



India's role in implementing Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and its vision beyond 2030

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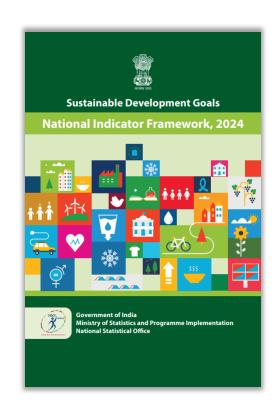


Monitoring of SDGs at National level -INDIA National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs

National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs

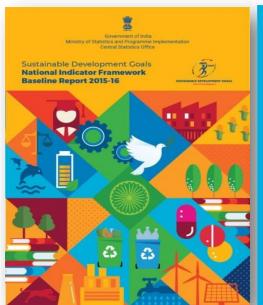


- MoSPI developed National Indicator Framework for SDGs
 - >To facilitate monitoring of the SDGs at national level
 - > Following a detailed consultation
 - ➤NIF includes national indicators, data sources and periodicity
- Periodically review of the NIF
 - ➤ Periodically review of NIF is done by the High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on SDGs
- Based on updated NIF, NSO, MoSPI, India releases Annual Progress Report on SDGs



SDGs-NIF Reports

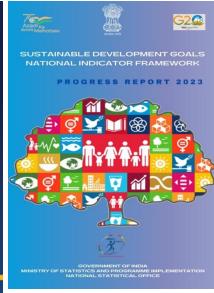




















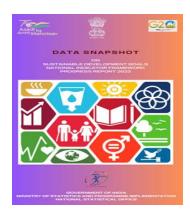












SDGs Reports for 2024 based on SDGs-NIF – Released on 29th June, 2024





Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework, 2024



Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024



Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024

SDGs - National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024



<u>SDGs</u>	National Indicators	
SDG 1 : No Poverty	18	
SDG 2 : Zero Hunger	19	Indicators in NIF- 290
SDG 3 : Good Health & Well Being	38	
SDG 4 : Quality Education	19	
SDG 5 : Gender Equality	31	
SDG 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation	13	
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	About 79% from
SDG 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth	26	Administrative Records
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	16	Administrative Records About 20 % from
SDG 10 : Reduced Inequalities	12	About 20 % from
SDG 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities	13	Survey Data
SDG 12 : Sustainable Consumption and Production	14	
SDG 13 : Climate Action	7	
SDG 14 : Life below water	11	Census Data
SDG 15 : Life on Land	15	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	21	
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	12	
Total indicators	290	7



Monitoring of SDGs at Sub-National Level Monitoring Frameworks for SDGs



Localisation of SDGs & MoSPI

- MoSPI provides technical support to States/UTs on SDGs
- MoSPI developed guidelines for development of sub-National Indicator Framework
 - In July 2019
 - Updated on 31th March, 2022 in its report "Guidance on Monitoring Framework for SDGs at Sub-national Level
- MoSPI provides capacity building to States/UTs officials







- Almost all States/UTs have prepared Vision Documents on SDGs
- Most of the States/UTs have
 - mapped Government schemes and Departments to SDGs and associated targets;
 - constituted high level committees for guiding, overseeing and monitoring the progress of SDGs in the States/ UTs.
 - > either developed SDG dashboards or willing to join the national dashboard





- Given that about one-sixth of the global population resides in India, the country's success in achieving the SDGs is crucial for global progress.
- Share India's success stories/best practices in achieving SDGs
- Providing technical assistance and capacity building on SDGs
- Collaborate with International organization/countries, to promote SDG implementation
- Develop and share innovative technologies to support SDGs implementation



'Nation First-India First' approach for data monitoring



Should all global SDG indicators be applied to monitor the SDGs in every country?

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE WOULD BE "NO"

 The indicators used to monitor progress towards the SDGs may vary across countries mainly due to differences in their priorities, resources, needs, data availability among others



'Nation First-India First' approach for SDG data monitoring

- Almost 54 percent of the global SDG indicators either fully or partially matched with the national SDG indicators in India.
- Thus, the progress on SDGs is monitored not only through a set of global but also through national SDG indicators
- In India, progress of SDGs is tracked through monitoring frameworks for SDGs at national, sub-national and local level.
 - Monitoring frameworks at different administrative levels are developed taking into account respective needs, priorities, resources, data requirement/ availability at that level
 - National indicators that aligns with national priorities are given priority rather than just selecting global SDG indicators



Beyond 2030- Viksit Bharat@2047





- Government of India is aiming to propel nation to become a developed country (Viksit Bharat) by 2047, a century after attaining independence.
- Viksit Bharat@2047 aims to make India a developed nation with economic growth, environmental sustainability, social progress and good governance.
- It aims to ensure inclusive economic participation for all citizens

Viksit Bharat@2047



- It further aims to develop world class infrastructure-world class roads, trains and ports, to increasing digital connection and upgrading urban infrastructure.
- The vision Viksit Bharat@2047 is in line with the ethos of SDGs, underlines economical turn of events, strengthening, sustainable and comprehensive development in near future.
- A framework is being developed for monitoring the progress of Viksit Bharat@2047 wherein NIF for SDGs and similar other monitoring frameworks in the country may also be considered

Viksit Bharat@2047



- Nation first approach would be used for developing monitoring framework for Viksit Bharat. Some of the broad steps are
 - ➤ Identification of key national priority areas/themes for Viksit Bharat;
 - Mapping of key priorities areas/themes with SDGs & associated targets and other similar frameworks;
 - ➤ Identification of indicators of national priorities to monitor the progress;
 - Identification of national data sources and its periodicity.

Conclusion



In line with India's vision of Viksit Bharat@ 2047, other countries may also like to set development agenda beyond 2030 themselves considering their resources, needs and priorities, etc. and develop country specific monitoring framework with NATION FIRST APPROACH for tracking the development





Thank You!