India’s SDG Framework and Implementation Strategy

Ashok Kumar Jain
Adviser (RD & SDGs),
NITI Aayog, New Delhi
2nd November, 2017
Introduction

• SDGs comprise of 17 Goals and 169 targets. The time period for SDGs is 2016-30.

• Several goals are to be achieved before 2030, and some of them even by 2020.

• Different goals, though interconnected, can be broadly categorized under the themes of Social, Economic and Environmental.
Environmental

...and Fostering Peace and Partnership
Spearheading SDGs in India

‘Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas’ - Guiding Mantra for India’s development policy and practice

Much of India’s development agenda is mirrored in SDGs

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is at an advanced stage of finalizing the national indicators

NITI Aayog, the national think tank, mapped 17 SDGs on Central Ministries and development programmes
National Strategy for Achieving SDGs

- Mapping of Ministries & Programmes
- Identification of Indicators
- Consultations with stakeholders
- Dovetailing the National Development Agenda with SDGs
- Meticulous Implementation of Schemes aligned with SDG targets
- Rigorous outcome based monitoring

Meticulous Implementation of Schemes aligned with SDG targets
Cooperative Federalism

The Government of India has substantially increased financial devolution to States and local governments through 14th Finance Commission to enable spending on local development priorities.

NITI Aayog is engaging States and Union Territories to deepen their participation in national policy making in collaboration with the Central Government.

NITI Aayog constituted Sub-Groups of Chief Ministers of States/UTs to deliberate on complex issues like:

i) Restructuring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes
ii) Skill India
iii) Swachh Bharat Mission
iv) Digital Payment Systems
Major National Programmes/Initiatives aligning with SDGs

• Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
• National Rural & Urban Livelihood Mission
• Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
• Soil Health Cards
• National Food Security Mission
• National Health Mission
• National Education Mission
• Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
• Swachh Bharat Mission
• National Rural Drinking Water Programme
• Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Rural and Urban (Housing for All)
• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
• Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
• Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
• National Mission for a Green India
     .....etc.
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Gender Equality

3 Good Health and Well-Being

7 Affordable and Clean Energy
National Health Mission

Swachh Bharat Mission

3 Good Health and Well-Being

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Integrated Child Development Services

Mission Indradhanush
Promoting Integration
Integration in Implementing SDGs

NITI Aayog has mapped out SDGs and related targets on Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes and other government initiatives.

Several States have conducted a similar mapping of their Departments and schemes/programmes.

Nodal Ministries at the Central level and Nodal departments at the State level have been identified.

Several States have set up their SDG Cells or Centres for Excellence for coordinating SDG implementation.

NITI Aayog has constituted a task force with participation by Central Ministries and States for regular review of SDG implementation in the country.
Facilitating Communication & Outreach
Consultations on SDGs

• NITI Aayog has conducted a series of National and Regional Consultations in collaboration with UN and other partner organizations to deepen dialogue on the SDGs. National Consultation has been conducted on SDGs 2 to 11 and 13 to 15.

• Regional Consultations on various specific issues relating to SDGs have been organized at Hyderabad, Guwahati and Kochi. More such consultations will follow.

• Central Government Ministries, States/UTs, local governments and stakeholders including experts, academia, institutions, CSOs and international organizations participated in the Consultations.
National Consultation on SDG 5

National Consultation on SDG 2

Regional Consultation on SDG 11, Guwahati
Parliament in Action

National Women Legislators’ Conference (5-6 March, 2016) at New Delhi deliberated on strengthening the role of women in nation building.

A two-day Meeting of the BRICS Women Parliamentarian’s Forum (August, 2016) at Jaipur, Rajasthan led to adoption of ‘Jaipur Declaration’ calling for international support to developing & least developed countries for better access to new and affordable technologies.

South Asian Speakers’ Summit on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (February, 2017) at Indore, Madhya Pradesh, led to adoption of the ‘Indore Declaration’ calling for eliminating poverty and gender inequality and meeting the challenges of climate change.

A Speaker’s Research Initiative (SRI) is being spearheaded under the mentorship of Hon’ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha to provide inputs and insights to Members of Parliament on implementation of SDGs.

A two day discussion on SDG 3 ‘Good Health and Well Being’ was held on 30th March & 4th April, 2017.
Towards Capacity Building

• NITI Aayog has already published a volume of such Best Practices last year.

• Mapping of best practices according to SDGs is being initiated with various stakeholders and National/International organizations.

• Engagement with business/industrial sector to apprise them of different ways through which they can contribute to the SDGs.

• To promote systematic and regular access to knowledge and expertise, NITI Aayog is developing a national network of resource institutions called SAMAVESH. It will promote capacity building at various levels for better implementation of SDGs.
India’s Nationally Determined Contributions at the Global Level

Under the NDC’s, India has committed to reduce the emission intensity per unit of GDP by 33% to 35% by 2030 relative to its 2005 levels.

India plans to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3 billion tonnes through additional forest and tree cover.

India aims to achieve 40% of electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel by 2030.
The Theme for this year’s HLPF was ‘Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world’.

India presented its Voluntary National Review on 19th July, 2017 in the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) at the UN.

Focus was on SDGs 1 (No Poverty); 2 (Zero Hunger); 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); 5 (Gender Equality); 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 14 (Life Below Water) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The VNR drew upon the progress under various programmes and initiatives in the States/UTs.
• MGNREGA generated over 2 billion person days of work during the last year, with women and disadvantaged groups being the largest beneficiaries (56% and 39% of person-days respectively).
• Households with access to clean fuel rose from 25.5% to 43.8% due to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana launched in 2016.
• Stand Up India was launched in 2016 for providing bank loans to women borrowers for setting up a Greenfield enterprise
• Swachh Bharat Mission aims to ensure an Open Defecation Free India by 2019.
• The revised Maternity Benefits provide 26 weeks’ paid leave to working women who are pregnant.
• Under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, 62 million Soil Health Cards issued for enabling improving soil fertility.
• The Mission Indradhanush launched in 2014 aims to ensure full immunization of children up to two years & pregnant women.
• Installed capacity in renewable energy sector increased from 35.8 GW in 2015 to 57.3 GW in 2017.
Key Achievements

• JAM has enabled the Government to disburse a cumulative amount of INR 2.33 trillion to more than 357 million beneficiaries through DBT.

• Under the SBM 2,67,362 villages, 190 districts, 1325 cities and 5 States have been declared ODF.

• Since the launch of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in 100 critical districts, an increasing trend in Sex Ratio at birth has been visible in 58% of the focus districts.

• To achieve the goal ‘Housing for All’ by 2022, nearly 3.21 million houses were constructed during 2016-17 in rural areas.

• Through PMGSY, 70% of the targeted rural habitations have been connected by all weather roads.
Champions of Change

• NITI Aayog organized a conference called ‘Champions of Change’, in August 2017, in which young CEOs and entrepreneurs of start-ups and private sectors presented their ideas to the Prime Minister himself.

• Initiative to discuss ways in which private sector and young minds can contribute to transforming India in policy intervention as well as in implementation process.

• Various themes were:
  o A New India by 2022
  o Digital India
  o Energizing a Sustainable Tomorrow
  o Health and Nutrition
  o Education and Skill Development
  o Make in India
  o Cities of Tomorrow
  o World Class Infrastructure
  o Doubling Farmers’ Income
Towards creating a sustainable environment

• NITI Aayog constituted a sub group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan which submitted its recommendations to the Prime Minister.

• Government has notified Construction and Waste Management Rules in 2016.

• One of its salient features is that procurement of materials made from construction and demolition waste shall be made mandatory to a certain percentage (say 10-20%) in municipal and Government contracts subject to strict quality control.

• The current waste to energy production has reached 88.4 Megawatt.

• Waste to compost production for the year 2016 is 1,64,891 metric ton.

• 44,650 wards have 100% door to door waste collection in urban areas (In 2016 it was 39,995).
Way Forward

Mapping the departments, schemes SDG wise by each State/UT, wherever still not done.

To establish the implementation and monitoring framework for each goal and target.

Tracking the progress through a dashboard.

State/Division/District level consultations with stakeholders for capacity building of the functionaries.

Documenting and sharing of best practices SDG wise.
How Can You Make a Difference in Your Area
Align various schemes/programmes/departments with the SDGs.

Sensitize and integrate all stakeholders with the SDG agenda.

Motivate the local bodies (PRIs/ULBs) to implement the SDGs.

Localize SDGs at the district/block/village level.

Identify, document and disseminate Best Practices SDG wise.

Partnership with the private sector for implementation of SDGs.

Create champions for SDGs at the district/block/panchayat level.
Thank you