

Training of IAS Officers of 2017 Batch & State Group 1 Services Officers
22 June 2018, Dr. MCR HRD Institute of Telangana, Hyderabad

Implementing SDGs in India: A Strategic Perspective



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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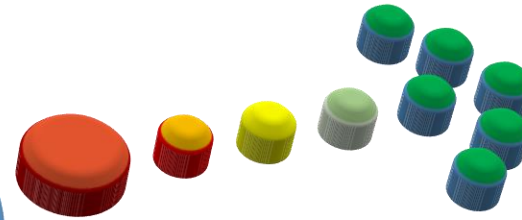
Expanding the scope of MDGs

Integrating the economic,
social & environmental

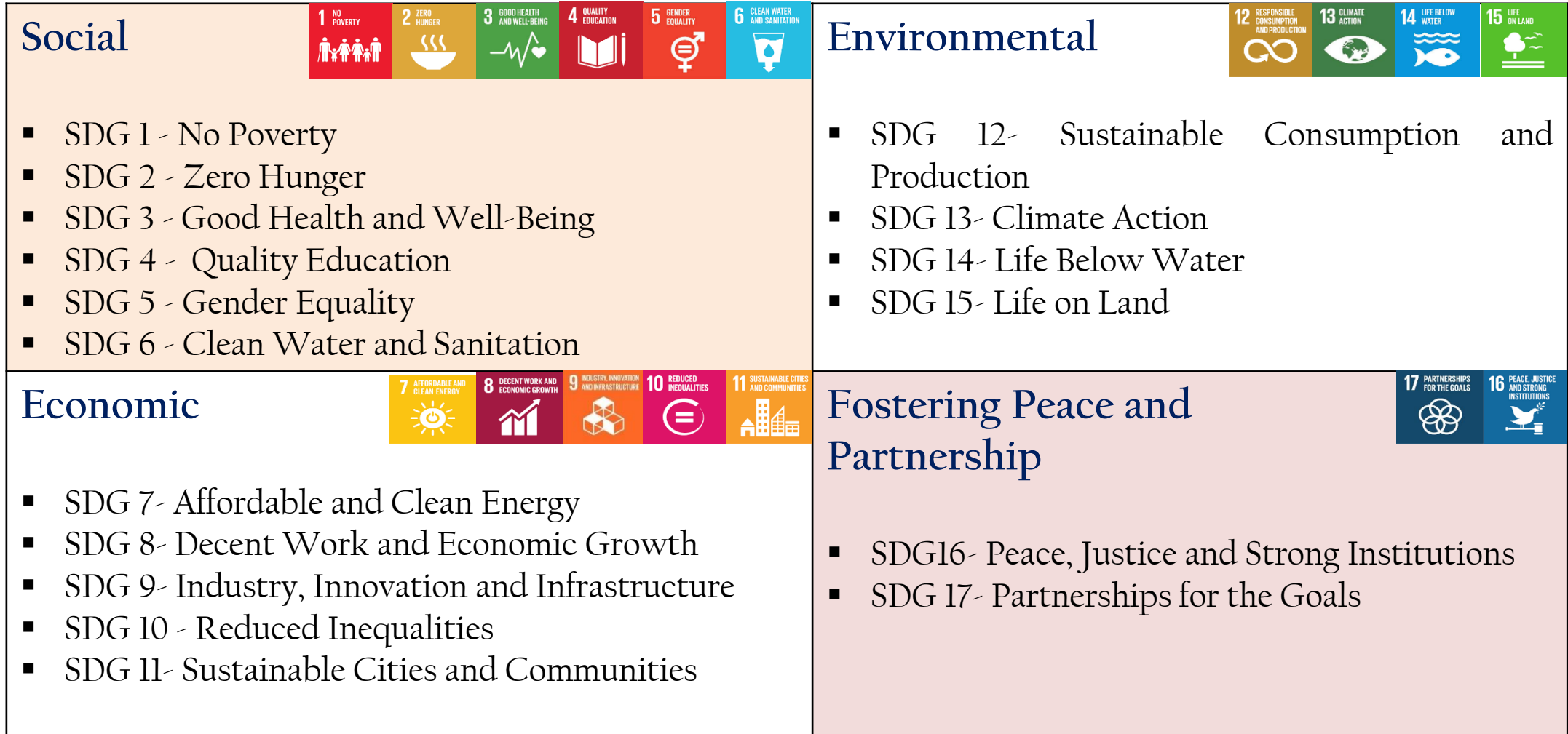
17 Goals & 169 Targets

193 countries committed to
implement

SDGs:
New Goals
of Humanity



SDGs: Cross-cutting & Multi-dimensional



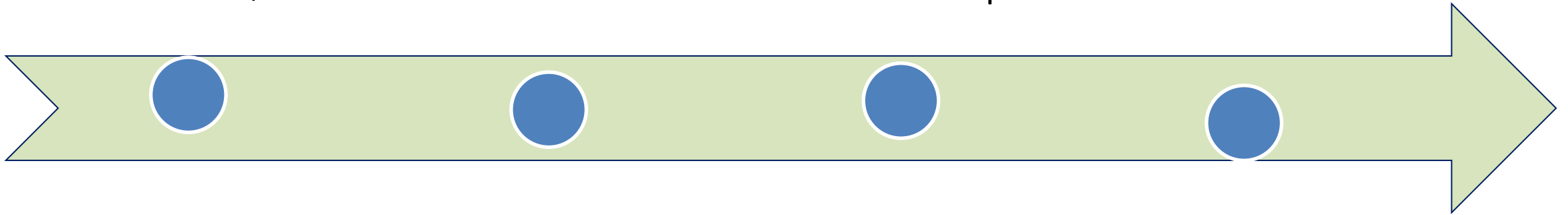
Shifts from MDGs to SDGs

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'

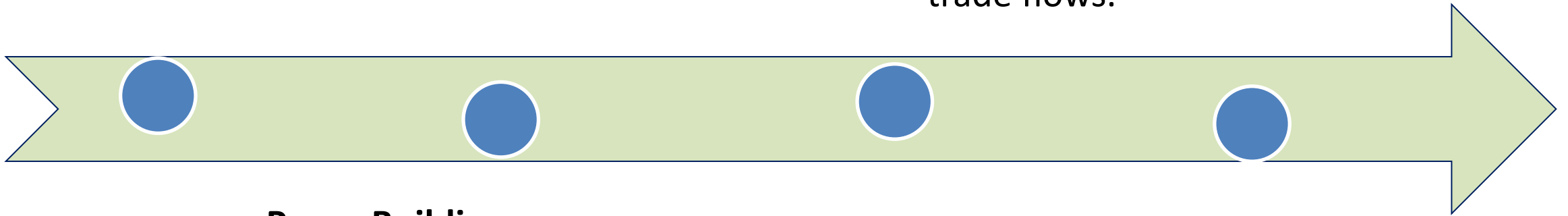
Shifts from MDGs to SDGs

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





Cooperative Federalism



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:

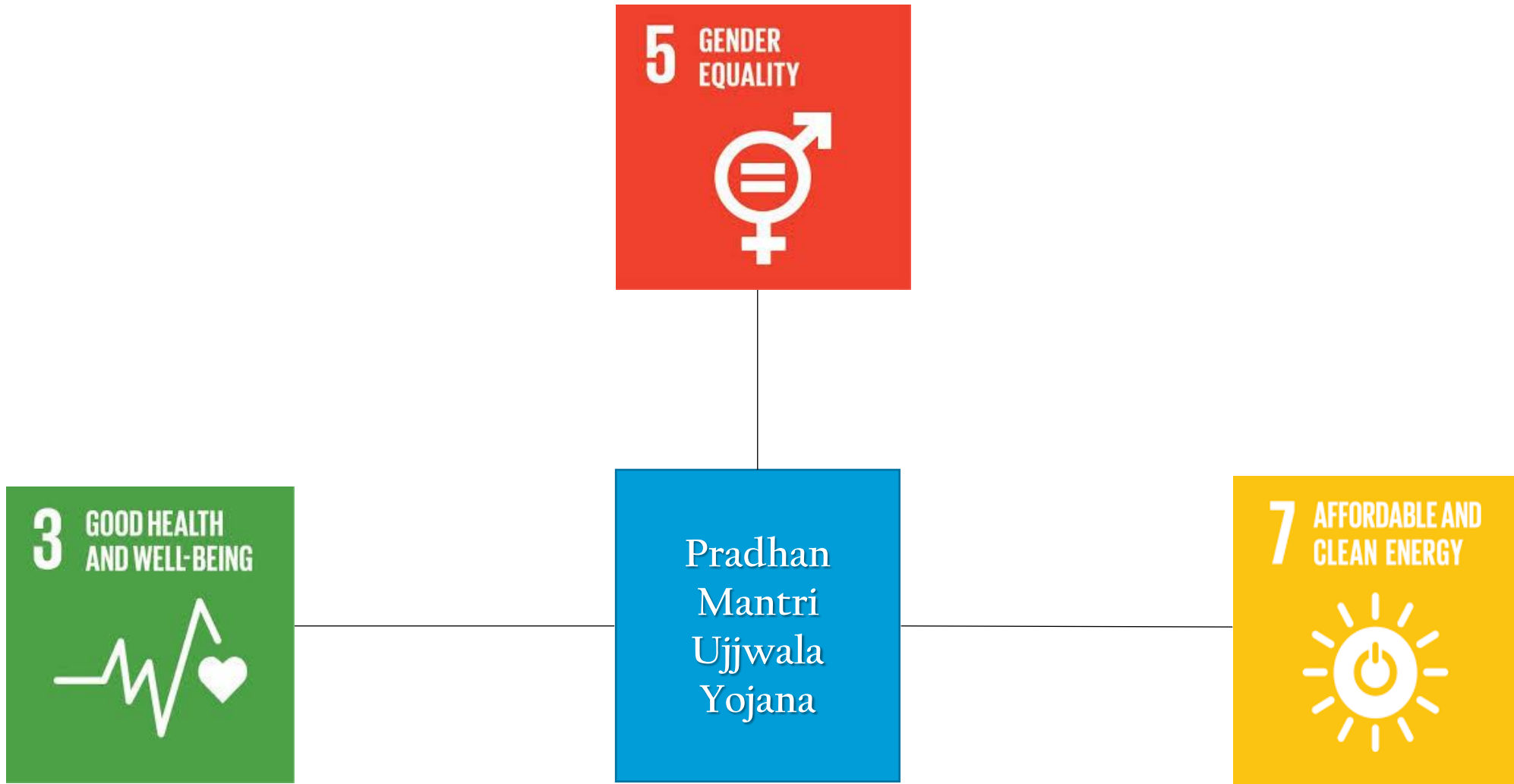
- i) Restructuring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- ii) Skill India
- iii) Swachh Bharat Mission
- iv) Digital Payment Systems
- v) Agriculture Sector & MGNREGS

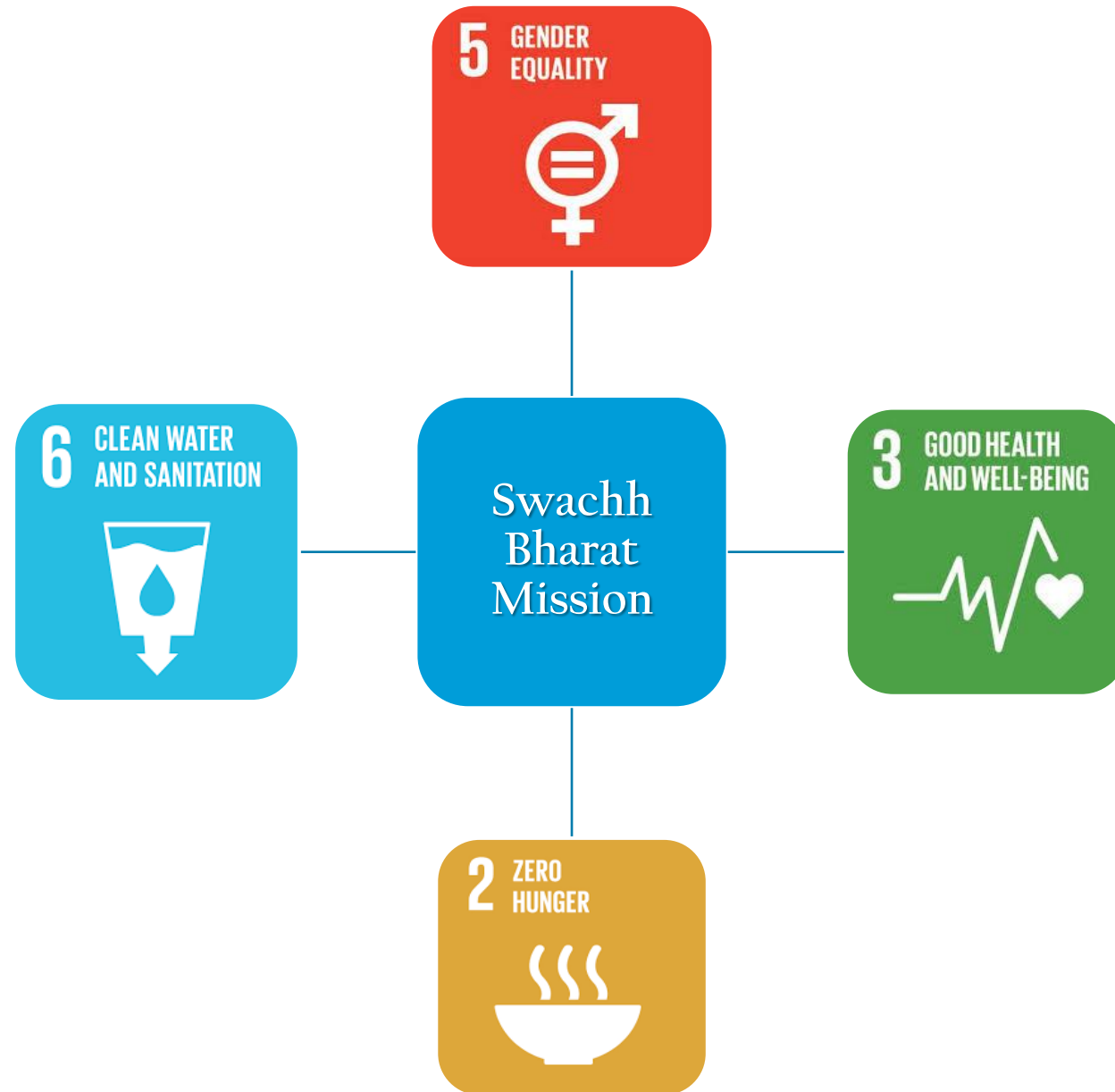
Programmes/Initiatives aligned with SDGs

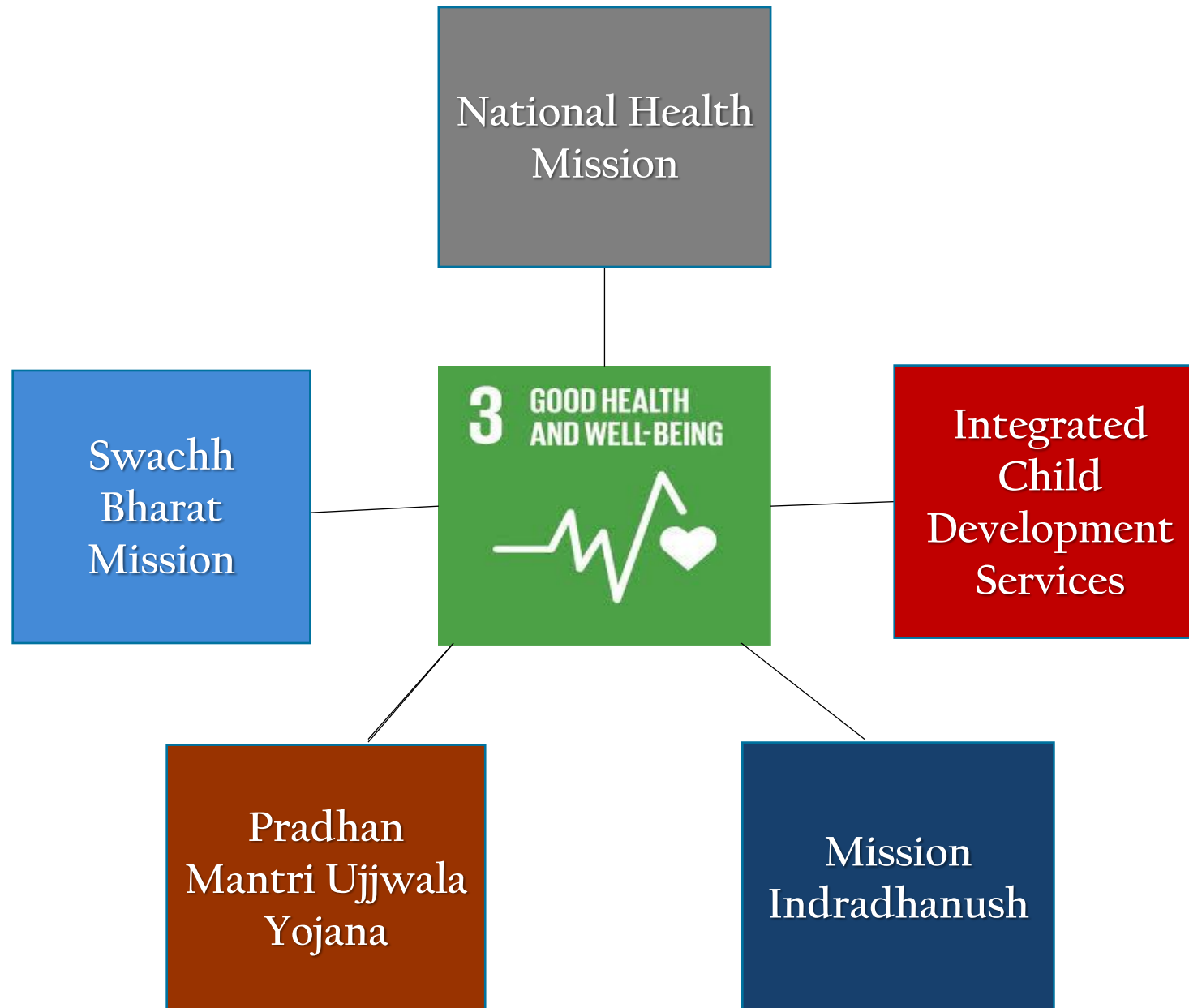
National

- 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

State Schemes/ Programmes







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

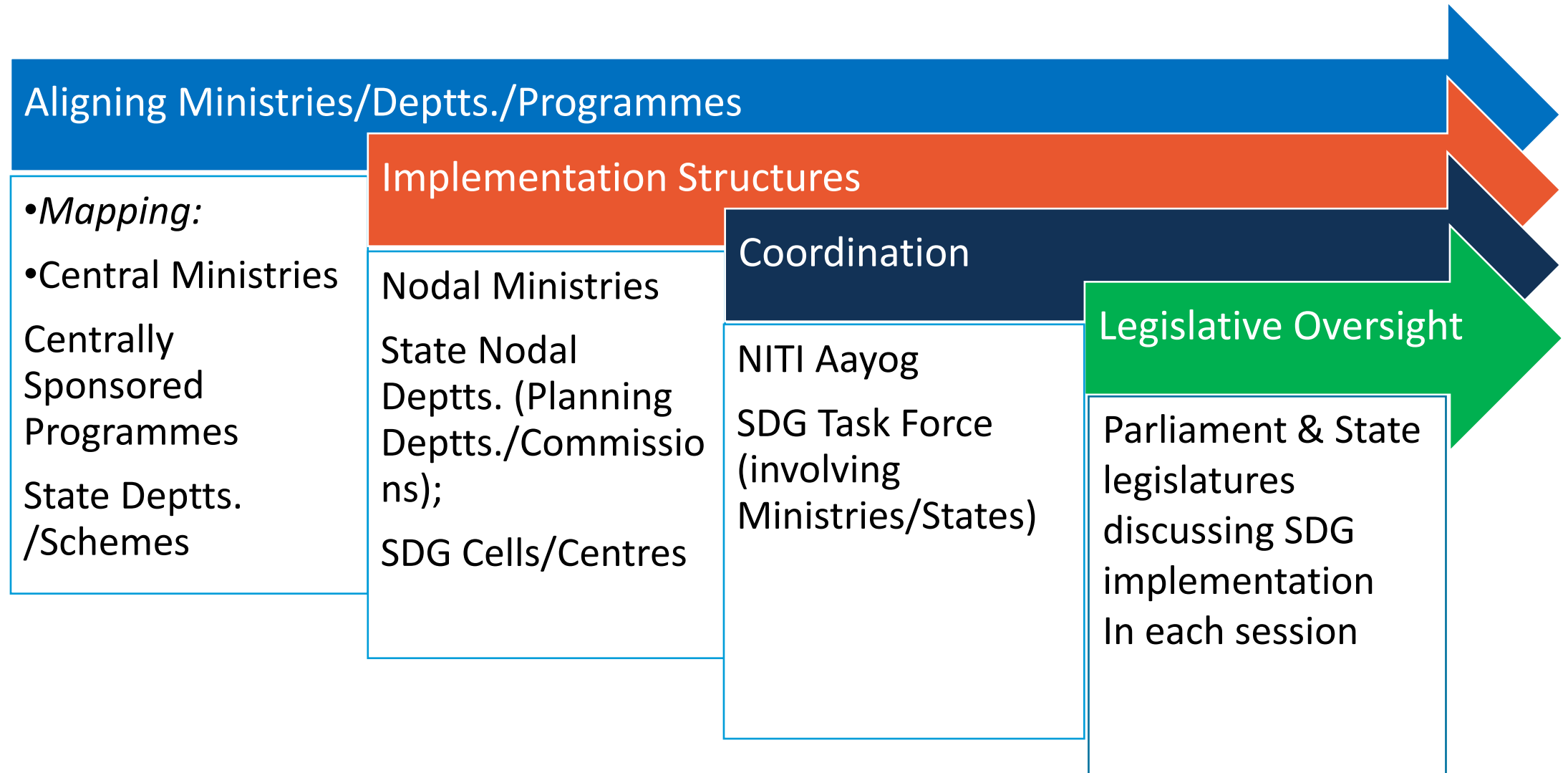


Regional Consultation on SDG 11, Guwahati

National Workshop on Localising SDGs



Integrating SDG Implementation



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

Year	Theme	Countries presenting VNR
2016	Ensuring that no one is left behind	23
2017	Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world	43
2018	Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies	47

Voluntary National Review (VNR) India 2017



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.

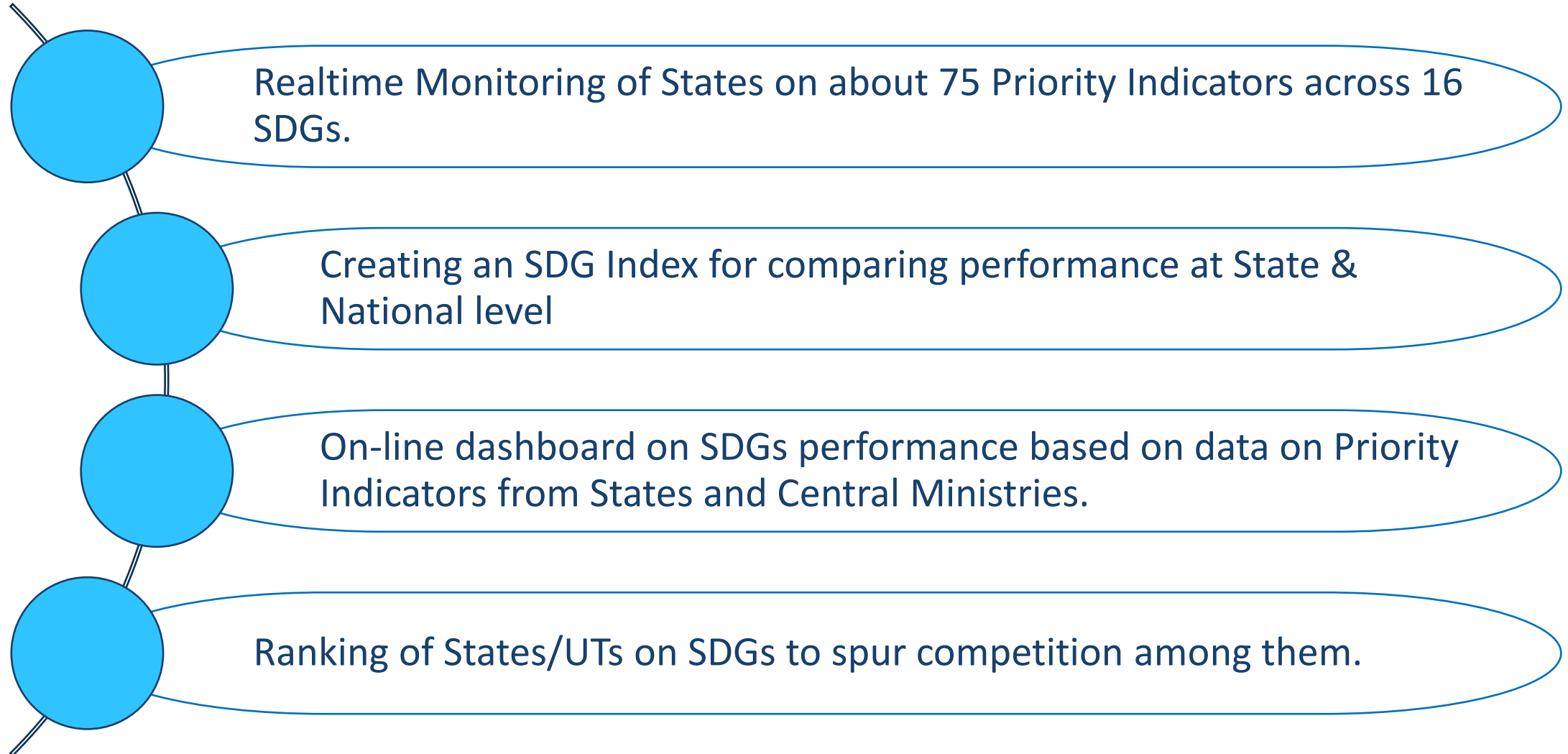
Outcome-based Monitoring



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



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 Ayushman 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

Reviews with 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



ICESDF

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



UNCTAD

- 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 suggests 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

