



Government of Andhra Pradesh
India

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS STATUS REPORT 2017 & WAY FORWARD

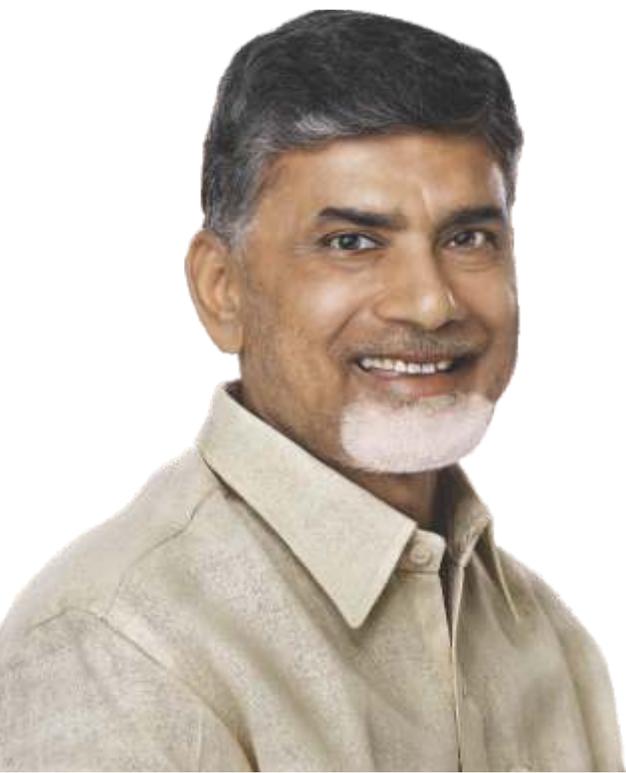


PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH



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FOREWORD

After its re-organization in June 2014, the state of Andhra Pradesh confronted a host of development related challenges impacting its 49.38 million people. Three years later, we have emerged triumphant, as one of the fastest growing states in India, registering double-digit growth on a quarterly basis, supporting its claim to be a state that is delivering results.

Leveraging upon inclusive and sustainable measures, our initiatives are in various stages of progress towards the realization of goals required to make us the most developed state in India by the year 2029. By the year 2050, we aim for Andhra Pradesh to be a leading global investment destination, with vastly improved standards of living, equitable job opportunities, enhanced tourist appeal, and enormous business growth with support from foreign and domestic investors. My government has pledged its commitment to deliver changes that touch and uplift the lives of the citizens of Andhra Pradesh, across all walks of life. Notwithstanding the severe financial and other constraints inherited post state

bifurcation, the government is moving ahead with a vision for complete transformation, towards a happy and globally competitive society.

At the heart of the State's governance model lies a problem-solving approach driven by data. The State Government has put in place dashboards to monitor the performance of its 33 departments, in a single frame. The CORE (Chief Minister's Office Real-time Executive) Dashboard is an initiative that pushes for reliable information collection and sharing the same in a transparent, real time manner. Key Performance Indicators from 33 departments and other parameters, including the number of streetlights switched on, power generated daily, water levels, rainfall, tax revenue, forest plantation rates, and government revenue can be accessed on this Dashboard.

Another key initiative to enhance data dissemination has been the creation of the Real-Time Outcome Monitoring System (ROMS) which provides comprehensive information on targets

and indicators under the state's flagship social protection programmes, such as *Samaja Vikasam* (Basic Amenities for all Villages), *Kutumba Vikasam* (Securities for all Families) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). ROMS also monitors progress under the 5 Grids, 5 Campaigns, and 7 Missions instituted to prioritise the development agenda of the State.

Micro interventions and transparency initiatives employed by the Andhra Pradesh government are unique for India. But the state is not just solving ground-level problems, it is also setting high-level macro targets which allow for greater recognition of progress to the public at large. Quarterly conferences with top and mid-level administrative officers are held dutifully, to promote accountability for bureaucrats and share best practices among state government officials. The State is now considered one of the easiest places to do business in India, according to a joint survey by the World Bank and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) at the Central

Government. With active participation in the World Economic Forum and strengthened ties with countries such as USA, Singapore, Malaysia, and Japan, to name a few, the state has been successful in forging productive partnerships with multilateral organizations and global investors.

Post-2015, Andhra Pradesh, along with other nations and states of the World, decided to adopt the Global Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG 2030) and targets to direct and drive the social and economic development policies and programmes. The SDG framework, built on the tenets of inclusiveness, forms the guiding agenda for our development initiatives. The Government is keen to ensure that the implementation of SDGs in the state is judiciously prioritized and adopted in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available. Since the UN summit on SDGs held in September 2015, India was represented at the international level by Honourable Prime Minister and started turning their attention to national development agenda to achieve by 2030.

With the breadth of 17 Goals and 169 Targets drafted by UN SDGs group, the Government of India along with all states started to work on it to achieve SDGs by 2030, under the overall guidance of NITI Aayog. Successful achievement of this makes it imperative to assess the baseline and existing resources to prepare a roadmap for the state to meet the SDGs. While the targets envisaged and indicators to monitor them are still being firmed up, this report is prepared with the aim of visualizing the state baseline, targets and indicators, progress achieved in the last two years, and key strategies to achieve SDGs by 2030.

I hope that this report does justice in conveying to you, the toil and sweat that has gone into trying to uplift those who need more social and economic security and make the lives of the people of Andhra Pradesh, easier and happier.

Nara Chandrababu Naidu
Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

OVERVIEW

This report offers a high-level view of the SDG-aligned development framework of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It spells out the priorities identified by the State in the form of goals, targets, and indicators; baseline values and progress achieved on key parameters; strategies which will drive the State's SDG implementation in the coming years; and the specific areas which demand extra attention.

The State has identified that it must upgrade its statistical capacity significantly to be able to monitor and review progress under the SDG framework. Actions in this direction have already been initiated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), the statistics wing of the Government. As one of the first steps, a monitoring framework encompassing 17 goals, 27 macro-level targets, and 104 micro-level indicators has been developed for monitoring progress at the State-level. For national and global benchmarking, the State is currently developing a framework based on the

indicator sets proposed by the UN at the global level and NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India, the premier policy think tank of the Government of India) at the national level. A draft list of 91 indicators has been developed which will be revised after further consultations. The SDG-related activities in the State are being coordinated by the Vision Management Unit under the Planning Department of the State Government.

In this report, the key targets and indicators for which data exist in the State's statistical systems are furnished. Wherever data are not presently available for the specific target, indicator, or year, TBD (To Be Done) to denote that the indicator value is being firmed up. Under the State's commitment to ensure target realization, the Government has instituted studies for specific indicators with no base value information. Premier research agencies have been assisting the Government ascertain current situational statistics especially on themes such as multidimensional poverty, gender, inclusiveness, climate change and sustainability. The State expects that its SDG progress report for the next year will be more inclusive of the global and national target and indicator systems.

1 NO POVERTY



GOAL 1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Poverty is the strongest barrier against human progress. It can have a substantial negative impact on chances of achievements in one's life. Andhra Pradesh is committed to ending all forms of poverty - monetary, multidimensional, and others, by 2030.

Poverty rate of Andhra Pradesh is 9.2%, which is considerably lower than that of India's, which stands at 20.9%.

Rural poverty rate is 10.96% while urban poverty rate stands at 5.81%. Like income/ consumption- based poverty, multidimensional poverty also has fallen considerably. Provisional calculations put the value of the headcount ratio of the Multidimensional Poverty Index estimated for 2016 at 20%, a commendable improvement from 41.6% estimated for 2006. The urban Multidimensional Poverty Index headcount ratio stands at 17% and rural at 21%. The State Human Development Index at 0.665 is better than the national value.

The State has instituted comprehensive social protection floors, equitable access to resources and basic amenities, and opportunities for gainful employment and livelihoods to support its people in poverty.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
Poverty rate as per national poverty line (%)	7.3	2.8	0
Human Development Index	0.7	0.8	0.9

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
Beneficiaries of social protection through pensions (million)	3.6	4.6
Proportion of population covered by social protection through pensions (%)	7.0	8.8
Average number of person days employed per household under basic wage employment programme	46	53
Government spending on education, health, and social protection (INR billion) [USD billion]	252.7 [3.89]	299.6 [4.61]

Strategies

The current projections of poverty rate translate into approximately 4 million persons and 1 million households in poverty. The primary objective of the poverty- alleviation strategies of the State is to enable its population, especially these bottom million households, to earn a sufficient income.

The State is aggressively fighting poverty through a designated campaign *Pedarikam Pai Gelupu* (Winning over Poverty) involving women organised under the Self-Help Groups.

An action plan is being worked out to ensure a basic income of INR 10,000 (USD 154) for every household in poverty, per month, which involves land-based activities, MSMEs, and retail.

The land-based activities will encompass agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries; MSMEs will focus on labour-intensive sectors such as apparel, shoes, and leather; and retail initiatives will assist small-scale manufacturers in quality improvements, branding, and marketing. The women under the Self-Help Groups will play a key role in this initiative.

Government spending on education, health, and social protection in 2016-17 recorded 18% increase from that of 2014-15.

Another effective initiative for employment creation is the Society for Employment Generation and Enterprise Development which is entrusted with the task of providing

employment opportunities to youth, especially rural college drop-outs aged between 18-35 years, through market linked skill development programs and placements.

The State has adopted a saturation-approach to provide basic services to its people. Nearly 100% households have access to electricity and LPG for cooking. 80% of the rural habitations are connected using all-weather roads.

The remaining habitations are targeted to be connected by 2019. Fiber Grid, the high-speed internet infrastructure, is set to connect all villages by 2018; household connections will be provided on-demand starting from 2019.

A functional bank account is a valuable economic resource as well as a basic service. Under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, the world's largest financial inclusion programme, 8.8 million bank accounts have been opened in Andhra Pradesh so far. The State is aiming at ensuring one active bank account for every adult.

Focus areas

Stipulated quantity of safe water is the highest-priority basic need for the people of the State. Departmental and ministerial discussions are being carried out to draft an action plan to cover the remaining 52% of the rural habitations on high priority. The State is working in mission-mode to free 70% of its remaining villages from open defecation. These gaps are targeted to be addressed by 2019.

2 ZERO HUNGER



GOAL 2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Goal 2 aims at ending hunger and attaining food and nutrition security by 2030. Reaching this goal calls for substantial improvement in food productivity and more efficient means of food distribution.

Andhra Pradesh has improved its total food grain productivity in the recent years and strengthened its Public Distribution System of nearly 30,000 Fair Price Shops and 14.2 million households owning food cards.

The State has also widened the net irrigated area to 2.4 million Ha, which is a major supporting factor of food production. Nutrition programmes with special focus on mothers and children address the challenges such as stunting, wasting, and underweight among children, which currently stand at 31.4%, 17.2%, and 31.9%, respectively.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
Total food grain productivity (Kg/Ha)	2732	3854	4409
Net irrigated area (million Ha)	3.5	4.0	5.1
Stunting in children aged less than 5 years (%)	19	13	7
Wasting in children aged less than 5 years (%)	16	11	5

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
Egg production (billion)	13.1	15.8
Meat production (million tonne)	0.53	0.63
Milk production (million tonne)	9.7	12.2
Food grain production (million tonne)	16	15
Productivity of paddy (Kg/Ha)	5298	5597
Productivity of maize (Kg/Ha)	6390	6743
Agriculture credit plan (INR billion) [USD billion]	560 [8.6]	830 [12.8]

Strategies

Improving the production and productivity of agricultural commodities, and strengthening the Public Distribution System is the State's major strategy to end hunger. The State runs a dedicated Primary Sector Mission to this end.

One of the initiatives under the Mission is distributing Soil health cards to farm holdings, which carry crop-wise recommendations for optimum use of fertilisers and nutrients.

Updated Cards will be provided to every farm holding in the State once in every three years.

Fisheries and livestock are among the major growth engines of the state economy.

Concrete actions plans have been drafted for area expansion and productivity enhancement in these sectors.

Agriculture extension services impart modern methods of sustainability to the State's farm sector. *Polam Pilustondi* (Farm is Calling) is one of the five campaigns run by the State focused on agricultural extension. Under the campaign, government officials and experts visit farms twice a week to promote sustainable and technologically advanced methods.

To enhance farm productivity, 270,000 Ha area has been covered under micro irrigation from 2014-15

to 2016-17. To compliment irrigation and promote water conservation, 310,000 farm ponds were constructed in 2016-17; 400,000 are targeted for 2017-18.

To compliment the nutrition interventions by the Central Government, the State has initiated programmes to target those who were left out or whose needs were not adequately met. *Giri Gorumuddalu* takes care of the nutritional needs of tribal children whose incidence of malnutrition is above the state average. *Anna Amrutha Hastam* supports pregnant and lactating mothers through spot feeding of one full meal and administration of iron and folic acid tablets to reduce the incidence of anaemia.

Focus areas

Anaemia reduction is one of the major challenges the State faces. 59% of children aged 6-59 months and 53% of pregnant women aged 15-49 years are anaemic. Addressing this calls for diversification of the food basket by including components high in proteins, iron, and vitamins. Additionally, it is imperative to explore ways to provide continuous and lifelong nutritional support to the needy.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



GOAL 3

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Goal 3 aims to ensure health and well-being for all by 2030. The Goal adopts a comprehensive approach by covering maternal and child health, universal health coverage, eradication of epidemics such as HIV/ AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and tropical diseases, and safety and affordability of effective vaccines and medicines. Andhra Pradesh has made significant progress in health parameters in the recent years.

Women and children are at the centre of the State’s public health agenda. IMR and MMR at 35 and 92, respectively, are better than the national averages. 98% of births are institutional. Maternal and infant deaths have decreased over the past two years. Under 5 mortality rate at 41 is more impressive than the national average which stands at 50.

66% of the children under 2 years of age are fully immunised (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT). HIV prevalence has been reduced considerably and now stands at 0.75%. 69% of the women in reproductive age have met their family planning needs with modern methods; the corresponding country figure is 48%.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
IMR	20	15	3
MMR	40	30	16
Under 5 mortality rate	20	15	5
Child immunisation (%)	100	100	100

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2016	2017
Patients covered under health insurance for Below Poverty Line families (million)	0.23	0.27
Antenatal Care registration in first trimester (%)	71.5	78.5
Maternal deaths reported	674	584
Infant deaths reported	9173	6966
Deaths among children under 5 years of age	10,364	7985

Strategies

Reducing maternal and infant deaths is one of the highest priorities for the Andhra Pradesh. To this end, the State has initiated a scheme through which pregnant women will be taken to hospitals and dropped back at home for medical check-ups, treatments, and delivery. Approximately 600,000 women have accessed this service till date. Additionally, all new born infants are being successfully vaccinated against diseases like whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, TB, and hepatitis-B under various immunization schedules.

Health insurance for the people is a powerful instrument to reduce out of pocket expenditure, which is a major component of a household's spending budget. The State has designed separate health insurance schemes for Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line families.

The schemes offer cash-less inpatient and outpatient facilities. The scheme for Above Poverty Line families provides health insurance to the tune of INR 200,000 (USD 3077) with a small contribution of INR 100 (USD 1.5) per month.

Access to health and medical services have improved in the recent years. To close the last gaps, mobile medical units have been designated at the village level which serve as Primary Health Centres. Furthermore, to enable faster and easier diagnostics and treatment, free lab tests and medicines at affordable costs have been instituted.

Stressing on the health of young adults, a systemic approach of early identification and link to care, support, and treatment of a set of 30 health conditions prevalent in children less than 18 years of age has been instituted. These conditions are broadly defects at birth, diseases in children, deficiency conditions, and developmental delays including disabilities.

Focus areas

While the State performs better than the country in terms of IMR and MMR, it is still lagging the best-performing states. This calls for increased stress on infant and maternal care. While health insurance schemes have been able to reduce the out of pocket expenditure of the people to an extent, only the saturation of the schemes will ensure the desired outcome. As the next phase of public health improvements, the State will give due attention to lifestyle and non-communicable diseases which have emerged with changes in food and work habits.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



GOAL 4

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND
EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION
AND PROMOTE LIFELONG
LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Goal 4 aims to promote inclusive and high-quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all. Education is key enabler of empowerment and poverty reduction, which makes it necessary for achieving many other SDGs. Universalising access to quality education, especially at the elementary level, has been the priority of the State where it has achieved commendable success.

The State has built primary schools within 1 Km and upper primary schools within 3 Km of all habitations. GER and drop-out rates have shown progress in the right direction in the recent years.

GER at the primary level has slightly fallen between 2015 and 2017, which is explained by the elimination of duplicates in enrolment after the introduction of biometric attendance in schools. Post - ensuring access, the State has now shifted its primary focus to quality of education. From 2014 to 2016, 9 out of the 13 Districts of the State have recorded improvement in learning outcome in mathematics. Beyond school education, Andhra Pradesh puts due stress on skill and employment training. During 2016-17, 200,000 youth were trained in short - term employable skills.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
GER - Primary	105	TBD	TBD
GER - Upper Primary	100	TBD	TBD
GER - Secondary	95	100	TBD
Skilled work force (million)	3.5	8.0	18.5
Literacy rate (%)	100	100	100
Drop-out rate (%)	0	0	0

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
GER - Primary	88.2	82.4
GER - Upper Primary	79.5	80.8
GER - Secondary	72.4	76.1
Drop - Out Rate - Primary (%)	7.28	9.66
Drop - Out Rate - Upper Primary (%)	15.6	12.26
Drop - Out Rate - Secondary (%)	25.0	18.9

Strategies

The State's efforts to universalise elementary education for all children have been channelised through a dedicated campaign *Badi Pilustondi* (School is Calling). As one of the major steps in shifting focus to quality of education, the State conducted a rigorous 14-week long problem-solving exercise in the first half of 2016 specifically aimed at improving quality of education at pre-school, primary, and secondary levels by 2022. 16 initiatives were developed most of which are currently in the implementation phase. One of the initiatives, the 3R Assessment Tool assesses students on basic reading, writing, and arithmetic and helps teachers and parents to identify weak areas of the students. Andhra Pradesh e-knowledge Exchange is another measure which enables teachers to collaborate among each other to improve teaching materials.

Good school infrastructure with renewed spaces and modern facilities is decisive for both attracting students to schools and achieving expected academic outcomes.

It is targeted to set up at least one digital class room in every government school by 2019. No school will be left without adequate drinking water and toilet facilities by next year.

The State realises that adequate investment in higher education is essential in securing jobs of the future. Andhra Pradesh's higher education GER is 30.8, which is higher than

the national average of 24.5. 31 new institutes of higher education have been established in the State since 2015.

Under the State's Knowledge and Skill Mission, 6 Centres of Excellence and 34 Technical Skill Development Institutes are being established in PPP mode in engineering colleges and vocational training institutes. By 2029, the State targets to train 18.5 million youth in employable skills.

Focus areas

Andhra Pradesh has not seen a significant increase in literacy rate in the recent years, which was 67.4% as on 2011. To address this and to achieve universal literacy by 2019, the State will design initiatives in campaign mode. Similarly, learning outcomes of primary school children in language have not improved between 2014 and 2016. The initiatives emerged from the problem-solving exercise are expected to address this issue. Furthermore, GER at primary level has remained stagnated at around 80-85 for the past three years. The *Badi Pilustondi* campaign will be instrumental in closing this gap.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



GOAL 5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Empowerment of women and equality of opportunities irrespective of sex is one of the central themes of Andhra Pradesh’s vision to become a happy, inclusive, and globally competitive society by 2029. The State has taken several concrete measures for ensuring equal rights and women empowerment in the recent past.

The State has made significant progress in the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Furthermore, the last two decades have recorded declining rates of child marriage and early childbearing. As an evidence, 68.6% of women aged 20–24 had been married by the age of 18 in 1992, which has fallen to 32.7% in 2015.

In primary education, ratio of girls to boys has improved from 0.94 in 2014-15 to 0.95 in 2016-17. For secondary level, the ratio has stood at a commendable level of 1.01 for the past two years.

In political domain, the proportion of seats held by women in state legislature remains the same at 10.3%. At present, there are 5 women MLCs (Member of Legislative Council), 18 women MLAs (Member of Legislative assembly), and 2 women MP (Member of Parliament) representing various constituencies of the State.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
Female literacy rate (%)	100	100	100
Women Workforce Participation Rate (%)	39	42	50

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
Women Self-Help Group members provided skill upgrade (million)	0.286	1.27
Beneficiaries of widow pensions (million)	1.14	1.44
Women Self-Help Groups assisted with bank linkage (million)	0.196	0.484

Strategies

Andhra Pradesh has taken up women and girl child focussed schemes such as *Maa Inti Mahalakshmi* to support girl children from their birth until they complete their graduation; *Anna Amrutha Hastham* programme which involves spot feeding of one full meal to pregnant and lactating women at pre-school and medical centres along with administration of iron and folic acid tablets; and Girl Child Protection Scheme promoting adoption of small family norm by ensuring holistic development of the girl child for a bright future.

Supporting entrepreneurial activities of women is a key strategy of the State. Bank linkages, capital infusion, affordable credit, and skill training are the major instruments used.

The National Women's Parliament 2017 was conducted in Amaravati, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, in February 2017. The recommendations emerged from the Parliament will be converted to actions plans and implemented with proactive participation from the civil society.

Focus areas

As the next major step in women-centred policy making, the statistical system of the State will be strengthened with gender-

segregated data sets for more focussed and evidence-based actions.

Women's empowerment has both social and economic benefits. The contribution of women to economic activity has a large scope for improvement, as the women workforce participation rate stands at 35% as on 2015.

Overall, the scope of progress required in terms of gender equity in education is considerable. For the year 2014-15, male literacy stood at 74.8% while female literacy was 60.0%. At the tertiary level, ratio of girls to boys is 0.78. The State has decided to aggressively promote literacy, especially that of women, in campaign mode with people's active participation.

Due attention must be paid to the fact that in 2015, crime against women (crime per 1,00,000 women) in Andhra Pradesh stood at 62.3, which was higher than the national average of 53.9. While measure like One-stop Crisis Centre to help victims register police complaints, getting legal aid, medical treatment, and financial assistance will bring relief to the victims, the core focus will be to prevent the incidence of crime.

33% of the women aged 20-24 years were married before they turned 18 years, compared to the national average of 27%. Addressing this calls for strict enforcement of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act and awareness generation programmes.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



GOAL 6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Goal 6 focuses on safe drinking water, safely managed water sources, and sanitation for all. This Goal has strong bearing on the survival of not only the people but also the planet.

Furthermore, achieving this Goal will directly bring down diarrhoeal diseases linked to poor hygiene, and accelerate the pace of achieving Goals pertaining to good health and gender equality.

Expanding the coverage of drinking water and addressing open defecation are key priorities for Andhra Pradesh. As on 2015, 54% of the households have access to an improved source of sanitation, which the State targets to saturate by 2019. As on the same year, 73% of the households have access to an improved source of water.

By 2019, Andhra Pradesh will ensure safe and adequate drinking water to all.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
Rural habitations and Urban Local Bodies with adequate water supply (%)	100	100	100
Households with IHHL (%)	100	100	100
Gram Panchayats (administrative unit below Block level) declared ODF	100	100	100

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2016	2017
Rural habitations with 55 lpcd water supply (%)	48	50
Rural habitations affected with water quality	570	517
Gram Panchayats (administrative unit below Block level) declared ODF	416	3182
IHHLs built (million)	0.18	0.65

Strategies

A Water Grid which ensures adequate and safe water supply in both rural and urban areas is one of the five Grids of the State. As the first step in closing the current gap, the State will prioritise approximately 800 NSS (No Safe Source) and NC (No Coverage) habitations.

Similarly, the *Swachh Andhra* (Clean Andhra Pradesh) Mission which aims to universalise IHHLs and end open defecation by 2019 is one among the five Campaigns. The progress under these initiatives is reviewed periodically by the Chief Minister.

To address the issue of quality of drinking water, the State provides safe potable drinking water for INR 2.00 (USD 0.03) for 20 litres in partnership with private actors.

Goal 6 is not restricted to drinking water and sanitation, it also incorporates conservation and sustainable management of water resources. Towards this end, the State has built 310,000 farm ponds in 2016-17; 400,000 are targeted for 2017-18. Additionally, 20,000 check dams are targeted to be constructed in 2017-18. Through these measures, the State aims to ensure ground water level of 8 metres

before monsoon and 3 metres after monsoon.

Interlinking of rivers for a more sustainable distribution of water resources is a challenging task the State has assigned to itself.

Pattiseema lift irrigation project inaugurated in March 2017 is the first river-linking project in the country. It lifts 80 TMC of flood water in 100 days during flooding season and diverts it to water-deficient regions.

This project therefore is also expected to improve agriculture production in the central and southern parts of the State.

Focus areas

Water supply in urban areas will be a priority area for the state, as only 12 out of 110 Urban Local Bodies provide the stipulated minimum quantity of 135 lpcd of water. Only around the same number of Urban Local Bodies have sewage treatment plants which makes waste water treatment another crucial area for the State.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



GOAL 7

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Goal 7 aims to achieve energy security for all in a sustainable manner. The scope of this goal extends to safe cooking fuel, electricity generated from non-polluting sources, and uninterrupted power supply even in the remotest areas. Like most of the other Goals, achieving Goal 7 directly or indirectly helps achieving the other Goals. For instance, access to reliable power is required for vaccines to be stored safely, schoolchildren to do their homework at night, and businesses to operate optimally. Similarly, safe and non-polluting cooking fuels reduce pre-mature deaths due to indoor air pollution.

Andhra Pradesh has graduated from a power-deficient State in 2014 to a power-surplus State by 2017. Almost all households in the State have access to electricity. Under Gas Grid, nearly 100% of the households have been provided LPG connection by June 2017.

As the next step, with increased focus on quality of power supply, all households and industries will have 24X7 access to electricity by 2019.

The State has added solar power capacity of 1301 MW and wind power capacity of 2187 MW in 2016-17. In both cases, Andhra Pradesh ranks first in the country.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
Renewable energy installed capacity (GW)	8.1	14.3	29
Total electricity installed capacity (MW)	TBD	TBD	42,000
AT&C losses (%)	TBD	TBD	6
Share of renewable energy in total energy mix (%)	TBD	TBD	30

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
AT&C losses (%)	12.03	11.47
Households accessing reliable and quality electricity supply (%)	92.5	99

Strategies

Development in the power sector in Andhra Pradesh has been driven by the Power Grid, which has produced impressive results. The focus of the Grid shall now be on quality and reliable power supply for those households which are yet to be covered and industries.

The State is committed to energy conservation and promotion of renewable sources. As a measure to conserve energy, around 9 million households have shifted to LED light bulbs; 2 million more households are targeted for 2017-18. Furthermore, the State has taken the initiative to promote solar pump sets for new agriculture connections.

On the institutional side, a dedicated premier institute, the New & Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh has been instituted to promote projects with state of the art technologies coupled with experts and technocrats to present highly competitive and efficient products.

Through these strategies, the State aims to bring down power tariff by 2019 and reduce energy consumption in agriculture, municipal, and domestic sectors by 25% by 2029.

Focus areas

The State has shifted its attention to supplying electricity connections to the unconnected areas which are majorly difficult to access, such as hills. The State has not yet been able to provide LPG connection to households with thatched houses due to regulatory roadblocks. This gap will be met using suitable policy instruments before the end of 2017.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



GOAL 8

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Sustainable development is impossible without inclusive economic growth over a long term. It can result in creation of more and better jobs, and economic security. Sustained poverty reduction also requires well-paid jobs.

Sustaining double-digit growth over a 15-year period from 2015-2029 is one of the key goals of Andhra Pradesh's Vision 2029 framework.

The State has achieved real growth rate of over 10% in the past two years. Per capita income also has seen real growth in the recent years.

Andhra Pradesh puts due stress on skill and employment training. During 2016-17, 200,000 youth were trained in short-term employable skills.

Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, the world's largest financial inclusion programme, 8.8 million bank accounts have been opened in the State so far.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
State GDP real growth rate (%)	15	15	15
Per capita income at current prices (INR) [USD]	178,000 [2738]	295,000 [4538]	960,768 [14,781]
Total investments (INR billion) [USD billion]	12,750 [196]	36,800 [566]	84,000 [1292]
Labour productivity (INR 00,000) [USD 00,000]	8 [0.12]	12 [0.18]	16 [0.25]
Women Workforce Participation Rate (%)	39	42	50
Workforce Participation Rate (%)	TBD	TBD	75
Skilled workforce (million)	3.5	8.0	18.5

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
State GDP real growth rate (%)	8.51	11.61
Industry sector real growth rate (%)	8.26	10.05
Industry sector contribution to State GDP (%)	24.5	26.2
Per capita income at current prices (INR) [USD]	93,699 [1442]	122,376 [1883]

Strategies

Economic growth driven by active private sector participation has been a key development strategy for the State. To incentivise private investments and to make them easier and faster, the State has drafted tailor - made policies for specific key sectors, such as aerospace and defence, agriculture and food processing, electronics, biotechnology, energy, textile and apparel etc.

In these and other sectors, MOUs worth INR 16,830 billion (USD 259 billion) have been signed since June 2014 which are set to create 3.6 million jobs in the near future.

Andhra Pradesh Economic Development Board and Single Desk Portal are key facilitating instruments created to smoothen investments.

The State has a dedicated Knowledge and Skill Development Mission, which targets imparting employable skills and establishing commensurate vocational centres to meet the identified requirements through strengthened industry collaborations. By 2029, the State targets to train 18.5 million youth in employable skills.

The MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) sector is crucial for the State, as it has more than 100,000 enterprises and supports nearly a million jobs. In June 2017, the State launched the Andhra Pradesh MSME Development Corporation with the objective of helping the MSME entrepreneurs in marketing, skill development, branding, and quality improvements of products.

Focus areas

The State is working towards structural transformation of the economy for more productive and better-paying jobs. Currently, about 70% of the rural workforce and 55% of the total workforce are engaged in agriculture which contributes 27.6% to the economy. Investment in industry and services must be boosted to create more jobs in those sectors. The State also targets to improve women's workforce participation from the present level of 37% mainly through financial and training support to women entrepreneurs attached to Self-Help Groups.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



GOAL 9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE,
PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND
SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION
AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Goal 9 comprises of three crucial themes- infrastructure, industrialisation, and innovation. For any society, social and economic development is strongly correlated to the investments in these areas.

Andhra Pradesh is ranked 1st among Indian states in Ease of Doing Business Reforms 2016 conducted by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Government of India and the World Bank. The State has topped the list with a score of 98.78% in implementing reforms.

The Single Desk online portal, which plays a major role in easy business approvals, has granted more than 17,000 approvals so far.

The power infrastructure in the state has reached a mature stage. From a power - deficient State in 2014, Andhra Pradesh is now a power-surplus State. As the next step, with increased focus on quality of power supply, all households and industries will have 24X7 access to electricity by 2019. 80% of the rural habitations are connected using all-weather roads. The remaining habitations are targeted to be connected by 2019. Fiber Grid, the high-

speed internet infrastructure, is set to connect all villages by 2018; household connections will be provided on-demand from 2019. At present, around 61% of the households have functional bank accounts which will be universalised by 2019.

Both industry sector and manufacturing sub-sector have recorded growth rates of over 10% in 2016-17. Manufacturing GVA is targeted to grow at 15% in 2017-18 to cross INR 600 billion (USD 9.23 billion).

In the last 2 years, the State has grounded large & mega industries investment of INR 320 billion (USD 4.92 billion) which has created 78,000 jobs. Additional investment of INR 530 billion (USD 8.15 billion) in large & mega industries has moved into advanced stages which is set to create another 76,000 jobs by 2018.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
Habitations connected using all- weather roads (%)	100	100	100
Rural habitations and Urban Local Bodies with adequate water supply (%)	100	100	100
Households with IHHL (%)	100	100	100
Per capita power consumption (kWh)	TBD	TBD	3600
Households with functional bank accounts (%)	100	100	100

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
Households accessing reliable and quality electricity supply (%)	92.5	99
T&D losses (%)	11.73	10.41
Rural habitations with 55 lpcd water supply (%)	48	50
IHHLs built (million)	0.18	0.65
Industry sector real growth rate (%)	8.26	10.05
Industry sector contribution to State GDP (%)	24.5	26.2
Manufacturing sector contribution to State GDP (%)	10.38	10.21
Domestic and International air passengers carried - incoming and outgoing (million)	1.87	2.43

Strategies

The State is expanding its roads-network by undertaking major projects with the National Highways Authority of India. Two airports in the State are being upgraded to international standards and construction of three more domestic airports is being strongly considered. Andhra Pradesh is poised to witness growth from coast-based, export oriented, and labour-intensive manufacturing output over the next 10-15 years, with two large industrial corridors: Vishakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor and Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor. These initiatives will build resilient infrastructure for the State which will directly result in investment, jobs, and improved quality of living.

The Government of India has identified Andhra Pradesh as one of the two States where it would set up Coastal Economic and Employment Zones, as a major initiative under its strategy of port-led development. The Zone is expected to create 10,000-40,000 direct skill-based jobs in the next few years.

To foster innovation and to create an ecosystem supportive of technological development, the State is currently designing a framework of strategies, action items, and road map. To facilitate new technology development, Andhra Pradesh has designed a set of future-oriented policies, including the Internet of Things policy. Furthermore, setting up of Centres of Excellence in nanotechnology, digital technology, media/ entertainment, innovation in medical devices, and urban and smart city management are being considered by the state.

Focus areas

Completing Fiber Grid and saturating all-weather roads, which will have far reaching impact on quality of life and economic opportunities, will be the key priority for the State.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



GOAL 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Goal 10 seeks to reduce all kinds of inequalities- based on sex, sexual orientation, class, caste, religion, disability, ethnicity, and opportunity. Inequality is a tall barrier against inclusive development, and can impede the efforts towards poverty reduction.

Economic growth can be used as a powerful propeller towards an inclusive, prosperous economy and ultimately happy society only if the growth strategies are combined with inclusive and sustainable mechanisms to cover all sections of the society including the socially and economically vulnerable groups.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
Gini Coefficient of monthly per capita consumption expenditure	TBD	TBD	0.26

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
Scheduled Caste component in State budget (INR billion) [USD billion]	59.8 [0.92]	98.5 [1.5]
Scheduled Tribe component in State budget (INR billion) [USD billion]	19 [0.29]	35.3 [0.54]

Strategies

The Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) components, presented as parts of the State's annual budget every year are the main vehicles for the development of the vulnerable sections of the State. The outlays are distributed across departments, which are used solely for targeted schemes and programmes for SCs and STs, such as scholarships for students and financial support for entrepreneurs. The size of these components has been increasing steadily in the recent years.

Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country to have a separate policy for SC and ST entrepreneurs, which lays down a favourable incentive and tax structure.

There are dedicated skill development schemes for ST youth under which more than 10,000 youth were trained in 2016-17. Similarly, the skill development programme for SC youth aim at encouraging skill development by providing employability linked training programs.

Realizing the importance of land as an economic asset and critical resource for the persons in poverty, the State has instituted a land purchase scheme for the benefit of landless agricultural labourers among SC women. The scheme offers subsidy and interest subvention on the cost of the land.

Focus areas

To be one among the top 3 States by 2022 as per its Vision framework, Andhra Pradesh must reduce income/ consumption inequality measured by Gini Coefficient of monthly per capita income/ consumption expenditure.

Presently, only 14% of urban Self- Help Group households earn more than INR 10,000 (USD 154) monthly income. An action plan to ensure a basic income for all households in poverty is being prepared. This plan will involve 7.2 million rural and 1.8 million urban SHG members. The will include initiatives under land-based activities, MSMEs, and retail sector.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



GOAL 11

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Goal 11 focusses on urban areas, where 60% of the world population is expected to live in 2030. Despite planning and infrastructure issues, urban areas are thriving economic centres and gateway for a large population to better standards of living and wages.

Andhra Pradesh's proportion of urban population has been steadily increasing in the recent past and currently stands at 29%. The State is committed to putting in place a set of adequate basic amenities which can meet the expectations of its increasing urban population. As on 2011, when the latest national Census was conducted, 68% of the households were living in pucca (solid and permanent) houses and above 5 million persons in slums.

Addressing these issues which are basic to a household and ensuring pucca housing for all households and persons by 2029 is one of the key targets of the State's Vision.

KEY TARGETS

Targets	2019	2022	2029
Households with pucca house (solid and permanent) (%)	TBD	TBD	100
Slum population	TBD	TBD	0
Households connected to sewage networks/ sewage treatment (%)	62	73	100
Municipal solid waste treatment (%)	TBD	TBD	100
Urban population with access to 135 lpcd of water (%)	100	TBD	TBD

KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR

Indicators	2015	2017
Urban Local Bodies with solid waste treatment (out of 110)	11	30
Households covered by waste collection	2708	38,541

Currently 26% of the urban population has access to the stipulated quantity of 135 lpcd of water; the gap is targeted to be met by 2019. Door to door waste collection has become a standard practice; 93% of the households avail this facility.

Coming to public infrastructure, 77% of the roads in urban areas are pucca roads. The State has made tremendous progress in energy efficiency with LED bulbs being used for almost 100% of street lighting.

Strategies

Urban Mission is one of the seven focussed Missions of the State to drive development. The Missions covers themes such as basic amenities and infrastructure, smart cities, universal and affordable housing, and revenue generation. The progress of the various initiatives under the Missions is reviewed frequently by the Chief Minister.

One of the key urban development initiatives of the Government of India is developing Smart Cities, where the most modern basic amenities will be offered along with technology- based management of assets.

Under the Smart Cities Mission by the Central Government, 4 cities from Andhra Pradesh have been chosen, each of which will be provided government funding of INR

10 billion (USD 0.15 billion) majorly for infrastructure upgrade.

The State plans to set up 100 Economic Cities in the coming years which will integrate business, housing and amenities. The first Economic City under this initiative has reached the tender stage.

To address poverty and expand income generating activities in urban areas, the Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Rural Areas (MEPMA) undertakes capital infusion, credit support to entrepreneurs, training for youth, and business training through its Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Through these initiatives, the annual income of each SHG household is targeted to reach INR 120,000 (USD 1846) by March 2019, from the present income of INR 82,510 (USD 1269).

Focus areas

Transforming itself into a slum- free State is of high importance for Andhra Pradesh, since 44% of its urban population live in slums. Most of the urban households have water connection; therefore, ensuring the stipulated minimum quantity of 135 lpcd by 2019 for every household will now take priority.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



GOAL 12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Goal 12 seeks to transform the production and consumption patterns by making them sustainable and more environment - friendly. It promotes environment - friendly production processes which minimise toxic inputs and use of natural resources, and generate minimum or no pollutants and waste. The Goal calls for responsible ways of consumption such as minimizing food wastage and switching to energy-efficient light bulbs.

Action Plan for Andhra Pradesh

- Almost all the street lights in urban areas have been changed to LED bulbs; the focus has now shifted to rural areas. For households, the State has a scheme through which it distributes LED bulbs at a subsidised price.
- **Almost all the urban areas are covered under door to door waste collection and garbage lifting. As the next step, waste treatment will be given attention. Solid and liquid waste treatment in both rural and urban areas are being expanded.** Waste to Energy plants are being set up in 63 Urban Local Bodies (out of total 110) in PPP mode with a treatment capacity of 4471 MT of municipal solid waste to generate 64 MW of energy.
- To develop and promote technologies for sustainable energy generation, a dedicated premier institute, the New & Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh has been instituted to promote projects with state of the art technologies coupled with experts and technocrats to present highly competitive and efficient products.
- The State has formulated Solar Power Policy and Wind Power Policy to encourage, develop, and promote sustainable and pollution- free power generation.
- Andhra Pradesh will create a Sustainable Consumption and Production action plan to guide its efforts in improving the environmental performance of products and increase the demand for more sustainable goods and production technologies.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



GOAL 13

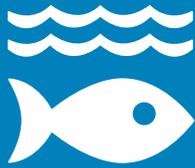
TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Human activities are threatening the life on Earth at an unprecedented scale. Unsustainable and energy- inefficient production and consumption technologies, and pollution can undo the progress achieved in the past decades. It is imperative for individuals, businesses, and governments to take measures to reduce disruptions in climate and develop resilience in responding to hazards.

Action Plan for Andhra Pradesh

- The State is supporting and working towards the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of India. The plan targets to reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 33-35% from 2005 levels, produce 40% of electricity from non- fossil fuels, and add a carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2030.
- **Andhra Pradesh is committed to increasing its forest cover to 33% of its area from the current level of 23%. By 2030, the State plans to achieve 50% green cover.**
- To promote water conservation and improve ground water levels, the State will build 400,000 farm ponds and 20,000 check dams in 2017-18.
- Having a coastline of 914 km, Andhra Pradesh is threatened by cyclones and floods. The State has set up an Early Warning Centre for weather forecasting supported by 1602 automated weather stations.

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



GOAL 14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY
USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND
MARINE RESOURCES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Goal 14 seeks to conserve and sustainably use the world's oceans, seas, and marine resources. Oceans and seas support livelihoods of millions worldwide, especially women, in coastal regions like Andhra Pradesh. They are home to key natural resources including fuels, food, and medicine. Oceans also play a key role in mitigating climate change.

Action Plan for Andhra Pradesh

- A Fisheries and Ocean University will come up in the State in PPP mode. The University will undertake extensive research majorly in the areas of promotion of aquaculture and conservation of marine resources.
- Annual sea fishing ban of 61 days is observed every year in the State to ensure a safe breeding season for various species.
- The State has an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Unit for the allocation of environmental, social, cultural, and institutional resources for conservation and judicious use of coastal resources. The Unit is associated with the planning machinery of the State and is currently undertaking land use and village-level planning.

15 LIFE ON LAND



GOAL 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

Goal 15 focusses particularly on sustainably managing forests and preserving biodiversity. These resources are used by millions for livelihoods, especially the Tribals in the case of Andhra Pradesh, and are home to a large majority of terrestrial species of plants and animals. Forests also help mitigating the effects of pollution and climate change.

Action Plan for Andhra Pradesh

- Andhra Pradesh has a forest cover of 2 million Ha combining open forest and scrub forest. **An action plan has been prepared to promote 1 million Ha of new forest outside forest area and upgrade 2 million Ha of existing reserve forest.** Through these measures, the State aims to achieve a forest cover of 33% of the total land area and a green cover of 50%. Efforts in this direction are led by a dedicated campaign called *Neeru Chettu* (Water and Flora conservation).

- On the institutional side, the State has set up a three- tier system of State Forest Development Agency at the State level, Forest Development Agency at the divisional level, and *Vana Samrakshana Samiti* (Forest Conservation Group) at the village level. They are implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme, which is aimed at developing forest resources with people's participation, with focus on augmenting livelihoods of the forest-fringe communities, especially the people in poverty; Green India Mission; and National Medicinal Plantation Board.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



GOAL 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

Peaceful societies where people live without fear, rule of law is upheld, and strong institutions promote inclusive and fair policies are necessary to achieve the SDGs. This is specifically a core focus area for Andhra Pradesh, which values people's happiness above everything else.

Action Plan for Andhra Pradesh

- Under the State-wide initiative called People First, Andhra Pradesh has instituted a call centre which records grievances directly from its people. The complaints recorded are shared with the concerned government department which then takes corrective actions. To make sure that the grievance is addressed, the call centre makes a call back to the complainant.
- To interact directly with the people and address their grievances, the State conducts a massive programme named *Janma Bhoomi* (Motherland) once every year. The latest round of *Janma Bhoomi* conducted in January 2017 focussed on the State's key development programmes of

Samaja Vikasam (Basic Amenities for all Villages), and *Kutumba Vikasam* (Securities for all Families), digital financial literacy for greater cashless transactions and fostering happiness and innovation through physical literacy and cultural programmes.

- Making available all government services online is a crucial part of the e-governance initiatives of the State. This eliminates the scope for corruption and bribery, and offers convenient access to services. **So far, 162 services have been made available online across 18 government departments, the remaining are in the implementation phase. Furthermore, 44 services across 8 departments can be accessed through a mobile app.**

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



GOAL 17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF
IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE
THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The SDGs cannot be achieved by stakeholders acting alone. A rich and wide partnership involving governments, NGOs, civil society, academia, private sector, UN, and other stakeholders is essential for timely implementation and monitoring of the Goals. It is also essential to provide assistance to the Least Developed Countries and States which may face additional resource and capacity hurdles.

Action Plan for Andhra Pradesh

- One of the first actions to be pursued by Andhra Pradesh in this regards is the augmentation of its statistical capacity. SDGs call for new data points, which may be absent in the present statistical systems, to be designed, measured, and monitored. The State is identifying themes where its statistical capacity must be improved, after which it will initiate designing new surveys and studies to capture new data. This improved system will enable the State to incorporate other actors too in implementing and monitoring the Goals.
- High-speed internet connectivity is a prerequisite to initiate partnerships. **Under its Fiber Grid, the State will connect all villages with high-speed internet by 2018; and on-demand connections will be provided to all households by 2019.**

KEY SDG TARGETS FOR ANDHRA PRADESH

<p>1 NO POVERTY</p> 	<p>End Poverty ↓ from current 9.2%</p>	<p>HDI: 0.9 from current value 0.67</p> <p>↑</p>	<p>Social Security for all</p> 
<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> 	<p>Malnutrition Free State from current 31.9%</p> 	<p>Increasing Food Grain Productivity</p> 	
<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> 	<p>IMR (<3) from current 35</p> 	<p>MMR (16) from current 92</p> 	<p>100% Immunization from current 66% by 2019</p> 
<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> 	<p>100% Literacy Rate from current 67.4% by 2019</p> 	<p>100% GER by 2018</p> 	<p>Zero Drop Out Rate by 2018</p> 
<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> 	<p>100% Female Literacy rate by 2019</p> 	<p>50% Women Workforce Participation Rate from current 35%</p> 	
<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> 	<p>100% Safe Drinking Water from current 45%</p> 		<p>Open Defecation Free State from current 50% by 2019</p> 
<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> 	<p>100% Access to Electricity</p> 		<p>30% share of Renewable Energy from current 5.14%</p> 
<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> 	<p>Economic Growth CAGR 12% from current 10.99%</p> 		<p>Per Capita Income: ₹9,60,768 from ₹1,22,376</p> 
<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<p>100% Digital Infrastructure</p> 		<p>No. 1 in Ease of Doing Business</p> 



Gini Coefficient 0.26
from current 0.29



Social Protection
for all

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



100% Urban Basic Services

from current 61.3% by 2019



100% Sewage Network

from current 31% by 2019



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



100% switch to LED Bulbs by 2019

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



State Action Plan on
Climate Change



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Positioning Globally in
Seafood Export



Policy on Welfare of
Fishermen Community



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Forest Coverage 33%
from current 23.04%



50% Green Coverage
from current 26%



15 LIFE ON LAND



100% Online Government Services from 44.16% by 2019

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Improving **GCI Position** from
current 36th to less than 20 globally



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vision Management Unit

Government of Andhra Pradesh established a Vision Management Unit (VMU) under the Planning Department for strategic management of vision programmes and projects to coordinate actions among all concerned stakeholders from within the government and outside in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring. Apart from integrating various vision initiatives and interventions into the annual planning and budgeting processes of the state government, the VMU also monitors and publishes periodicals and thematic studies on the transformation areas identified in the vision to provide an integrated picture of vision achievements.

The VMU is a vibrant team of young professionals from diverse backgrounds who work together on data, targets, performance indicators, global studies, best practices and global standards to prepare recommendations to achieve the states's Vision 2029.





Government of Andhra Pradesh
India



VISION MANAGEMENT UNIT, PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

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