Millennium Development Goals

By
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Structure of Presentation

• What are MDGs?
• UN MDG Frame work 2003, 2008
• Indian Adopted MDG Frame work (based on 2003)
• 12th PLAN monitorable targets and Indicators
• Statistical Tracking of MDGs
• Targets – Achievements
• Prominent data gaps
• Work towards Post 2015 development paradigm
The Genesis

• UN General Assembly adopted the Millennium Declaration in September 2000.
• 189 Countries are signatory to the declaration.
• The millennium declaration adopted 8 development goals, which are interrelated.
• Eradication of poverty, universal primary education, promotion of gender equality, Reduction of child mortality, improvement of Maternal health, combating diseases, Ensuring environmental sustainability, Development of global partnership for development are the themes underlining the 8 goals; all in social sector.
Millennium Development Goals

The MDGs consists of eight (8) Goals:

- **Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**
- **Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**
- **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**
- **Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality**
- **Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**
- **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB**
- **Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**
- **Goal 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development**
Un MDG Frame Work

- 2003 Frame work consists of 8 Goals, 18 targets, 48 Indicators (of which 1 indicator is made into 2 ) ; so 49 as such
- 2008 Frame work consists of 8 Goals, 18 targets , 53 indicators.
- While 8 goals are same, the targets and indicators vary between the frameworks.
2003 vis-à-vis 2008

• 2008 Framework contains few extra targets
  ➢ Under goal 1 - Achieve full and protective employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.
  ➢ Under goal 5 - Achieve by 2015 universal access to reproductive health
  ➢ Under goal 6 - Achieve by 2010 universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
  ➢ Under goal 7 - Reduce biodiversity loss achieving by 2010 a significant reduction in the rate of loss
Additional indicators in 2008

• For the extra targets of 2008, indicators prescribed
• One of the indicators under under goal 3 of 2003 framework – ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old – has been dropped in 2008 list
Target specifications - types

• 1990 is the base year adopted and end year 2015
• Some of the targets are relative to the base year value; some are absolute and some reducing trends
  ▶ Reduce by three–quarters the maternal mortality ratio
  ▶ Ensure that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
  ▶ Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
India follows the MDG framework 2003 with few modifications. Out of the 18 Targets and 53 indicators (48 basic +5 alternatives) prescribed in the 2003 UNDG guidelines, 12 Targets (Target 1 to Target 11 and Target 18) are relevant for India. Targets 12 to 17 are for least developed, landlocked, island nations.

Corresponding to the 12 Targets, monitoring is done on the basis of 35 indicators.

In India, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation (MOSPI) is entrusted with the task of statistical tracking of the MDGs, while achievement of targets is the responsibility of concerned Ministries.
Monitoring of MDGS in India

- The MOSPI tracks the MDGs on the basis of data-sets generated by the line Ministries/Departments. Modifications in the indicator sets had been decided in consultation with the concerned social sector Ministries/Departments. For Example, “Proportion of population below $1 \text{ (PPP)}$ per day” has been modified as “Proportion of population below national poverty line (%); “Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age” has been changed to “under 3 years of age”.

- The indicator “Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption” is not used for monitoring due to non-availability of data.
Monitoring of MDGS in India (2)

- The latest MDG India report is for 2014.
- Few States are now attempting the MDG report for the state, which requires district level data. The statistical monitoring of MDGs is presently not done at sub-State/District level.
- Delhi, Andhra Pradesh are in the process of preparing their MDG reports.
DATA SOURCES for ALL INDIA REPORT

• Planning commission (2), NSSO (2), Ministry of Health and Family welfare (11), Office of the Census Commissioner and Registrar General of India (5 census; 4 SRS ), Ministry of Human resource Development (3), Election commission of India (1), Environment and Forests (4), CSO (1), Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (2) – Total for 35 indicators.

• Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Census and SRS are the major sources of data.
GOALS & TARGETS – ACHIEVEMENT STATUS

Achievement or otherwise position of reaching of Targets are described in the ensuing slides.

The relevant indicators for monitoring are given in bold letters.
MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line

- Faster decline in poverty....
- The percentage of people below the national poverty line has already narrowed down to a level less than half of its position in 1990, in 2011-12 itself, at all India level and for rural and urban areas, ahead of the MDG target year of 2015.

Source: Planning Commission of India
MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger (Contd)

- In rural areas, Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR) declined from 9.22 in 2004-05 to 5.05 in 2011-12, while in urban areas the decline was from 6.08 to 2.7 during this period.

- Share of poorest 20% population in terms of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure in total consumption declined from 9.6% in 1993-94 to 9.5% in 2009-10 and 9.1% in 2011-12 in rural areas. In Urban areas it declined from 8.0% in 1993-94 to 7.0% in 2009-10 and 7.1% in 2011-12. This reveals the growing inequality in consumption; it could be because of assessment in value terms and more because of change in consumption pattern. (URP method)

- Target 1 has been achieved.
MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger (Contd)

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- Malnutrition continues to be a major hurdle....
  - All-India trend of the proportion of underweight (severe and moderate) children below 3 years of age shows India is going slow in eliminating the effect of malnourishment.
  - From estimated 52% in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26% by 2015.
  - According to the officially acclaimed estimates the proportion of underweight children has declined by 3 percentage points during 1998-99 to 2005-06, from about 43% to about 40%.
  - At the historical rate of decline, it is expected to come down to about 33% only by 2015 vis–a–vis the target value of 26%. Thus India is slow in achieving MDG target 2
MDG2: Achieve universal primary education

Target-3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education

- The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in Primary education India is 99.89% in 2010-11 as estimated by DISE (District Information System on Education). Thus, India has already achieved 100% NER before 2015.

- The proportion of pupils starting grade I who reach Grade V, is showing a steady increasing trend over the years in the estimate of the indicator ‘ratio of enrolment of Grade V to Grade I’ from 78.08 in 2009-10 to 86.05 in 2011-12.

- Literacy rate among 15-24 years was 91% among males and 80% among females in 2007-08 (NSS estimate). As per census 2011, literacy rate is 86% for 15-24 yr old (youth); in male it is 90% while in females it is 82%. India is expected to achieve near 100% literacy among 15-24 age group by 2015.
MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Gender parity already achieved in primary education and the disparity in secondary education is set to disappear and significant improvement in tertiary level too……..

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development
The ratio of literate women to men in the age group of 15-24 years stands at 0.88 in 2007-08. This ratio is 83% as per census 2011. India is well set to achieve 100% (1.00) by 2015.

In 2011-12, the 68th round NSS results had estimated the percentage share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector as 19.3%. It is expected to reach about 22.28% in 2015.

In 2014, there are 61 women members, out of 543 in Lok Sabha (16th Lok Sabha), and 29 out of 234 in Rajya Sabha, and the total Women representation in parliament is 11.58%.
MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under-five Mortality Rate

Child survival prospect looks up with the recent sharp decline.

The proportion of one-year old children immunised against measles is 74.1% (2009). Likely achievement by 2015: 89%

Source: Office of Registrar General of India
MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio.

- Still more gaps left to be bridged for safer motherhood...

The % of delivery attended by skilled personnel is 76.2% in (2009) which was 47.6% (2002-04). The likely achievement for 2015 is only to 77.29%, which is far short of the targeted universal coverage.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India  
Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Trend reversal in prevalence of HIV/AIDS continues...

**HIV Prevalence among Pregnant women aged 15-24 years (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: HIV Sentinel Surveillance

- **Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate** (condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women of 15-49 years is estimated at 5.2% (NFHS 2005-06).
- **Condom use at last high risk sex** (condom use rate among non –regular sex partners) is estimated at 74% in 2010.
- Percentage of **population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS** is estimated at 32.9% in 2006.
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Trend reversal achieved in Prevalence of Malaria and TB

- The annual incidence rate (cases of malaria/1000 population) of Malaria has come down from 2.57 per thousand in 1990 to 1.10 per thousand in 2011.

- As per the ‘WHO Report 2012 Global Tuberculosis Control’ the prevalence rate of TB in India has come down from 465 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 249 in 2011 per 100,000 population. The Mortality due to TB has reduced from 38 per lakh population in 1990 to 24 in 2011.

- Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and Cured under Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) is estimated at 85%.
Target 9: Integrate the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies and Programmes and Reverse the loss of Environmental Resources

- As per 2011 assessment, the Country has a forest cover of 692027 km² which is 21.05% of the Country’s geographical area. The forest cover (revised) estimate for 2009 shows total forest cover of 692394 km² which indicates a decline of 367 km² in 2011. The Forest cover estimate for 2013 is 697898 sq kms which is 21.23% of Geographic area.

- There is a positive change in the network of protected areas in the Country as in 2013, a network of 689 Protected Areas (PAs) extending over 1,66,352.63 sq. kms comprising 102 National Parks, 526 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 57 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves (5.06% of total geographical area) whereas in 2011, the network included 668 Protected Areas (PAs), extending over 1,61,221.57 sq. kms (4.90% of total geographical area).
MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Contd)

- The **Per-capita Energy Consumption** (PEC) increased from 2232.5 KWh in 1990-91 to 6,205.25 KWh in 2011-12. The annual increase in PEC from 2010-11 to 2011-12 was 7.19%.
- In India, the **per capita CO$_2$ emission** (MT) increased steadily during 1990 to 2013. As per the Key World Energy Statistics 2013, by International Energy Agency, the per capita CO$_2$ emission (MT) of India is 1.41(MT) from 0.69 MT in 1990.
- Consumption of ozone depleting ChloroFluro Carbons has started coming down sharply after the year 2000. In 2008, it is 217.9 and 2010 it is 290.7

Source: M/o EF
Consumption of Ozone depleting substances

Consumption of CFCs ODP tonne

- 1992: 4501
- 1993: 5277
- 1994: 6387
- 1995: 6402
- 1996: 6937
- 1997: 6703
- 1998: 5265
- 1999: 5614
- 2000: 4514
- 2001: 2608
- 2002: 998.5
- 2003: 217.862
- 2004: 290.733
- 2005: 0
- 2006: 0
- 2007: 0
- 2008: 0
- 2009: 0
- 2010: 290.733
Earlier achievement of safe drinking water to all ...

- In 1990, 59% rural and 87% urban households had access to improved source of drinking water. During 2012, in rural India, 88.5% households had **improved source of drinking water** while in urban India 95.3% households had improved source of drinking water. The prevailing trend over time, suggests attainability of nearly cent percent coverage by 2015, including both rural and urban sectors. In other words, **halving the proportion of households without access to safe drinking water sources from its 1990 level to be reached by 2015, has already been achieved in both rural and urban areas**.

Sanitation facility still eludes 40 % of population

- In 1990, 76% of households in India did not have any sanitation facility. The target requires to reduce the percentage to 38%. The NSS 2012 report revealed 59.4 percent households in rural India and 8.8 percent households in urban India respectively had **no latrine facilities**. India is slow in achieving the specified target of Sanitation. Taking weighted average with weight as population percentages (70% r 30% u), all india pct works out to 45% (with no toilet facility)
MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Contd)

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- Census 2011 reported that 17.2% of urban households are located in slums. Census recorded a 37.14% decadal growth in the number of slum households. Census further reveals that in 2011, 17.36% of the urban population lives in slums.
**MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

**Target 18**: In co-operation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially Information and Communication

- Overall **tele-density** (number of telephones per 100 population), in the country has reached 76% in 2014 from 73.5% in 2013, from 9.08% in 2005.

- The **internet subscribers per 100 population** accessing internet only through wire line broadband connections is 1.2 and the corresponding figure including those accessing internet through wireless connections is 13.5 in 2013.

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
## Summary of Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Already achieved</th>
<th>On track or fast</th>
<th>Moderately on track</th>
<th>Progressing slow</th>
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</table>
MDG DELHI REPORT

• In MDG All India Report 2014, prepared by MoSPI, State values have been discussed with reference to All India Target as well as State Targets.
• For Delhi, draft report has been discussed in August 2014 in a workshop in Delhi.
• Report prepared by Institute of Human Development and Delhi Government.
• Delhi is 96% urban with 11 districts.
• Base year 1990 values of Delhi have been taken for fixing the target value of 2015 wherever numerical targets are prescribed.
Reducing poverty by half

• 1990 est value for PHCR is 16.49%
• Hence the 2015 target value is 8.25%
• By 2015, as per the historical trend, Delhi will reach the value of 9.34%.

• **Delhi will miss the target narrowly.**
• Delhi value is much above the all India target of 23.9% by 2015 (47.8% in 1990 est)
Halve the proportion of underweight Children (below 3 years)

- 1990 estimated value is 38.1%; 2005-06 value is 24.9% ; likely achievement is 18.6% vis-à-vis target value of 19.0%. **Target will be achieved.**

Reduce by two-thirds the under 5 mortality rate

- 1990 est 86; 2012 value 28; likely achievement is 26 vis-à-vis target of 29. **Target will be achieved**

(U5MR is per 1000 live births)
Delhi report – examples (contd)

Have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

• From 0.23% in 2008, it is going up to 0.34% in 2010-11; the historical trend has ups and downs. **Target assessment not straight forward.**

• Delhi MDG report is under print and is expected to be published shortly.
POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM

WORK DONE; WORK PROPOSED TO BE DONE
WORK on POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA – HIGH LEVEL PANEL

• In July 2012, Secretary General of UN formed a high level panel of 27 Eminent Persons on post 2015 development agenda.

• Panel co chaired by Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of Indonesia, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia and David Cameron, Prime Minister of UK.

• From India Sri Abhijit Banerjee is the member.

• The Panel submitted it’s report in May 2013.
HIGH LEVEL PANEL REPORT CONTENTS

• Report contains 5 Chapters
• Chapter 1 is on “vision and Framework” for post 2015 Development agenda
• Chapter 2 is on “From Vision to Action”.
• Chapter 3 is on “Illustrative Goals and Global impact”
• Chapter 4 is on “implementation, Accountability and Building consensus”
• Chapter 5 is “Concluding remarks”
REPORT CONTENTS(2)

• *Illustrative Goals (12) and targets have also been identified*; example of Goal – “End Poverty”, “Ensure Stable and Peaceful societies“

• One of the targets under “End Poverty” is “Bring the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x % the Share of people living below their country’s 2015 national poverty line”

• One of the targets under “Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies” is “Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children”. 
FOC is mandated by UNSC to closely monitor the ongoing debate on development frameworks and to keep the Bureau of UN Statistical Commission informed, undertaking an active dialogue with UN bodies and the policy sphere to ensure that a robust statistical measurement approach is incorporated from the outset in preparations for the post 2015 development agenda.
A Compendium of Statistical Notes on 29 issues prepared by UNSD in collaboration with Friends of the Chair (FOC) Group on “Broader Measures of Progress” in March 2014.

Some of the issues are – Poverty Eradication, Food Security and nutrition, Social Protection, Climate Change and Disaster risk Reduction.

These notes served as input to the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
REPORT OF OPEN WORKING GROUP ON SDGs

• **Statistical notes provided OWG with statistical background information** on what data is or could be available to monitor possible goals and targets in the area covered by respective issue briefs, describing methodologies, data availability, data sources, challenges and limitations. Also the notes raise awareness for need to consider and involve statisticians in design of SDGs and Post 2015 Development Agenda.

• **Open Working Group of UN General Assembly on SDGs submitted it’s Report in August 2014.**
REPORT OF OWG On SDGs

- **SDG Goals numbered 1 to 17; Few Examples:**
  - Goal 1 - “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”. One of targets under this is “By 2020 eradicate extreme poverty for all people, everywhere, currently measured as people living in less than $1.25 a day”.
  - Another target is “BY 2030 reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.”
  - Goal 2 – “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”
SDG goals – Few more examples

• **Goal 10** – “Reduce Inequality within and among countries”.
  One of the targets under this is “Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.”

• Another is “Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations”

• Another is “Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions”
SDG goals – examples (2)

• 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.

• Goal 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

• One of the targets is “significantly increase exports of developing countries in particular with the view to doubling the least developed countries share of global exports by 2020.”
# Addressing MDGs in 12\textsuperscript{th} Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12\textsuperscript{TH} PLAN (2012- 2017) TARGETS</th>
<th>Important 12\textsuperscript{th} Plan Schemes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</strong></td>
<td>• National Food Security Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of 12\textsuperscript{th} five year plan.</td>
<td>• Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.</td>
<td>• National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGA)</td>
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<td>3) Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0–3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels (NFHS -3 estimates under nutrition below 3 years at 40%, hence the 12\textsuperscript{th} FYP is to reduce it to 20% by 2017).</td>
<td>• Indira Awas Yojana</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• National Rural Livelihood Mission</td>
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<td>• National Urban Livelihood Mission</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Rajiv Awas Yojana</td>
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<td>• Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</strong></td>
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</table>
| 1) Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years. | • Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
• National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal) |
| **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women** |
| Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort, aligned to the skill needs of the economy. | • Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
• National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal)  
• Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan  
• Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan  
• National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana |
Addressing MDGs in 12th Plan

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<td><strong>GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</strong></td>
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</table>
| 1) Reduce IMR to 25 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan - by 2017. (MDG target is to reduce it to 27 per 1000 live births by 2015). | • National Health Mission including NRHM  
• Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) |
| **GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH** |                             |
| 1) Reduce MMR to 1 per 1,000 live births, (ie MMR at 100 per 100000 live births) by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan - by 2017. (MDG goal is to reduce it to 109 by 2015). | • National Health Mission including NRHM  
• Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS)  
• National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana |
# Addressing MDGs in 12th Plan

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| **GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES** | • National AIDS & STD Control Programme  
• National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme  
• Revised National TB Control Programme |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>12TH PLAN (2012- 2017) TARGETS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.</td>
<td>• National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for Green India)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure 50 per cent of rural population has access to 40 lpcd piped drinking water supply, and 50 per cent gram panchayats achieve Nirmal Gram Status by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan</td>
<td>• National CFC consumption phase out plan</td>
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<td>• National Rural Drinking Water Programme</td>
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<td>• Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission</td>
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<td><strong>GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td>• National E Governance and Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.</td>
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Thank you!