Implementing SDGs in India: A Strategic Perspective

Ashok Kumar Jain
Adviser (SDGs)
NITI Aayog, New Delhi
SDGs: New Goals of Humanity

- Expanding the scope of MDGs
- Integrating the economic, social & environmental
- 17 Goals & 169 Targets
- 193 countries committed to implement

Target: 2030
# SDGs: Cross-cutting & Multi-dimensional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - SDG 1 - No Poverty  
- SDG 2 - Zero Hunger  
- SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being  
- SDG 4 - Quality Education  
- SDG 5 - Gender Equality  
- SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation | - SDG 12 - Sustainable Consumption and Production  
- SDG 13 - Climate Action  
- SDG 14 - Life Below Water  
- SDG 15 - Life on Land |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Fostering Peace and Partnership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  
- SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  
- SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  
- SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities  
- SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities | - SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  
- SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals |
Shifts from MDGs to SDGs

**Conclusiveness** –
Fight to Finish: Zero Poverty, Hunger, preventable Child Deaths, Gender violence, etc.

**Universality** –
Applicable to all countries; developed ones more responsible

**Comprehensiveness** -
SDGs have fuller array of targets, better focus on causality & strategies

**Inclusiveness** –
Clear focus on ‘leaving no one behind’
Shifts from MDGs to SDGs

Hunger distinct from Poverty – deeper analysis of factors of poverty & food security.

Financing SDGs – Sustainable economic development; ODA, international finance, technology & trade flows.

Peace Building – conflict resolution & peace building as enablers of growth & development

Measurability – monitoring, evaluation & accountability, and up-to-date & reliable data
National Strategy for Achieving SDGs

- Meticulous Implementation of Schemes aligned with SDG targets
- Dovetailing the National Development Agenda with SDGs
- Consultation with stakeholders
- Identification of Indicators
- Rigorous outcome based monitoring
- Mapping of Ministries & Programmes
Accepting the 14th Finance Commission Award, the Government of India devolved substantially greater financial resources to States and local governments to enable spending on local development priorities.

NITI Aayog has deepened the engagement of States and Union Territories in national policy making along with the Central Government.

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

i) Restructuring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes
ii) Skill India
iii) Swachh Bharat Mission
iv) Digital Payment Systems
v) Agriculture Sector & MGNREGS
Programmes/Initiatives aligned 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
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- National Mission for a Green India
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Gender Equality

3 Good Health and Well-Being

7 Affordable and Clean Energy
Swachh Bharat Mission

1. Zero Hunger
2. Clean Water and Sanitation
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Gender Equality
Sensitisation & Awareness Development

• 21 National Consultations in collaboration with UN & other partners

• Regional Consultations on specific SDGs - at Hyderabad, Guwahati & Kochi. More in Future to address felt needs

• Multi-Stakeholder Approach - Central Ministries, States/UTs, experts, academia, CSOs & international organizations

• Focus shifting to – Localisation of SDGs
  • Addressing contextual issues
  • Diversifying communication strategies/processes
  • Linking to local action

• Mapping and Systematic sensitization of Business/Industry sector being initiated
National Consultation on SDG 5

National Workshop on Localising SDGs

Regional Consultation on SDG II, Guwahati
Aligning Ministries/Deptts./Programmes

- **Mapping:**
  - Central Ministries
  - Centrally Sponsored Programmes
  - State Deptts./Schemes

Implementation Structures

- Nodal Ministries
- State Nodal Deptts. (Planning Deptts./Commissions);
- SDG Cells/Centres

Coordination

- NITI Aayog
- SDG Task Force (involving Ministries/States)

Legislative Oversight

- Parliament & State legislatures discussing SDG implementation
  In each session
Parliament in Action

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

A two-day BRICS Women Parliamentarian’s Forum (August, 2016) at Jaipur adopted the ‘Jaipur Declaration’ calling for better access to new and affordable technologies

South Asian Speakers' Summit on the SDGs (February, 2017) at Indore led to the ‘Indore Declaration’ on eliminating poverty, gender inequality and addressing climate change

A Speaker’s Research Initiative (SRI) with the Hon’ble Lok Sabha Speaker as mentor provides inputs and insights to Members of Parliament on SDGs
Towards Capacity Development

- Dissemination of Best Practices:
  - NITI Aayog has published a volume in 2016 showcasing selected cases from States.
  - Preparatory for 2nd volume focused on specific SDGs under progress
- Capacity development strategy and institutional arrangements at national/State level under preparation
- Institutional mapping for capacity development initiatives under progress
Voluntary National Review (VNR)

Countries present their voluntary national review (VNR)

UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

reviews progress on SDGs every year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Countries presenting VNR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Ensuring that no one is left behind</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India presented its Voluntary National Review on 19th July, 2017 at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) at the UN.

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

The VNR drew upon the progress under various programmes and initiatives in the States/UTs.
India’s Nationally Determined Contributions

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.
Outcome-based Monitoring
Outcome-based Monitoring & Reporting

• Rolling out of the national SDG Indicator Framework by MoSPI
• Quick monitoring by NITI Aayog through selected Priority Indicators
• Preparation of SDG Baseline by MoSPI
• Regular updates on SDG database
• Preparation of analytical reports on progress on SDGs at State & National level on an annual basis
• Voluntary National Review by NITI Aayog as a part of international review by the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF)
NITI’s Priority Indicators & SDG Index

- Realtime Monitoring of States on about 75 Priority Indicators across 16 SDGs.
- Creating an SDG Index for comparing performance at State & National level.
- On-line dashboard on SDGs performance based on data on Priority Indicators from States and Central Ministries.
- Ranking of States/UTs on SDGs to spur competition among them.
Some Performance Trends

• JAM-enabled cumulative DBT amounted to INR 3.99 trillion to 123.9 crore beneficiaries.

• About 3.87 lakh villages, 395 districts, & 17 States/UTs declared Open Defecation Free.

• The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme has led to increasing trend in Sex Ratio at birth (SRB) in 65 per cent the operational districts.

• Towards ‘Housing for All’ by 2022, about 4.5 million houses constructed during 2017-18 in rural areas.

• Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, 4.1 crores LPG connections already provided to women from BPL families and the target elevated from 5 crore to 8 crore.

• The Renewable Energy installed capacity grown by 77 per cent from 38.9 GW on 31st March 2015 to 69 GW on 31st March 2018.

• The new initiative of Ayusman Bharat will provide health insurance coverage to over 10 crore families (about 50 crore individuals) up to INR 5, 00,000 per family per year.
Update from States & UTs

- In most States/UTs, Planning Department is the nodal department for implementation of SDGs.
- Around 26 States/UTs have mapped the departments and interventions against the SDG targets.
- 15 States/UTs have drafted their Vision/Action Plan on SDGs. For 9 others, these are under process.
- 12 States/UTs have initiated the process of setting up a monitoring framework on SDGs; 4 States already have a system in place.
- Around 19 States/UTs have taken up awareness development initiatives on SDGs.
Way Forward

Expanding communication outreach and sensitizing specific stakeholders

SDG monitoring, ranking of States and real-time tracking of progress on the national SDG Dashboard

Localization of SDGs: State/local level implementation involving varied stakeholders

Capacity Development of identified stakeholders at State and district levels

Exploring approaches and strategies to SDG financing at national & State levels

Documentation and dissemination of best practices SDG wise
Financing SDGs – The Shortfall

- Additional investment of USD 5-7 trillion per year till 2030 for full achievement of SDGs (2014)

- Developing countries need USD 3.9 trillion per year, for basic infrastructure, food security, climate change response, health, and education: Annual gap of USD 2.5 trillion (2014).

- For India, early estimates suggest a shortfall of INR 533 lakh crores (USD 8.5 trillion) over the 15-year period: INR 36 lakh crores or USD 565 billion per year on average (2015)
Financing SDGs – Working Forward

- Compiling & analysing initiatives by States on aligning their budgets with SDGs
- Discussing with pioneering States (e.g. Assam, AP, Haryana, HP, etc.) on steps taken & emerging alternatives
- Preparing actionable options by States taking into account their preparedness and experiences
- Designing knowledge management initiatives based on experiences & good practices
Making a Difference Together
Facilitate convergence of schemes/programmes/departments on SDGs.

Sensitize and integrate all stakeholders on the SDG agenda.

Localize SDGs at the district/block/Panchayat/village level.

Partner with the private sector & other organizations for action on SDGs.

Create champions for SDGs in your own area of action/influence
Thank you