ACCELERATING SDG LOCALISATION IN INDIA
SDG INDIA INDEX AS A LOCALISATION TOOL

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SDG INDIA INDEX
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INDIA IS A LEADING VOICE FOR THE GLOBAL ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGs

18% of the world’s population on 2.3% of the world’s land

Sixth largest economy; projected to be the fastest growing major economy in the world

271 million people moved out of poverty; Multidimensional poverty halved between 2005/6 and 2015/16

“India’s success in achieving the SDGs can change the face of the world”.
Maria Espinosa, Former President, UN General Assembly

“If world has to achieve SDGs, India must succeed”
Sue Desmond-Hellmann, CEO, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
THE NEED FOR SDG LOCALISATION

**SDG localisation**: The process of recognizing sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation, and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.

**COOPERATIVE AND COMPETITIVE FEDERALISM**
- Governments at different levels shoulder different responsibilities – localisation enables each level to play its role
- Promotes healthy competition at sub-national level

**LOCALISED SOLUTIONS**
- No one size fits all – allows developing local solutions
- Facilitates peer learning – sub-national entities can learn from each other on what has worked and what has not

**IMPROVED STATE CAPACITY**
- All levels of government get the opportunity to improve their capacity
- For instance, state and district governments can improve and widen their data collection systems

Localised SDGs, Localised development
SDG LOCALISATION FRAMEWORK

**LEADERSHIP**

*National* level: NITI Aayog - mapping, target setting, coordination with States/UTs, bi-annual review

*Sub-national* level: Planning Departments - vision, mapping, target setting, coordination with departments and districts, review, capacity building

**PARTNERSHIPS**

Inter-governmental, UN agencies, civil society and private sector, technical collaboration

**INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS**

*National* level: NITI Aayog, MoSPI, SDG Task Force, UN Agencies

*Sub-national* level: Nodal department, dedicated unit, district-level structures, high-level review

**MONITORING**

*National* level: SDG India Index and dashboard, National Indicator Framework

*Sub-national* level: State and District Indicator Frameworks, dashboards
1. Sensitization
Awareness generation of leadership (Chief Secretary) and key departments, need to drive at state level

2. State and District Indicator Frameworks
Nodal department coordinates drafting of SIF and DIF in consultation with NITI Aayog

3. Improve data ecosystem
The State/UTs improves its data collection systems and widens the quantum of indicators captured

4. Building partnerships
The State/UT enters into partnership with UN/MoSPI/technical agency for developing dashboard

5. SDG Coordination Centre
Set up a centre within the SDG nodal department to coordinate all SDG-related initiatives

6. Budgeting
Central and state levels – mapping done; need to identify the financial resource gap and arrive at a multipronged strategy to bridge the gaps

7. Review mechanisms
Set up SDG review mechanism at the Chief Secretary/Chief Minister, preferably bi-annually

8. Ranking of districts
Undertake periodic, preferably annual, ranking of districts on SDG performance

STEPS IN SDG LOCALISATION IN STATES/UTs
LEARNINGS ON SDG LOCALISATION

• Lessons learnt from the experience of all states/ UTs in adopting, implementing, and monitoring SDGs in the following areas:
  o Whole-of-government approach
  o Monitoring
  o Budgeting
  o Communication, awareness generation, and advocacy
  o Aligning local plans with SDGs
  o Capacity development
  o Reaching the furthest behind first
  o Partnerships

• Released at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2019
COMPETITIVE FEDERALISM THROUGH DEVELOPMENT INDICES

Promoting healthy competition among the States/ UTs through ranking them based on their performance in key areas
MONITORING PROGRESS OF LOCALISATION: SDG INDIA INDEX
First comprehensive measure of SDG performance and localisation with national and state/ UT ranking

Goal-wise ranking of states/ UTs and overall ranking based on performance on all goals

Promotes competition among the states/ UTs

Enable states/ UTs to learn from peers

Supports states/ UTs in identifying priority areas

Highlights data gaps
### INDIA’S INDEX SCORE: OVERALL AND SDG-WISE

| All SDGs | 57 |
| SDG1    | 54 |
| SDG2    | 48 |
| SDG3    | 52 |
| SDG4    | 58 |
| SDG5    | 36 |
| SDG6    | 63 |
| SDG7    | 51 |
| SDG8    | 65 |
| SDG9    | 44 |
| SDG10   | 71 |
| SDG11   | 39 |
| SDG15   | 90 |
| SDG16   | 71 |

*Legend: Achiever (100), Front Runner (65-99), Performer (50-64), Aspirant (0-49)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Overall Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>Gujarat</td>
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<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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**Union Territories**

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<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
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<td>Puducherry</td>
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<td>Daman and Diu</td>
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<td>Lakshadweep</td>
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<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- **Achiever (100)**
- **Front Runner (65-99)**
- **Performer (50-64)**
- **Aspirant (0-49)**
Front Runners
Chandigarh
Himachal Pradesh
Kerala
Puducherry
Tamil Nadu

Performers
A & N Islands
Andhra Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Daman & Diu
Goa
Gujarat
Haryana
Jammu & Kashmir
Jharkhand
Karnataka
Lakshadweep
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Manipur
Meghalaya
Mizoram
Nagaland
Odisha
Punjab
Rajasthan
Sikkim
Telangana
Tripura
Uttarakhand
West Bengal

Aspirants
Assam
Bihar
Uttar Pradesh
DASHBOARD: PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

ANDHRA PRADESH

BIHAR

Target: 100
GOALS ON TRACK

Highlights (score - the closer to 100 the better)

• Reduced income inequality in rural India in terms of Palma Ratio of household expenditure (100)
• Increased expenditure in plans focused on vulnerable communities (68–76)
• Improving forest cover (100), forest water bodies (100), and high wild life population (100)
• Low rates of crime (e.g. against children) (84)
• Near to full coverage of citizens under biometric identity system - Aadhaar (89)
GOALS DEMANDING ATTENTION

Percentage of states/ UTs, category-wise

Initiatives for improvement

- **SDG 2**
  - *Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission):* Nation-wide programme to improve nutritional status of children under 6 years of age, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women
  - *Anemia Mukt Bharat (Anemia-free India):* Reducing prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months, adolescents and women of reproductive age 15-49 years by 3 percentage points per year – State/UTs are ranked based on their performance

- **SDG 5**
  - *Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao* (educate and save the girl child) campaign, saturation of bank accounts and LPG

- **SDG 9**
  - *Ease of Doing Business ranking:* Jump from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019
  - *Structural reforms:* Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, GST, liberal FDI regime
  - *Digital and financial inclusion:* Through Aadhaar and mobile phone saturation

- **SDG 11**
  - 100 Smart Cities, ODF+, 175 GW renewable energy by 2022
  - Electric mobility: $1.5B for 2019-22 for 1 million e-2 wheelers, 0.5 million e-3 wheelers, 55,000 4 wheelers, 7,000 buses
POSITIVE OUTCOMES IN STATES/ UTs

1. Increased SDG **awareness** in governments

2. Encouraged SDG **reviews**

3. Set up high-level **committees** for SDG implementation and monitoring

4. Concrete efforts to promote district-level **competition**

5. **Campaigns** to publicize ranking and increase awareness
WAY FORWARD

1. VNR in 2020
   - Success stories of localization experience to be presented at UN HQ

2. SDG India Index 2.0
   - All 17 SDGs, more targets and indicators

3. SIF and DIF in all States
   - States to monitor SDG progress at State and District levels

4. Dashboard
   - For any-time SDG monitoring at State and District levels

5. Improve statistical systems
   - Data collection on a wider set of indicators; more frequent data update; funding from MoSPI

6. Capacity building
   - Training on modern data collection tools - tablets, mobile phones

WHAT GETS MEASURED GETS DONE
AREAS OF FOCUS

SDG FINANCING
• Mobilizing public finance: Gap analysis followed by interventions in tax capacity, enhancing spending efficiency and rationalization of spending, assessing fiscal sustainability and space

PRIVATE SECTOR ACTION
• Private sector in India accounts for 90% of the jobs, 80% of capital flows, and 60% of GDP
• Need to encourage private sector to look beyond CSR – investment in research and innovation to develop low-cost solutions for challenges
• Need to look at their core businesses: value chains, waste management, pollution, resource efficiency etc.

LEVERAGING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION
• Government action: using STI to Leave No One Behind and deliver quality public services for everyone
• STI platforms should be able to promote entrepreneurship and facilitate business
Thank you

“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.”

“The UN Sustainable Development Goals put us on the path of equality, equity and climate justice. While we are doing everything that is required of us, we expect that others also join in to fulfil their commitments.”

Prime Minister Narendra Modi