

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)

Professor Shiva Ji

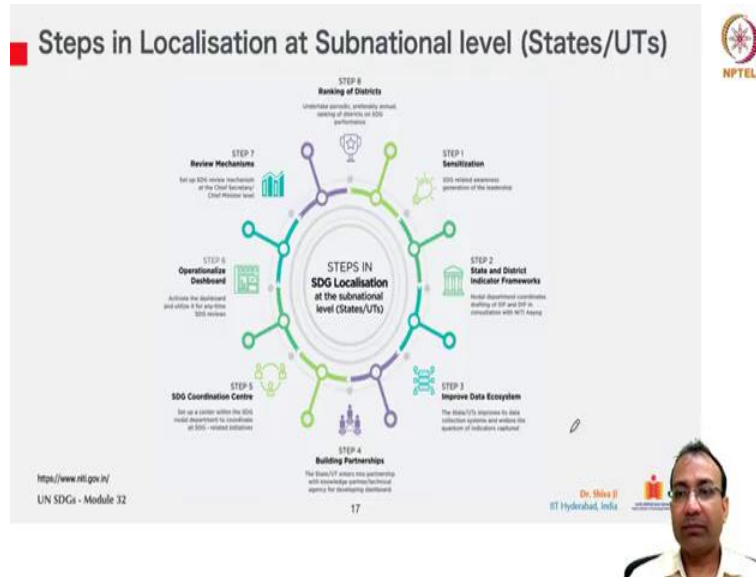
Department of Design for Sustainability Lab

Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad

Module 32 Lecture 67

Indian implementation strategy: State reports, assessment, and effectiveness checks

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***Effective Strategy for Implementation in Indian Scenario**

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NPTEL

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So, these are the steps moving on to the next unit effective strategy for implementation in Indian scenario.

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Implementation report - India



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So, if you see this implementation report this is from government of India's Ministry of statistics and program implementation, this is available online you can download and see this, this is 20-point program 2006 a progress report for the periods so and so, April 2017 to march 2018. So, this report has exhaustive like a data information on the performance offer different states, different policies, different schemes, how much they have scored how much they have found success, how much more there is to know about it. So, as you can see in this content in the Index Sheet, this has overall description of items from here if you see performance tables part 2.

So, in this one on the part 1 we have progress report highlights or performance, all India performance at national level, state wise performances here and state wise and item wise performances. And then item wise description of item wise performance tables employment generation NMREGA it is a very famous central government scheme of guaranteeing 100 days of work at your place nearby your place.



Number of SHGs promoted new and divide during the financial year number of SHGs provided revolving around during the financial year number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund, Division of Wasteland two landless wasteland distributed to SCST and others minimum wage enforcement then minimum wage enforcement excluding farm labor including farm labor.

Then minimum wage enforcement including farm labor then food security, rural housing, EWS LIC housing, National Rural Drinking Water Program, partially covered habitats, coverage of quality affected habitations, sanitation program in rural areas institutional delivery, SC families assisted for under HC act.

And then we have universalization of ICDs scheme functional anganwadis, number of urban poor families, afforestation, rural roads Deen Dyal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana, emerging pump sets, supply of electricity and then there is part three state wise item wise performances. So, there is a number of annexes, you can refer for information list of 20 points, list of 65 items to be monitored and the TPP 2006 etcetera.


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Implementation report - India

HIGHLIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE	
No.	Value
1. Total population covered	1,10,00,000
2. Total population covered under MGNREGS	1,10,00,000
3. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
4. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
5. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
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15. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
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17. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
18. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
19. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
20. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00

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18. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
19. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00
20. Total population covered under MGNREGS (in % of total population)	100.00



So, it is a comprehensive document, and some of the highlights, I have kept here only for this presentation because rest of the report you can read it yourself. So, those highlights of our homes you can see employment generated under MNREGA number of job cards issued you can see this big number 3,01,14,994 this is for the year April 2017 to march 2018 employment generated crore persons raise 216.54 wages given in crore 39,189.64 crore.

National Rural Livelihood Mission NRLM number of SHGs promoted new and revived during the financial year 7,91,850 distribution of wasteland to landless people hectares 3,793 hectares were given like wasteland to the landless people, minimum wage enforcement as you can see,

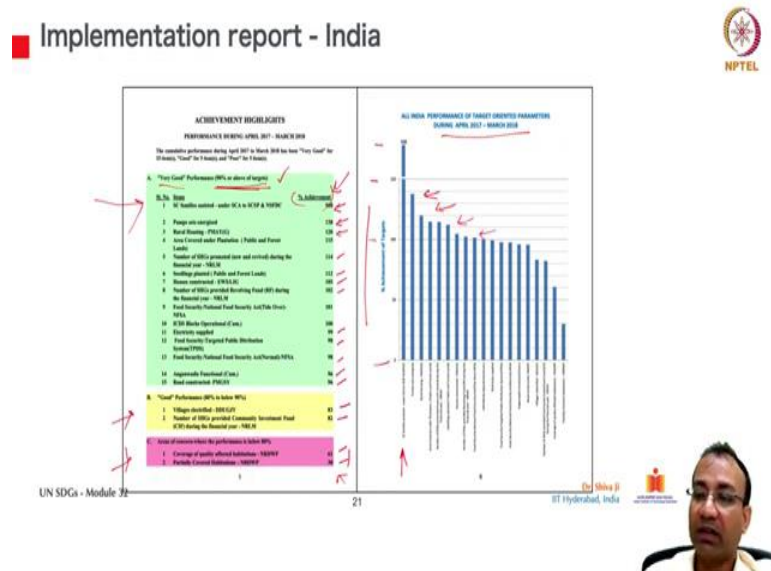
including farm labor, number of inspections made number of irregularities detected number of electoral irregularities rectified number of claims filed claims settled, etcetera.

Then, food security TPDS NFSA so, targeted public distribution system like PDS you may be already aware of so this is TPDS, lakh tons. So, see this figure 540.49 lakh tons, NFSA normal lakh tons 512.20 NFSA 28.29 then rural housing Pradhan Mantri Aawaas Yojana number of houses constructed you can see over here 38,67,343 houses were constructed during this period under this scheme EWS LIC housing in urban areas number of houses constructed 2,49,155.

Similarly, we have rural areas National Rural Drinking Water Program, so, partially covered habitations 17,928 Sanitation programme in rural areas, number of individual household latrine constructed 303.27 lakhs. So, those many toilets were constructed, institutional delivery number of delivery which deliveries and institutions in lakhs 166.26 SC families assisted 10,28,662 number of SC ((06:02)) assisted on that post metric scholarship 42,01,287, universalization of ICDs schemes functional anganwadis, number of anganwadis functional you can see in lack is 13.43 number of poor families assisted in lack 15.11 afforestation another very important area.

So, area covered under plantation public and forest land hectares 16,98,507 hectares number of seedlings planted 107.31 course rural road Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana length of road constructed 48,749 kilometers Deen Dyal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana number of villages that electrified 3,736 energized pump sets number of pumps energized in lakhs 5.96 almost 6 lakhs supply of electricity, electricity supplied million units. So, well this is in million but before that also we have 11,83,663 million units which were supplied.

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Some highlights like achievement highlights performances during a April this and this. So, you can see here, so, the numbers what we saw, so, the percentage achievement wise if you see a SC family is assisted 568 percent pump set energized 138 Rural Housing 120. So, if it is above 90 percent, this is very good performance, that is why this is all in green.

So, this is under a percentage achievement. So, this is this number of SHGs promoted 114 percent seedlings 112 percent more than target houses constructed 105 percent number of SHGs provided it revolving RF during the financial year 102 electricity supplied 99 percent Food Security target a public distribution system 98 percent food security, NFSA 98 percent anganwadis functional 96 percent road constructed 96 percent.

So, all of these above 90 percent very good category very good performance category, then we have Category B good performance above 80 and under 90 percent villages electrified 83 percent number of SHGs provide Community Investment Fund 82 percent and then there are these pink ones in C areas of concern where the performance is below 80 percent coverage of quality affected habitations 61 percent partially covered habitations 30 percent. So, this requires more intervention these two and so on. So, this gives you a clearer picture about implementation at Indian level then we have all India performance of target-oriented parameters during April 2017 to march 2018.

So, you can see SC family is assisted over here and all of those parameter parameters are given over here the percentage achievement in targets, this is exceeded beyond 100 percent under 50 percent to 568. So, that is the performance and gradually you see there are many which are above 100 percent and all of these sets are above (09:51).

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SD&CC

Sustainable Development and Climate Change

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"We know that India is one sixth of the global community. Our development needs are enormous. Our poverty or prosperity will have direct impact on the global poverty or prosperity. People in India have waited too long for access to modern amenities and means of development. We have committed to complete this task sooner than anticipated. However, we have also said that we will do all this in a cleaner and greener way."

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi (2018)

In adoption of 2018 global agenda, the countries are moving forward for achieving a world that is free from poverty, gender inequality and economic inequality and thereby ensuring a healthy planet for future generations. These goals are multi-dimensional and require various social, economic and environmental dimensions. India continues to target and maintain its economic growth by strengthening and implementing various policies and measures relating to sustainable development, climate change, resource efficiency and air pollution. India has been implementing specific measures including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With increasing demand for resources in order to the different developmental needs, policies and strategies become urgent towards achieving the maximum output from the available resources. Developing countries like India need to endeavor to do the best possible within their own climatic resources, keeping in mind the sustainable development imperative. It is time for the global community to fulfill the respective commitments to act upon their responsibilities on fulfilling the existing commitments for sustainable development and climate action.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The 2018 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs adopted by World leaders in 2015 promise a roadmap for future development trajectory to all nations with focus on poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, peace and prosperity. The achievement of these goals is an imperative for our planet, our particular country but the global community as a whole. The need for global cooperation in helping the developing countries in achieving the climate targets cannot be overstated. India's development agenda has for long been based on principles that are closely related to those that have been propounded in the 2018 Development Agenda. Climate change requires universal global efforts and India has been proactively to address the climate challenges along with other developmental imperatives. The country has been making substantial additions to its contribution of renewable power capacity. Increasing growth rate and rapid urbanization in India have

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So, this report is available online, I would suggest you to download and see this, there is another this doc which talks about sustainable development and climate change, there is a paragraph written by Prime Minister Modi that India is one sixth of global community our development needs are enormous our poverty and prosperity will have direct impact on the global poverty or prosperity, people in India have waited too long for access to modern amenities and means of development, we have committed to complete this task sooner than anticipated. However, we also have said that we will do all this in a cleaner and greener way.

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■ Sashakt Bharat Sabal Bharat



Empowered and Resilient India

In its war against poverty, India with its focus on economic growth and social inclusion, has halved the incidence of multidimensional poverty by lifting 271 million from the most vulnerable sections of society out of poverty, while reducing extreme income poverty from 21.2 per cent in 2011 to 13.4 per cent in 2015. Deprivations have significantly reduced across nutrition, child mortality, education, sanitation and drinking water, electricity and housing, and other basic services.

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So, I would suggest a reading of this report also, now, let us see some more reflections. So, Sashakt Bharat Sabal Bharat empowered and resilient India and it is more well, these are the different schemes promoted by government of India to bring enormous change, in manufacturing in skilling in creating resilient infrastructure for global a capacity and all of those initiatives.

So, there are several set schemes we will review one by one and see, what is happening inside them. So, Sashakt Bharat Sabal Bharat empowered and resilient India in its war against poverty India, (())(11:24) focus on economic growth and social inclusion has halved the incidence of multi dimensional poverty by lifting 207, 271 million from the most vulnerable sections of the society out of poverty, while reducing extreme income poverty from 21.2 percent in 2011 to 13.4 percent in 2015. Deprivation have significantly reduced across nutrition, child mortality, education, sanitation and drinking water, electricity and housing and other basic services.

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■ Swachh Bharat Swastha Bharat



Clean and Healthy India

For a country with 1.3 billion people, improving access, affordability and quality of sanitation, nutrition and health services has been a ceaseless endeavour. With a nationwide nudge provided by the Clean India Campaign and the National Nutrition Mission, India achieved universal sanitation in all 603,175 villages in 2019, recording a quantum leap from the 2014 figure of 38 per cent villages with sanitation. Similarly, child and maternal mortality and stunting levels have also sharply reduced.

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■ Samagra Bharat Saksham Bharat



Social and Financial Inclusion

The most compelling vision of the 2030 Agenda, 'leave no one behind' resonates deeply in the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and is also enshrined in our constitution. Social inclusion is the cornerstone of the national development agenda which entails both legislative and executive action to create a level playing field, to universalise access to basic services and to address the challenges faced by communities in vulnerable situations in all spheres of life such as nutrition, health, education, skilling and livelihoods, employment and social security.

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■ Satat Bharat Sanatan Bharat



Sustainable India

Taking forward its nationally determined contributions under the UNFCCC, India's climate action strategies emphasise clean and efficient energy systems, resilient urban infrastructure and planned eco-restoration among others. With all its 6,03,175 villages electrified; clean cooking fuel reaching 80 million additional households since 2015; renewable energy installed capacity growing by 75 per cent since 2014, to, 132 GW; energy-saving appliances reducing CO2 emission annually by 38 million tonnes, India is well-placed on fulfilling its climate action agenda.

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Satat Bharat Sanatan Bharat sustainable India, taking forward its nationally determined contributions under the UNF CCC India's climate action strategies emphasize clean and efficient energy systems, resilient urban infrastructure, and plan eco restoration among others. With all its 6,03,175 villages electrified clean cooking fuel, reaching 80 million additional households since 2015. Renewable Energy installed capacity growing by 75 percent since 2014, to 132 megawatts energy saving appliances reducing CO2 emission annually by 38 million tons. India is well placed on fulfilling its climate action agenda.

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■ Satat Bharat Sanatan Bharat



Sustainable India

Globally, India stands third in renewable power, fourth in wind power and fifth in solar power. India launched the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and the International Solar Alliance to leverage global partnerships for climate action and disaster resilience. On the other hand, India has implemented a systematic disaster resilience strategy based on the Sendai Framework to manage its high vulnerability to climate-induced natural disasters and their impact on the poor.

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■ Sampanna Bharat Samriddha Bharat



Prosperous and Vibrant India

India is one of the fastest growing emerging market economies. With a GDP of USD 2.72 trillion in the year 2018-19, India strives to become a USD 5 trillion economy by 2025 following an inclusive and sustainable growth trajectory. India is pursuing aggressive reforms to stimulate manufacturing, build infrastructure, spur investments, foster technological innovation and boost entrepreneurship. Major reforms include a single Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime, FDI liberalisation, Insolvency and Bankruptcy legislation, Ease of Doing Business Reforms and flagship programmes like Make in India, Startup India and Skill India. As a result, FDI grew to USD 284 billion between 2014-19. These policies, together with a young population and burgeoning innovation and business ecosystem, make for a robust engine of economic progress. India's performance on several global indices testifies to its steady progress.

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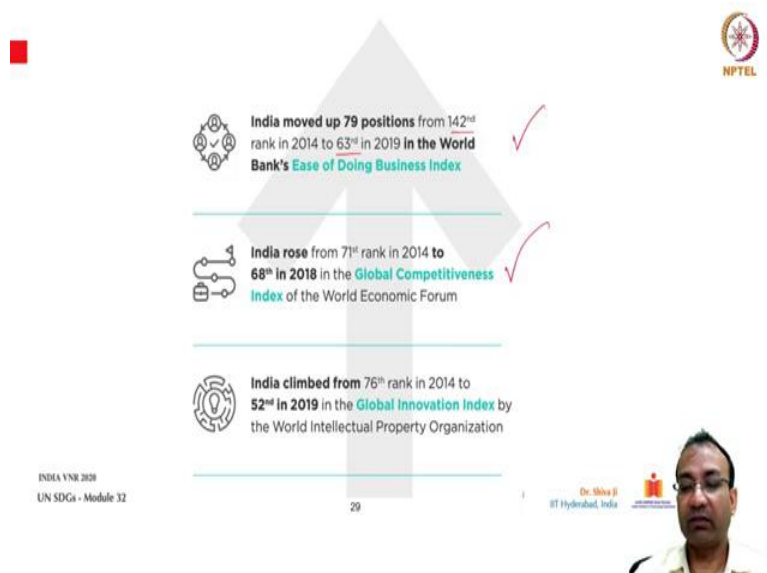
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Sampanna Bharat Samriddha Bharat prosperous and vibrant India, India is one of the fastest growing emerging market economies with the GDP of US dollar 2.72 trillion in the year 2018 to 19. India strives to become a US dollar 5 trillion economy by 2025 following an inclusive and sustainable growth trajectory.

India is pursuing aggressive reforms to stimulate manufacturing, build infrastructure, spur investments, foster technological innovation and boost entrepreneurship major reforms include a single goods and services tax regime, FDI and liberalization, insolvency and bankruptcy legislation, ease of doing business reforms and flagship programs like Make in India, Startup India and Skill India. As a result, FDI grew to US dollar 284 billion between 2014 to 19. These policies together with a young population and a burgeoning innovation and business ecosystem make for a robust engine of economic progress. India's performance on several global indices testifies to its steady progress.

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You can see some numbers here, India moved up 79 positions from 142nd rank in 2014 to 63rd rank in 2019 in the World Bank's ease of doing business index. India rose from 71st rank in 2014 to 68th in 2018 in the global competitiveness index of the world economy forum. Third, India climbed from 76th rank in 2014 to 52nd rank in 2019 in the global innovation index by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

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■ Aatmanirbhar Bharat - Self-Reliant India



SHORT TERM AND LONG-TERM MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND

- ✓ Leveraging technology to create a geographically independent 'One Nation One Ration Card' platform
- ✓ Additional INR 400 billion (USD 5.33 billion) for MGNREGA to generate 3 billion person days of employment
- ✓ Scheme for affordable rental housing complexes for migrant workers and urban poor
- ✓ INR 50 billion (USD 666.7 million) credit facility for street vendors
- ✓ INR 300 billion (USD 4 billion) additional emergency working capital for farmers
- ✓ INR 2 trillion (USD 26.7 billion) concessional credit boost to 25 million farmers
- ✓ INR 60 billion (USD 800 million) for afforestation and plantation works to create job opportunities

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Aatmanirbhar Bharat Self-Reliant Bharat short term and long-term measures to ensure that no one is left behind. Leveraging technology to create a geographically independent one nation one ration card platform additional rupees 400 billion almost 5.33 billion US dollars for MNREGA to generate 3 billion-person days of employment scheme for affordable rental housing complexes for migrant workers and urban poor. Rupees 50 billion credit facility for street vendors, rupees 300 billion additional emergency working capital for farmers rupees 2 trillion concessional credit boost to 25 million farmers, rupees 60 billion for afforestation and plantation works to create job opportunities.

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Aatmanirbhar Bharat - Self-Reliant India

HEALTHCARE REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS

- **INR 5 million (USD 66.7 thousand) insurance cover for health professionals**
- **E-Sanjeevani teleconsultation services**
- **Increased public health expenditure, ramp up health and wellness centres in rural and urban areas**
- **Future pandemics - Integrated public health labs in all districts & block level labs & public health unit**

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You can see some numbers here, some reforms in health care rupees 5 million insurance cover for health professionals, E Sanjeevani teleconsultation services were launched increased public health expenditure ramp of health and wellness renters in rural and urban areas. Future pandemics integrated public health labs in all districts and block level labs in public health unit.

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Aatmanirbhar Bharat - Self-Reliant India

RELIEF AND CREDIT SUPPORT RELATED TO BUSINESSES

- **INR 3 trillion (USD 40 billion) emergency working capital facility for businesses, including MSMEs**
- **INR 500 billion (USD 6.7 billion) equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds**
- **INR 300 billion (USD 4 billion) special liquidity scheme for NBFC/NFC/MFIs**
- **INR 450 billion (USD 6 billion) partial credit guarantee scheme 2.0 for liabilities of NBFCs/MFIs**

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Relief and credit support related to a businesses, rupees 3 trillion emergency working capital facility for businesses including MSMEs, rupees 500 billion infusion equity infusion through

MSME Fund of Funds, rupees 300 billion special liquidity scheme for NBFC HFC MFIs, rupees 450 billion partial credit guarantee scheme to for liabilities of NBFCs NFIs.

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Aatmanirbhar Bharat - Self-Reliant India

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD PROCESSING SECTORS

- **INR 1 trillion (USD 13.3 billion) fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers**
- **INR 200 billion (USD 2.7 billion) for fishermen**
- **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund - INR 150 billion (USD 2 billion)**

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Ministry of Education, Government of India

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Measures to strengthen agriculture, fisheries and food processing sector you can see here, rupees 1 trillion fund for Farm to get infrastructure for farmers rupees 200 billion for fishermen animal husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund rupees 150 billion.

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Aatmanirbhar Bharat - Self-Reliant India

TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN EDUCATION WITH EQUITY

- **PH e-VIDYA**, a programme for multi-mode access to digital/online education
- **ManoDarpan**: an initiative for psycho-social support for students, teachers and families for mental health and emotional well-being
- **New National Curriculum** and pedagogical framework for school, early childhood and teachers

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Ministry of Education, Government of India

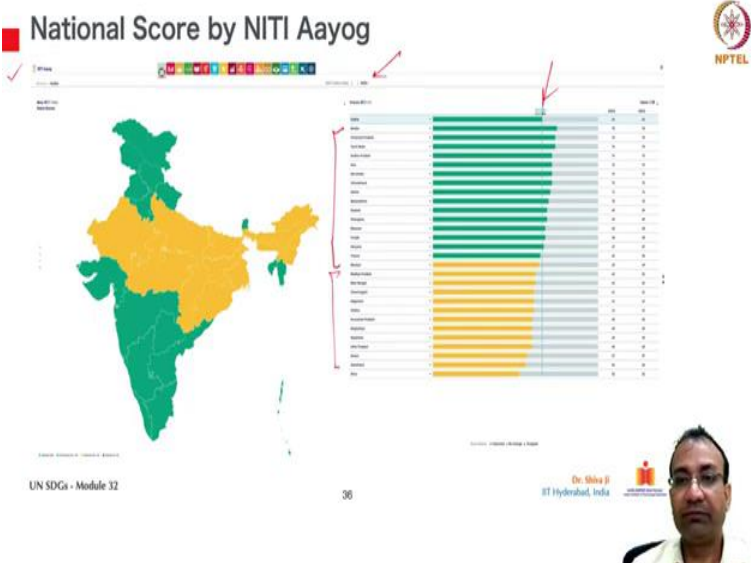
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Technology driven equal education with equity pm E vidhya a program for multimode access to digital online education Manodarpan an initiative for psychosocial support for students, teachers and families for mental health and emotional well being new national curriculum and pedagogical framework for school early childhood and teachers.

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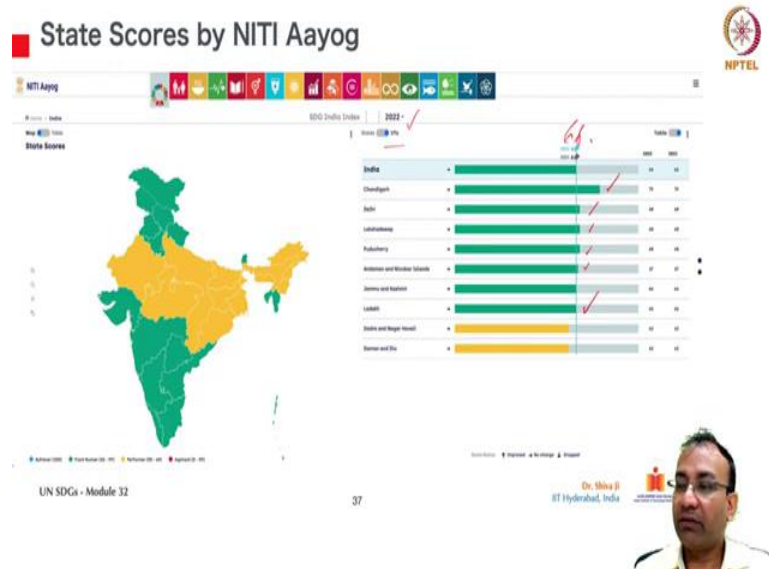
The slide is titled 'National Score by NITI Aayog'. It includes a map of India on the left and a data table on the right. The table has columns for 'State/UT', 'Score', and 'Rank'. The scores are color-coded: green for scores above 70 and yellow for scores below 70. The NPTEL logo is in the top right corner. A small video inset in the bottom right shows a man speaking. The slide number '36' is at the bottom center.

State/UT	Score	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	70.0	1
Assam	68.0	2
Bihar	65.0	3
Chhattisgarh	68.0	4
Goa	70.0	5
Gujarat	68.0	6
Haryana	68.0	7
Himachal Pradesh	68.0	8
Jharkhand	68.0	9
Karnataka	68.0	10
Kerala	68.0	11
Madhya Pradesh	68.0	12
Madhesh Pradesh	68.0	13
Odisha	68.0	14
Punjab	68.0	15
Rajasthan	68.0	16
Tamil Nadu	68.0	17
Telangana	68.0	18
Uttar Pradesh	68.0	19
West Bengal	68.0	20
Andaman and Nicobar	68.0	21
Chandigarh	68.0	22
Daman and Diu	68.0	23
Lakshadweep	68.0	24
NCT of Delhi	68.0	25

Now, let us see some state level reports. This is the score national score by NITI AAYOG you can refer NITI AAYOG's website for the current data this data belongs to year 2022. We see

India standards 66 top Green countries are listed over here and then we have yellows we saw it yesterday.

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Here we have union territories the same year 2022 this is the national average as 66 and Chandigarh has exceeded that national average Delhi has lightly exceeded Lakshadweep also Pondicherry and Andaman Nicobar they all have exceeded the national average. The duck is right at the national average of 66 only Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Dew are little below national average.

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Goal wise performance if you see. So, overall, we have score of 66. But goal wise, if you want to see in the first one, we have the scores of 2021 and 2022 are given over here, you can see for any improvement also, but measurely it looks the data almost remains same in all of the categories, I do not see any deviation, it is the same. So, first SDCs one is at 60, then 47, 74, 57, 48, 83, 92, 61, 55, 67, 79, 74, 54 there is no data in this 66 and 74. So, measurely if you see from the previous year of 2021, there is no change. So, it is all of the arrows if you see they are pointing horizon to right side.

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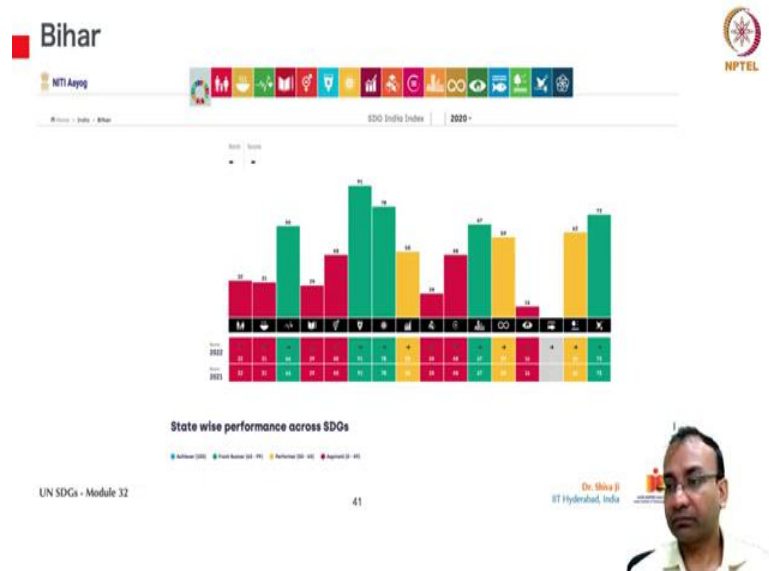
Let us see some data about different states. So, we have the Pradesh over here the data belongs to the year 2022, the score 2022 is given over here then 2021 is also given here and mostly in all of the cases it is no change. So, clean water and sanitation which is front runner, the score is 83 that is very good and then City's communities convention and peace prosperity also let say these are the ones which are under the front runner between 65 to 99 and there is one which tops under the rank of achievers then we will have 100 renewable energy sources.

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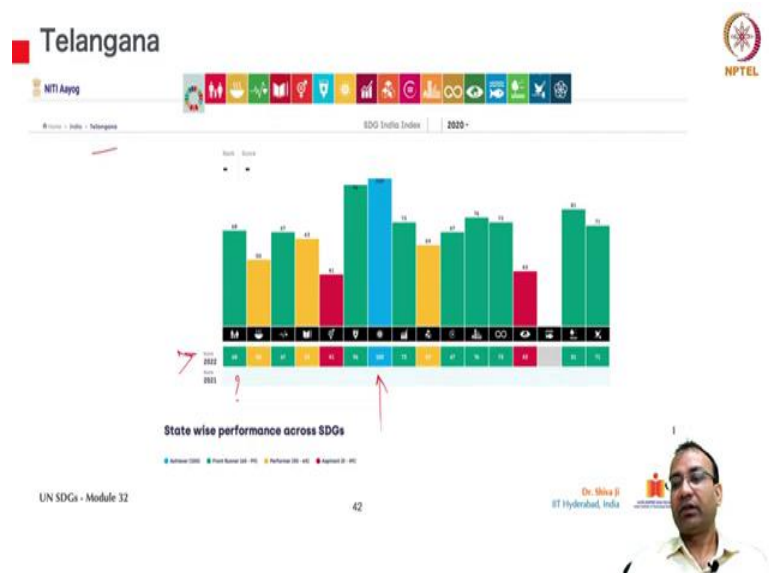
Similarly, here this is for Kerala one of the highest performing states. So, you can see majority of these are under front runner greens only one in blue achiever and then remaining a few are in performer.

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Then we have Bihar, in Bihar, there are no blues only green yellows and reds. So, you can see number of reds are high 7 then 3 yellows then 5 greens.

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Then we have Telangana you can see this comparison well there is no data in 2021 for this person for the state of Telangana. So, we have 1 blue here and then lots of greens, few yellows and 2 reds.

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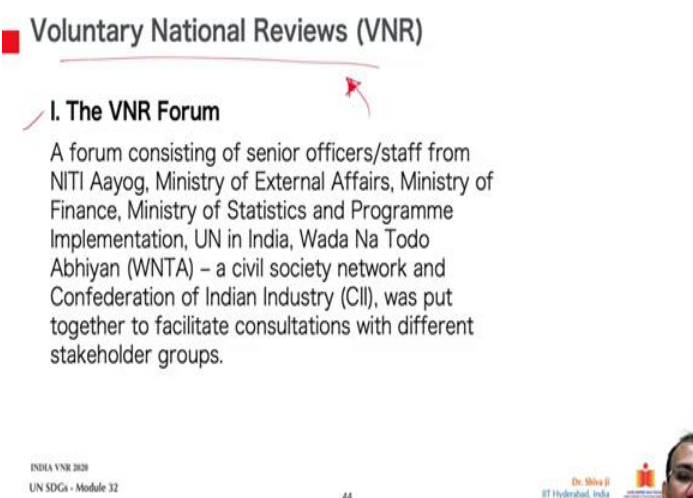


*Assessment of Implementation and Checking its Effectiveness

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Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)


I. The VNR Forum

A forum consisting of senior officers/staff from NITI Aayog, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, UN in India, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA) – a civil society network and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), was put together to facilitate consultations with different stakeholder groups.

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So, in this unit, we will see assessment of implementation and checking its effectiveness. So, there is this format Voluntary National Reviews VNR, in the previous module, we saw VNR how much of a data and things it actually has apply to check this effectiveness. So, what is this VNR forum so a forum consisting of senior officers staff from NITI AAYOG Ministry of

External Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Minister of statistics and programme implementation UN in India Wada Na Todo abhiyan WNTA a civil society network and Confederation of Indian Industry CII was put together to facilitate consultations with different stakeholder groups. So, this is what constitutes VNR forum.

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■ Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)



II. The SDG Taskforce

The Taskforce, which was already in place, provided technical inputs on the SDGs and gave comments on the various drafts of the report before its finalisation. It comprised senior officers/ staff from key central ministries, state governments and think tanks.



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Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)



III. Stakeholder Engagement

The CSOs, NGOs, community organisations and the private sector play a major role in ensuring the success of the SDG agenda in the country. Therefore, consultations with them are critical to the VNR preparation process. One of the first steps taken towards the report preparation was mapping of all the key stakeholders in the CSO, NGO and private sector space. This was done as early as November 2019. Fourteen specific population groups were identified, including a regional group, with whom focused consultations were conducted, in line with the core principle of 'Leaving No One Behind.' Over a thousand CSOs were part of this consultation process, organised in tranches across the country. From December 2019 to February 2020, these CSO networks led and conducted consultations in seven cities across the length and breadth of the country. This resulted in documenting their challenges, expectations and commitments. These insights and voices from grassroots provide heft to the VNR report.

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Third, stakeholder engagement, the CSOs, NGOs, community organizations and the private sector play a major role in ensuring the success of the SDG agenda in the country. Therefore, consultations with them are critical to the VNR preparation process. One of the first steps taken towards the report preparation was mapping of all the key stakeholders in the CSO, NGO and private sector space.

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■ Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)



III. Stakeholder Engagement

The report preparation process also provided an excellent opportunity to strengthen the engagement with the private sector on SDGs. In the recent past, private sector spending under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives was the major channel for private sector involvement in the SDG framework. However, the VNR report preparation process brought forth the enhanced uptake in adoption of business responsibility and sustainability frameworks and the proliferating consciousness among industry leaders for the same.

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■ Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)



IV. Government Consultations

The governments at the national, subnational and local levels were key actors in the VNR report preparation process. Central ministries were consulted regularly for data, for periodic monitoring and state governments were consulted in two rounds for inputs on progress update and knowledge sharing.

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Fourth, government consultations. The government at the National sub national and local levels were key actors in the VNR report preparation process. Central ministries were consulted regularly for data for periodic monitoring and state governments were consulted in two rounds for inputs on progress update and knowledge sharing.

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Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)



IV. Government Consultations

One of the engagements with the State governments stands out, owing to its scale. In February 2020, NITI Aayog conducted an SDG Conclave for all eight states in the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country. The NER of India, owing to its unique geographical and political situation, has been lagging, historically, in development. Given this context, the three-day conclave brought together stakeholders from the central and subnational governments, civil society, academia, technical experts and industry partners, to brainstorm on sustainable development strategies for the region, under the framework of SDGs. It produced an array of recommendations, which are being pursued by the States in the region, Central ministries and NITI Aayog.

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Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)




V. Communications

A communication and outreach plan for the VNR was prepared in November 2019. The major components of this plan included media outreach, a short video to be presented along with the VNR, and awareness and publicity through social media. The UN in India and NITI Aayog jointly drove the social media campaign.

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Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)




VI. Research

Financing the SDGs is crucial to their timely achievement. NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Finance undertook a joint study with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to estimate the cost for achieving select SDGs. The study has provisionally concluded that making significant progress in these SDG sectors will require an additional annual spending of 6.2 percentage points of GDP by 2030. Overall, in terms of additional spending, India is above the median emerging economies globally and about in the middle for emerging economies in Asia. This study has contributed significantly to understanding the financial resources required to address the SDG challenges and issues that have emerged during the VNR report preparation.

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Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)

VII. Drafting the VNR Report

The inputs from CSOs, private sector, central ministries and the governments at the State and UT levels were collected, collated and finalised by the end of April 2020. In addition to the feed- back and inputs of States/UTs and other stake- holders, government reports, credible research documents and official data were used to prepare the VNR report.

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Seventh, drafting the VNR report the inputs from CSOs private sector central ministries, and the governments at the state and UT levels were collected, collated and finalized by the end of April 2020. In addition to the feedback and inputs of state UTs, and other stakeholders, government reports, credible research documents and official data were used to prepare the VNR report.

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Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)



VII. Drafting the VNR Report

The inclusive nature of India's VNR report preparation process was a conscious effort to embody the principle of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas (Collective Effort for Inclusive Growth) and Leaving No One Behind - which is central to the 2030 Agenda. The inclusion of voices from people in vulnerable situations, private sector and various levels of government ensures that India's VNR report will have a utility well beyond HLPF 2020 and will serve as a guiding document for accelerating the progress towards achieving the SDG agenda in this decade of action.

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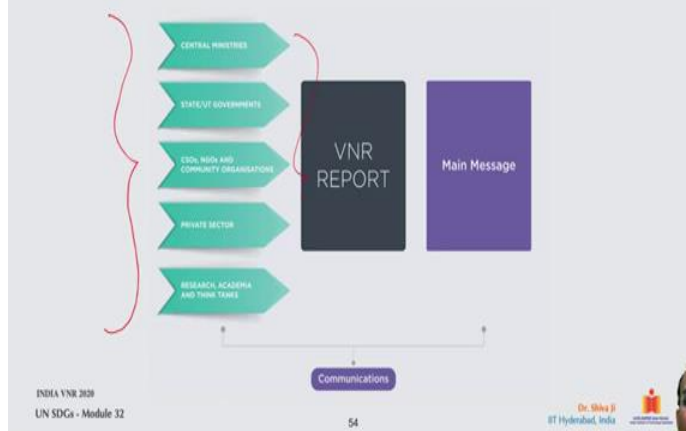
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You can see central ministries state UT governments CSOs, NGOs and community organizations, private sector research academia and think tank, etcetera, they all contribute for the VNR report this part of the communications.

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So, very importantly, what gets measured gets done. So, it is very important in this implementation of SDGs also to take a stock take feedback and take assessment of various schemes and various strategies. So, that, real time stock taking can be carried out and effective implementation strategy can be devised.

So, here is the India VNR 2020. The way forward if you see the multi stakeholder engagement 0.1, a platform to institutionalize multi stakeholder engagement 0.2 SDG, India index 3.0, all 17 SDGs more targets and indicators, 0.3, SIFDIF and dashboards in all states, states to monitor SDG progress at state and district levels unit levels.

Fourthly, identify means of financing to follow up on the SDG costing exercise by determining the means, fifth improved statistical systems data collection for additional indicators improved frequency and data disaggregation. Lastly, capacity building training and capacity building for stakeholders at various levels so, with this, we have come to the end of this module. So, thank you all for joining see you in the next one.