INDIA

National progress on SDGs
and
Sustainable recovery from COVID-19

Alen John
SDG Officer | NITI Aayog | Government of India
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FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL: FRAMEWORK

NITI Aayog: At national level

- **Mapping** to programmes and policies
- **Target** setting
- Coordination with central **ministries**
- Assigning **data responsibilities**
- Coordination with **State Planning Departments**
- Bi-annual **review**
- **Handholding** States in developing monitoring framework
- Facilitating **partnership building**

Planning Departments: At sub-national level

- **SDG Vision roadmap** for the state (23 States/ UTs)
- **Mapping** of targets with departments (25 States/ UTs)
- **Target** setting (17 States/ UTs)
- Coordination with **line departments** and districts
- Forming thematic **task groups**
- Aligning **budget allocation** with SDGs (16 States/ UTs)
- Coordination of periodic SDG **reviews**
- **Capacity building** of state and district-level officials (23 States/ UTs)
FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL: PROGRESS MONITORING

First government-led measure of sub-national SDG performance in the world, with national and State/ UT ranking

Promotes competition and peer learning among States/ UTs, identifies priority areas and gaps in statistical systems

13 goals, 39 targets, and 62 indicators in 2018 report; all 17 goals, 54 targets, and 100 indicators in 2019-20 report

Overall composite score for India improved from 57 in 2018 to 60 in 2019
SDG INDIA INDEX: GOAL-WISE PERFORMANCE

OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE: 60, FROM 57 IN 2018

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<tr>
<th>SDG 1</th>
<th>SDG 2</th>
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<td>54</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>90</td>
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Goal score 2019

Goal score 2018

Legend:
- Achiever (100)
- Front Runner (65-99)
- Performer (50-64)
- Aspirant (0-49)
SDG INDIA INDEX: STATE AND UT PERFORMANCE

2019

2018
India’s second VNR was presented in July 2020
NITI Aayog initiated a paradigm shift in the country’s second VNR by:
- Adopting a “whole-of-society” approach
- Engaging with CSOs, local communities, and people in vulnerable situations
- Engaging with the private sector
- Undertaking the country’s first SDG costing exercise in collaboration with the IMF
Identified 13 population groups and 1 regional group (North Eastern States) in consultation with CSO networks.

Over 1000 CSOs participated in consultations in national and local consultations.

Documented challenges, expectations, and commitments.
VNR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS
**VNR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: MAJOR ISSUES DISCUSSED AND WAY FORWARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The data and statistical systems must generate <strong>disaggregated data</strong> for deeper analysis and solutions</th>
<th>Inclusive spaces, platforms, and processed for <strong>feedback</strong> from the groups must be put in place</th>
<th>There is a need to improve <strong>awareness</strong> about rights within the groups</th>
<th><strong>Customization</strong> of government schemes based on local contexts is required</th>
<th>All initiatives must improve up on <strong>gender sensitivity</strong> across all groups</th>
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<td>There is a need to strengthen institutions and <strong>capabilities at local level</strong></td>
<td>Reporting and <strong>monitoring</strong> systems for periodic analysis is required</td>
<td>There must be interventions aimed at instituting <strong>behavioral change</strong></td>
<td>The initiatives must leverage <strong>technology</strong> for maximum impact</td>
<td>Design of specific <strong>indices</strong> to track progress will be helpful</td>
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• NITI Aayog and Ministry of Finance have collaborated with IMF to undertake a study on SDG costing for 5 sectors: education, health, electricity, roads and water and sanitation
• Key finding: Progress in these sectors would require increased annual spending as a percentage of GDP

**Education**
- Need to spend more efficiently and reallocate resources

**Health**
- Spending must gradually increase to deliver superior outcomes
- Suggestions: expand number of medical service providers, rebalance public and private resource flows

**Electricity**
- Additional investments required to meet increase in demand

**Water and Sanitation**
- Saturation of safe and potable water, and sanitation will require additional investments

**Roads**
- Needs to keep the pace of growth in rural and urban roads development in the past 10 years
BUSINESS SECTOR ENGAGEMENT ON SDGs

• Building a business case for SDGs in India

SDG Investor Map Report for India | Partners: UNDP & Invest India
• Prepared in consultation with the NITI Aayog
• NITI Aayog’s SDG India Index forms the foundational basis for identifying the development needs of States and UTs
• Findings on i) Investment Opportunity Areas, ii) white spaces, iii) sectors and iv) subsectors with respect to the identified development needs

Private Sector Integration for SDGs | Partner: UN Resident Coordinator’s Office
• Map the Value Chain of High Priority Sectors w.r.t impact on SDGs
• Develop Assessment Matrix
• SDG Business Assessment Report
• Assessments based on ‘Sector SDG Impact Framework’ of 3 High Priority Sectors
GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Progress and key achievements

- **BANK ACCOUNTS**: PMJDY: 381 million bank accounts opened between 2014 and 2020, with 203 million of them opened by women.
- **HOUSING FOR ALL**: Houses completed in rural areas in a year grew four times, 1.2 million in 2014-15 to 4.7 million houses completed in 2018-19.
- **HEALTH INSURANCE**: PMJAY: 100 million families provided health insurance of INR 5,000,000 per year.
- **WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION**: Increased from 13% in 2011-12 to 21% in 2017-18 in regular wage/salaried jobs.
- **SHGs WITH BANK CREDIT LINKAGE**: Increased from 18.3 lakh in 2015-16 to 27 lakh in 2018-19.
- **MGNREGA**: 12% growth in person days of employment generated: 2.36 billion in 2016-17 to 2.64 billion in 2019-20.

85.3% of people who demanded employment were provided employment in rural India.

Challenges and way forward

- **Regional variance**: The States which comparatively lag in developmental outcomes must be brought to at par with the better performers.
- **Feminisation of poverty**: Poverty-eradication measured must be sensitive to the existing gender gaps.
- **Rapid urbanisation**: The demand supply gaps in housing, infrastructure, employment, and other basic needs to be met.
- **Education, employment, and human resources development**: Education and skill development must be refashioned to meet the industry demands.
GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVE NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Progress and key achievements

- **97.6%** NFSA beneficiaries covered in 2018-19 from 95.2% in 2015-16
- **68,531** GVA in Agriculture per worker increased from INR 57,087 in 2011-12
- **224 million** soil health cards distributed

Challenges and way forward

- **Food wastage** at harvest, post-harvest, distribution, and storage stages to be reduced using a dynamic collection and distribution network
- **Malnutrition** levels of children and women, measured through stunting, wasting, underweight, and anaemia, need to be brought down
- **Climate-smart and resilient** agricultural practices must be scaled up, especially among small and marginal farmers
GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Progress and key achievements

Challenges and way forward

- Paucity of regulation in the private healthcare sector and the consequent variation in quality and cost of services need to be addressed.

- Health workforce density needs to increase in parameters such as number of physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population.

- Better awareness especially in the areas of child and adolescent health, sexual and reproductive healthcare, food and nutrition, lifestyle aspects, geriatric care, and mental health is required.
GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

**Progress and key achievements**

- **STARTUP ecosystem**
  - Third largest startup ecosystem in the world
  - Third highest number of unicorns
  - Startups created 60,000 direct & 1.3-1.8 lakh indirect jobs

**STARTUP INDIA**

- 32,577 in 2020
- Recognised startups in 2019 from 503 in 2015-16
- 63rd global rank ease of doing business improved in 2019 from 142 in 2014
- 145.6 number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population in 2018-19 increased from 49.5 in 2015-16
- 32 regulations simplified for startups

**Challenges and way forward**

- **Improving agricultural productivity** and creating alternative avenues of employment is imperative to achieve structural transformation of the economy
- Achieving 100 per cent **literacy** is essential to completely tap into the benefits of increased employment opportunities
- Extending the protection of **safety standards and minimum wage to informal workers** is needed to ensure gainful employment
- Job creation and facilitating entrepreneurship must be further accelerated to **bring down unemployment rates**
GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Progress and key achievements

- **India’s response to COVID-19 CRISIS** includes a package of **279 BILLION USD**

- **2.96%** of UNION BUDGET allocated for SC and ST welfare schemes in 2017-18 from 2.47% in 2015-16

- **64%** TRANSGENDER LFP of that of Male LFP

- **MUDRA YOJANA**
  - 48% of loan accounts belonged to persons belonging to SC, ST and OBC communities in 2018-19
  - 62% belonged to women

- **28.3%** SEATS in State legislative assemblies occupied by persons belonging to SC/ST communities

- **44.4%** SEATS in panchayati raj institutions held by WOMEN

Challenges and way forward

- **Disaggregation of data** by gender, social category, income level, and religion is imperative to analyse the overlapping vulnerabilities

- Social protection and security measures for the **elderly** must be expanded

- To **improve public service delivery**, interventions are vital in the direction of more intensive use of technology-driven platforms and capacity building at multiple levels to equip the officials with the right set of skills and tools to reach out to the right people with right solutions
GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Progress and key achievements

- 224 million soil health cards distributed

Challenges and way forward

- Putting in place a more **sustainable supply chain**, involving everyone from the producers to the consumers, is crucial.
- Solid and liquid **waste management** in urban areas need concrete and sustained response.
- **Long-term resource efficiency**, which is socially, economically, and intergenerationally equitable, calls for measures such as reduction in food wastage.
GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Progress and key achievements

- **INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE**
  - 86 countries signed and 66 countries ratified ISA Framework Agreement

- **36%** of the **TOTAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION** is from renewable sources

- **21%** Reduction in EMISSION INTENSITY OF GDP

- **STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAMME**
  - 11 million SMART LED streetlights installed
  - 7.43 billion kWh ENERGY SAVINGS per year
  - 5.12 million tonnes CO₂ Annual GHG EMISSION REDUCTION

Challenges and way forward

- There is a growing need for **technology-driven response systems** as well as resilient infrastructure – power and telecom, rural connectivity and transport, and housing and storage.

- It must be ensured that the new wave of industrialisation must be **more resource-frugal, less wasteful, and more productive**.

- The efforts to meet the increasing energy needs must include **increased share of renewable energy** at costs affordable for everyone.
GOAL 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL, AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

**Progress and key achievements**

- **OVERALL CRIME RATE HAS FALLEN** from 388.6 in 2017 to 383.5 in 2018 - per lakh population

**Challenges and way forward**

- Though the extent of reporting has improved in recent years, it is essential to invest in improving the **availability of comprehensive and updated data** on various types of offences, and reports on crimes against women, children, and other groups in vulnerable situations.

- In spite of deep penetration of mobile telephony, challenges remain, which must be addressed through wider **awareness, skill building, and dissemination of digital technology** on a larger scale.

- **90%** population (1.21 billion persons) **COVERED UNDER AADHAAR** unique identity system

- **3246** GOVERNMENT SERVICES provided online in 2018-19 increased from 3114 in 2017-18

- **38 billion** DIGITAL PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS in 2019-20 from 21 billion in 2017-18
GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALISE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Progress and key achievements

- Actively contributed to crafting of policy coalitions such as ISA (International Solar Alliance), CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilience Infrastructure), BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and its New Development Bank, India-Africa Forum Summit etc.

- The capacity building efforts, through the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, reach 160 countries across the developing world, and train more than 14,000 professionals annually.

- In addition to concessional financing to its African partners, a grant assistance fund of USD 600 million was established including $ 100 million for the India-Africa Development Fund, and financial arrangements for 50,000 scholarships for training African students.

- India has committed a total of $ 150 million over a decade to the India-UN Development Partnership Fund.
WAY FORWARD

1. SDGs in cities
   - Monitoring of SDG progress in 100 cities

2. SDG India Index 3.0
   - All 17 SDGs, more targets and indicators

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

4. Continued business sector engagement
   - Measure progress on private sector contribution to SDGs

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

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

STRENGTHENED SDG LOCALISATION
# Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19

## Measures to Mitigate the Impact of the Pandemic: Protecting Lives and Livelihoods

**System-wide measures**

**Empowered Groups**
To identify problem areas and provide most effective solutions, to lead design and execution of policies, plans, and strategies

**Relief and Economic Stimulus Package**
Worth $400 billion including health insurance for frontline workers, expansion of food security measures, and DBT

## Economic Security

**Prime Minister’s Garib Kalyan Yojana**
$22.67 billion for emergency financial support, free LPG cylinders, additional pensions for senior citizens, and additional food security measures

$6.67 billion under the scheme for migrant workers

## Women and Children

Direct delivery of food at doorsteps through Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for over 100 million women and children

700 One Stop Centres which catered to more than 300,000 women, 24-hour women helpline has assisted around 4.8 million women
## Measures for sustainable recovery

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<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Industry</th>
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<td>Integrated public health labs in all districts</td>
<td>Increased CAPEX over next five years for increased utilization of agriculture and irrigation resources</td>
<td>MSMEs: collateral-free loans worth USD 40 billion, equity infusion of USD 6.67 billion, disallowance of global tenders up to USD 26.67 million in government procurement</td>
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<tr>
<td>$ 2 billion for superior health infrastructure</td>
<td>$ 2 billion worth Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund, $ 2.67 billion fund for fishermen</td>
<td>Production Linked Incentives scheme worth up to USD 26.67 billion for 10 manufacturing sectors for the next five years</td>
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<td>$ 6.5 billion for development of higher education infrastructure, $ 5 billion for secondary education infrastructure</td>
<td>DBT benefiting 87 million farmers</td>
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<td>Investments in Special Education Zones and medical colleges</td>
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