

# SDGs: Emerging Indian Experience

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**RIS**

Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

# Flow of Presentation

- Policy and Institutional Architecture
- Goal wise mapping of Flagship Programmes and Schemes
- Policy Alignment - State Governments
- Monitoring and Data
- So what is left?
- Regional Context and Cooperation
- India's Key Development Projects in Neighbouring Countries
- Way Forward

# Policy and Institutional Architecture

# Philosophy and Convergence

- PM's call for "Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas" in 2014 is Leaving No One Behind
- India's idea of 'Sarvodaya' and 'Antodaya'
- SDGs mirror India's national development agenda. EAM at the UN General Assembly articulated India's strong ownership of the SDGs

# SDGs are not Alien

- No development agenda in India since 2014 precedes the SDGs
- SDGs find automatic convergence with paradigm shifts in policymaking undertaken in India
- The election at the Union level in India in 2014 was fought on the premise of decent work and entrepreneurship, stable macro-economy, and sustainable use of resources

# NITI Aayog

- National/Regional Consultations with States/Stakeholders
- Policy advice to States on the concept of the SDGs -fulfilling SDGs through national policies and programmes
- Partnering with the private sector for generating additional resources through CSR
- Presentation of India's VNR in 2017

# Parliament of India

- Speaker's Research Initiative
- Workshops for lawmakers on SDGs
- National Women's Legislators' Conference
- Second BRICS Women Parliamentarians Forum  
The Forum brought out the 'Jaipur Declaration' expressing its commitment to the SDGs.
- The South Asian Speakers' Summit on SDGs, Indore

# Paradigm Shifts in Indian Policymaking

- India's ambition/initiatives are SDG plus in terms of closer deadline in many areas
- “While targeting economic growth, infrastructure development and industrialisation, the country's war against poverty has become fundamentally focussed on social inclusion and empowerment of the poor.”  
(VNR)
- “Several major programmes have been implemented to address these priorities and meet the economic, social and cultural aspirations of a diverse people.”  
(VNR)



# Consolidation in Agriculture Policies

Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana (Umbrella Scheme covering 11 schemes)

1. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
4. Submission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
5. Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)
6. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM)
7. Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ)
8. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACES)
9. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)
10. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)
11. National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A)

# Key Focus Areas

- Nutrition (POSHAN Abhiyan) and Health (AYUSHMAN Bharat)
- Entrepreneurship (MUDRA)
- Infrastructure & Connectivity (BHARATMALA, SAGARMALA, Smart Cities, DIGITAL India)
- Gender (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao; UJJWALA; PM Awas Yojana; Swachh Bharat)

# India's Philosophy of 'One World' and Global Partnership for the SDGs

- Concept of 'one world' through partnerships based on solidarity, equity and sharing
- International Solar Alliance (ISA)
- India-Africa Forum Summit and BRICS Summit
- Strengthening of multilateralism and the UN
- Neighbourhood First



# Goal wise mapping of Flagship Programmes and Schemes



## SDG 1

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)  
(2015)  
Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana  
(2015)  
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (2016)  
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana  
(2015)  
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Suraksha Bima  
Yojana (2015)  
Atal Pension Yojana (2015)  
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana  
(PMJDY) (2014)  
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana  
(PMFBY) (2014)  
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (2015)  
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana  
(2015)



## SDG 2

Green Revolution Schemes (2017-18)  
White Revolution Scheme (2017-18)  
Blue Revolution Scheme (2017-18)  
POSHAN Abhiyan (2018)  
Mission Indradhanush (2014)  
Doubling Farmers' Income: Rationale,  
Strategy, Prospects and Action Plan  
(2017)  
e-National Agricultural Market (2017)  
Soil Health Card Scheme (2015)  
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee  
Yojana (2015)  
Agri Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF)  
(2014)



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## SDG 3

National Health Policy 2017  
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (2017)  
Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (2016)  
Mission Parivar Vikas (2016)  
Mission Indradhanush (2014)  
National Framework for Malaria Elimination in India (2016)  
National Strategic Plan for TB Elimination (2017-2025)  
National Mental Health Policy(2014)  
Swachh Swasth Sarvatra Initiative (2016)  
Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, 2015  
Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) (2014)



**Skill India**  
कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत

## SDG 4

Skill India (2015)  
SARANSH- Self Review for Schools and Parents (IX-XII) (2015)  
Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (2014)  
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (2015)  
SHAGUN Portal (2017)  
Higher Education Financing Agency (2016)  
Pradhan Mantri Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (PMSSY) (2015)  
IMPRINT- Impacting Research Innovation & Technology (2015)  
Uchchar Avishkar Yojana (2016)  
SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) (2015)  
National Initiative for Design Innovation (2014)  
National Skills Qualification Framework (2014)  
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Centres for Knowledge Acquisition Upgradation of Skilled Human Abilities & Livelihood (KAUSHAL) (2014)



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## SDG 5



## SDG 6



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Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (2015)  
Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (2015)  
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (2014)  
Mahila Police Volunteer Initiative (2016)  
POCSO e-Box (2016);  
Women Helpline Scheme (2016)  
National Action Plan for Children, 2016  
e-dropbox for kids to report abuse (2016)  
One Stop Centres (2015)  
Online Portal NARI (2018)  
e-Samvad Portal (2018)  
Mahila Shakti Kendra (2017)  
Mahila e-haat (2016)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) Urban (2014)  
Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) (2014)  
National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) (2017)  
Smart Ganga City Scheme (2016)  
Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015)  
Third Party Quality Assurance Policy (2015)  
Namami Gange Project (2014)–Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission

Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)  
(2015)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana  
(2015)

UJALA Scheme (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable  
LEDs for ALL)(2015)

24x7 Power for All (target date 2022)

Pradhan Mantri UJJWALA Yojana (PMUY)  
(2016)

PAHAL—direct benefit transfer of energy  
subsidy

GARV-II App (2016)

Coal Mitra (2016)

Shakti (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating  
Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India)

International Solar Alliance (2015)

Fifty new Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects,  
each of 500 MW to be installed

Coal cess raised to Rs 400 per tonne

Skill Development Mission (2015)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2015)

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (2015)

Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram  
(2017)

National Skill Development & Entrepreneurship  
Policy (2015)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana  
(2015)

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana  
(2016)

PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and  
Spiritual Augmentation Drive) (2015)

Heritage City Development Scheme (HRIDAY)  
(2015)





## SDG 9



Bharatmala Project (2017); Sagarmala Project (2015); UDAN (2016);  
Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) (2016);  
Smart Cities Mission (2015); Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (2015);  
Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the LWE Scheme (2015); Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) (2014); Make in India (2014);  
Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) (2015); National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) (2014); ASPIRE (2015);  
Start-up India (2015); Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED Certification Scheme (2017);  
Marketing Assistance & Technology Up gradation (MATU) Scheme for MSMEs and Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC); Atal Innovation Mission (2016); Scheme for Start-Up Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) and National Initiative for Developing & Harnessing Innovation (NIDHI)

Vanbandhu KalyanYojana (2014);  
Stand-up India (2016);  
Umbrella Scheme for Development of Schedule Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/ Minorities/ Other Vulnerable Groups  
PAHAL- Direct Benefits Transfer for LPG(DBTL) consumers scheme (2015);  
National Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Policy (2015); National Skill Development Mission;  
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2015);  
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra Scheme;  
Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (YUVA) Yojana (2016);  
Skill Loan Scheme (2016);  
and National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) Hub Scheme (2016);  
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (2015),  
Atal Pension Yojana;  
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana;  
Employees Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2017  
Minimum Support Price for agricultural products.

## SDG 11

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (2015)  
Smart Cities Mission (2015)  
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (2015)  
Setu Bharatam Project (2016)  
Indian Bridge Management System (2016)  
Sagarmala Programme (2015)  
Swachh Survekshan (2017)  
Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (2016)  
Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) (2015)  
National Disaster Management Plan (2016)  
National Air Quality Index under Urban Forestry Scheme (2016)  
Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (2014)



## SDG 12

Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017;  
Namami Ganga Project (2014);  
National Mission for a Green India (GM) (2014);  
Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management, Handling & Transboundary Movement) Rules (2016);  
Gramin Swachh Survekshan (2017);  
Solid Waste Management Rules (2016);  
Plastic Waste Management Rule (2016);  
Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rule (2016); Waste Management Technology (WMT) Programme (2015); Smart Cities Mission (2015)  
Swachh Bharat Mission (2014)  
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (2016)



## SDG 13

National Disaster Management Plan (2016)  
National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (2016)  
HIMANSH (2016)  
Polar and Cryosphere Research (PACER) (2016)



## SDG 14

Ocean Science, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling for Services (O-STORMS) (2016)  
Atmosphere and Climate Research- Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS) (2015)  
Coastal Environment Impact Assessment being undertaken by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management  
Sewage Treatment Plant set up Neel Kranti Mission (Blue Revolution): Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries (2015)



## SDG 15

Namami Ganga Project (2014)  
Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015)  
Compensatory and Afforestation Fund (CAF) Bill, 2016  
National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (2014)  
Urban Forestry Scheme (2015)  
National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (2014)



## SDG 16

National Alliance against online Child sexual abuse and exploitation (2017)  
National Action Plan for Children, 2016  
e-dropbox for kids to report abuse (2016)  
The Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities Act), 2017  
Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money-2014  
Enactment of a comprehensive new law - The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) Imposition of Tax Act, 2015  
Goods and Service Tax(GST)(2015)  
Introduction of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015; Exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax; Information Exchange Agreements and (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions



# SDG 17

- Technology and India’s Science Diplomacy: ISA, TFM, SAARC Satellite
- Resources and Global Tax Reforms – SSC; India only country to contribute to UN Tax Committee
- SSC through Neighbourhood First Policy, IBSA Trust Fund, India-Africa Forum Summit
- Regional Public Goods and knowledge sharing on indicator framework (India represents South Asia in IAEG-SDGs of UN Statistical Commission)

# India's Budgetary Provisions on Social Sector Schemes

	<b>Core Schemes</b>	<b>Rs. Crore</b>	<b>US\$ billion</b>
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (SDG 1,2,3,6,8,10,15)	55000.00	8.46
2	Green Revolution (SDG 2)	13908.92	2.14
3	White Revolution (SDG 2)	2219.89	0.34
4	Blue Revolution (SDG 2)	642.61	0.10
5	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (SDG 2, 6)	9429.05	1.45
6	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (SDG 8,9,10)	19000.00	2.92
7	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) (SDG 1,10)	27505.00	4.23
8	National Rural Drinking Water Mission (SDG 3, 5, 6)	7000.00	1.08
9	Swachh Bharat Mission (SDG 3, 5, 6)	17843.10	2.74

	<b>Core Schemes</b>	<b>Rs. Crore</b>	<b>US\$ billion</b>
10	National Health Mission (SDG 3)	30634.04	4.71
11	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (SDG 2,3,4)	10500.00	1.61
12	Umbrella ICDS (SDG 2,3)	23088.28	3.55
13	National Livelihood Mission – Ajeevika (SDG 1,8,10)	6060.00	0.93
14	Jobs and Skill Development (SDG 8,10)	5071.13	0.78
15	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (SDG 15)	1019.00	0.16
16	Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission (SDG 11)	12169.00	1.87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241090.02</b>	<b>37.08</b>

# Policy Alignment State Governments



# Institutional Efforts by Indian States

Assam	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh
<p><b>Transformation &amp; Development Department (T&amp;D)</b> is the nodal department since <b>January 2016</b> for SDGs</p> <p><b>Centre for Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs)</b> - think-tank for technical support to all departments on SDGs</p>	<p><b>Dedicated SDG Cell</b> constituted in State Planning Commission</p> <p><b>Policy Planning and SDG Monitoring Cell</b> within each department has been created</p>	<p>Consultation on SDGs and Administrative Reforms; Produced Naya Raipur Declaration on SDGs</p> <p>Knowledge partnership with NFI (civil society organization)</p>
Sikkim	Odisha	Telangana
<p><b>Well Being of Generations Bill 2017</b></p> <p>International conference on <b>‘Biodiversity and SDGs: Sustainable Livelihood and Protecting the Planet’</b> organised by the Government of Sikkim</p>	<p><b>SDG Cells</b> set up in different key Departments to monitor implementation of SDGs</p>	<p><b>Centre for SDGs</b> in Dr.Marri Channa Reddy HRD Inst. Of Telangana</p> <p><b>‘District Knowledge and Innovation Centres’</b> (DKICs) for monitoring and implementation of SDGs</p>

# Institutional Efforts by Indian States

<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>Haryana</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>
<p><b>Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society (GSIDS)</b> under State Planning Division</p> <p><b>GSIDS</b> &amp; Planning Division to create a <b>SDGs cell</b> with support of a professional agency for Piloting the implementation of SDGs and outcome budget</p>	<p>MoU with UNDP to establish <b>SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC)</b></p> <p>Formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) including mapping of existing schemes under the GPDP with the SDGs</p>	<p>Formation of the <b>State Development Council</b></p> <p>Yojana Banao Abhiyan at Gram Sabha Level</p> <p>Divisional/District Level Pre-Budget Seminar</p>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>
<p><b>Vision Management Unit</b> under the Planning Department of the State Government</p> <p><b>The CORE</b> (Chief Minister's Office Real-time Executive) Dashboard for collection and sharing real time data</p>	<p>Proposal to setup Unit/ Cell/ <b>Centre for Coordinating, Validating and Analysing Data on Progress of SDGs</b></p>	<p><b>Planning Department</b> is the coordinating department for implementation of SDGs</p> <p>Preparation of State Vision Document</p>

**2** ZERO HUNGER



भुखमरी से मुक्ति

ଭିକ୍ଷାମୁକ୍ତି କୁ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ

- Odisha
- Telengana
- West Bengal

**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



उत्तम स्वास्थ्य और खुशहाली

ଆରୁ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ

- Maharashtra
- Telengana
- Assam
- Himachal Pradesh
- Bihar
- Kerala
- Rajasthan

**4** QUALITY EDUCATION



स्वोत्तम शिक्षा

स्ୱାଚ୍ଛାସ୍ତ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷା

- Himachal Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Haryana
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Andhra Pradesh

**5** GENDER EQUALITY



लैंगिक समानता

ଲୈଙ୍ଗିକ ସମାନତା

- Maharashtra
- Telengana
- Odisha
- Jharkhand
- Himachal Pradesh


**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



स्वच्छ जल  
और साफ सफाई

- Odisha
- Telengana
- Tamil Nadu
- Punjab
- West Bengal

**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



उत्कृष्ट श्रम  
और आर्थिक विकास

- Meghalaya
- Maharashtra
- Jharkhand
- Odisha
- Himachal Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Gujarat
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Andhra Pradesh


**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



उद्योग, नवाचार  
एवं बुनियादी सुविधाएँ

- West Bengal
- Madhya Pradesh
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Nagaland
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttar Pradesh
- Andhra Pradesh

**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



सतत शहर एवं  
संतुलित समुदायें

- Odisha
- Haryana
- Andhra Pradesh
- Karnataka

**13** CLIMATE ACTION



जलवायु परिवर्तन  
कार्रवाई

- Telengana
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttar Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Sikkim
- Rajasthan

# Monitoring and Data

# National SDG Indicators

- **Draft National Indicator Framework SDGs (08 March 2017)** – actively commented upon by experts, public and civil society
- **National Indicator Framework (NIF) for monitoring of SDGs (24 October 2018)** - Union Cabinet chaired by the PM approved the constitution of a High Level Steering Committee for periodically reviewing and refining the NIF
- Chaired by Chief Statistician of India, with the Secretaries of data source Ministries and NITI Aayog as members and Secretaries of other related Ministries as special invitees

# NIF - Objectives

- Mainstream SDGs into on-going national policies, programmes and strategic action plans
- NIF will be the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level and will scientifically measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under different SDGs
- Data source Ministries / Departments will be responsible for providing regular information to MoSPI on these indicators at required intervals and disaggregation for national and sub-national reporting of SDGs.
- Advanced IT tools will be used for close and effective monitoring.

# NITI Aayog – Development Indices

Focus on quality, access, equity,  
governance, processes

- Healthy States, Progressive India
- Composite Water Management Index
- Aspirational Districts Dashboard



# NITI Aayog State Health Index

- **Weighted composite Index (3 domains)**
  - Health Outcomes (mortality, morbidity, infections)
  - Governance and Information
  - Key Inputs/Processes
- States and UTs have been ranked in three categories (Larger States, Smaller States and UTs) to ensure comparison among similar entities
- **Key feature:**
  - The annual incremental progress made by the States and UTs from base year to reference year is used to generate incremental ranks
  - Governance, processes and input indicators are largely placed in Tier II and III under UNSC indicators. However, the NITI Aayog index captures many such and additional indicators

# NITI Aayog Water Management Index

- Key Indicators
  - Source Augmentation (water bodies/ground water)
  - Supply Side Management (Major and Medium Irrigation/ Watershed Development)
  - Demand Side Management (Participatory Irrigation)
  - Rural and Urban Drinking Water Supply
  - Sanitation
  - Policy and Governance
- N.B. UN SDG Indicators under SDG 6 are mostly in Tier II
- Classification of states into Non-Himalayan, North-Eastern and Himalayan
- Data verified by Independent Agency
- Key data gaps in at the State level (data for several indicators collected and compiled for the first time)

# Aspirational Districts

- 115 districts that were identified from across 28 states
  - 35 districts have been identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, on the basis of the density of violence
  - 55 districts by Central Ministries on the basis of severe deficiency or sensitivity
  - 25 districts, spreading across 10 States, by NITI Aayog
- Convergence (of Central & State Schemes), Collaboration (of Central, State-level ‘Prabhari’ Officers & District Collectors), and Competition among districts
- 49 indicators /5 sectors
  1. **health and nutrition** (30% weightage) through **13** indicators,
  2. **education** (30%) through **8** indicators,
  3. **agriculture and water resources** (20%) through **10** indicators,
  4. **financial inclusion and skill development** (10%) through **10** indicators, and
  5. **basic infrastructure** (10%) through **7** indicators.

# Aspirational Districts – Baseline Ranking

- NITI Aayog has completed a baseline ranking of 101 districts
- Data was normalised, and a composite score was calculated. Going forward, districts will be ranked based on their progress on a real-time basis
- NITI Aayog will subsequently calculate the ‘distance to frontier’ – i.e. the distance of each district from the state’s and nation’s best
- Implementation partners: Tata Trust, Piramal Foundation, ITC, L&T, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and IDinsight - conduct surveys, leadership development, change management, technology integration and implementing various innovative practices.

# Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH) by NITI Aayog

- Transformation in two key social sectors – education and health
  - Hand holding States to improve their social sector indicators
  - Providing technical support to States over three years

# Other Monitoring Frameworks

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) conducted 'Swachh Survekshan-2016' survey for the rating of 73 cities in January 2016 followed by 'Swachh Survekshan-2017' conducted in January-February 2017 ranking 434 cities
- In a bid to scale up the coverage of the ranking exercise and encourage cities to actively implement mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner, MoHUA conducted its third survey '**Swachh Survekshan - 2018' covering 4203 Cities including 61 Cantonment Boards**

# PRAGATI and DISHA

- Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) platform directly under the Prime Minister is meant for monitoring, feedback and facilitation of the government's initiatives at the apex level
- PRAGATI is a unique integrating and interactive digital platform connecting all Line Ministries, State Governments, Districts
  - Grievance redressal
  - Monitoring and Review
- District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) mechanism (composed of elected representatives and officials) for monitoring of 28 government programmes at the level of districts

**So what is left?**



# Gaps in SDG Implementation and Monitoring

- SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns – lack of robust national programmes, indicators
- SDG 14: Oceans – lack of comprehensive framework
- SDG 15: Terrestrial Ecosystem – further action needed on comprehensive programme with matching timelines (vital to India's NDCs)
- Effective focus on SDG 5 (gender) and SDG 16 (justice) to bring mindset changes
- Data requirements in areas like micronutrient intake, unpaid care work etc.

# Localisation Hurdle

- The flagship National Sample Survey (NSS) for social sector indicators has national focus (State level NSS data is not reported)
- District authorities, urban and rural local bodies need to be mandated and strengthened for proper maintenance of records; with an empowered agency at the district level that can serve as the main information hub
- Localisation needs can only be gauged through local information and addressed through prioritisation at the grassroots level

# Information on Inclusive Development

- It is apparent that information available on economic activities and social sectors is spread across a variety of statistical surveys often with unsynchronised thematic focus and dissimilar frequencies
- Evaluation of the social sector principally in health and education is undertaken through variety of supplementary surveys with disparate frequencies, and by departments beyond the Ministry of Statistics.
- Notable among these are the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and the District Information System for Education (DISE). They cater to the needs of a handful government programmes only.
- There are separate surveys focussed on particular dimensions and affecting various groups – women, children, youth, adults, elderly and persons with disabilities.

# Need for Realtime Monitoring

- While surveys at all levels produce rich information, the information is made available only with a lag
- The scope of real-time and close monitoring is seriously compromised when data points are less frequent
- Moreover, untapped information lying with individuals and private entities needs to be collected through innovative means and made available for policymaking.
- Upcoming Initiatives by NITI Aayog:
  - District Hospitals Index
  - School Education Quality Index
  - Digital Transformation Index



**Thank You**

# Regional Context and Cooperation

# South Asia -FFD

## Official Development Assistance (ODA) Disbursements by DAC members, (Constant, 2016)

	2007		2016	
	Grants	Loan	Grants	Loan
	Share in total (%)	Share in total (%)	Share in total (%)	Share in total (%)
Bangladesh	96.47	3.53	61.00	39.00
Sri Lanka	57.61	42.39	46.76	53.24
Myanmar	100.00	0.00	80.33	19.67
Nepal	98.49	1.51	94.01	5.99
Pakistan	91.92	8.08	88.70	11.30
Bhutan	100.00	0.00	99.39	0.61
Afghanistan	98.86	1.14	99.96	0.04
Maldives	86.82	13.18	97.01	2.99

Source: OECD.Stat database

# Aid Effectiveness and Regional Template

- Aid effectiveness is a challenge in some countries as donors are engaged in many sectors with scattered fund resulting into fragmentation of donor portfolio
- To address these problems, high-level dialogue between the Government , development partners and other stakeholders crucial
- Inappropriateness of OECD-DAC methodology on Aid Effectiveness; need for regional expert collaboration for regional templates on measurement and evaluation based on SSC principles
- Graduation to middle income country status and challenges of reduction of concessional financing





**India's  
Vision of  
Regional  
Partnership**



# India's Vision of Regional Partnership

## *Knowledge Infrastructure*

- SAARC Satellite
- Motor Vehicles Agreement
- Trade Facilitation Support
- Cyber Security and IT

# Oceanic Climate Interdependence

- ‘Himalayan region and Indian Ocean Connect’ PM, Nepal
- Increased precipitation/ acidic rains resulting from increased acidity in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean
- BIMSTEC/SA regions are therefore strongly interdependent
- Regional groupings offer maximum opportunities for collective efforts towards mitigating climate change, arresting pollution of neighbouring oceans and seas, and disaster preparedness.

# Ocean Governance in Indian Ocean

- Overarching Global Framework – UNCLOS
- Regional Frameworks – IORA, Regional Fishing Management Organisation, Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
- Four broad areas:
  - Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific
  - Marine Resources (governed by Intl. Seabed Authority)
  - Fishing
  - Ocean Pollution
- Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Blue Economy – policy coordination for sustainable use of marine resources and fishing; mitigation of ocean pollution

# Cross Border Development Districts (CBDD)

- India has 102 Border Districts (67 excluding China and Pakistan)
  - Bangladesh (24) along 5 Indian States
  - Bhutan (8) along 3 Indian States
  - Myanmar (15) along 4 Indian States
  - Nepal (20) along 4 Indian States
  - Pakistan (17) along 4 States
- Border districts are most neglected despite their importance as bridges of connectivity, cultures and friendships
- Treating Borders as Bridges and Not Barriers
- Prosperity in Border districts would elevate and strengthen Regional partnerships

# CBDD – Policy Imperatives

- India's Development partnership with Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Sri Lanka key instrument
- On-going projects; Border Infrastructure and Connectivity on both sides
- Boosting Economic Activities in border districts (both sides) and Easier Flow of Goods
- Interventions on Social Sector Development and Job Creation; Community Partnerships in Border Districts

# CBDD - Way Forward

- Projects aided by India's development assistance in partner countries is located away from borders and not benefitting citizens on the margins
- Adequate policy advocacy in partner countries is necessary
- Economic empowerment of largely marginalised populations residing in border districts including women would lead to ameliorating existing law and order and security challenges; and issues of migration

# India's Key Development Projects in Neighbouring Countries



# Nepal

- Nepal-Bharat Maitri Irrigation Project for the installation of 2700 shallow tube wells in 12 districts (**SDG 2**)
- Construction of Nepal Bharat Maitri Polytechnic at Hetauda (**SDG 4**)
- Construction of Integrated Check Posts at Birgunj, Biratnagar, Nepalgunj and Bhairahawa (**SDG 9, 1, 10**)
- India-Nepal Cross Border Rail Links at Jogbani Biratnagar & Jayanagar Bijlapur Bardibas (**SDG 9, 1, 10**)
- Up gradation of 26 Km Road from Dakshinkali to Kulekhani Dam (**SDG 7,9, 1, 10**)
- Small Development Projects (**SDG 1,3,4,5**)
- Goitre control programme (**SDG 3**)

# Bangladesh

- Double line including signalling in Khulna-Darshana section (**SDG 9, 10**)
- Ashuganj river port Dharkhar-Akhaura land port road length 50.87 KM (**SDG 9, 10**)
- Establishment of Inland container river port at Ashuganj (**SDG 9, 10**)
- Establishment of four medical college and hospital and one National institute of Burn and Plastic Surgery (**SDG 3, 4**)
- Development and modernization of existing 49 polytechnic Institutes and two Teachers Training Institutes for creation opportunity of one lakh additional enrolment (**SDG 4, 8**)
- Rehabilitation of the Kulaura-Shahbajpur section of Bangladesh Railway (**SDG 9, 10**)
- Akhaura-Agartala Rail Link Project (**SDG 9, 10**)
- Modernization and strengthening of Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institutions [BSTI] (**SDG 8, 10**)
- Procurement of 16 Broad Gauge diesel locomotives (**SDG 8,9**)
- Procurement of 290 double-decker, 88 single-decker and 50 articulated buses for BRTC (**SDG 8,9**)

- Construction of Building Complex for Skill Development Centre for Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jaffna (**SDG 2,4,8, 9**)
- Construction of Building Complex for Dept. of Civil & Mechanical Engineering at Faculty of Engineering, University of Jaffna (**SDG 4,8,9**)
- Supply of Medical Equipment to Dickoya Hospital in Hatton (**SDG 3**)
- Construction of Rabindranath Tagore memorial auditorium at University of Ruhuna (**SDG 4**)
- Establishment of Vocational Training Centres in Jaffna (**SDG 4,8**)
- Establishment of Handicraft Village in Jaffna (**SDG 8,10**)
- Construction of multi-ethnic trilingual school in Polonnaruwa (**SDG 4**)
- Upgrading Thondaman Vocational Training Centre at Hatton (**SDG 4,8**)
- 45,000 houses projects (Phase I & II) (**SDG 1,9**)

# Afghanistan

- Afghanistan India Friendship Dam (AIFD) (**SDG7,9**)
- Capacity Building of Afghans for Operation and Maintenance of Afghanistan India Friendship Dam (**SDG 7,9**)
- Establishment of Afghanistan National Agriculture Sciences and Technology University (**SDG 2,4**)
- Construction of 220 KV double circuit transmission line from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul (**SDG 7**)
- Establishment of Mining Institute (**SDG 8**)
- Phase-III of the Small Development Project (304 projects) (**SDG 1,3,4,5**)
- Afghan Parliament Building (**SDG 16**)

# Myanmar

- **Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project (SDG 8,9,10)**
- **Construction of 69 Bridges in Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa Section of Trilateral Highway (SDG 8,9,10)**
- **Construction/ up gradation of the Kalewa-Yargi road of Trilateral Highway (SDG 8,9,10)**
- **Rih-Tedim Road Project (SDG 8,9,10)**
- **Establishment of Myanmar Institute of Information Technology (MIIT) (SDG 8,4)**
- **Establishment of Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research and education (ACARE) (SDG 2,9)**
- **Establishment of Rice Bio-Park in Myanmar (SDG 2,15)**

## **Bhutan**

- Hydro-Electric Projects (HEPs), Punatsangchhu-I (1200 MW), Punatsangchhu-II (1020 MW), Mangdechhu (720 MW), Kholongchhu (600 MW) (**SDG 7**)
- 591 Small Development Projects throughout the country (XI five year plan) (**SDG 1,3,4,5**)

## **Maldives**

- Renovation of Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Male (**SDG 3**)
- Construction of Institute for Security and Law Enforcement Studies at Addu City (**SDG 16**)
- Construction of Composite Training Centre (**SDG 4,8**)
- Construction of Ministry of Defence Building (**SDG 9**)

# Way Forward

- **‘Neighbourhood First’.**
- Regional Cooperation in SA with SSC that encourages countries to have a responsibility for self-development in a mutually beneficial relationship
- Regional Cooperation would lead to meaningful outcomes in the form of resource and knowledge sharing for **regional public goods**
- Regional Cooperation would also remain an important strategy to engage at global platforms to collectively ensure **resource mobilization** for the SDGs

# Cooperation for Localisation

- Localisation of SDGs must strongly be anchored in the **regional context**
- India has made significant efforts at localisation by **overcoming inertia of older policy regimes**
- The idea of empowerment has got new meaning with **pragmatic approaches** – entrepreneurship/financial inclusion
- Traditional vision of economic integration in SA must make way for robust **partnership for sustainability** (strong interdependence and shared destiny)
- **Priority areas: urbanisation, rural development, cross-border areas, water, biodiversity and climate change**



# Leveraging India's Development Assistance

- Redesigning development cooperation for fulfilment of SDGs
- Focus on Cross Border Development Districts
- New approaches in development cooperation programs and budgets to reflect cross-domain connect of SDGs
  - **Development cooperation programs should be suggestive of integrated approaches covering multiple SDGs**
  - **Development interventions need to internalise impact on equity, exclusions and sustainability in the spirit of SDGs**

# Cooperation on Indicator development

- SDG 17 require accountability
- Indicator framework on SDG 17 is biased and motivated
- Many indicators do not reflect international commitments/compliance on resources, technology, governance (and sometimes overestimates or discounts contributions)
- Parametric specifications of some of the other indicators indicate technical bias in favour of developed countries (e.g. CO2 emissions)
- These discrepancies need to be raised at regional and multilateral platforms through regional technical cooperation on indicator development



**Thank You**