total 480 video classes have been received under e- Classroom project.
- Doordarshan Kendra Agartala has telecast 410 recorded classes in DDK Agartala channel
- 356 e-class room videos have been uploaded in youtube channel ‘Tripura Siksha Bandhu’
- The youtube channel has 5,950 subscribers and 2,52,425 viewers
- Names of 32 schools have been proposed under Smart Virtual Classroom project in Dhalai Aspirational District

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

3) Centralized Question Paper setting for all Government & Government Aided Schools:

Two Centralized examination units for Elementary Stage and Secondary Stage have been set up at the Directorate level for setting questions of Half-Yearly and Annual examinations for all Government and Government aided schools to maintain a common standard in question setting and preparation for future Board examinations. Half-yearly examination for classes III to IX, IX and Test examination of Madhyamik & H.S. have also been conducted smoothly in this system.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

4) Chief Minister's Annual State Award:

Chief Minister's Annual State Award for Academic Excellence to Meritorious students have been introduced to encourage the students for quality education. Total 179 students have been awarded with an Apple i-Pad and a certificate of appreciation by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

5) Inspection of Evaluated Answer Script:

In order to bring transparency in evaluation of Answer Scripts of final examinations conducted by the Tripura Board of Secondary Education and taking remedial steps it has been decided and implemented for inspection of evaluation of 5 answer scripts per subject by the Headmaster of each High and H.S. School, HMs of all High & H.S schools have inspected and evaluated Answer Scripts of Madhyamik Examination 2019.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

6) Kishori Utkarsh Manch:

Tripura is a State of mixed demography with most of its population residing in the hilly and rural parts of the State. The girl students having extraordinary talent hardly get scope to share their success story and opinion on different issues freely with others. Kishori Utkarsh Manch provides them a platform for sharing and showcasing their talents and helps to enhance their excellence. This programme at the District & State levels recognize their talents by rewarding them and giving an opportunity to share their success story along with the hurdles they face being a girl, allowing participation in Round Table discussion on different educational and social issues, and listening to the Motivational Speech of Eminent ladies who are established in different fields of life.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

7) 'Swachh School, Swachh Gram':

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura suggested that a special awareness campaign on cleanliness with the main motto: 'Swachh School, Swachh Gram' should be conducted from 1st September to 2nd October, 2019. Through this campaign, the message of maintaining cleanliness was spread in all the villages through schools. All Higher Secondary schools have been asked to adopt one neighbouring village each to spread the message of cleanliness. Accordingly, students and teachers of these schools have organised awareness campaigns in the villages. Teachers, School Management Committee Members, Parents/Guardians and students have also participated in cleanliness programmes along with the villagers of the adopted locality. They have also popularised the slogan: 'Swachh School, Swachh Gram' among the villagers. This has,

no doubt, made the rural areas of the State much cleaner and more hygienic. The awareness campaign was culminated on 2nd October, 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

8) “Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar”:

In order to ensure clean and hygiene environment in schools, all schools are encouraged to maintain cleanliness in and around the school compound. All students and teachers are engaged under the supervision of the Head Teacher in maintaining cleanliness. In order to recognise, inspire and celebrate excellence in sanitation and hygiene practice in schools, the Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar was instituted in 2016-17 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The purpose of the award is to honour schools that have undertaken significant steps towards fulfilling the mandate of the Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign, especially in the field of (a) water, (b) toilet, (c) hand washing with soap, (d) operations and maintenance, (e) behaviour change and capacity building. Based on these parameters, schools are graded by committees formed at District, State and National Levels.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

9) Vocationalization of School Education through National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) in Tripura:

The State Government in School Education Department, Tripura has for the first time started the implementation of Vocationalization of school education aligned with NSQF in 24 Schools of the State from September 2018 onwards.

Within a short span of time, Tripura has implemented vocational education in 24 schools by generating awareness about the importance of vocational education among the students and parent community. Further, average 30-40 students have been enrolled in each school, appointment of Vocational Teachers have been made in all 24 schools and laboratories have also been setup in all schools. Moreover, Guest Lecture Session, Industry Visit, Distribution of study materials, Vocational Teachers Training in Shillong, Meghalaya were conducted.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

10) Conducting of Science Exhibition and achievements at Regional level:

With this aim in view, the School Education Department of Tripura has been organising Science Exhibition. The exhibition is conducted at the school, District and State levels in a befitting manner based on the theme prescribed by NCERT. All the Higher Secondary, Secondary and Upper Primary Schools participated in this fair with great enthusiasm in a festive mood. Seminars, quiz competitions, Role plays, debates etc. were also organised. Dignitaries from

NCERT, NERIE, NIT, Tripura Central University were invited to address as well as to motivate and encourage the students to build a scientific temperament.

This year, 15 state level winners in different events participated in the Regional level competition-Eastern India science fair held in Kolkata at the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum (BITM) wherein Tripura got 1st prize in the quiz competition. In work experience camp, the state got 2nd prize. Two science models of the State were among the top 10 models selected by BITM. Tripura also got 1st and 2nd prize in pattern making and mask making competition, respectively. State level winners also participated in National Level Science, Mathematics and Environment Exhibition.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

11) Installation of Sanitary napkin vending machine in all Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) and Residential Girl's Hostels:

For educating and creating awareness for use of sanitary napkins and to provide easy access to sanitary napkins, using Vending Machine is of prime need in addition to the awareness about menstrual health and hygiene.

Sanitary Napkins Vending Machine is a self-Service Vending Machine used for dispensing sanitary napkins against acceptance of coins. Proposed Vending Machine has loading capacity of few napkins with display for showing Napkin Stock availability.

In our state we have installed sanitary napkin vending machine in 16 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas Type I & IV and in 5 Residential Girl's hostels. This has generated awareness about menstrual and hygiene among the girls.

A safe hygiene, scientific & quick method of disposal of sanitary napkins is to incinerate them at relatively low temperature to harmless sterile ash. It helps in instant disposal of used napkins in a very scientific and hygiene way without harmful emissions. So in each KGBV one incinerator has also been installed.

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education

SDG-6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of water and sanitation for all:

Ground Water Prospect Mapping :

Before: Ground Water is the major source of drinking water in India. In order to make ground water sustainable, there is a need to understand the aquifer characteristics as well as its geological setting. This understanding not only helps in designing regulated withdrawal of ground water but also for planning suitable mechanism for ground water recharge.

In recent years, even the covered habitations are also slipping back to Not Covered (NC) and Partially Covered (PC) categories due to drying up of existing wells. It was felt that to address and overcome these problems the drinking water supply schemes have to be developed considering the hydro geological information and maps.

Intervention: To address this issue, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Department of Space, Government of India in collaboration with the Tripura Space Applications Centre has prepared ground water prospects maps (technically Hydro Geo Morphological-HGM maps) on 1:50,000 scale using remote sensing and GIS technology. These maps are used by the engineers and hydro geologists of the line departments for identifying ground water sources, particularly for Not Covered (NC) and Partially Covered (PC) habitations. These maps are being used for selection of sites with follow-up ground surveys, i.e. detailed hydro geological/ ground geophysical investigations (whenever required) in the prospective zones to obtain the exact information about the weathered zone, fractured zone, thickness of deposited materials, depth and thickness of aquifers, presence of fractures in the subsurface and their subsurface configuration, information about the existing wells, etc. Subsequently, based on the confirmatory evidences obtained from ground geophysical/hydrogeological surveys, the sites have to be selected for drilling.

The methodology consists of two main parts. In the first part, the hydrogeomorphic units are delineated considering parameters influencing the hydro geological properties. It consists of (a) preparation of layer wise individual thematic maps i.e. lithology, geomorphology, structures, hydrology and base map details, and (b) derivation of hydrogeomorphic units by integrating the thematic data. In the second part, the ground water condition in each hydro-geomorphic unit is evaluated. It consists of (i) evaluation of ground water prospects based on hydrological characteristics of each and every parameter, and (ii) semi-quantification of ground water availability by taking into account the well observatory data, and (iii) selection of tentative

locations for taking up artificial recharge structures. The data thus generated at different stages, get converted into a digital database as per the specific standards. It is in the form of two outputs-a) all the 4 parameters as individual thematic maps and base map b) ground water prospects map as a final output.

After: Overall, about 90% success rate has been reported on selection of sites for drilling sites. Many recharge structures are also being constructed using these maps.



Source: Dept. of Science, Technology & Environment

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

1) Skill Development in Convergence with Departments: Government of Tripura has identified Tourism as one of the priority sectors and accordingly in convergence with the Department of Tourism (DoT), Directorate of Skill Development (DSD) identified the requirement of the sector. To cater to the identified need of the sector, Directorate of Skill Development initiated skill development training on Tour Escort Job Role and trained 30 candidates. Post completion of training, all these candidates were engaged with the Department of Tourism for internship and the plan is to provide more training as per the need of the sector in convergence with the Department. Department of Tourism supported DSD identifying the candidates, developing Tripura specific course materials and conducted special classes.

Directorate of Skill Development has also initiated a pilot to provide handholding support to the skilled candidates in Rubber, Handicraft sector in convergence with relevant Government Departments.

2) Inclusion in Skill Development: Keeping the SDG indicators in mind, Directorate of Skill Development in collaboration with Department of Social Welfare & Social Education has initiated skill development training programme for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) in Apparel, IT & ITes, Food Processing and Digital Literacy sectors. The objective is to provide skill development to PwDs as well as necessary support to improve their livelihood.

SDG-10:Reduce Inequality within and Among Countries:

Integrated Rubber Processing Unit :

Before: Traditionally Processed Dry Rubber: Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation (TRPC) was established on 3rd February, 1983. Since then, TRPC is raising thousands of hectares of rubber plantations throughout the State to provide economic stability to poor tribal families of Tripura.

After maturity of the rubber plantations, TRPC has taken up the responsibility of rubber processing and selling of sheet rubber to reap economic benefits directly to the poor tribal beneficiaries from 1990, through traditional method of rubber processing units in the RPCs by producing RSS – IV, RSS – V and Ungraded rubber sheets.

Intervention: Presently, TRPC Ltd. started producing quality materials of world class standard by establishing “Integrated Rubber Processing Units” (IRPU) in the interior parts of the State. The advantages with this new project are:

Integrated Structure with all units under single roof: It is a new version of processing infrastructure of producing high graded rubber sheets modifying the traditional processing unit by integrating all the units under a single roof with all facilities in a minimum area. The project consist of

- Processing shed for 500 kg capacity per day.
- Smoke House with 1500 kg capacity.
- Dripping shed for 500 kg capacity per day.
- Sheet storing room 20 MT capacity
- Office cum wash room,
- Water lifting facility,
- Internal electrification,
- Biogas plant,

- Chain link boundary fencing with gate,
- Two numbers of toilets for staff and labour.



Source: Directorate of Tribal Welfare

SDG-13:Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impact:

1) To Combat climate change and its impacts:

- The Tripura Forest Department is taking continuous efforts for afforestation and reforestation through participatory forest management in the forest areas of the State.
- Tripura Forest Department in the year 2018-2019 has raised plantation over 5463.80 ha. Area, Roadside plantation over 74.5 Km and Riverbank plantation over 253.8 Km. In the year 2019-20 plantation over 3990.96 ha. area, Roadside plantation over 372.5 Km and Riverbank plantation over 316.5 Km has been raised.
- A new innovative scheme has been launched under which during the year 2019-20 plantation has been raised over 93.2 Km on both side of the NH 44 from Agartala to Sabroom. This will ameliorate the conditions along the road sides.
- Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Plantation was done during July to September 2018-2019 over 588 ha. area and in 2019-20 over 616.82 ha. & 49 Km roadside plantation was done in the drought affected district, i.e Khowai in the State.

- As per order of the Nation Green Tribunal (NGT), 6 (six) polluted rivers have been identified in the State wherein plantation over 855.5 ha areas has been taken up during the year 2019-20.
- Tripura Forest Department has setup an in-hour GIS Lab with state of the art workstations for carrying out GIS related activities.

Source: Office of the PCCF & HoFF

SDG-15: Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable use of Terrestrial Ecosystem, Sustainably Manage Forest, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss:

1) Biovillage at Brajendranagar, Dukli, Tripura:

Before: Agricultural practice with chemical inputs, use of incandescent and CFL bulbs in the households, use of LPG gas, etc. were the conventional practice, resulting low return from agriculture sector and more expenditure in electricity and fuel wood/cooking purpose. There was no scope for additional income except the prevailing village business entrepreneurship (Auto Rickshaw and small shop).

Intervention: Need of the villagers has been identified through conducting survey, meeting and discussion with villages. Eco-friendly multi enterprisal approaches have been undertaken to enhance the socio-economy of the village and the whole concept has been titled as “Establishment of Biovillage” with components like (i) Distribution of Bio-inputs in agricultural field to reduce the use of chemical inputs (ii) Distribution of LED Lights & Fans to provide comfort and reduce electricity bill (iii) Installation of Bio-gas unit to reduce the dependency on LPG cylinders (iv) Assistance for Mushroom cultivation to create opportunity for additional income among the youth (v) Distribution of Bee keeping units to enhance pollination. Besides, distribution of fish fingerlings and 28 days old chicks were also added to ensure more income.

After: The above intervention has changed the socio-economy of the village community in three ways (i) The eco-friendly approaches has made contribution towards restoration of prevailing ecology (ii) Developed skill among the beneficiaries of the village (iii) Increase monthly income significantly compared to the pre-project period.

Source: Department of Science, Technology & Environment

2) Use of terrestrial ecosystem and to sustainably manage forest:

- Our rivers draw their sustenance from the forests in the hills. To improve the quality of our catchment, Forest Department has already started implementation of a Rs.1000 crore JICA assisted project for sustainable catchment Forest Management in Tripura under which improvement of quality of forests over 52,000 ha of degraded forests, creation of 1447 check dams, coverage of 17,760 RoFR families through 450 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and 1350 SHGs have been targetted, with increased use of remote sensing technology in planning and monitoring.
- For success of forestry activity, participation of local community is of utmost importance. The State has taken special initiative by involvement of people in management of forests in territorial Division and Wildlife Sanctuaries through formation of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco Development Committees (EDCs) respectively. They will get usufructory benefits in return to their conservation efforts. Department is implementing its development activities with active involvement of more than 1000 Joint Forest Management Committees involving more than 1 lakh families living near forest. Department is also exploring ways to increase productivity of RoFR land, creation of livelihood opportunities and generate high value products from forests.
- Department has already been facilitating cultivation, processing and trade of agar, a forest product commanding very high price in the market and spread the awareness about conservation of rare endangered and threatened species.

Source: Office of the PCCF & HoFF

3) Destruction of Cannabis and reclamation of Forest Land through plantation:

a) There are 6 (six) protected Areas throughout State which includes 4 (four) Wildlife Sanctuaries and 2 (two) National Parks. The State Government has set up a total of 4 Sanctuaries covering 604 sq. Km for in situ conservation. The objective of Biodiversity conservation is to protect and enhance the wildlife and its habitats and to promote community development activities for the local communities in order to turn them into partners in conservation. The biodiversity conservation has following sub-components

- Bio-diversity Research & Inventory
- Eco-tourism Development
- Strengthening the protected Area programme.
- Eco-development
- Provision of wildlife management related equipment

b) Identified actionable goals towards biodiversity conservation are as follows:

- Management of habitat and corridor of elephant population with the help of GIS & remote sensing techniques and radio collaring
- Augmentation of soil moisture regime in the notified protected Areas through pasture land development and construction of check dams.
- Establishment of Animal Rescue Centre at Atharamura RF under Khowai District for treatment of rescued & injured animals for eventual soft release.
- Integrated development of Awareness generation programme on our wildlife heritage, encourage visits to the wildlife conservation areas, eco development & promotion of Eco tourism & Zoo education and outreach programme.
- Promotion of conservation of common property wildlife resources through community conservation initiatives.
- Establishment of wildlife Crime Control Unit of Tripura for extending assistance to the efforts of wildlife preservation
- Development of institutional mechanism for un-interrupted flow of fund for establishment and maintenance of Primate Foundation in Tripura
- Ex-situ conservation through Zoo management Plan.
- Conservation breeding of endangered species including their release as support to the in-situ conservation.

Source: Office of the PCCF & HoFF

4) In dealing Man-Animal conflict in Teliamura Forest Sub-Division:

Intervention:

- Records of Driving Duties are maintained systematically and additionally for the Elephant watchers by the Kalyanpur Range.
- Elephant driving kits supplied to staff.
- Tree Machans constructed at elephant corridors along roadside.
- Timely compensation paid to the victims of elephant depredations against crop damage and house damage.
- Field workshop organised to upgrade the skill of the elephant watchers and frontline staff for elephant watchers and frontline staff for elephant identification and use of non-conventional methods of elephant driving.
- An earthen check dam constructed at Gudaibari to check the direct movement of wild elephant herds to the nearby villages.
- GPS Radio-Collaring of two wild elephants.

Output:

- Gained the confidence of front line staff in dealing with this menace in the field
- the reaction time of incidences could be minimised and all possible cases of crop damage could be attended thus building up a positive and trust between the villagers and the Forest Department
- Reduced the change of retaliatory killing of wild elephants
- Staff welfare through kits, motor bikes, infrastructure developments and villagers through crop compensation has overall affected the handling of the issue in a positive way.

• Source: Office of the PCCF & HoFF

SDG-16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for all and Build Effective, Accountable and inclusive Institutions at All Levels:

1. Capacity building and training:

In the State there are 4 Panchayat Raj Training Institute situated at A. D. Nagar, Udaipur, Ambassa and Kumarghat which constantly imparts training to the elected representatives and functionaries throughout the year as per approved training calendar.

Sl No	Categories of trainees	Total Nos of person trained during the year		Remarks
1	Elected Representatives	5213	2139	
2	Functionaries	13588	5375	
Grand Total		18801	7514	

Moreover, five days training on Basic Foundation Courses to Sabhadhipati, Sahakari Sabhadhipati & members of Zila Parishad, Chairman, Vice-Chairman & members of Panchayat Samiti, Pradhan, Upa-Pradhan of Gram Panchayats already conducted in the PRTIs. In that training courses one session on sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is also incorporated where the following points are also discussed:

- Meaning of Sustainable Development

- Background of SDGs
- All the 17 goals of SDGs
- Action taken points by the panchayats to achieve the SDGs
- Target of SDGs in respect of Tripura
- In corporation of SDGs in GPDP

Source: Directorate of Panchayats

2) Implementation of Peoples Plan Campaign:

The People's Plan Campaign (PPC) rolled out in all Gram Panchayats and villages Committee through out the State as "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" from 2nd October to 31st December, 2019. During the Campaign, structured Gram/village Sabha meetings were held based on participatory process involving full convergence of the schemes related to Central Ministries/Line Departments and related to 29 subjects listed in the 11th schedule of the Constitution for preparation of comprehensive & realistic Gram Panchayat/Village Committee Development Plan (GPDP/VCDP) for ensuring economic development and social justice to the rural people. The plan also prepared to Address the goals of SDGs.

As a part of the PPC, Public Information Board (PIB) were erected in prominent places of all GPs/VCs in which all the projects taken up during the year 2019-2020 with financial involvement and the critical gap identified through MA survey were displayed for public disclosure and ensuring transparency.

The progress status of the PPC for the State of Tripura as on 26-12-2019 are given below:-

Sl No	Name of District	No. of GPs/VCs	Facilitators appointed	FRONTLINE WORKERS ASSIGNED	Special GS schedule	Special GS held	GS images uploaded	PIB uploaded	Facilitators feedback report uploaded	GPDP approved in GS	GPDP uploaded	MA DATA UPLOADED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Grand Total		1178	1178	1178	1178	1178	1140	1108	1049	1037	168	1162
Progress in %			100	100	100	100	96.77	94.05	89.04	88.03	14.26	98.64

Source: Directorate of Panchayats

3) Opening Avenues through Skill Development:

Directorate of Skill Development has implemented skill development training programme for the inmates of Kendriya Sansodhonagar, Bishalgarh in apparel, handicraft and agriculture sectors where about 250 inmates were trained. Post training the inmates started commercial

production and marketing of several merchandises which are presently available under the brand name of *Tricos*. Presently, the inmates of Kendriya Sansodhonagar is taking skill development training programme under Bakery Sector and are supplying the products in the local market. These initiatives have created positive mindset among the inmates for livelihood opportunities and gaining self respect.

Source: Directorate of Skill Development