



SDGs National Monitoring Framework

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Presentation Outline

National Strategy

Implementation Process - India

National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs

Salient Features of the NIF

SDGs-NIF Progress Reports

SDG Monitoring Framework – subnational level



National Strategy – SDGs







Implementation Process – India......



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- Overall supervision in alignment of Government Schemes and Programmes
- Mapping of 17 Goals and associated Targets with Schemes of <u>concerned</u> <u>central Ministries/ Departments</u>

MoSPI

- Development of National Indicator Framework(NIF)
- Coordination/Consultation with concerned Ministries/stakeholders
- Identification of data sources for indicators and their periodicity

MEA

International commitments, economic cooperation, development aid etc.





National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs

- Initiated in 2015 with India's membership to the IAEG-SDGs
- MoSPI developed National Indicator Framework for SDGs
- Periodically review of the NIF- High Level Steering Committee
- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on SDGs
- MoSPI releases Annual Progress Reports on SDGs based on the latest SDGs-NIF
- NITI Aayog releases SDG India Index





Salient Features of the NIF

- Highly interconnected
- Largest ever Monitoring Framework in the country.
- Relevancy to the targets
- Nationally acceptable as developed after detailed consultation
- Data from official statistical system and ownership by Ministries
- Data sources and periodicity included in the NIF
- Scope of improving the Framework by addition/ refinement of indicators with development in Statistical System.
- Rely mainly on statistically measurable outcome indicators
- Not Static but dynamic in nature





SDG Monitoring Framework – subnational level

- District Indicator Framework (DIF) Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Tripura, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand.
- Block Indicator Framework Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Meghalaya
- Taluka Indicator Framework Karnataka
- Village Indicator Framework Chhattisgarh
- Local Indicator Framework
 - For around 2.85 lakh Panchayats (the smallest administrative unit in Rural India)
 - 17 Goals have been divided into 9 themes (Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods/ healthy/ child friendly/ water sufficient/clean & green/ self-sufficient infrastructure/ socially secured Villages etc.)



SDGs-NIF Progress Reports







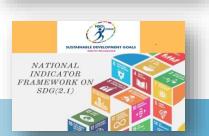






















SDG-NIF Progress Report, 2023



SDGs	National Indicator
SDG 1 : No Poverty	17
SDG 2 : Zero Hunger	19
SDG 3 : Good Health & Well Being	39
SDG 4 : Quality Education	19
SDG 5 : Gender Equality	29
SDG 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation	13
SDG 7 : Affordable and Clean Energy	5
SDG 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth	24
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	17
SDG 10 : Reduced Inequalities	11
SDG 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities	13
SDG 12 : Sustainable Consumption and Production	14
SDG 13 : Climate Action	6
SDG 14 : Life below water	11
SDG 15 : Life on Land	14
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	21
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	12
Total indicators	284

Total Indicators in NIF-284

Data Availability- 270

80% from
Administrative Records

18.5 % from
Survey Data

1.5% from
Census Data



Initiative by NSO India for strengthening the SMF

- Bridging data gaps on SDG indicators
 - Launched nationwide new surveys in the line of MICS module
- Some existing surveys (e.g. NFHS, PLFS etc.) have been aligned with SDGs
- To create awareness on SDGs in India, NSO has developed documentary on SDGs major languages





Thank You

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The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), attached to NITI Aayog, is the apex monitoring & evaluation (M&E) office in the country, with a mandate to drive evidence-based policy making through M&E of government policies and programmes. Since its inception in 2015, the Office aims to shift the discourse of public policy towards rigorous, data-driven, citizen-centric, and decentralized policymaking, to improve governance and facilitate the formation of a New India.

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