SDG Breakthroughs and challenges: India’s Progress towards 2030 Agenda

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SDG Localisation in India
Leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first
Institutional structure for SDGs in India

- NITI Aayog – Overall coordination, monitoring and devising strategies
- MoSPI – Finalising data and NIF indicators (284 indicators under NIF 2023)
- Central Ministries – Sectoral policies, scheme formulation and monitoring
- States and UTs - Localisation and Implementation of National Agenda
- Multilateral Agencies, Think tanks, Academia, Civil Society and Corporate sector
Creating Institutional Ownership
- NITI Aayog as anchor institution
- Ministries with mapped responsibilities
- Parliament and State assemblies with legislative oversight

Driving Collaborative Competition
- Ranking of States, districts on SDG progress
- State action: SIF, DIF, dashboard, district ranking

Building Capacities
- NITI's support to States in SDG adoption
- Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management
- Strengthening capacities – district, block, GP/ULB level

Adopting whole-of-society approach
- CSOs, think tanks, academia, international organisations
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- State Partnerships

State Partnerships
- Pillar 1
- Pillar 2
- Pillar 3
- Pillar 4
## Progress on SDG Localisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>No. of States completed</th>
<th>No. of UTs completed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision/ Roadmap</td>
<td>SDG vision document</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>Mapping of SDG targets with schemes and departments</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanisms for coordination with line departments at State level</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formation of Working Groups/ Committees/ Task Forces</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring and reporting</td>
<td>SDG cell/ centre/ team at State level</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State Indicator Framework</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>District Indicator Framework</td>
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<td>Block Indicator Framework</td>
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<td>Dashboard developed</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgeting</td>
<td>SDGs linked to budget allocation</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Capacity building/ training of officials</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Involvement of CSOs/ CSR in awareness generation and capacity building</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>
NITI Aayog’s efforts in Localising and Monitoring SDGs

The SDG India Index Series

India’s Voluntary National Review at HLPF

India’s National MPI

Localising SDGs

Data Dashboards
Monitoring of SDGs

What gets measured gets done
Data-Driven Policy Making

The SDG India Index as a robust decision-making tool

- **Wide Coverage**: The SDG India Index covers a wide gamut of indicators which align with India’s national development priorities.
- **High Resolution**: Disaggregated view of a State’s performance in key sectors across all 17 Global Goals.
- **Actionable**: Clear and concise insights on a range of development areas for policymakers and administrators at all levels of the government.
- **Progress Monitoring**: The index is updated annually with the latest available estimates allowing for high frequency progress monitoring.
- **Localisation**: Localized versions of the Index based on a State’s District Indicator framework to enable granular insights and interventions.
### Monitoring progress of Localisation: SDG India Index

First comprehensive measure of SDG performance and localisation with national and State/UT ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal-wise ranking of States/UTs and overall ranking based on performance on all goals</th>
<th>Promotes competition among the States/UTs in line with NITI Aayog’s approach of competitive federalism</th>
<th>Supports States/UTs in identifying priority areas</th>
<th>Enable States/UTs to learn from peers</th>
<th>Highlights gaps in statistical systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 goals</td>
<td>16 goals + qualitative analysis on goal 17</td>
<td>16 goals + qualitative analysis on Goal 17</td>
<td>Work in Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 targets</td>
<td>54 targets</td>
<td>70 targets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 indicators</td>
<td>100 indicators</td>
<td>115 indicators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal-wise ranking on States/UTs</td>
<td>Goal-wise ranking on States/UTs + State/UT profiles</td>
<td>Goal-wise ranking on States/UTs + State/UT profiles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preceded National Indicator Framework (NIF)</td>
<td>Aligned with NIF: 68 indicators completely aligned, 20 refined, 12 new to cover goals 12, 13, and 14</td>
<td>Aligned with NIF: 76 indicators completely aligned, 31 refined, 8 in consultation with the line ministries</td>
<td></td>
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Multi-dimensional Poverty Index

Achieving the SDG Target 1.2
Snapshot of results of National Multi-dimensional Poverty Index

**Highlights: MPI Progress Report 2023**

- **Steep decline in Poverty Headcount Ratio**
  - 2015-16: 24.85%
  - 2019-21: 14.96%
  - 135 million (13.5 crore) people exited multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21

- **India on track to achieve SDG Target 1.2**
  - (reducing multi-dimensional poverty by at least half) much ahead of 2030

- **12 indicators have shown improvement**
  - suggesting that impact of Government interventions is increasingly visible on ground

- **Fastest decline in percentage of multidimensional poor in rural areas from**
  - 2015-16: 32.59%
  - 2019-21: 19.28%

- **Reduction in the incidence of poverty in urban areas**
  - 2015-16: 8.65%
  - 2019-21: 5.27%

- **The Intensity of poverty, which measures the average deprivation among the people living in multidimensional poverty improved from about**
  - 2015-16: 47.14%
  - 2019-21: 44.39%

- **UP, Bihar, MP, Odisha and Rajasthan recorded steepest decline in number of MPI poor**

- **Improvement in nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel played a significant role in reducing the MPI value**

- **Bank Account**
  - 1/21

- **Cooking Fuel**
  - 1/21

- **Sanitation**
  - 1/21

- **Drinking Water**
  - 1/21

- **Housing**
  - 1/21

- **Electricity**
  - 1/21

- **Assets**
  - 1/21

- **Bank Account**
  - 1/21

- **Years of Schooling**
  - 1/6

- **Maternal Health**
  - 1/12

- **Child & Adolescent Mortality**
  - 1/12

- **Nutrition**
  - 1/6

- **Education**
  - 1/3

- **Health**
  - 1/3
India: Headcount Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child &amp; Adolescent Mortality</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Health</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Schooling</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Attendance</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking Fuel</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Account</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| MPI Score (HxA)                  | 0.117            | 0.066            |
| Headcount Ratio (H)              | 24.85%           | 14.96%           |
| Intensity of Poverty (A)         | 47.14%           | 44.39%           |
Achievements so far

Halfway to Agenda 2030: Mid-Term Assessment of Achievements
Achievements from 2015 till date

Goal 1: No Poverty & Goal 2: Zero Hunger

- **800 million** people get free food grains every year – additional allocation for COVID relief package
- **117.2 million** toilets constructed under Clean India mission
- **30 million** urban and rural houses constructed under PM Aavas(house) Scheme
- **118.8 million** households with tap water connections under Clean Water Mission
- **96 million** connections for clean cooking fuel (LPG) under PM Ujjwala Scheme
- **28.6 million** households electrified under universal electrification scheme
- **330.5 million tonnes** Food grain production in India
- **500 million** bank accounts under National Mission on Financial Inclusion
- **800 million** people get free food grains every year – additional allocation for COVID relief package
- **135 million** people escaped multi-dimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21
Achievements from 2015 till date

Goal 13: Climate Action

- Solar energy installed capacity has grown **2300%** since 2014 from 2.83 GW to 66.78 GW in 2023.
  - Solar tariffs **decreased by 62%** from Rs. 6.17/Kwh in 2014-15 to Rs. 2.30/Kwh in 2022-23.

- Wind saw a **twofold increase** from 21.04 GW in 2014 to 42.63 GW in 2023.
  - Wind tariff **fell nearly 23%**. Now 2nd lowest in the world from Rs. 3.51/Kwh to Rs. 2.89/Kwh.

- **368.6 million** LED bulbs distributed under Ujala (Lighting up) Scheme.

- **48 billion KWH** Energy saved per year.

Renewable energy capacity has more than doubled since 2014. Non-fossil fuel-based power is 42.97% of total installed capacity. INDIA targets to achieve 500 GW of non-fossil fuel based electricity by 2030.
Achievements from 2015 till date

**Goal 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions**

- **94%** of the population and **100%** of the adult (>18 years) have unique identification proof (Aadhar), covering **1.3 billion people.**
- Government e-services available to citizens increased from **968 to 4671**

**Goal 17: Partnership for Goals**

- India recorded the highest ever FDI inflow of US$ **83.57 billion** in FY 2021-22
- **312 Lines of Credit** worth US$ **32.51 billion** have been extended to **68 countries.**
- The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme covers around **160 partner countries** from Asia, Africa, East Europe, Latin America, Pacific and Small Island Countries.
Looking Ahead
Towards achieving Agenda 2030

• Instituting a robust State Support Mission to drive comprehensive institutional reforms.

• Reaching the furthest behind through Aspirational Blocks/Districts Program.

• Harnessing the transformative potential of digital technologies to accelerate sustainable development efforts.

• Prioritizing data-driven decision-making and enhancing data collection for SDG progress monitoring.

• Focus on Global South in G20 to address challenges through mutual cooperation and collaboration.
“Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet. It will be a world of fewer challenges and greater hope; and, more confident of its success.”

Hon’ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi at UN Summit
Thank You