

Summary

To measure progress of SDGs at national level during 2015-2030, there was requirement of base value at the beginning of SDGs era which will act as a reference point to measure performance and progress against the value of indicators in subsequent years. The base-year is taken as the year 2015-16 or the year prior to that for which the data is available. For very few indicators, the first (base) data is provided as the year after 2015-16 considering the non-availability of data for the indicator(s) in the previous years. The value of indicators from the base year can then be used to monitor and evaluate the progress of the national indicators over the years till 2030.

The “SDGs National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020” highlights the progress made so far in the journey of SDGs monitoring/achievement at national level and also identifies the gaps.

Based on the report, Department of Planning, Govt of Uttar Pradesh prepared the report for state to present the achievements vis a vis achievement at the country level for each of the indicators.

In India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 national indicators along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation process with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders. Presently, at national level, data flow from Official Statistical System and nearly 50 data source Ministries/Departments are involved in the process of providing data on SDGs. MoSPI coordinates with these line Ministries for institutionalizing the data flow for SDG indicators. NIF is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has also developed indicators for all 17 Goals and 169 SDG targets for effective monitoring of the SDGs across the country. In the original NIF, no indicators were developed for SDG 17, hence, the Baseline Report covered only SDGs 1 to 16. However, now SDG 17 has also been addressed in the revised NIF by identifying 11 indicators. In the context of Uttar Pradesh, Goal 14 (which now has 11 indicators (revised NIF) is not applicable for the state.

The goal-wise distribution of NIF (original as well as revised) is shown in the following table:

Goal	Number of indicators in NIF (Original)	Number of indicators in NIF (Revised)	Values available at National level	State value is available	No of Indicators dropped	No of Indicators added
Goal 1: No Poverty	19	22	19	14	0	3
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	19	19	18	10	0	0
Goal 3: Good Health & Well Being	41	42	40	25	0	1
Goal 4: Quality Education	20	19	14	12	1	0
Goal 5: Gender Equality	29	28	24	17	1	0
Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation	19	17	10	8	2	0
Goal 7: Affordable & Clean Energy	5	4	4	1	1	0
Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	40	32	27	19	8	0
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	18	16	14	3	2	0
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	7	8	8	3	0	1
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities	16	15	8	0	4	3
Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption & Production	17	14	3	1	3	0
Goal 13: Climate Action	4	5	3	0	0	1
Goal 14: Life Below Water	13	11	<i>not applicable for Uttar Pradesh</i>			
Goal 15: Life on Land	21	15	12	6	6	0
Goal 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	18	19	19	14	0	1
Goal 17: Partnerships	0	11	6	0	0	11
Total	306	297	223	133	28	21
Total(without goal-14)	293	286	223	133	28	21

List of Targets against which no national indicators have been identified in National Indicator Framework

Sl No	Target No	Target
1	1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
2	2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
3	3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
4	4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
5	4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
6	7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
7	7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
8	8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
9	9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
10	10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
11	10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
12	10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
13	10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
14	10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

15	10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
16	11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
17	12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
18	12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
19	13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
20	13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
21	14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
22	14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
23	15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
24	16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
25	16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
26	16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
27	17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
28	17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
29	17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
30	17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
31	17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

32	17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
33	17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
34	17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
35	17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
36	17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

List of indicators deleted from original NIF

Sl. No	Indicator No	Description of Indicator	Data source
1	4.2.c	Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level	MHRD
2	5.a.2	Proportion of female agricultural labourers	MoSPI
3	6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	MoJS
4	6.b.1	Percentage of developed Irrigated Command Area brought under Water User Association (WUAs)	MoJS
5	7.a.1	Official Development Assistance on clean energy	MoP/MNRE/MPNG
6	8.10.5	No. of accounts with Nil/1-5/more than 5 transactions	RBI
7	8.3.2	Coverage under ESI and EPS	Labour and Employment
8	8.3.3	Coverage of NPS	Finance(DFS)
9	8.3.7	Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises	MSME
10	8.3.8	Total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises	RBI
11	8.4.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix	MNRE
12	8.4.4	Proportion of sewage recycled vs. sewage generated	MoEFCC
13	8.8.1	Number of workers covered under Employees State Insurance(ESI) Act	MoLE
14	9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Dept. of Expenditure
15	9.b.2	Share of GVA of companies with research & development as main activity in total GVA from Private Corporate Sectors.	MOSPI
16	11.1.2	Percentage of Slum Area Covered with basic Services	MoHUA
17	11.1.3	Household expenditure of Urban Population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	MoHUA
18	11.3.2	Share of Mixed Land Use Area in overall city land use	MoHUA
19	11.3.3	Net Density	MoHUA
20	12.8.1	Develop icon on sustainable development	MoEFCC
21	12.8.2	Government to celebrate Year on sustainable development	MoEFCC
22	12.c.2	Tax per unit of fossil fuel consumption	Dept. of Expenditure
23	15.2.4	Number of Nagar-vans and School Nurseries created	MoEFCC
24	15.3.2	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	MoEFCC
25	15.3.3	Percentage increase in net sown area	DAC&FW

26	15.4.2	Restoration of water bodies / stream in mountain areas	MoEFCC
27	15.4.3	Conservation of local wildlife species	MoEFCC
28	15.a.1	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and eco system	Dept. of Expenditure

List of indicators added in revised NIF

Sl. No	Indicator No	Description of Indicator	Data source
1	1.3.7	Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year (in number)	Ministry of Labour and Employment
2	1.3.8	Coverage of New Pension scheme (NPS)	Ministry of Finance
3	1.4.7	Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural), (in percentage)	Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for rural area and MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and PI
4	3.7.4	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
5	10.4.2	Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of SCs and STs	Ministry of Finance
6	11.2.2	People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	(a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau (b) Denominator: Office of Registrar General of India, MHA
7	11.6.4	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
8	11.6.5	Percentage of waste processed	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
9	13.1.2	Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1,00,000 population	Ministry of Home Affairs
10	16.3.3	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs
11	17.1.1	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in percentage)	Ministry of Finance
12	17.1.2	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Ministry of Finance
13	17.3.2	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	RBI
14	17.4.1	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	RBI
15	17.11.1	17.11.1 Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage)	DGFT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry
16	17.13.1	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Ministry of Finance
17	17.16.1	17.16.1 Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals, 2019-20	Ministry of Statistics and PI
18	17.17.1	17.17.1 Amount of Indian Rupees spent on Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	Ministry of Finance
19	17.18.2	17.18.2 States that have statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Ministry of Statistics and PI

20	17.19.1	17.19.1 Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh)	NAD, Ministry of Statistics and PI
21	17.19.2	17.19.2 Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration, (in percentage)	RGI