Copyright © Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences 2020

Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences
Registered under Societies Act XXI of 1860
KISS Campus 10
P.O: KIIT, Bhubaneswar 751024
Odisha

Website: kiss.ac.in
Email: info@kiss.ac.in | ceo@kiss.ac.in
Report & Cover Design by KISS Foundation

KISS
KALINGA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

KALINGA INSTITUTE
OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

A HOME FOR 30000 INDIGENOUS CHILDREN



AGENDA 2030

UN75
2020 AND BEYOND

The KISS approach towards Sustainable Development

Copyright © Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences 2020

Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences
Registered under Societies Act XXI of 1860
KISS Campus 10
P.O: KIIT, Bhubaneswar 751024
Odisha

Website: kiss.ac.in
Email: info@kiss.ac.in | ceo@kiss.ac.in
Report & Cover Design by KISS Foundation

UNITED NATIONS

KISS
KALINGA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Organisation in Special Consultative Status with
the United Nations Economic & Social Council (UN-ECOSOC)
Associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)

A Home for 60,000 Indigenous Children

AGENDA 2030

The KISS approach towards Sustainable Development

A Report on SDG Initiatives by KISS

Published on the occasion of #UN75 in 2020

Dr. Suraj Kumar
Senior Advisor, KISS

SDG Advisor, State Governments - Chhattisgarh & Tripura
SDG Advisor - UN in India
SDG Advisor - Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India
Author - SDGs and Social Development in South Asia



I am pleased to add my message to the 'KISS & the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' book, released during the Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS)'s observation of the global UN75 campaign in October 2020.

The United Nations Resolution "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" has been endorsed in 2015 by all member nations of the United Nations. Now, five years down the road, the UN is observing its 75th anniversary during a year of unprecedented global disruption, compounded by a global health crisis that has triggered severe economic and social upheaval. While navigating these times of crisis, it is critical to understand how the global community can emerge stronger and better-equipped to work towards the goal of sustainable development vis-à-vis the 2030 Agenda.

Thus, 2020 – and the years that follow – must undoubtedly promote dialogue and collective global cooperation, to ensure that no-one is forgotten in the path to a sustainable, better future for all. The global UN75 campaign, launched in January 2020, fosters global dialogues and discussions in various levels, from classrooms to boardrooms & parliaments to village halls, worldwide. Placing a strong emphasis on online engagement, this initiative works to find innovative ways to engage marginalized & hard-to-reach audiences, in an attempt to crowdsource inclusive public solutions to global challenges while encouraging local action & bridging gaps between groups & sectors.

As an educational institute and NGO that works tirelessly to empower tribal communities in Odisha, KISS has the vision of sustainable development at the core of its work ethos. Indeed, the institute is powered by the belief that a better world – free from hunger, poverty & illiteracy – is possible. At KISS, we have consistently promoted analysis, advocacy and local action for the SDGs – from implementing innovative initiatives to ensure our campus & learning environments nurture empowered youth who can pave the path for a sustainable future, to strategising and implementing community level projects that foster a vision of sustainable development for Odisha's diverse tribal communities and rural hinterlands. Since our inception more than two decades ago, we have worked to empower & engage tribal youth and tribal community members by amplifying their voices in multi-stakeholder & multi-platform conversations about the path to a sustainable future - voices that are often underrepresented in global discussions.

This volume presents a roadmap for implementation of SDGs at KISS in a methodical manner. Starting with an understanding of the 17 goals and their targets, the book goes on to provide a systematic SDG-wise brief overview of the global and Indian status of each goal, while also outlining and assessing strategies employed by KISS to address the problems outlined therein.

This book aims to be a useful resource for researchers, policy influencers, implementers, students and activists aiming to achieve the SDG agenda. I hope that readers will learn that at KISS, the global agenda for sustainable development has been a lived experience that has been part of the organisation's working vision since inception. Herein, KISS hopes to inspire a sense of urgency, while also sharing fresh & innovative ideas & initiatives for tackling these pressing global challenges, specifically within the context of indigenous rights and sustainable development for tribal communities in India.



The Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS)

The Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Bhubaneswar, India, is an educational institute, 60,000 strong, powered by the belief that a better world - free from hunger, poverty & illiteracy - is possible. We provide free of cost education, accommodation, food and healthcare to over **30,000** tribal students currently studying at our main campus in Bhubaneswar, in addition to **15,000** alumni working at the grassroots as changemakers in their under-served communities, and an additional **15,000** students spread across our satellite campuses.

KISS is inspired by the vision of our founder - philanthropist and educator, Dr. Achyuta Samanta. Thanks to his foresight and vision, our students are educated and empowered through a holistic approach involving academic, sports and vocational training from Kindergarten to Post-Graduation.

For more than two decades, the endeavours of KISS - both in the classroom and grassroots - have taken the form of a silent revolution, as we have learned and grown alongside the tribal community - directly and indirectly interacting with more than **150,000** individuals. Our experience shows that, given access to equal opportunities, there is no limit to what tribal students can achieve. Thus, it is our lifelong mission to empower tribal communities by ensuring that everyone has equal access to opportunities such as:

FREE EDUCATION **FREE FOOD** **FREE HEALTHCARE** **FREE ACCOMMODATION**

As an educational institution in a multicultural society, we understand the necessity of placing an emphasis on history, culture and language because it is no secret that when a student feels like they belong in an educational context, they perform better, We attempt to eradicate educational inequalities by providing equal opportunities that empower our students with the knowledge that they have both the responsibility and right to be in India's best classrooms.

Thus, we prioritise efforts to preserve the varied tribal cultures and languages from over **62 tribes** represented in our student body, simultaneously empowering our students. In recognition of this concerted effort to promote education of and for tribal students, KISS was also granted **Deemed to be University** status by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, in 2017.

Since 2015, KISS has been accorded Special Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council and has also been associated with the UNDPI. In addition, KISS has been frequently liaising with the UN Development Programme, UN Women, UN Population Fund, and UN Department of Public Information. KISS prides itself on actively promoting and contributing to all 17 of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

About the SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a bold, universal agreement to end poverty in all its dimensions and craft an equal, just and secure world - for people, planet and prosperity by 2030.

The 17 SDGs and 169 targets are a part of 'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', which was adopted by 193 Member States at the landmark UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015. They came into effect on January 1, 2016.

The SDGs have been developed through an unprecedented consultative process that brought national governments and millions of citizens together from across the globe, to negotiate and adopt the ambitious agenda.

Contextualising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. It demands new approaches to harnessing the knowledge, skills and creativity of and for all actors.

Development progress requires holistic thinking, moving beyond separate mandates and structures and exploring linkages between different thematic issues. The 2030 Agenda necessitates an issues-based modus operandi, fostering new collaborative partnerships to identify key problems and opportunities. The principle of "Leaving no one behind" requires a stronger focus on efforts to localise the agenda, which in turn demands unprecedented effort in terms of community engagement, awareness raising, local level action, as well as local level data collection. A vast and diverse country like India demands the involvement of all stakeholders to effectively facilitate the localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As one of the world's countries with the youngest population, India faces an unprecedented window of opportunity to harness the potential of its youth towards inclusive economic growth and social cohesion, in harmony with nature. In order to seize the opportunity, learning and training will be a key driver of transformation. Improving learning outcomes towards sustainable development thinking will be one of the single most catalytic efforts, which need to be undertaken.

Sustainable Development Goals



1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere



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



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



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



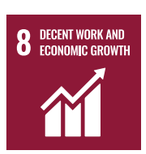
5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



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



7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



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



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

Sustainable Development Goals



10 Reduce inequality within and among countries



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



12 Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns



13 Take urgent action to combat climate change & its impacts



14 Conserve & sustainably use oceans, seas & marine resources



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



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



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

Odisha

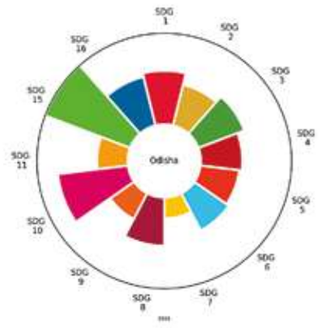
SOURCE: SDG India INDEX & DASHBOARD 2019-20
- by NITI Aayog

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

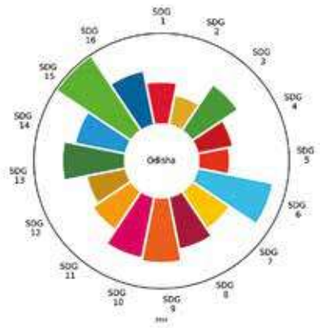
60 India Score | **58** Odisha Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

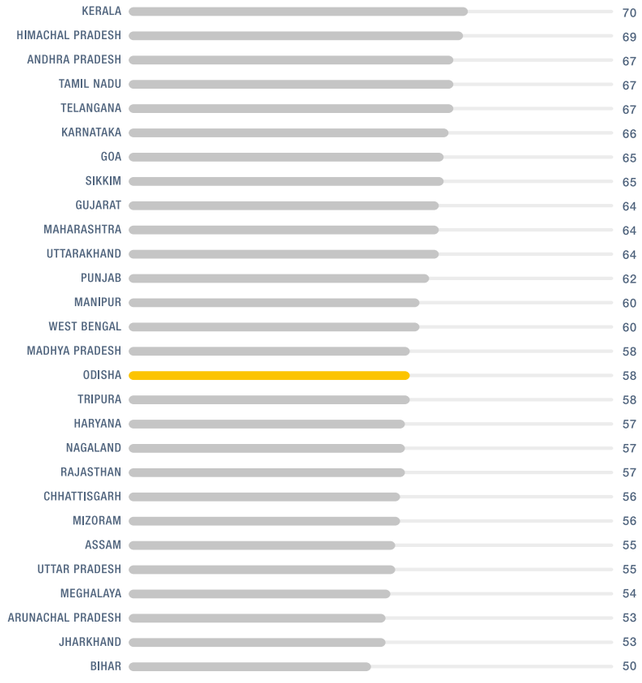
2018



2019



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



SOURCE: SDG India INDEX & DASHBOARD 2019-20
- by NITI Aayog

Odisha - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	32.59	32.59	–
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	47.7	47.7	–
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	84.76	85.8	↑
Benefices of social protection under Maternity (%)	72.6	72.6	–
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		14.2	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.93	0.93	–
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	34.1	29.1	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	47.6	47.6	–
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		37.2	
Children (0–4 years) who are underweight (%)		29.2	
Annual production of rice, wheat,coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1485.15	1820	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.45	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	180	168	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		57.8	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	49	48	↑
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		66.8	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	159	111	↑
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.06	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	45.4	45.4	–
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		41	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	82.24	82.24	–
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	6.1	6.1	–
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	29.56	28.87	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		70.93	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		22.1	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.82	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		58.35	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		68.95	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	80.7	80.7	–
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	948	938	↓
Avg regular wage–female/male in preceding calendar month		0.63	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		94.5	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	36.4	36.4	–
Sexual crime against girl children		58.47	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	7.48	8.84	↑
Female LFPR		15	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.136	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		91.2	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	53.58	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		45.42	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	3.33	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		98.24	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		91.71	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	90.47	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		32.6	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		5.47	
EODB Score		92.08	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.1	
Labour force participation rate (%)		48.3	

	2018	2019	Direction
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		11.97	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.85	99.85	–
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.53	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	37.43	83.75	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		7.42	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	73.13	74.36	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	24.08	122.98	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		9.87	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		4.23	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.232	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.359	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		49.31	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		38.78	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.74	0.74	–
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	87.86	87.86	–
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	90.74	90.74	–
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.73	38.11	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	3.72	3.72	–
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	64.64	90.91	↑
Waste processed (%)	2	25	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.34	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		42.18	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		61.18	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.01402	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.00699	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		1.17	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.13629	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		41.16	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		2	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		30.12	
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		124.84	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		14.87	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		9.1	
Coastal Water Quality Index		59	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		5.19	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		8.12	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		28.5	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	32.98	32.98	–
Tree cover (%)		2.56	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	18.27	18.27	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)		-0.33	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		8	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3.1	2.95	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		46.33	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	23.4	22.7	↑
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.7	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	11.51	11.51	–
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		1.15	
Births registered (%)	96.1	97.53	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	93.2	92.36	↓

KISS is a blueprint of 5P's in Action



KALINGA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
A HOME FOR 27000 INDIGENOUS CHILDREN

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

www.kiss.ac.in | #KISSFoundation

People - Language Lab

KISS boasts of a Language Lab, in collaboration with the Bernard van Leer Foundation, wherein mother tongue-based multilingual education is imparted to tribal children. Even though 15 out of the 30 districts in Odisha have dense tribal populations, there is no acknowledgement of tribal people in education. In fact, history textbooks do not mention the contribution of tribal people to the freedom movement. There is no appreciation of tribal culture and languages, which creates a sense of inferiority among tribal children. To combat this, the Language Lab encourages education in native languages, besides teaching the English language to the tribal children. This model is also based on the premise that learning and psycho-social development is optimised, if children are taught in their native language.

Prosperity - Vocational Centre

The principle of 'Prosperity' finds reflection in the vocational centre being run at the KISS University. It is based on the concept of 'earn while you learn'. The trainings at the centre link education with productivity, economic development and individual prosperity. In doing so, they ensure sustainable livelihoods. The course designs are based on chemical, appliqué, painting, food processing, tailoring, knitting, and drinking water (to be launched soon). Vocational products included phenyl, hand wash, liquid detergent, tribal paintings, uniforms, etc. The buyers currently include KIIT and KISS, although the school is in talks with big suppliers such as Big Bazaar, etc. One-third of the surplus sales' proceeds are given to students, under KISS' innovative 'Earn While you Learn' programme that provides supplementary income to students while encouraging them to study. Vocational classes are held for an hour everyday.

Peace - Life Skills Education

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supports the Life Skills Programme at KISS University. The programme is also being run in several government and private schools, for which KISS is the technical partner. So far, 750 teachers and 550 peer educators have been trained. 130 teachers have been engaged for imparting the sessions to standards VI to IX. It is this knowledge that the students take back to their communities. Using this knowledge, students are challenging orthodox tribal cultural practices like child marriage, patriarchy, discrimination against women, alcoholism, etc.

Partnerships - Smart Class Room-Oracle

Making learning more enjoyable for children, KISS uses digitisation. Smart classrooms, enabled by Oracle, have made the teaching-learning process at KISS simpler and more comprehensive for both the students and teachers.

Planet - Mega Kitchen

KISS is effectively implementing several green initiatives, thereby reducing its carbon footprint and conserving the planet – an example of the practice of Goals 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and 13 (Combating Climate Change) of the SDGs. KISS University has a 1,000 kilograms biogas plant, with the capacity to convert locally produced food and kitchen waste to manure and related energy. It also has an award-winning, fully-mechanised steam kitchen, a 600 KWp (kilowatts peak) photovoltaic plant, a solar water heating system, the provision to distribute solar lanterns, a laundry system that uses minimal water and detergent, a bio SDP plant to treat waste water without energy sources, a rainwater harvesting system and an in-house baking unit.



SDG 1: NO POVERTY

1.1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.2

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

1.3

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.A

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

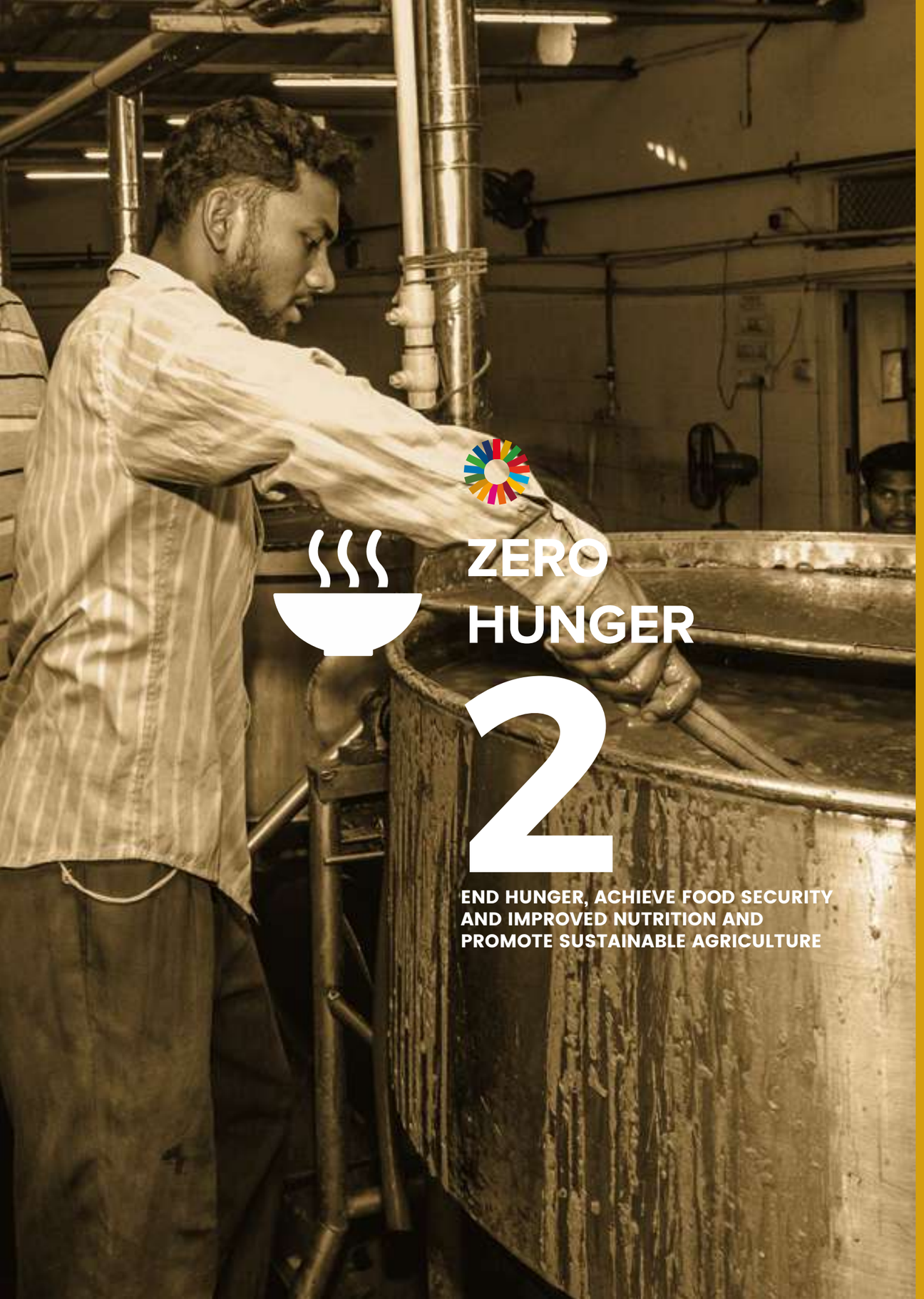
1.B

Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions



SDG 1 – No Poverty

1. Providing quality holistic education to nearly 60,000 students (30,000 in Bhubaneswar campus, 15,000 alumni & 15,000 students in satellite centres)
2. Offering multi-faceted vocational training covering wide range of skills
3. Implementing a unique ‘Earn while you Learn’ program to enable students to earn supplemental income alongside their studies



ZERO HUNGER

2

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

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

2.2

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

2.3

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

2.5

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

2.A

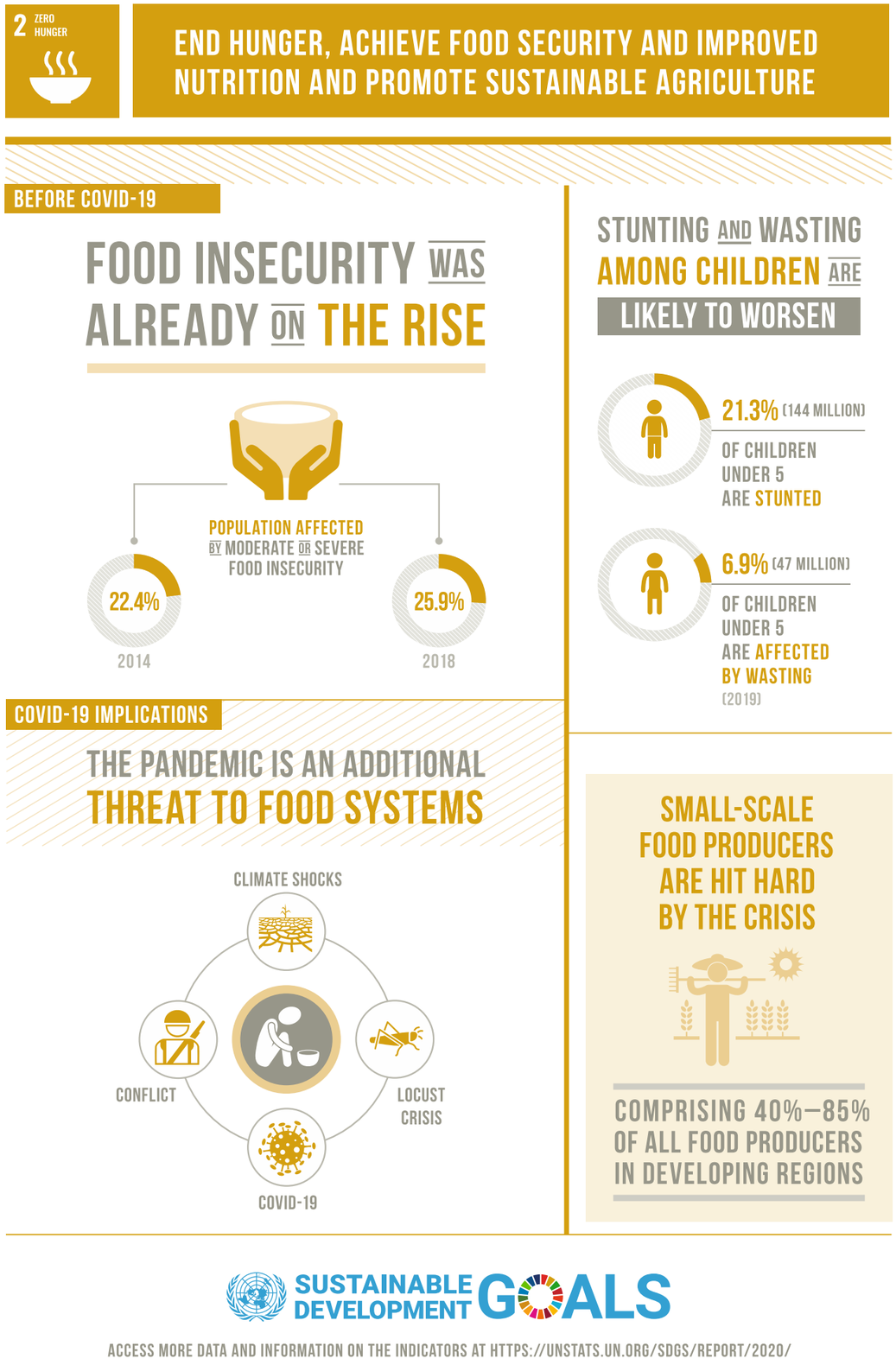
Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

2.B

Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

2.C

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.



SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

1 The Mega Kitchen of KISS, featured in National Geographic, helps to provide nutritious food for all our students by harnessing steam as a sustainable source of energy

2 Providing balanced meals with high micro-nutrients and protein value to all our students.

3 Reducing malnutrition especially among tribal children in the campus by providing them with nutritious food.

4 Implementing 2 research projects aimed at addressing food security through sustainable food systems: TIGR2ESS Project with Cambridge University and Project CHIRAG with University of East Anglia.



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3

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

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

3.3

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

3.4

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

3.5

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

3.8

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

3.A

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

3.B

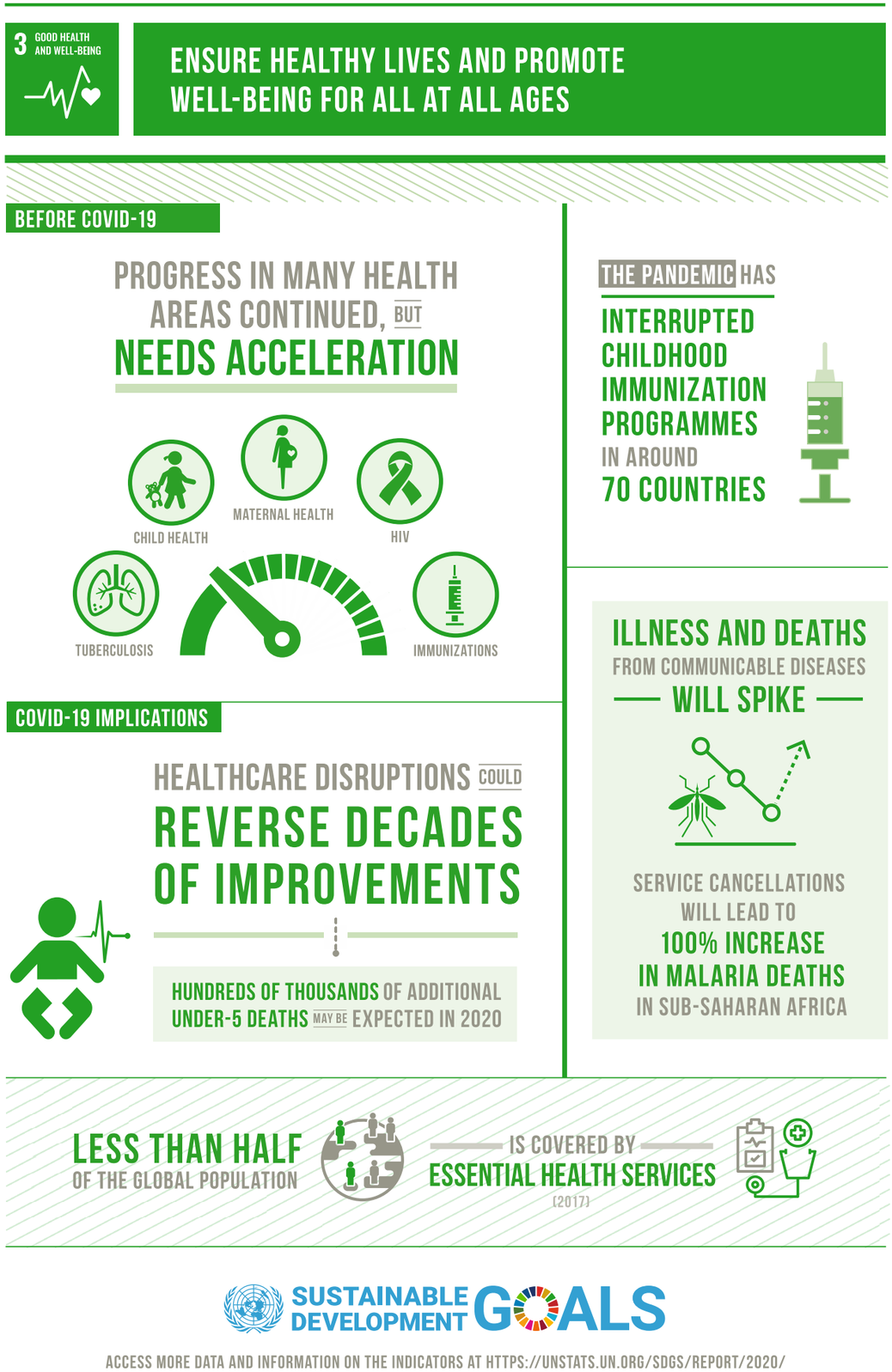
Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

3.C

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

3.D

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.



SDG 3 – Good Health & Well Being

1. Arrangement of regular vaccination programs for students in collaboration with Max India Foundation.

2. Manufacturing unit for free of cost sanitary napkins.

3. Conducting menstrual awareness through UNFPA's 'Life Skills Education' project, across the state. The project also raises awareness on adolescent and reproductive sexual health.

4. Use of a mega laundry to effectively & economically wash clothes for all students in order to maintain cleanliness

5. 100-bedded hospital for treatment of KISS students on campus, in collaboration with Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences

6. Focus on sports education & participation, with students playing at both national & international level

7. Through provision of proper nutrition and timely vaccination to its students, KISS has successfully reduced incidences of diseases like Malaria & Anemia generally prevalent in tribal dominated areas.



SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

4.1

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes

4.2

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.A

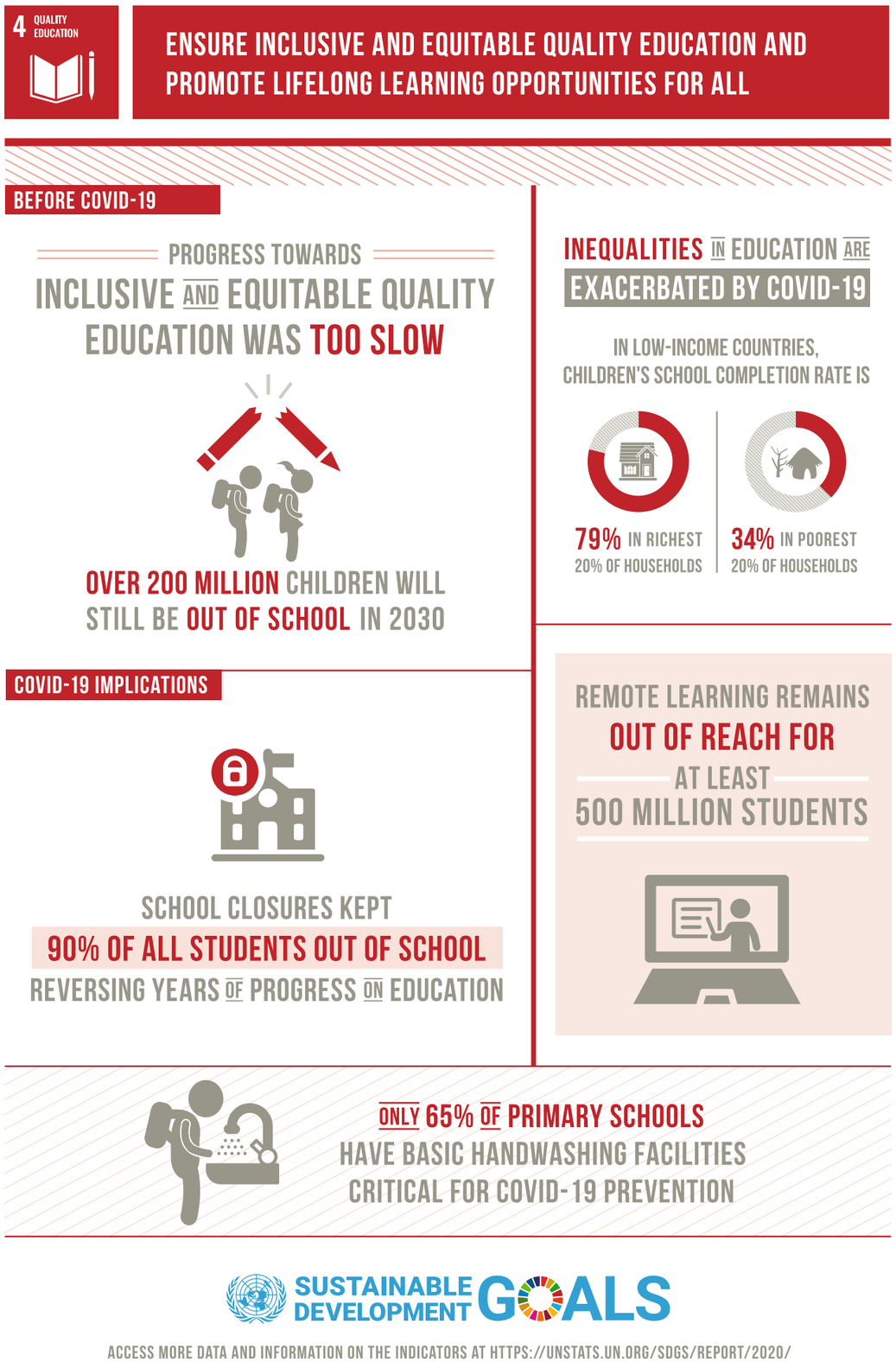
Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.B

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.C

By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states



SDG 4 – Quality Education

1. Providing free of cost, quality holistic education to over 60,000 tribal students
2. Implementing English Access program in collaboration with the US Department of State, to improve English speaking, listening, writing and reading skills of students.
3. Providing Smart Classrooms in collaboration with Oracle, to facilitate interactive learning.
4. Implementing a 'Mother-Tongue Based Multi-Lingual Education' (MTBMLE) program to reduce language inequalities
5. Running an online campaign '#Why Literacy Matters' for empowering society and increasing awareness of the importance of literacy for all.
6. Sending monthly consignments of books and school supplies to students in more than 30 districts of Odisha during Covid-19 related closures to ensure continuity of education
7. Using various online / virtual medium to conduct classes in addition to broadcasting an hour of classes per standard on satellite television (Kalinga TV)



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4

Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

5.6

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.A

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.B

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.C

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels



SDG 5 – Gender Equality

1. Providing incident and equality monitoring, meted out by a stringent Gender and Sexual Harassment Committee.

2. Ensuring zero drop-out rate through focus on quality education for girls to prevent early and forced child marriages and associated unwanted pregnancies.

3. Implementing Life Skills Education which spreads awareness about gender equality through student and community engagement, via peer education in villages.

4. Bringing innovative initiatives, such as the Kalinga Fellowship, which unites leaders in different sectors like corporate, government and civil society to create an environment of zero tolerance to sexual assault and trafficking of girls in Asia.

5. Ensuring more than 50% female enrolment and employing a greater ratio of female staff (70%).

6. Implementation of Nua Maa pilot project on behavioral change communication by engaging with the community network of transgenders to deliver change messages in addressing knowledge, attitude and practice gaps in media dark areas, to help pregnant women and lactating mothers while ensuring Infant and Young Child feeding practices.

7. Life skill project for differently abled children in special schools



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6

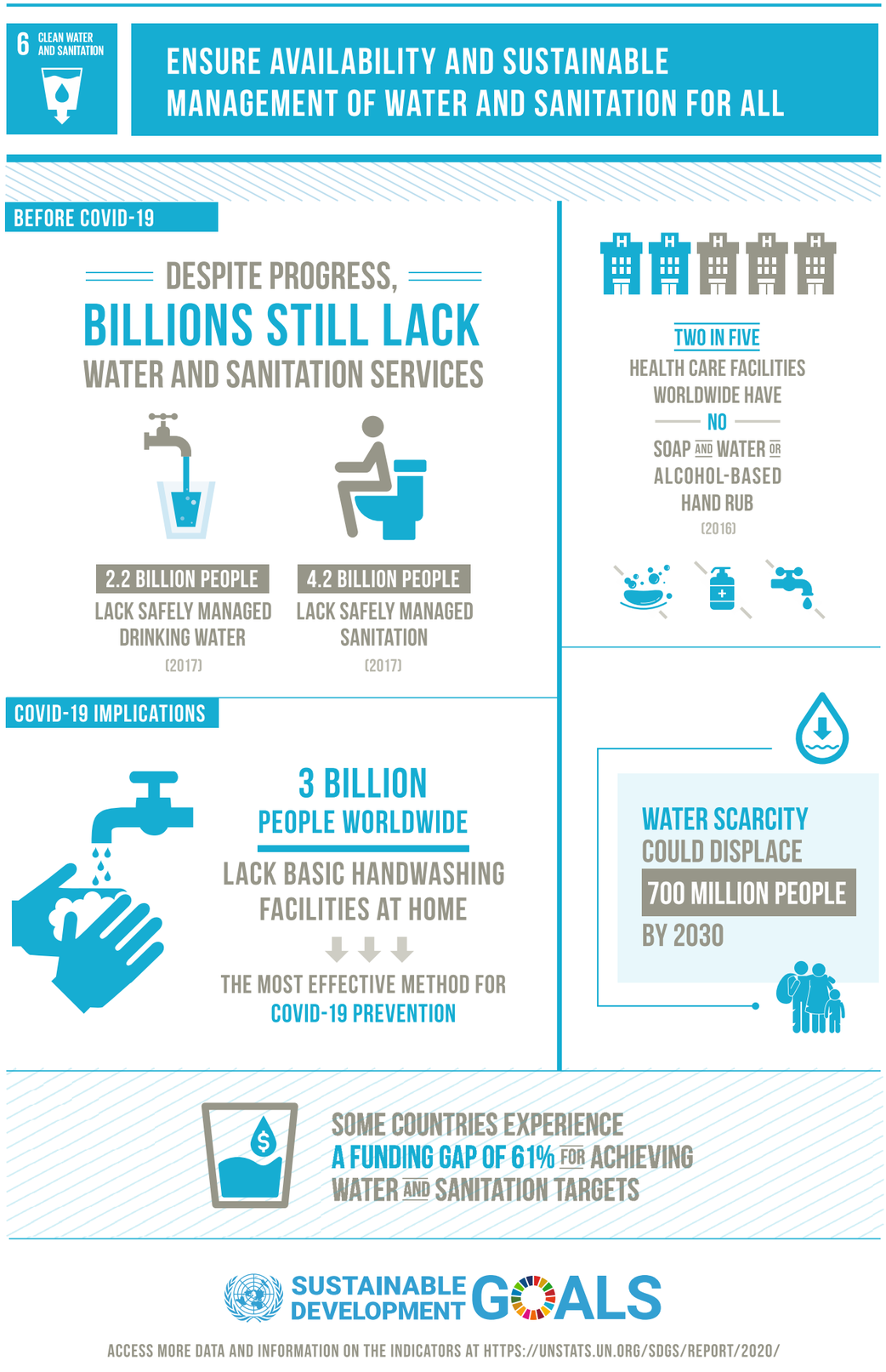
By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.A

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

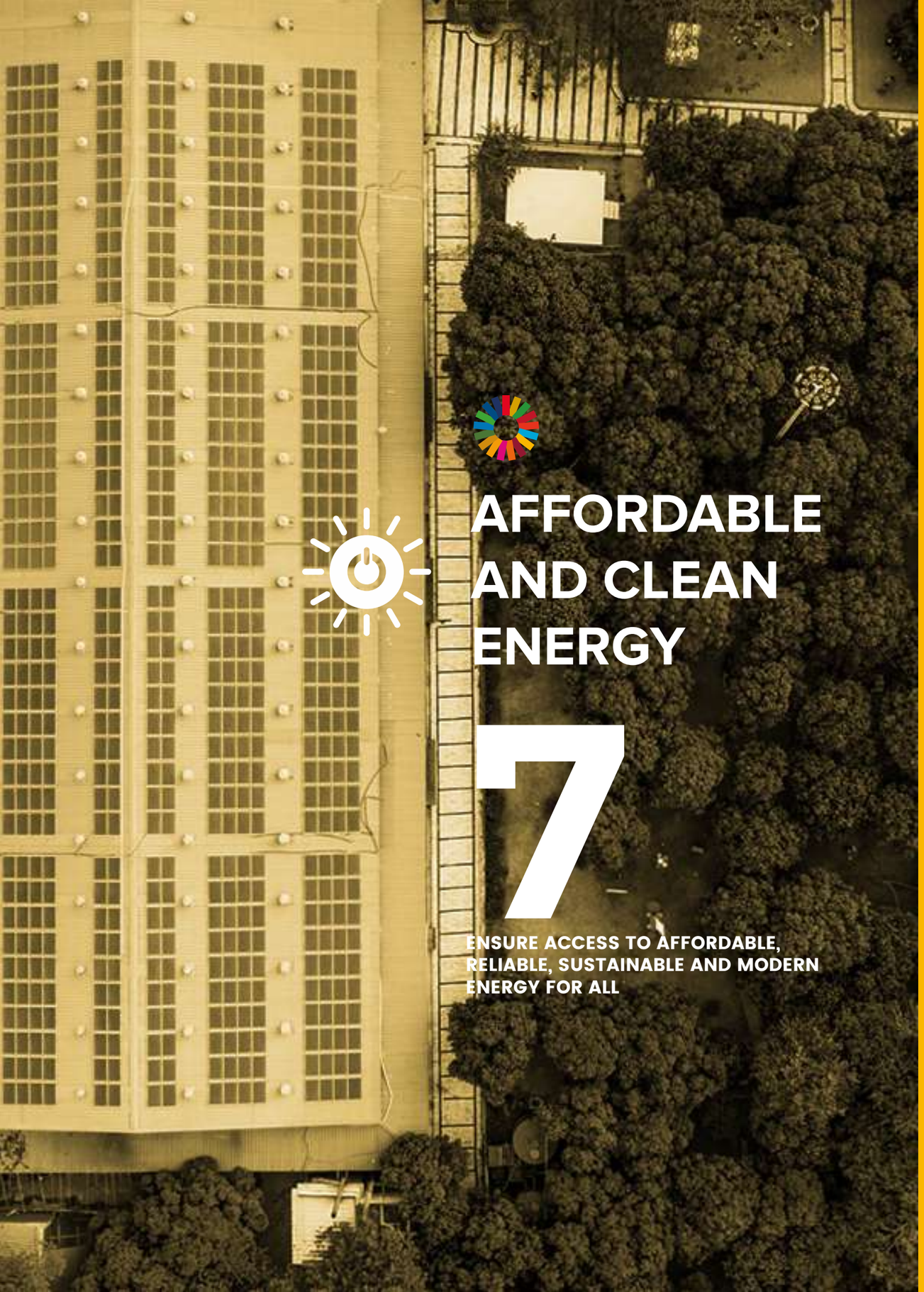
6.B

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management



SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation

1. Creating changes in the habit of open defecation and encouraging use of clean, safe toilets instead.
2. Installing sewage treatment plants to process waste material.
3. Installing a reverse osmosis plant to filter safe drinking water, which is then packaged for use on campus and sale elsewhere.
4. Prioritising personal hygiene habits of students.
5. Providing a mega-laundry facility on campus to encourage cleanliness.
6. Facilitating frequent Swachh Bharat campaigns and biannual sanitation drives in tribal villages, in addition to regular awareness drives about proper hand-washing, mask wearing & sanitation techniques during the Covid19 pandemic.



SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3

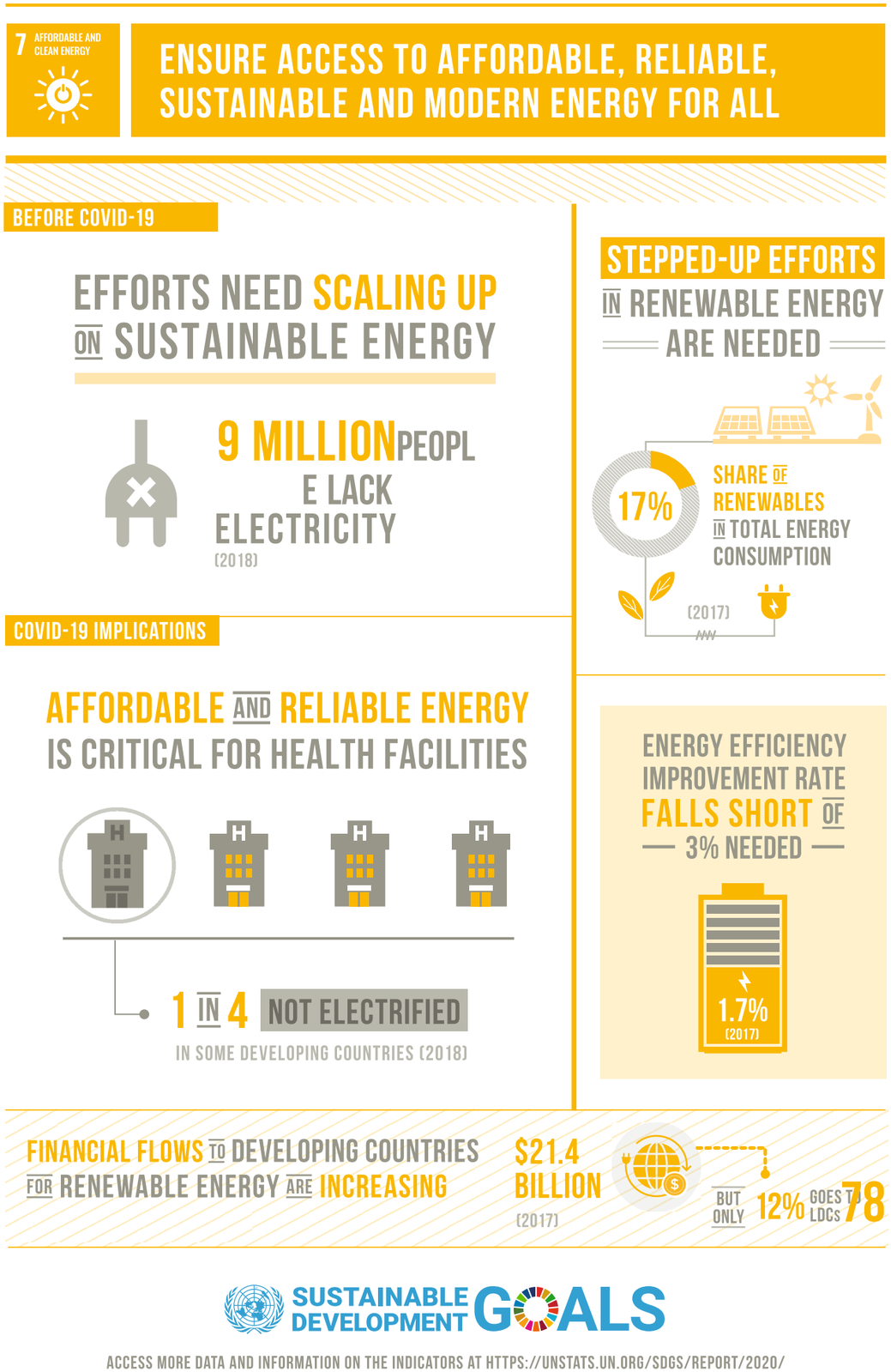
By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.A

By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.B

By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support



SDG 7 – Affordable & Clean Energy

1. Distributing more than 40,000 solar lanterns in the tribal hinterlands of Odisha and giving training on their usage.

2. Using renewable infrastructure on campus.

- Installation of an award-winning, steam powered Mega Kitchen.
- Using grid-connected solar panels to provide electricity requirement of the institution.
- Installing and using biogas plants.
- Implementing rainwater harvesting to collect, filter and re-use rainwater
- Using solar water roof-top heaters to heat water for use in the university.
- Sewage treatment plants to treat waste for toxicity before disposal.



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8

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

SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8.1

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

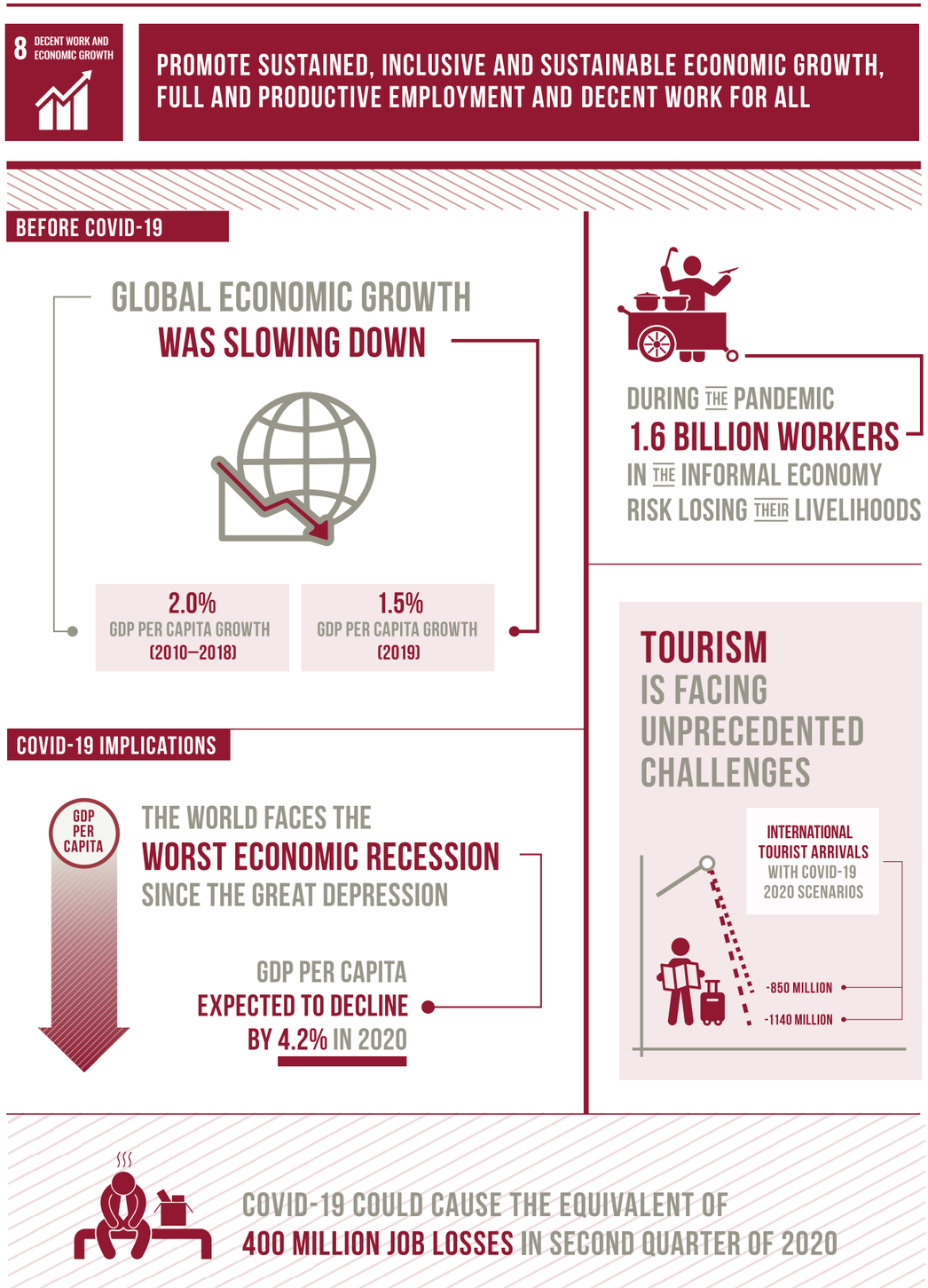
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.A

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.B

By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization



SDG 8 – Decent Work & Economic Growth

1. Training students on vocational skills like tailoring, appliqué work, food processing, chemical production, animal husbandry, pisciculture etc.

2. Imparting entrepreneurship skill training with the support of British Council and UNDP.

3. Providing free professional education in degrees like engineering, medicine, and law to talented tribal youth.

4. Drastically reducing forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking in tribal Odisha through free education and state-wide campaigning.



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

9

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

SDG 9: INDUSTRY,I NNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.A

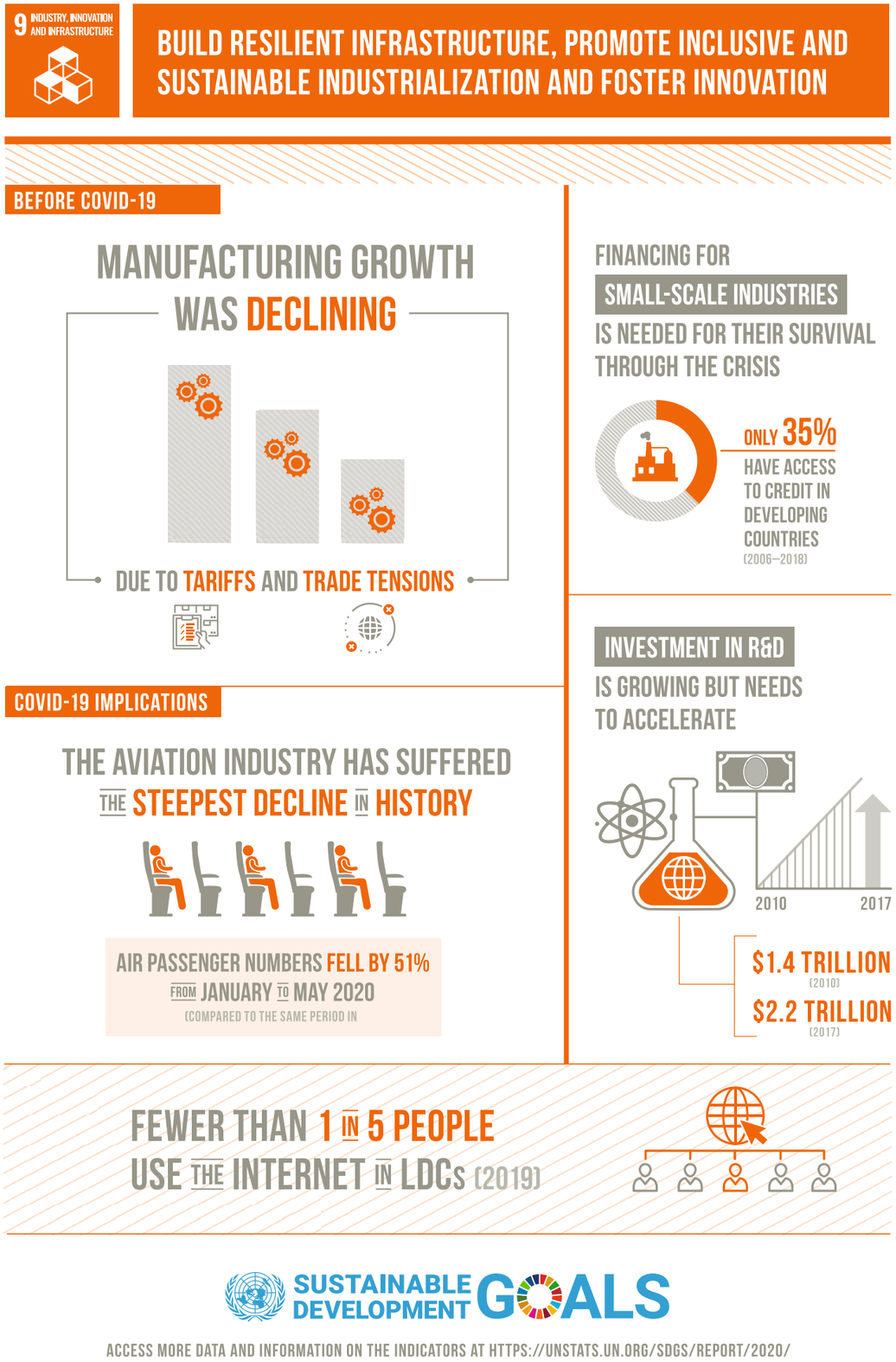
Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 18

9.B

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.C

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020



SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

1. Providing resilient infrastructure development through financial, technological (smart classrooms) and technical support for holistic education and over-all development, alongside state-of-the-art computer labs, library and internet facilities, which also include information and communication technology (ICT), provided to all students.

2. Setting up Yunus Social Business Centre (YSBC) in collaboration with Nobel Peace Prize Winner, Dr. Muhammad Yunus.

3. Offering Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) training & placement.

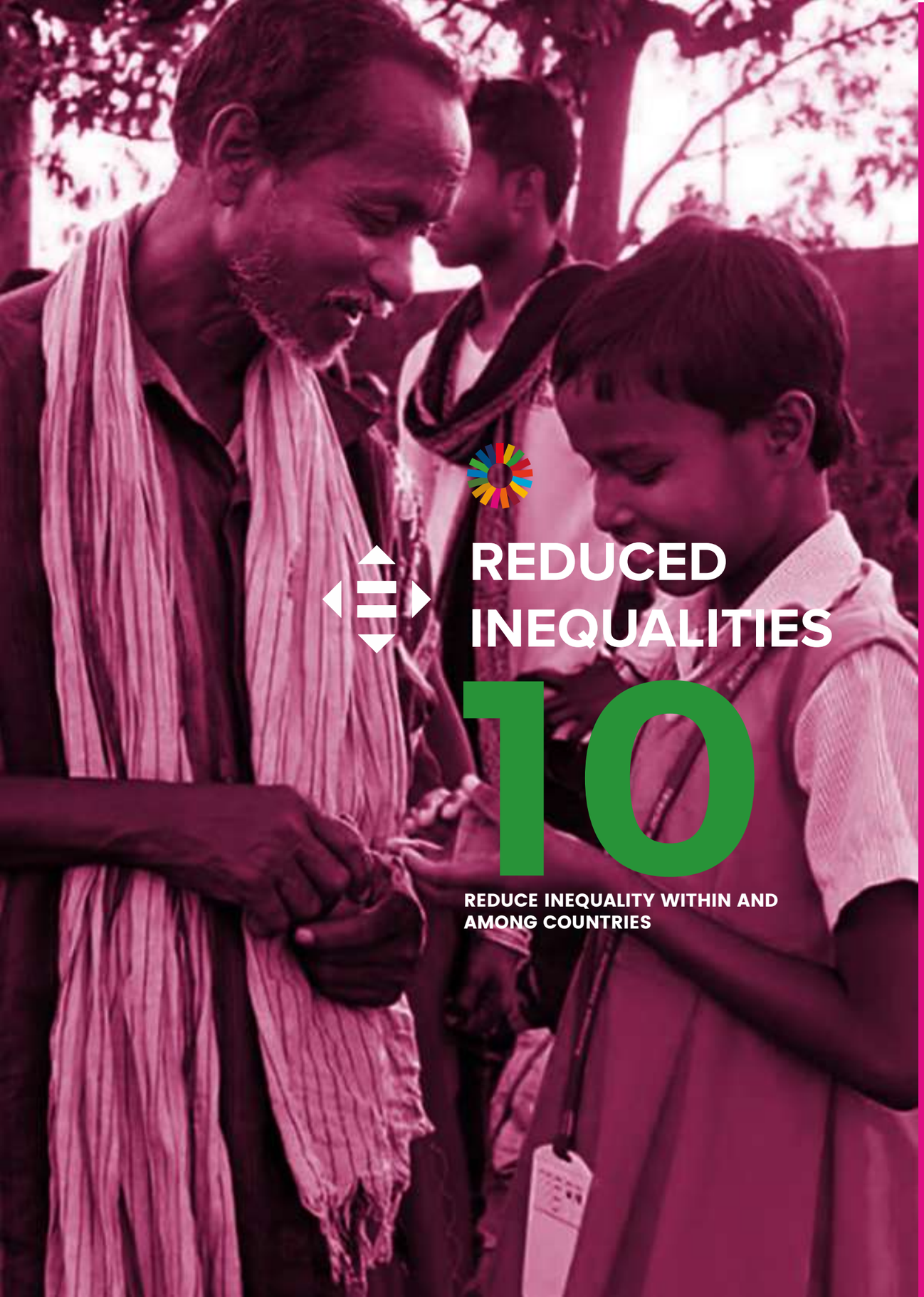
4. Establishing a GKL Vocational Training Centre with Grand Korea Leisure (GKL) and Hanseo University (South Korea).

5. GKL Vocational Training centre with Grand Korea Leisure (GKL) and Hanseo University (South Korea)

6. DDUGKY Skill Development Training Programme in collaboration with Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)

7. Smart Classrooms by Oracle

8. Science themed learning parks to encourage active and interactive learning



SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3

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

10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5

Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6

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

10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.A

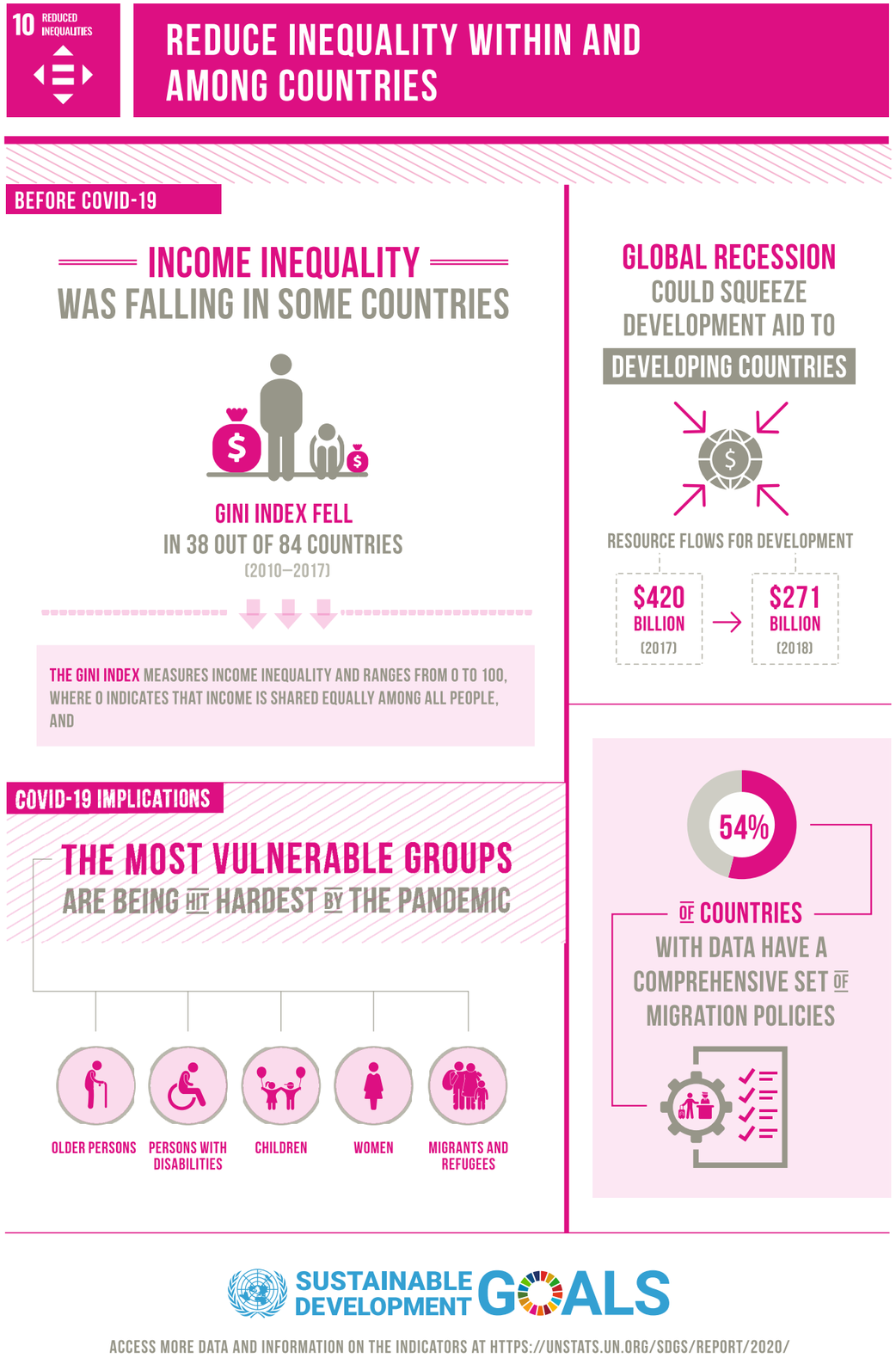
Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.B

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.C

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent



SDG 10 – Reduced Inequality

1. Creating the world's first weekly tribal language news broadcast (Santali Khabar) on mainstream satellite television.
2. Sustaining efforts towards income growth through vocational training, professional education and self-employment.
3. Employing candidates from underserved communities, transgender employees and strictly using non-discriminative policies, and providing equal opportunities & pay for all.
4. Providing English Access courses with the US Department of State, to improve students' communication skills.
5. Providing multiple efforts promoting entrepreneurship through innovative learning and collaboration.
6. Building young leaders and changemakers from vulnerable tribal communities under Project Uday, in partnership with the UNFPA.



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

11

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

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.A

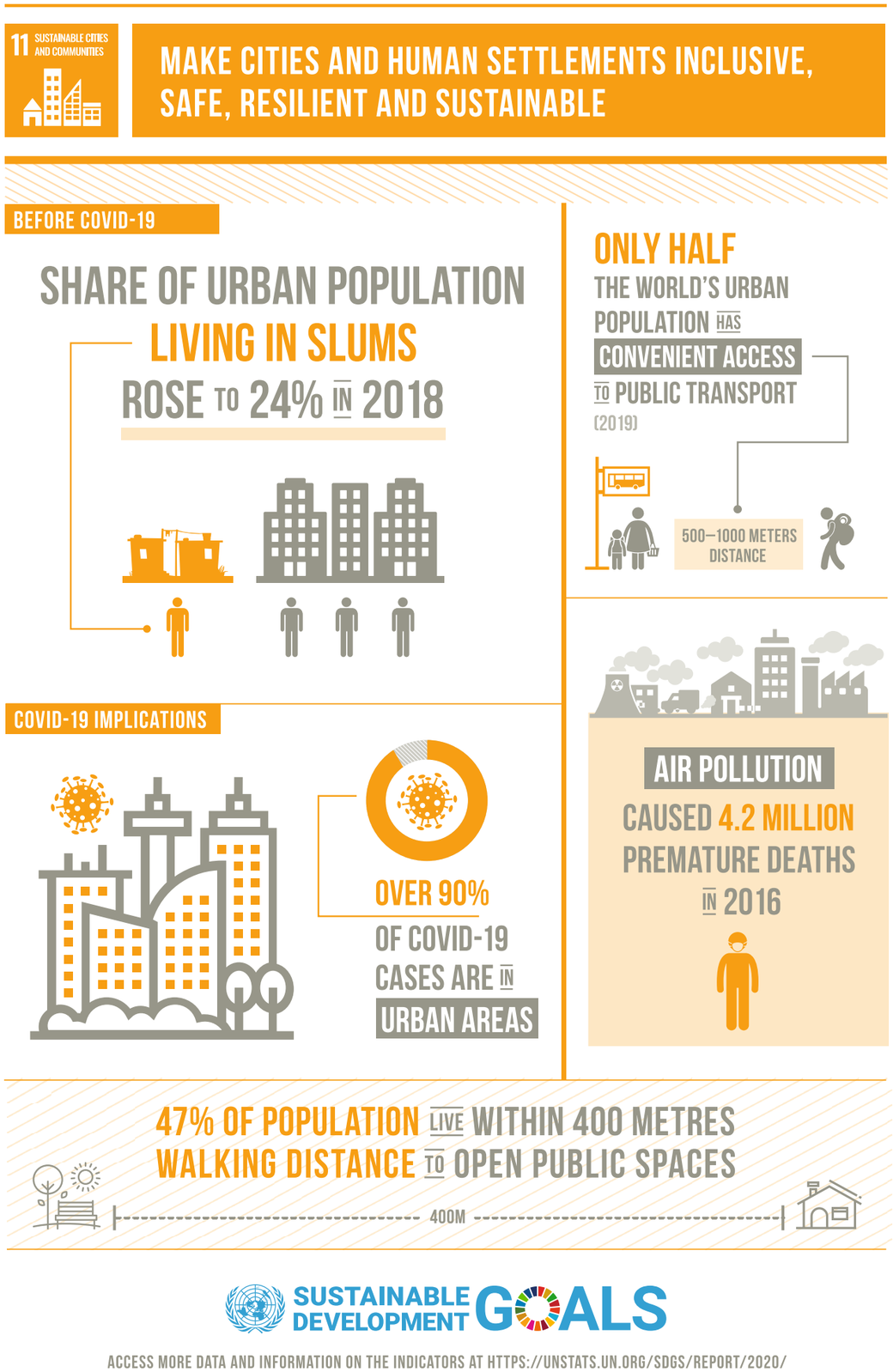
Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.B

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

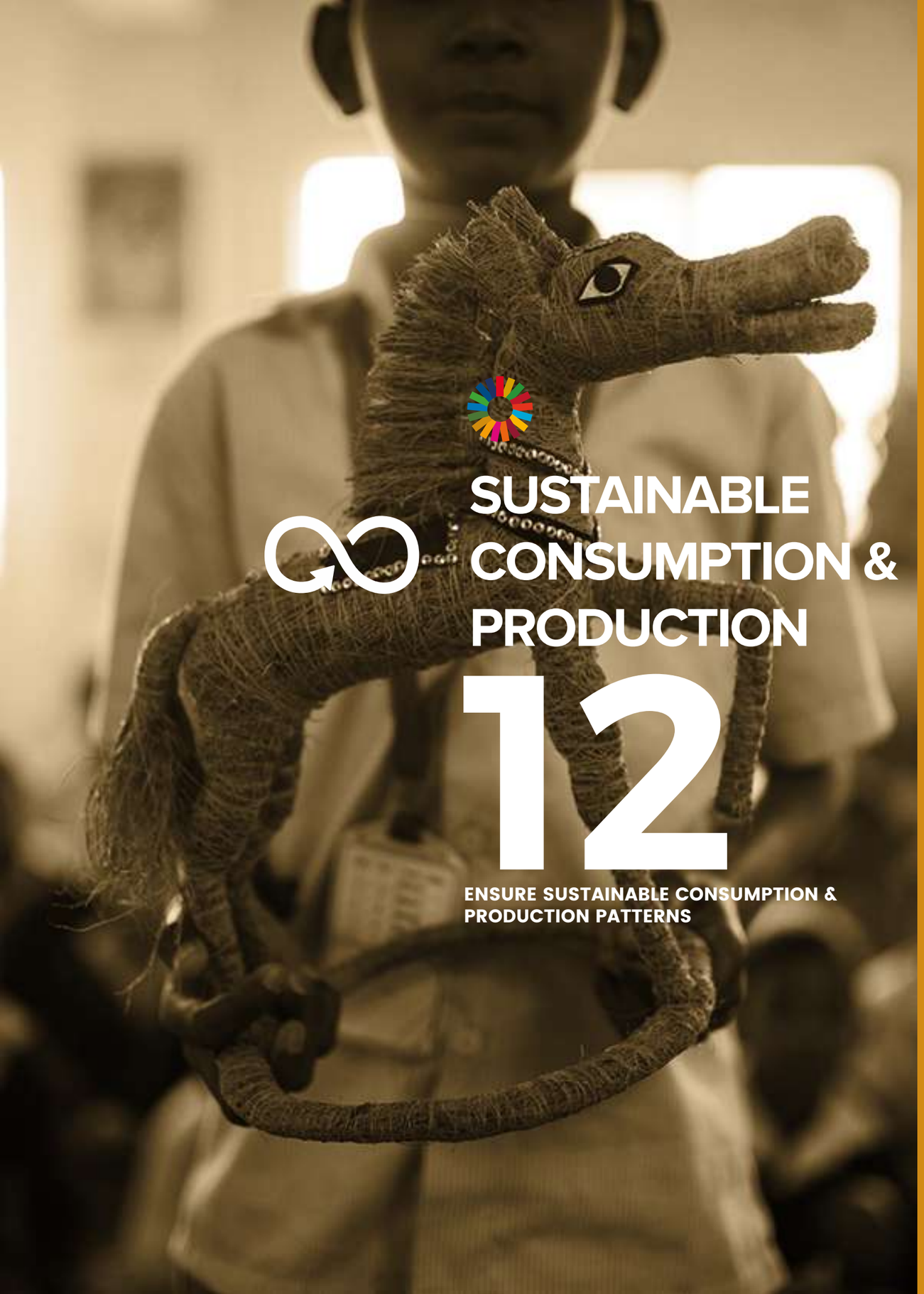
11.C

Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials



SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities

1. Providing free boarding and housing to tribal students
2. Representation of thousands of tribal students in the city, making it vibrant, diverse and inclusive.
3. Undertaking KISS Green Drives in cities and villages to create green zones.
4. Using rooftop solar panels.
5. Creating social awareness marathons in tribal districts, and connecting to district through district coordinators who engage community mobilization through satellite centres
6. Advocating for government schemes and social issues, while actively involving parent communities in decision making processes at KISS Foundation.



SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION PATTERNS

SDG 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

12.1

Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.A

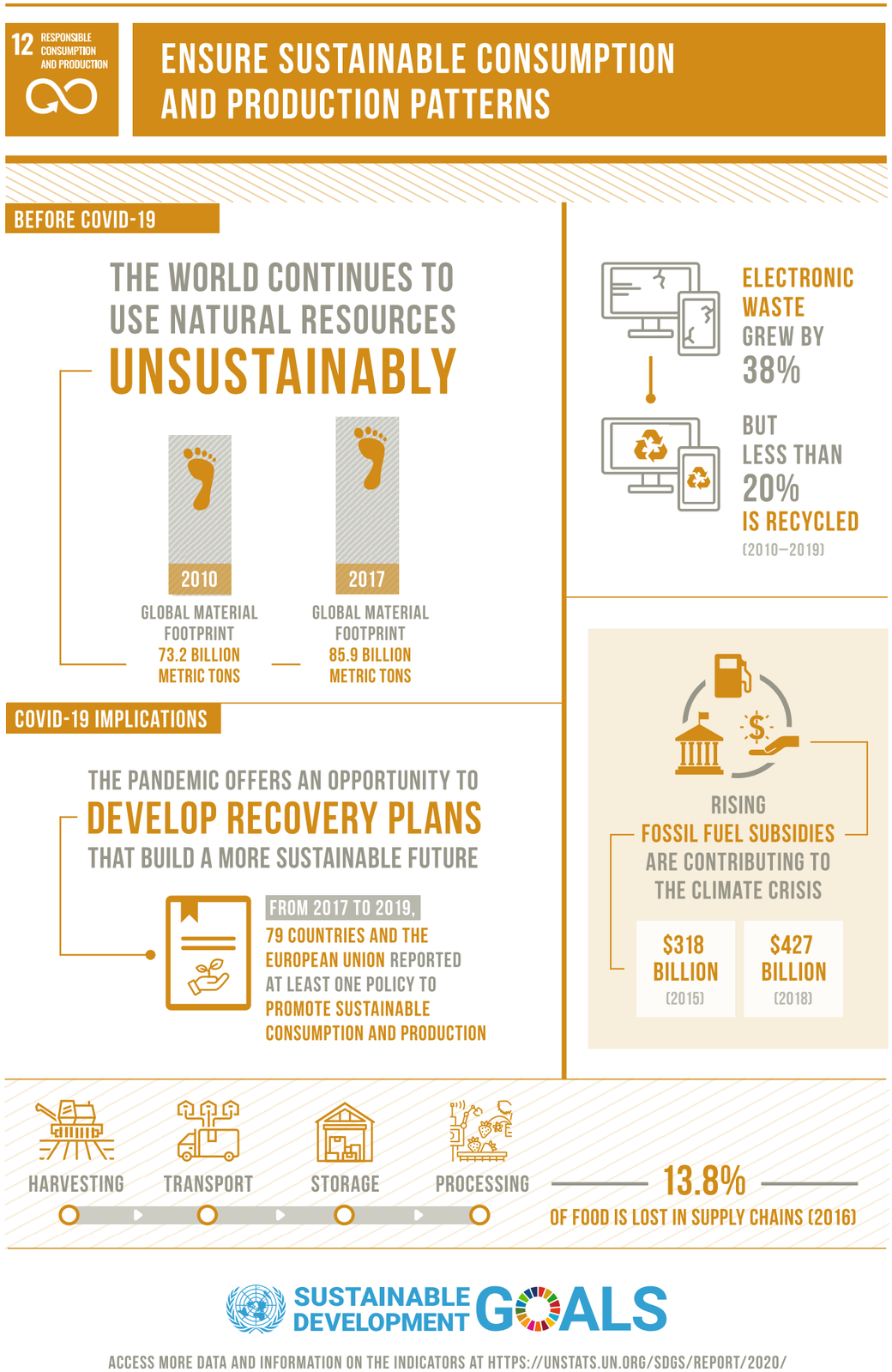
Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.B

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.C

Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities



SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

1. Converting food waste to biogas which is then used to prepare steam for cooking
2. Converting slurry from biogas into manure for gardening
3. Actively employing the ‘Recycle, Reuse and Reduce’ mantra
4. Ensuring largely vehicle free campuses, aided with the use of electric shuttles when necessary.



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

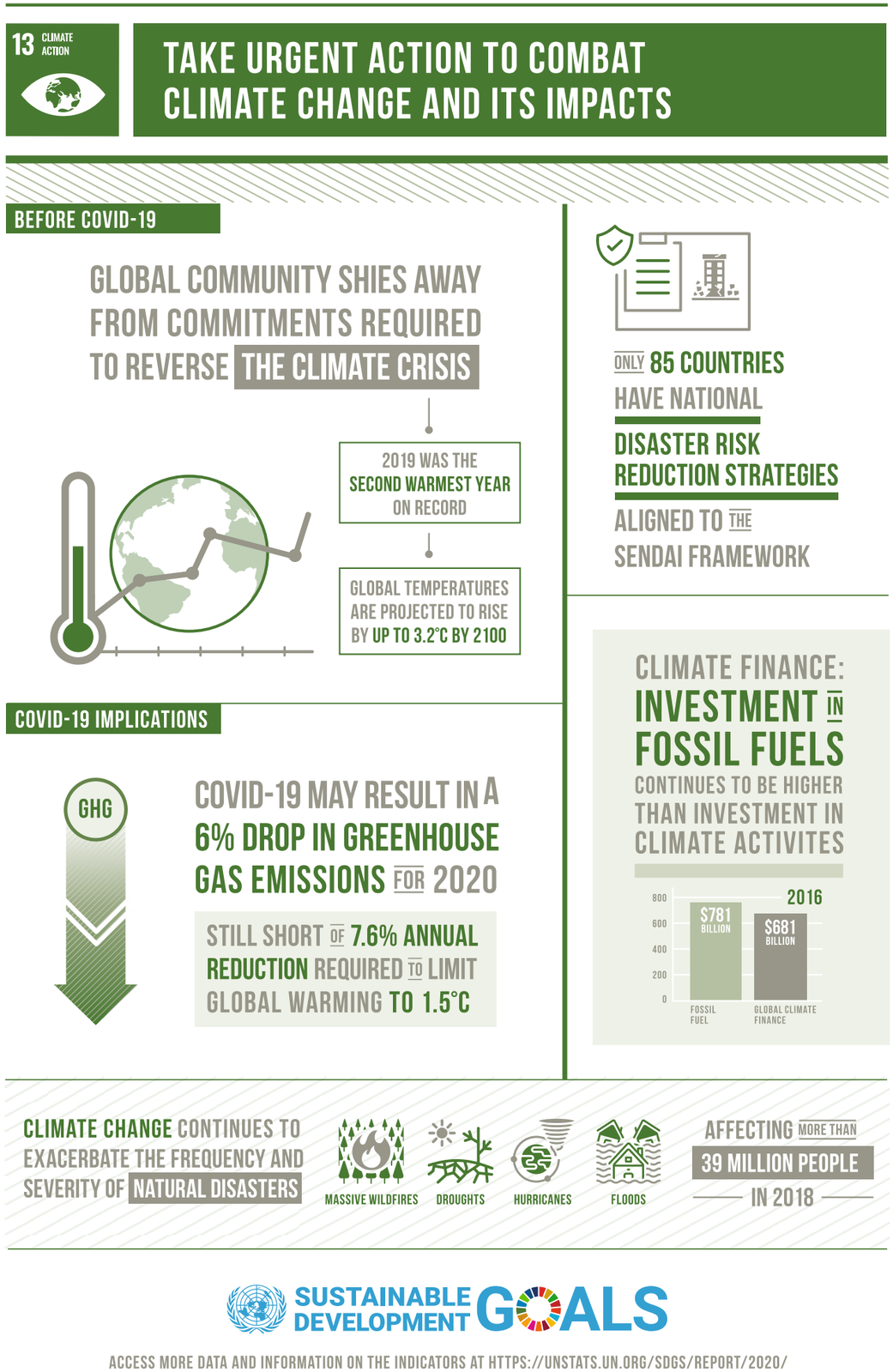
13.A

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.B

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

*Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.



SDG 13 – Climate Action

1. Creating initiatives in collaboration with Earth Day Network and civil society bodies of Odisha for awareness and advocacy with climate change as the primary agenda.
2. Initiating plantation drives and a vehicle free campus.
3. Creating a sewage treatment plant
4. Using a unique steam based, award winning Mega Kitchen to prepare meals
5. Using grid connected solar panels, in addition to a biogas plant, and solar water heaters.
6. Reducing carbon footprint for over 30,000 people on one campus



LIFE BELOW WATER

14

CONSERVE & SUSTAINABLY USE OCEANS, SEAS & MARINE RESOURCES

SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

14.1

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2

By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.A

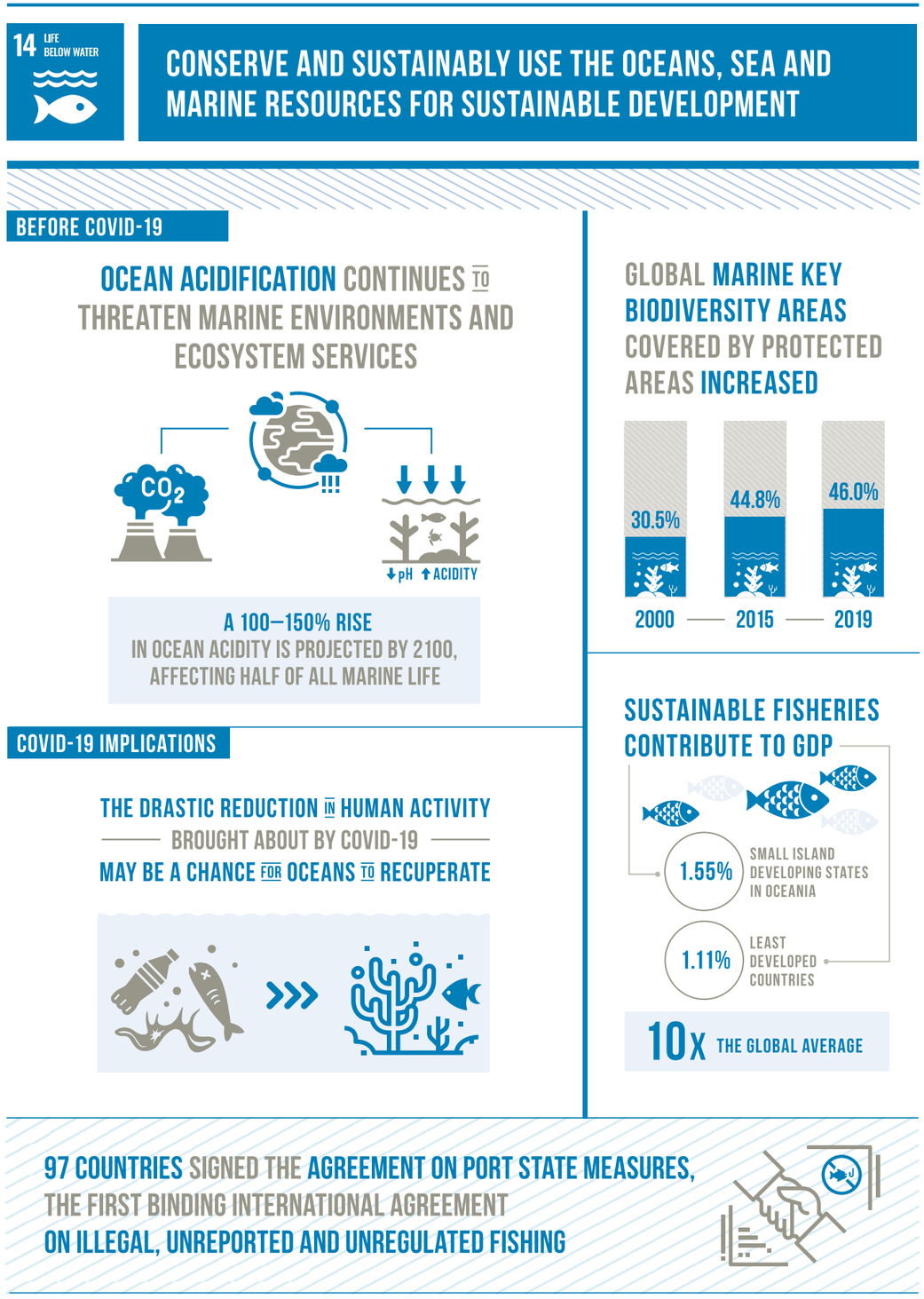
Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.B

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.C

Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want



SDG 14 – Life Below Water

1. Undertaking projects and drives with Hanseo University, South Korea, to clean river mouths and sea beaches of non-biodegradable debris which may be detrimental to aquatic animals.
2. Facilitating aquaculture training.
3. Maintaining on-campus pisciculture ponds.
4. Collaborating with the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and Central Institute of Freshwater Aqua Culture (CIFA) to provide training on sustainable fishing techniques to students.
5. Educating students about conserving aquatic resources.
6. Conserving local fish species.



LIFE ON LAND

15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT & REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION, HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.A

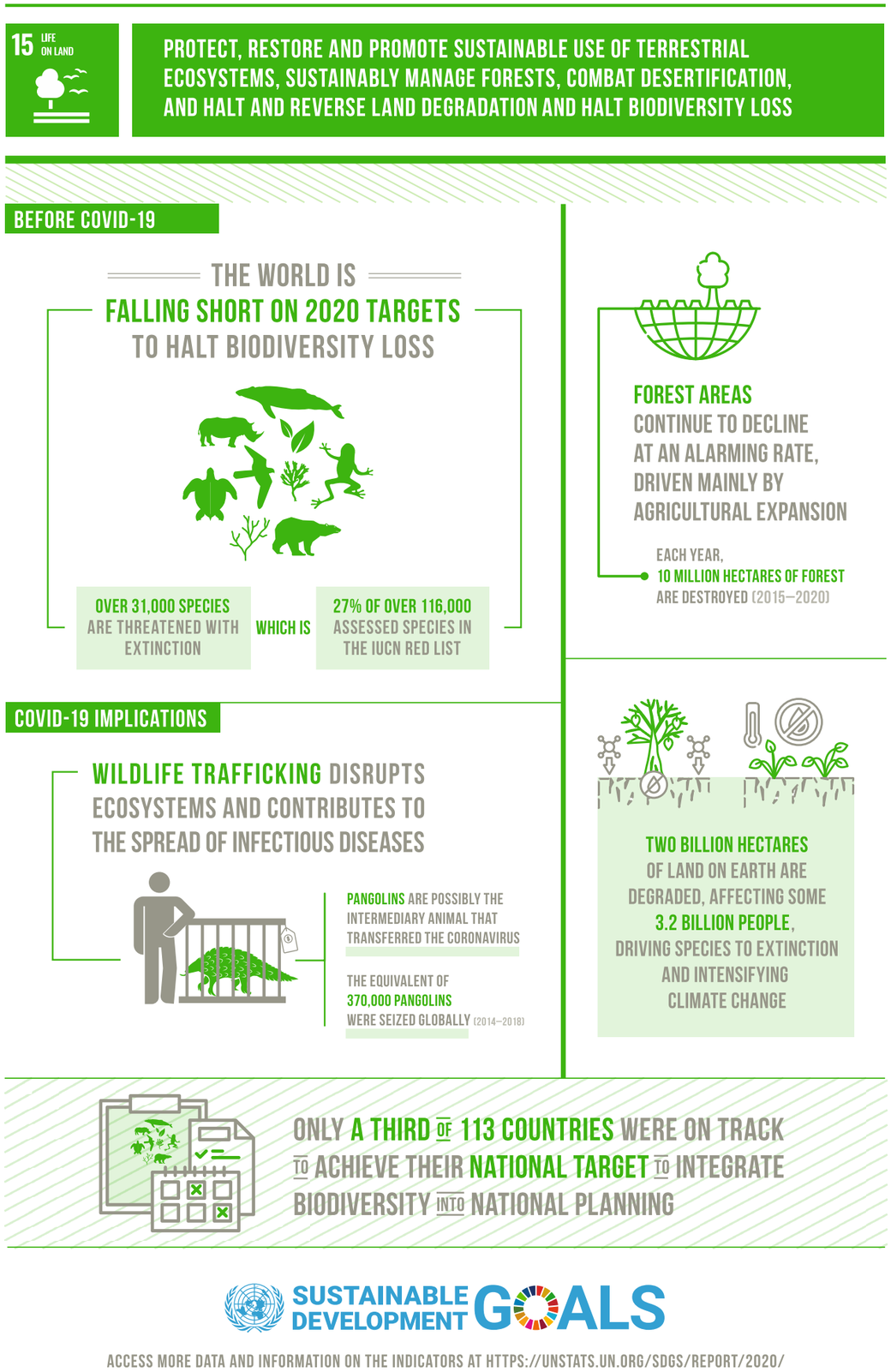
Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.B

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.C

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities



SDG 15 – Life on Land

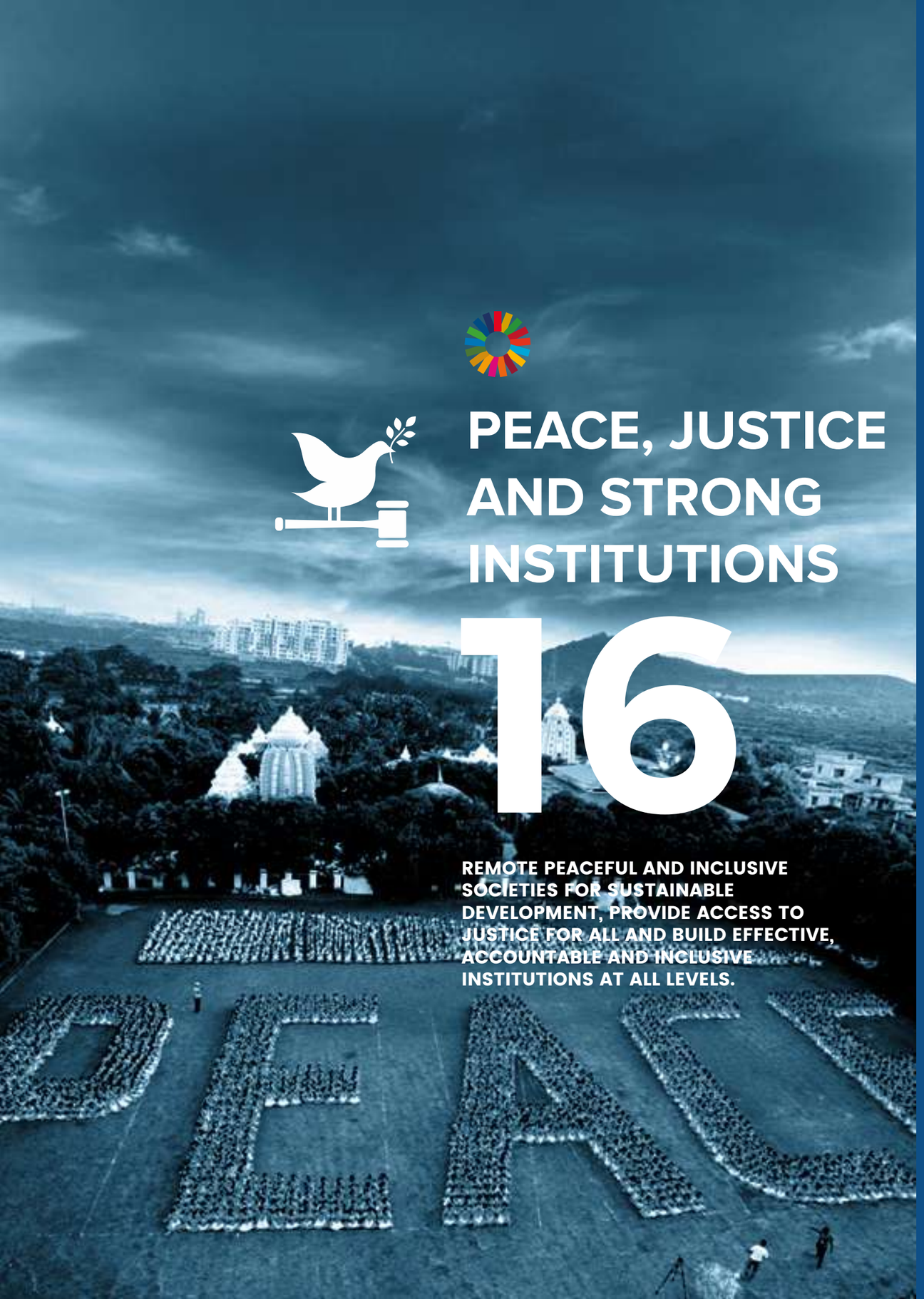
1. Sensitising 1 lakh tribal parents to restore degraded forests, and reverse loss of natural habitats and the extinction of threatened species.

2. Creating an environment of anti-poaching and living in harmony with wild animals among students.

3. Conducting frequent afforestation and plantation drives to encourage students and community members to develop a green thumb and to appreciate nature.

4. Engaging nearly 40,000 tribal students, teachers, employees and volunteers in plantation drives across Odisha and primarily in tribal areas.

5. Maintaining a green and clean campus with flowers and de-odourising, naturally anti-septic plants.



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16

REMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS.

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10

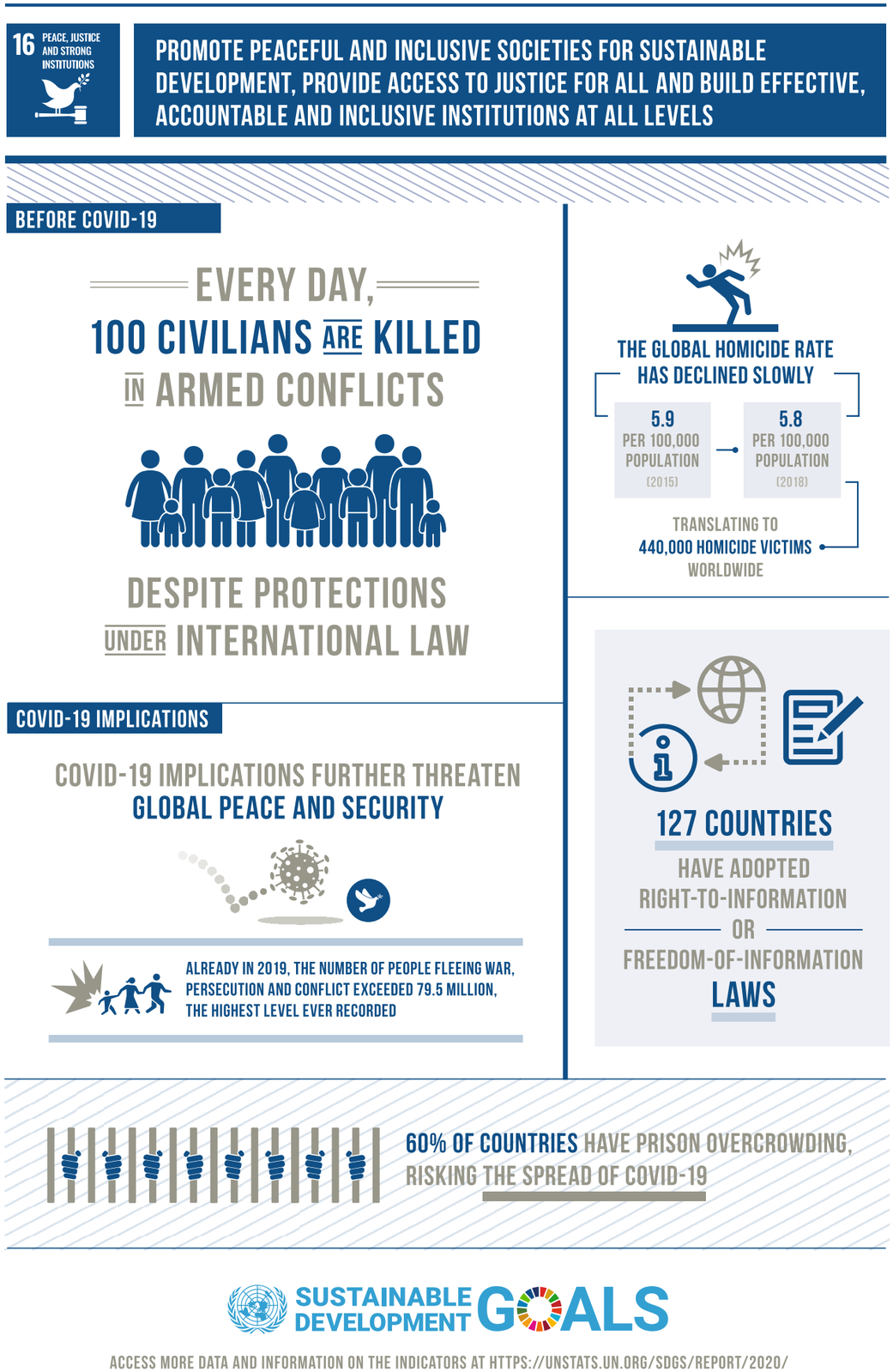
Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.A

Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.B

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



SDG 16 – Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

1. Implementing the motto of 'Peace and Development' through long-lasting community efforts, which help reduce insurgency in tribal regions of Odisha.

2. Fostering a spirit of harmony among students from 62 unique tribes on campus, to celebrate diversity and peace.

3. Creating a child friendly ecosystem on campus, which is devoid of abuse and punishment.

4. Established a Dalai Lama Centre for Buddhist Studies.

5. Maintaining Special Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council (UNECOSOC) since 2015.

6. Spreading peer education to foster harmony and peace in communities.

7. Creating MOUs and partnerships with different organizations to promote harmony and diversity.



SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms.

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms.

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals.

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization.

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions.

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

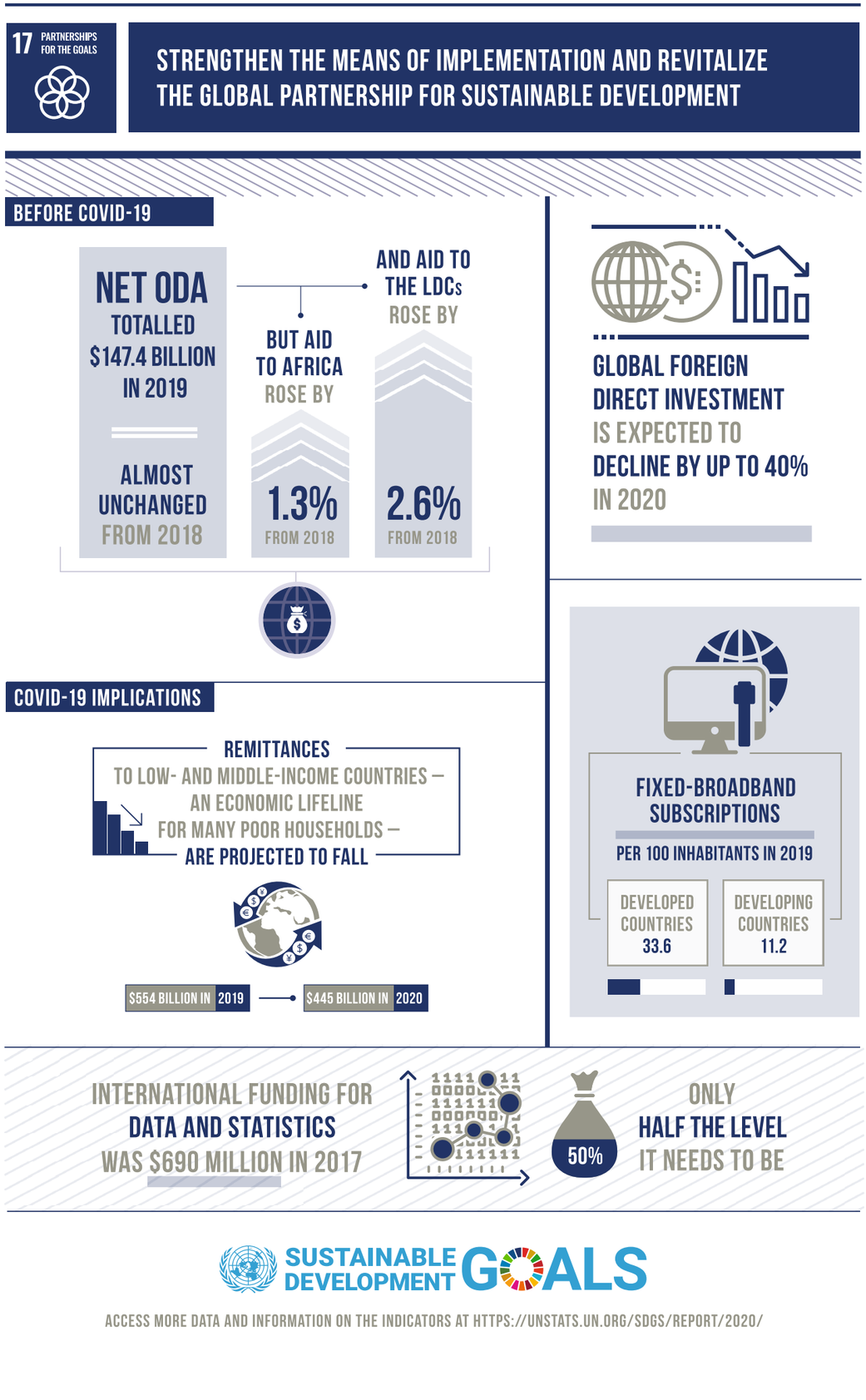
17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries



SDG 17 – Partnerships to achieve the Goals

Domestic resource mobilization in the form of KISS-KIIT Financial Model ecosystem which caters to sustainable socio-economic development, forging multi-stakeholder partnerships, for instance with UN bodies, civil society organisations, foundations, and corporates to synergies human development.

- UN ECOSOC
- UNDPI
- UNFPA
- UNICEF
- UNDP
- UNSSC
- UN WOMEN
- Delhi Government
- Odisha Government
- TCS
- Oracle
- US Department of State
- British Council
- Give India
- Max India Foundation
- Credibility Alliance
- Guide Star India
- MSSRF
- BvLF
- Prajwala India
- Dasra
- GCDD
- SECI
- UEA
- AFS International
- LBSNAA
- Hanseo University
- Universität Tübingen
- College of Charleston
- TISS
- Virginia Tech
- AIESEC
- US Consulate General
- University of Cambridge's TIGR2ESS project
- University of East Anglia