United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
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Module 31 Lecture 65
Case studies from India, Implementation at National Level, National Reports

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Hello everyone, I welcome you all to the module 31st of the course of UN SDGs. In this we are going to cover case studies from India implementation at national level and national reports.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:27)

Introduction

India has made progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but there are still challenges to be addressed. According to the National Voluntary Review (NVR) Report submitted by the Government of India to the United Nations in 2020, India has made significant progress in several SDGs, including:

- SDG 1: No Poverty - India has reduced the poverty rate from 21.9% in 2011-12 to 13.4% in 2015-16.
- SDG 2: Zero Hunger - India has achieved near-universal coverage of food security programs and increased the coverage of rural electrification and clean energy, which will help support sustainable agriculture.
- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being - India has achieved a significant reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates, and has made progress in controlling the spread of communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.
- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation - India has made progress in increasing access to clean water and sanitation facilities, with over 95% of households having access to improved sanitation facilities.

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So, let us see case studies from India. India has made progress towards achieving the sustainable development goals, but there are still some challenges to be addressed. According to the national voluntary review report submitted by the government of India to the United Nations in year 2020. India has made significant progress in several SDGs including SDG 1, poverty, India has reduced the poverty rate from 21.9 percent in year 2011-12 to 13.4 percent in year 2015-16.

That is a group could reduction if you see almost 22 percent to 13.4 SDG 2, Zero Hunger India has achieved near universal coverage of food security programs and increase the coverage of rural electrification and clean energy which will help support sustainable agriculture. SDG 3 good health and well-being India has achieved a significant reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates and has made progress in controlling the spread of communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. SDG 6, clean water and sanitation India has made progress in increasing access to clean water and sanitation facilities with over 95 percent of households having access to improve sanitation facilities. So, that is a good growth.

However, India still faces challenges in achieving some of the SDGs particularly in areas such as SDG 4, quality education, industrial struggles with low enrollment and high dropout rates in primary and secondary education as well as a shortage of trained teachers and quality educational facilities. Well, I would like to mention one example over here you may be aware of midday meal scheme, in schools.

So, earlier what used to happen, a number of students actually used to, like a deregister or stop coming in from the schools to schools, because their families were not able to, like a meet, like both ends, on a daily basis. And the parents used to send in like these kids to, like a some petty, like a works and you have to own even whatever they can like 10, 20, 50, 100 or whatever.

So, this used to take out in like the opportunity of education, from these kids. So, government actually came with the scheme mid-day meal scheme where, free nutritious and sumptuous, at least one meal lunch is provided in these schools, so that, like a such, like a kids at least they can have, like a one meal is the proper nutrition and all of that and their parents do not have to worry about or at least one meal, per day.

And this has actually resulted into like a tremendous, like a return of like a such students to the school back to school and this scheme has registered a tremendous like, growth, you may be aware of, I think several state governments, like other, like a private, like automations also are running this, like the scheme in their schools, and the leading one, among this is one NGO called, like Akshaya Patra.

So, Akshaya Patra is the one, like, organization, and NGO, which has actually taken up like this work and is supplying in like a midday meals to, like a 1000s and lakhs of schools, every day across India, different states, serving, multiple, like a course offering like meals every day. So, that is a huge, like assignment taken on by this, like an NGO for this. So, in a way, if you see how such kind of initiatives are going to help, like our next generation, our, like a kids to grow into an educated, like adults for tomorrow.

So, more number of educated people more productive, and they will be, if they want to go in some surveys, if they want to go in their own intrapreneurial works or whatever, they want to do agriculture, with knowledge of school and college, they will be in a much better position to handle, whatever they are doing, so that is the best part.

So, quality education must be actually promoted and I would definitely support in education at all levels must be made like a free of cost available to every citizen every kid every child of the country because like a situation is what we saw over here some families which are unable to send their kids first like money related you like issue is one of the most unfortunate things which can happen in this point of time even in this age. So, we must actually come up with such a model where nobody gets through deprived of education because of any x y z reason.

And other like example, I would like to quote the dropout rate of like a girl kids, from a girl child girls students from the schools was the absence of like a toilets in the, like earlier school premises. And nobody noticed initially but this actually became a major issue and a lot of girls actually child, children, they actually dropped out of school.

And lately it was noticed in several state governments, central governments and many other NGOs, philanthropic organizations, they came together and they have built, a big number of like toilets and across schools, well, it is still not complete, I am not saying that, but really, at least the situation is improving there is this awareness, which has also helped bringing new like a specifically girl children move back to school.

So, such initiatives are definitely needed, and for that, one needs, like a keen observation at ground level. So, this observation, what is the root cause and like this sort of like a meal related or like a toilet and, like amenities related or any other, like a such, like a thing must be actually dealt with, like, very efficiently to bring younger kids back to school.

So, moving on to SDG 5 gender equality, India still faces a significant gender gap in areas such as education, employment, political representation and as a high rate of violence against women and girls. So, this must improve, in the recent years, there are several, rules and regulations which have come up and are helping, like a surgeon like things plus, wide attention to such issues is also one of the reasons which is going to help reduce like such cases.

SDG 8, decent work and economic growth, industrial faces challenges in creating decent work opportunities, particularly for women and marginalized communities and in addressing informality in labor market. SDG 13, climate action India faces significant challenges in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change particularly in terms of air and water pollution and in protecting the natural resources.

Well, under this head, it is essential to mention, like a per capita emissions if you see from India is relatively much less or even lesser than the global average. So, per capita emissions are one very important, things even if it as a whole, it may be like, like emitting, like a high volume, but per capita, if you see still, like a very low which is appreciable definitely we have in like this target of reducing our overall emissions also, but there is a like a kind of a silver lining that it is not too bad. So, the countries, where per capita emissions are very high, they must actually, like bring, like, severe changes in their like emissions, immediately. Yeah, so this thing.

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Case Studies- The National Clean Energy Fund

- In order to achieve its national goal of becoming a leading global player in the clean energy sector, India is investing in renewable energy projects. The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was created to support this effort.
- The NCEF was created in 2017 and has a total corpus of $27 billion. It is split into two funds: the clean energy investment fund (CEIF) and the clean energy development fund (CEDF). The CEIF invests in renewable energy projects while the CEDF provides funding for clean energy infrastructure and other projects that support the development of the clean energy sector.
- The NCEF is modeled after the United States' Energy Investment Tax Credit (EITC) program. The EITC is a tax incentive that helps to support renewable energy projects. India is hoping that the NCEF will have a similar effect on the development of the clean energy sector.
- The NCEF is an important tool for the government of India to support the development of the clean energy sector. It is modeled after the United States' Energy Investment Tax Credit (EITC) program, and it has a total corpus of $27 billion.

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So, let me give you some case studies. So, the first one here is National Clean Energy Fund. In order to achieve its national goal of becoming a leading global player in the clean energy sector, India is investing in renewable energy projects. The National Clean Energy Fund, NCEF was created to support this effort.

The NCEF was created in 2017 and has a total corpus of 27 billion dollars. It is split into two funds, the Clean Energy Investment Fund CEIF and the Clean Energy Development Fund, CEDF the CEIF invest in renewable energy projects. While CEDF provides funding for clean energy, infrastructure, and other projects that support the development of the clean energy sector.

The NCEF is modeled after the United States energy investment tax credit EITC program. The EITC is a tax incentive that helps to support renewable energy projects. India is hoping that the NCEF will have a similar effect on the development of the clean energy sector, the NCEF is an important tool for the government of India to support the development of the clean energy sector. It is modeled after the United States energy investment tax credit EITC program and a total corpus of 27 billion US dollars.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:42)

Case studies green buildings a path to sustainable society. So, how green buildings actually also can contribute. Well, you may be aware of, like roughly 40 percent of the world's resources and energy also is consumed by buildings and this is the single largest, like a sector which consumes like so much of like a quantum of resources and energy both. So, any improvement in this is going to bring like a significant like improvement in the overall

results. That is why it is essential to focus on buildings to make them green and rather sustainable buildings is one of the world's fastest growing economies and is expected to continue growing at a rate of over 7 percent annually through 2025.

The Indian government has made environmental protection a top priority and is investing in clean energy and green infrastructure the country is home to some of the world's most iconic green buildings including Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts in New Delhi, the Pragati Maidan in Bombay and the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission Center in Ujjain.

There is a growing demand for green buildings in India and the country is already home to a large number of green building certifications. So, these are the first you can see well these are just like a few, accountable, like efforts, but there are like a huge number of, like efforts being put up, by central government, state governments or NGOs, like other research organizations and many other, like institutions for, like attaining sustainable development.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:22)

So, this is one case study it is available, like our internet you can download like this, like a study you can see the detail over here this is released by BIS. So, it talks about like access to electricity to LVDC Indian standards, so, and so, distribution system guidelines. So, yeah country India at national level SDG addressed SDG 7, affordable and clean energy.

So, some of the salient features you can see over here 48 volt, like a bus voltage is a nominal 5 ampere max per circuit, no limit to number of circuits distribution topology similar to AC distribution, AC wiring conductors of 1.5 square millimeter 2.5 square meter, 4 square millimeter, AC overcurrent devices can be used and coexistence of AC.

Well, in a summary I will tell you like, what is happening in this in like a case study is the promotion of, like a direct current DC, like AC, DC we know two formats of like electricity. So, currently in India AC is prevalent one, but this case study actually talks about promoting, like a direct current and it has like undertaking this case study that the distribution of DC is going to bring you like a more efficiency in this society, you may be aware of some of the countries across the world like US, they have like these DC like electricity supply in the retail. So, on the similar lines, this analysis was done, by these setup researchers, and they came up with this overall, like a drone, that it is going to help on the SDG 7. So, you can go in detail, for this, you may download this case study or from internet and can read.

Polio scenario in India

In 1988, India had an estimated 200,000 polio cases per year and was one of the last countries to track and report cases of polio. Since then, the country consistently improved its polio vaccination and preventative healthcare programs. The polio program's success can be attributed to motivated central leadership combined with comprehensive local commitment. By 2014, the WHO declared India to be polio-free.

https://reachalliance.org/news/case-study/polio-eradication-in-india/#report

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10

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Another example is about polio scenario, in India, like polio is one of the, like situation, conditions, it is caused by a virus, polio virus, which renders persons, like a physical capabilities compromised, either like, hands legs, or maybe other parts of the body. But in the last several years from like, if you see this, in 1988, India had an estimated 2 lakh polio cases per year and was one of the last countries to track and report cases of polio.

Since then, the country consistently improved its polio vaccination and preventive health care programs. The polio program success can be attributed to motivate its central leadership combined with comprehensive local commitment by 2014, the WHO World Health Organization declared India to be polio free. So, the persistent efforts and all across several decades, several years, has brought actually, like this fruit, that there are perhaps like a no, like polio cases in India anymore.

Polio scenario in India

The Hard to Reach

Every child unvaccinated for polio in India.

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11

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Polio scenario in India

Key Takeaways

The elimination of polio in India has had a lasting impact on the country. Not only has it served as proof that disease elimination in such a large country is possible, but many of the strategies that were developed throughout the years created an outline for future vaccination efforts. Here are some of the lessons that polio elimination has taught the global community.

https://reachalliance.org/news/case-study/polio-eradication-in-india/#report

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12

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Polio scenario in India

1. India employed a holistic approach to health care by addressing a broad range of health concerns, in addition to polio vaccinations, thus ensuring uptake from hard-to-reach populations who may otherwise not think of polio as an urgent matter.

2. Non-state actors were invaluable in the funding, planning and detailed implementation of polio eradication in India. While these organizations influenced decisions, the Indian government had final decision-making power. Polio eradication required a strong government willing to spend resources on these strategies.

https://reachalliance.org/news/case-study/polio-eradication-in-india/#report

UN SDGs - Module 31

13

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Well, it is a target to like hard to reach every child on vaccinated for polio in India. So, we must actually, vaccinate, like those kids. Key takeaways here, the elimination of polio in India has had a lasting impact on the country. Not only has it served proof that disease elimination in such a large country is possible. But many of the strategies that were developed throughout the years created an outline for future vaccination efforts.

Here are some of the lessons that polio elimination has taught to the global community. The first one Indian employed a holistic approach to health care by addressing a broad range of health concerns in addition to polio vaccinations, thus ensuring uptake from hard to reach populations who may otherwise not think of polio as an urgent matter.

Second, non-state actors were invaluable in the funding planning and detail implementation of polio eradication in India. While these organizations influenced decisions, the Indian government had final decision-making power polio eradication required a strong government willing to spend resources on these strategies.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:21)

Third, initially there was a lack of accurate data reporting polio vaccinations India began to use micro plans a house by house representation of demographic and vaccination data to inform the polio vaccination strategy. Fourth one policy plan is realized that it was easier to solve vaccine hesitancy when participants identified with the community health workers whether they by gender representation religion or caste.

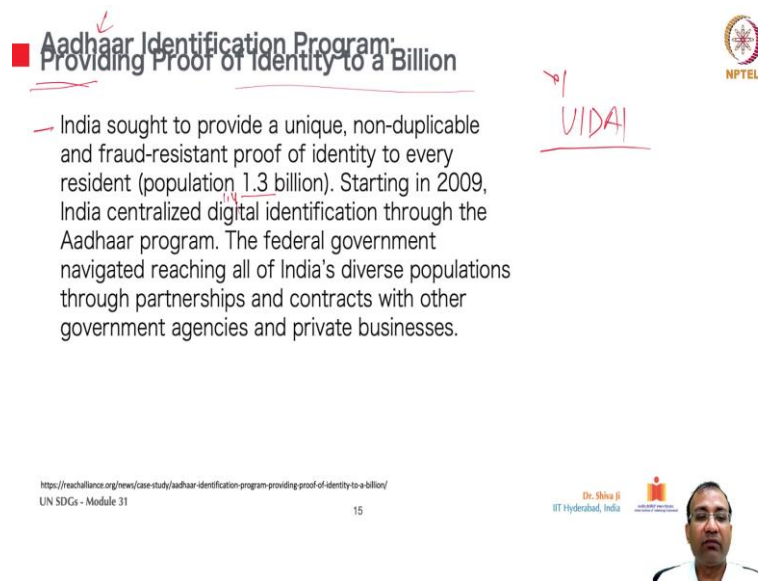So, the next like a case study we have about Aadhaar identification program providing proof of identity with over a billion people. UIDAI, you may be aware of Unique Identification Authority of India. So, Aadhaar you may have heard of or maybe you are already registered and most likely, because majority of the Indians are even like already registered on Aadhaar.

Now, Aadhaar is a biometric identification system to identify the citizenship, with the biological like a identification marks whether like a fingerprints or maybe like a cornea or mean many other and are based on that one can you identify the person's identity. So, in their sought to provide a unique non duplicatable and fraud resistant proof of identity to every resident, population approximately 1.4 billion. Starting in 2009, India centralized digital identification through the Aadhaar program, the federal government navigated reaching all of India's diverse populations through partnerships and contracts with other government agencies and private businesses.

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People throughout India who do not have reliable, universal proof of identity it is hard to reach but it is essential to this because in that scene, we will be able to identify each and every person.

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NPTEL

2. As an identification system that would benefit India's poor and marginalized, the program needed to reduce barriers to enrollment, including setting up a broad list of identity and address documentation requirements.

3. To bring enrollment to hard-to-reach residents, local partners were recruited and empowered to conduct active reach and target specific hard to reach communities.

https://reachalliance.org/news/case-study/aadhaar-identification-program-providing-proof-of-identity-to-a-billion/
UN SDGs - Module 31

18

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- **Aadhaar Identification Program:** Providing Proof of Identity to a Billion

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4. Aadhaar cards were delivered to many of India's residents by leveraging India Post's extensive network, which is capable of reaching individuals without a fixed address. For cards not successfully delivered, online portals and call center services are available for follow-up.

5. Aadhaar aims to provide Indian residents with access to a variety of services and benefits. The ability to access services and benefits through Aadhaar has been an important driver of demand for enrolment.

https://reachalliance.org/news/case-study/aadhaar-identification-program-providing-proof-of-identity-to-a-billion/
UN SDGs - Module 31

19

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Key takeaways. By May 2017, 90 percent of the Indian population had received a unique profile entity through Aadhaar programs. First point here, organizations were incentivized to participate in enrolling people in Aadhaar, government involvement was necessary to ensure that remote and marginalized residents also benefit from the program.

Second, as an identification system that would benefit India's poor and marginalized the program needed to reduce barriers to enrollment including setting a broad list of identity and address documentation requirements. Third, to bring enrollment to hard to reach residents, local partners were recruited and empowered to conduct active reach and target specific hard to reach communities. Forth, Aadhaar cards were delivered to many of India's residents by leveraging India post extensive network which is capable of reaching individuals without a fixed address.

For cards not successfully delivered online portals and call center services are available for follow-up. Aadhaar aims to provide Indian residents with access to a variety of services and benefits, the ability to access services and benefits to Aadhaar has been an important driver of demand for enrollment.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:23)

Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas: Addressing rural poverty in India

Over two-thirds of India's population lives in rural areas, and rural poverty remains a significant policy concern. Many people migrate from India's rural to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities. Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA), was a rural development public-private-partnership program, which took a holistic approach to provide more services and opportunities to India's hardest to reach areas.

https://reachalliance.org/news/case-study/providing-urban-amenities-to-rural-areas-addressing-rural-poverty-in-india/#report
UN SDGs - Module 31   20

Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas: Addressing rural poverty in India

The Hard to Reach

Rural Indians without access to urban services and opportunities.

https://reachalliance.org/news/case-study/providing-urban-amenities-to-rural-areas-addressing-rural-poverty-in-india/#report
UN SDGs - Module 31   21

Key Takeaways

Despite its innovative design, PURA never made it
past its pilot phase. Although PURA was
unsuccessful, there are still several key takeaways
from the research.

Now, next case study is about providing urban amenities to rural areas addressing rural poverty in India. So, basically, we know like there is a little bit this divide between urban and rural and the major division is that not all infrastructure or other facilities are available in the rural areas compared to the urban ones, so over two thirds of India's population still lives in rural areas. Rural poverty remains a significant policy concern.

Many people migrate from India as rural to urban areas in such a better economic opportunities, providing urban amenities to rural areas PURA. So, this is the full form was a rural development Public Private Partnership Program which took a holistic approach to provide more services and opportunities to India's hardest to reach areas, so PURA.

Well, rule Indians without access to urban services and opportunities. Well, hard to reach, but that is the target. Key takeaways. Despite his innovative design bureau never made it past its pilot phase. Although the PURA was unsuccessful, there are still several key takeaways from the research.

First one, the PURA experience was marked by the Indian government's internal inefficiencies. The program was only successful in limited piecemeal circumstances, states were reluctant to relinquish their autonomy over development projects that eliminated their power to influence and benefit from these processes and means they would receive a smaller budget for use in projects that could ensure the re-election. PURA teaches us the importance of considering that actors will lose with reforms. And if there is any way of compensating them for such losses.

Second, a private entity may have been more effective than other PURA initiatives because it was not led by are dependent on dysfunctional bureaucracies. The stability to bypass dysfunctional government institutions can allow for greater speed and efficiency in service delivery. It also insulates initiatives from being directly influenced by a change in government or by other political pressures.

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Third, PURA projects have succeeded, there have been an individual group or institution that has formally dedicated itself to that initiative. A lack of continuity in leadership appears to be a common reason that PURA and other development project cease to operate in India. Sustaining ownership over a project for an extended time, even when leadership shifts is an important component of a successful long-term initiative.

Fourth, strong top down leadership may not be sufficient in many instances, community empowerment is also key to success. Interviewees repeatedly stressed that bottom up initiatives driven by local populations that are sensitive to their specific needs tend to have greater impacts.

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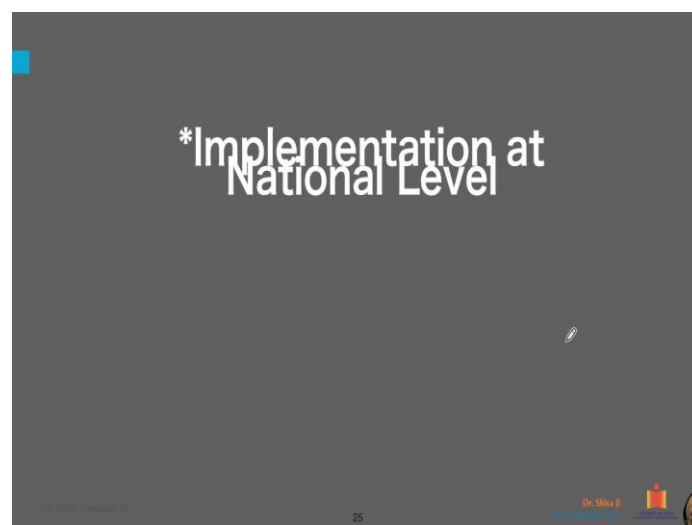
Implementation at National Level

- **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)** and **National Health Mission** are examples of national level policies and programs aimed at achieving the SDGs. For each program, a brief description of the program, its objectives, and how it contributes to the SDGs.

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Now, moving on to the unit to implementation and national level. We will see some examples here. National Action Plan on Climate Change, NAPCC, a national health mission, and a change, are example of national level policies and programs aimed at achieving the SDGs for each program, a brief description of the program, its objectives and how it contributes to the SDGs.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:29)

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is a policy framework developed by the Government of India to address the challenges of climate change. The NAPCC was first launched in 2008, and it outlines the actions that the government will take to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The NAPCC is based on eight National Missions which are:

- National Solar Mission: This mission aims to promote the use of solar energy in India and to make it a major source of power by 2020.
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency: This mission aims to improve energy efficiency in various sectors such as industry, buildings, and appliances.
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem: This mission aims to protect and conserve the unique biodiversity of the Himalayan region.

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National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

- National Water Mission: This mission aims to improve water management and conservation in India.
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture: This mission aims to increase agricultural productivity and resilience to climate change impacts.
- National Mission for Green India: This mission aims to increase the country's forest cover and improve the ecological status of forests.
- National Mission for Sustainable Habitat: This mission aims to promote sustainable urban and rural development.
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change: This mission aims to enhance the country's capacity to respond to climate change through research, education, and training.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change is an ambitious policy framework which aims to address the impacts of climate change in India through a multi-pronged and sectoral approach. The NAPCC is regularly updated to reflect the progress made and to align with the new global climate agreements and goals.

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So, NAPCC is a policy framework developed by the government of India to address the challenges of climate change, NAPCC was first launched in 2008, and it outlines the actions that the government will take to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The NAPCC is based on eight national missions, which are national solar mission. This mission aims to promote the use of solar energy in India and to make it a major source of power by 2020.

Two, national mission for enhanced energy efficiency. This mission aims to improve energy efficiency in various sectors such as industry, buildings and appliances. Third, national mission for sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem. This mission aims to protect and conserve the unique biodiversity of the Himalayan region. Fourth, national water mission, this mission aims to improve water management and conservation in India.

The fifth national mission for sustainable agriculture. This mission aims to increase agricultural productivity and resilience to climate change impacts. Sixth, national mission for green India, this mission aims to increase the country's forest cover and improve the ecological status of forests. Seventh, we have national mission for sustainable habitat. This mission aims to promote sustainable urban and rural development. Eighth and the last one here is national mission on strategic knowledge for climate change. This mission aims to enhance the country's capacity to respond to climate change through research, education and training. The national action plan on climate change is an ambitious policy framework which aims to address the impacts of climate change in India through a multi-pronged and sectoral approach. The NAPCC is regularly updated to reflect the progress made and to align with the new global climate agreements and goals.

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India follows a holistic approach towards its 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

India follows a holistic approach towards its 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

India follows a holistic approach towards its 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Here we have a document. This is a PIB, Press Information Bureau released by the Ministry of Finance Government of India, India follows a holistic approach towards his 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. So, this document is available over internet. You see the source over here in the bottom. You can download and read. To read through this it mentions like a number of initiatives and missions. Mission is mentioned over here you can see. Mission clear program, national policy on resource efficiency, etceteraetera.

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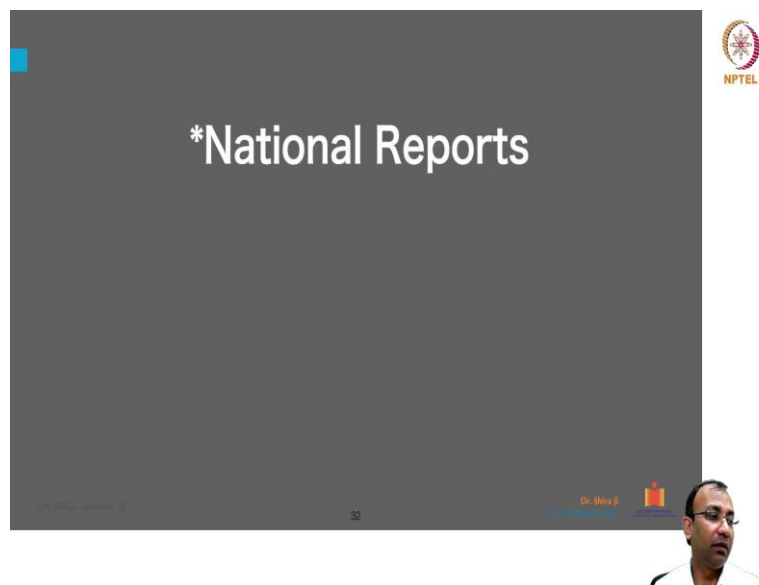
Yeah, now let us see some national reports. national reports on SDGs national reports provide an overview of the on the progress made in achieving SDG in India. These reports are usually published by the government or research institutes and provide a detailed analysis of the progress made in each of the SDGs.

National Health Mission (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a flagship program of the Government of India that aims to provide universal access to equitable, affordable, and quality healthcare services. The program was launched in 2013 and it covers the entire country, with a focus on improving the health and well-being of underserved and vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and the poor.

The NHM has three main components:

- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): This component aims to provide accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare services to rural populations, with a focus on maternal and child health, and the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- National Urban Health Mission (NUHM): This component aims to provide accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare services to urban populations, with a focus on maternal and child health, and the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- National Health Mission on Ayush: This component aims to provide accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare services to rural and urban populations, with a focus on the promotion and integration of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicine.

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National Health Mission (NHM)

The NHM has several key interventions, including:

- Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) services: This includes maternal health services, such as antenatal care and safe delivery, as well as services for newborns and children, such as immunization and nutrition.
- Communicable Disease Control (CDC): This includes interventions for the control and prevention of communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS.
- Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Control: This includes interventions for the control and prevention of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension, and cancer.
- Health System Strengthening (HSS): This includes interventions for strengthening the healthcare system, such as capacity building, human resource development, and the provision of essential drugs and medical supplies.

Overall, the National Health Mission (NHM) is a comprehensive program that aims to provide universal access to equitable, affordable, and quality healthcare services for all, with a focus on underserved and vulnerable populations. It aims to improve the health and well-being of the population by addressing the main health challenges facing the country, such as maternal and child health, communicable and non-communicable diseases, and the promotion of Ayush systems of medicine.

UN SDGs - Module 31

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First one NHM, national health mission. So, we saw previously like the benefits of this rural health mission, urban health mission, health mission on Ayush. To reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health, Communicable Diseases Control, CDC, Non-Communicable Disease control, NCD, Health System Strengthening, HSS, etcetera. So, these are the initiatives from government to enhance the national health mission.

National Voluntary Review (NVR) Report

- The National Voluntary Review (NVR) report is a document submitted by the Government of India to the United Nations outlining the country's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The NVR report provides a detailed overview of the policies, programs, and actions taken by the government to achieve the SDGs, as well the challenges and gaps that need to be addressed.
- The NVR report is a self-assessment document, which is prepared by the government and submitted to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for review. The report is intended to provide a detailed account of India's progress towards achieving the SDGs, and it is also intended to be used as a tool for monitoring and evaluating the country's progress in the coming years.
- The NVR report includes a detailed analysis of the progress made in all 17 SDGs, and it also includes an analysis of the challenges and gaps that need to be addressed. The report also provides information on the policies, programs, and actions taken by the government to achieve the SDGs, as well as the partnerships and collaborations established to support the implementation of the SDGs.

UN SDGs - Module 31

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Then we have NVR, National Voluntary Review for NVR is this report which we the government actually prepares and submit to United Nation. That is an exhaustive document which talks about, like successes and failures in achieving SDGs. So, India report is a document submitted by government of India to the UN, outlining the country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.

The NVR report provides a detailed overview of the policies, programs, and actions taken by the government to achieve the SDGs. The NVR report is a self-assessment document which is prepared by the government and submitted to UN, UNDP for review. The report is intended to provide detailed account of India's progress towards achieving SDGs. Then the report includes a detailed analysis of program made in all 17 SDGs, and it also includes an analysis of the challenges and gaps that need to be addressed.

Next, we have SDG India index baseline report, which was published in 2018. This report is about the SDG India index 2018, which measures progress of states and union territories in achieving SDGs. It includes 62 priority indicators to measure performance on 17 goals. Key outputs include index scores for each state, UT based on their performance.

The Indian model of SDG localization is another very important task over here because, there are local challenges which needs to like address or locally so inputs we can definitely take from any global national, but it requires, like implementation strategies which sorts through like a local considers. The report documents the experiences of localizing SDGs in India and distills lessons learned from it. It also provides a guide to understanding how global goals can

be translated into local actions benefiting all countries on the journey towards achieving 2030 agenda. NITI Aayog published the first edition of SDG India index and dashboard baseline report which encapsulates social, economic and environmental parameters with 247 indicators and its framework.

In partnership with UN NITI Aayog documented learnings from this process in 2019, titled localizing SDGs early lessons from India this document extends that work by providing more nuanced understandings about these learnings for other states to engage in peer learning as well. Finance Commission has noted progress made on several targets along with challenges faced while doing so through its recently submitted report.

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Well for its conclusion. In conclusion, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, India is committed to achieving these goals and has taken several steps towards this act.

The national action plan on climate change NAPCC is one such initiative which focuses on addressing the challenges posed by climate change through a comprehensive and integrated approach. India has also submitted it national voluntary report NVR report which highlights the progress made by the country towards achieving the SDGs.

The national health mission, NHM is also an important initiative aimed at providing accessible affordable and quality health care to all citizens. In order to achieve the SDGs it is important for all stakeholders to work together and take collective action, the government

private sector, civil society and individuals all have a role to play ensuring that India becomes a social sustainable and equitable society.

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State Scores by NITI Aayog

UN SDGs - Module 31

40

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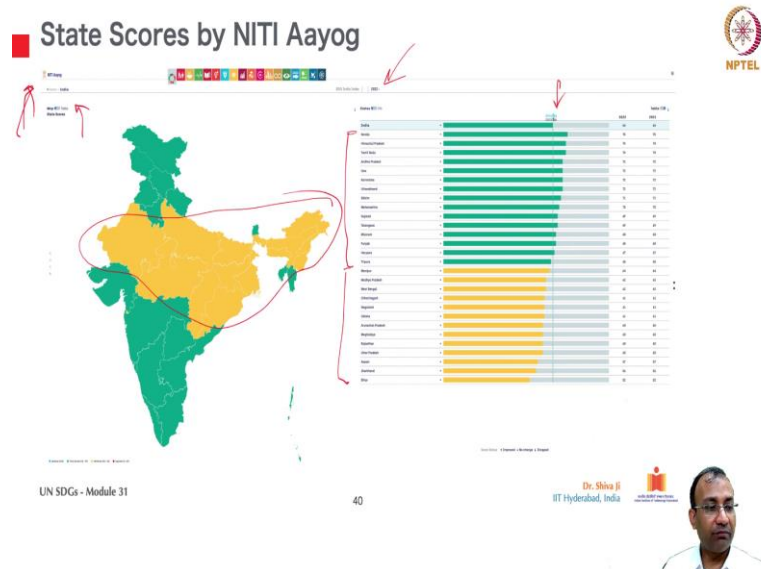
So, this is this map you can see over here this is a map which represents, like scores attained by different states and of India. So, this is, publicly available on the NITI Aayog website, if you go under like this head, India and this belongs to year 2022, you can see the median and here 66 and watching by India and the green ones are the leader ones, you can see different states and the yellow ones are, like a performer once. So, fortunately, there are no states in red zone.

But definitely the central, like zone requires some like a much more focus, so, that collectively it can grow. So, it is very unique phenomena, which is happening in this central area across the length and breadth of India that in like all of these are under, like a yellow category. So, in the next lecture, we will hear more about in like a different states and other, like reports at national level by NITI. So, with this, we have come to the end of today's lecture. Thank you all for joining. See you in the next one.