

Study Findings

Supporting India on SDG 12 Monitoring and Reporting

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Key Considerations

Policy life cycle

Agenda/ initial stage → Policy/ action plan/ framework → regulatory support → implementation/ institutional arrangements → monitoring & evaluation

Match between target and indicators

There needs to be match between targets and indicators; reporting should not be constrained by data availability.

GIF and NIF are meant for different purposes

SDG 12: 11 targets; 15 National Indicators; 13 Global Indicators

GIF is meant for monitoring global progress while NIF for national and sub-national; While harmonizing between GIF and NIF is desired – in all cases it is not required.

Practical especially data considerations

Data constraints is also borne in mind. We are already in the decade towards 2030. National indicator frameworks can be improved with time. Some indicators can be reported on immediately and process initiated.

Consultations

Comments from MOEFCC, NITI , MOSPI and UN experts on SDG 12 were sought and were incorporated in the study.

Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
12.1.1: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	12.1.1: Sustainable consumption and production action plan or framework at national and state level

- National indicator reporting should inform national and sub-national policies
- Reporting can be done at national and state level based on questionnaire which covers:
 - Policy instruments
 - Policy cycle
 - Life cycle
 - SDG 12 themes (NRM, SPP, tourism, food, waste management, education and S&T collaboration)

Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	12.2.1: Percentage variation in per capita use of natural resources	Retain national indicators; report in six category of resources

- The national indicator matches the target and can be retained and reported on
- Reporting can be done at the national level:
 - Metal ores (Source: MOM)
 - Non-metallic minerals (Source: MOM)
 - Coal (Source: MOC)
 - Petroleum (Source: MOPNG)
 - Natural Gas (Source: MOPNG)
 - Groundwater (Source: MOJS)

Target 12.3: By 2020, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
<p>Target 12.3: By 2020, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p>	<p>12.3.1: Per capita food availability (Kg per year per person)</p> <p>12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice</p>	<p>Retain national indicators;</p> <p>Add one more on food waste in line with GI but strengthen periodic reporting</p> <p>12.3.3: Food waste index = Per capita food availability - Per capita consumption</p>

- The national indicators can be retained and reported on
- 12.3.2 could be eventually expanding the food items beyond food grains to include vegetables, fruits, fish and animal products (including meat, dairy and poultry)
- Food waste index reporting can be done at the national level (subject to periodic reporting):
 - Availability (MOAFW)
 - Consumption (MOSPI, NSSO)

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p>12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p>	<p>12.4.1: Developing national secondary resource policy framework</p> <p>12.4.2 : Development of national policy for environmentally sound management of hazardous chemical and waste</p> <p>12.4.3: Implementation of National Action Plan for fulfilling obligations of various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) ratified.</p>	<p>12.4.1 National compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals</p> <p>12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p>

- Replacement of NI suggested; Present 12.4.1 can be reported under Target 12.1
- National compliance can be reported on along with national policies on hazardous chemical and waste
- Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment; also in line with NITI’s SDG Index
 - National Inventory on Hazardous Waste Generation and their Management (CPCB)

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed 12.5.2: Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques 12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning use of single use plastic	12.5.1: Solid waste treatment rate 12.5.2: Source segregation rate

- Municipal Solid Waste treated against MSW generated can be another indicator as also listed in NITI SDG Index; state disaggregation possible also
- Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (MOHUA; State-wise Status of Implementation of various components under SBM)

Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	12.6.1: Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	12.6.1: BRR compliance rate

- In sync with the global indicator framework
- The indicator can be based on BRR submitted to NSE and BSE which should be made available by SEBI and also from MCA.

Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
<p>12.7.1: Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans</p>	<p>12.7.1: Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the Central Ministries/States/UTs (Numbers)</p>	<p>12.7.1: Degree of SPP at the national level 12.7.2: Degree of SPP at state levels 12.7.3: Degree of SPP at PSU levels</p>

- SPP can be monitored on the basis of policy, regulatory, practical support, purchasing criteria, monitoring system and actual purchase at three levels
 - Ministry of Finance (MOF)
 - State departments of finance (SDOF)
 - Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)

Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
<p>12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>	<p>National Indicator is under development</p>	<p>Extent to which policies are mainstreamed for GCED and ESD at national and state levels</p>

- A questionnaire based policy scoring matrix can be considered for state and national level reporting
- Education policies, frameworks or strategic objectives; curricula; teacher education; and student assessment

Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
<p>12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</p>	<p>National Indicator is under development</p>	<p>12.a.1: Amount allocated for ITEC/ SCAAP programme of MEA</p> <p>12.a.2: Value of international cooperation projects on-going at MOST</p> <p>12.a.3 (i): Union budget allocation for expenditure on research and development as a percentage of total budget</p> <p>12.a.3 (ii): State budget allocation for expenditure on research and development as a percentage of total budget</p>

- The national indicator can consider the actual support received by developing countries instead of using the global indicator which is narrow and does not actually indicate international cooperation.

Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	12.b.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and action plans implemented with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	12.b.1: Sustainable tourism policy index (national and state levels)

- National indicator framework suitable but can be enhanced - Can be based on a policy cycle approach: Macro policy, institutional arrangements for implementation, knowledge resources and monitoring and reporting
- Sustainable tourism and ecotourism needs to be differentiated
- Questionnaire based inputs and then policy matrix can be prepared

Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances

Global Indicator	National Indicator	Recommendation
<p>12.c.1 (a): Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a percentage of GDPs</p>	<p>12.c. Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP</p>	<p>12.c.1: Amount of fossil fuel subsidy on oil and natural gas per unit of GDP</p> <p>12.c.2: Amount of fossil fuel subsidy on coal per unit of GDP</p>

- Indicators initially proposed by India under the National Indicator Framework also included 12.c.2 (Tax per unit of fossil fuel consumption). However, the revised National indicator framework has updated the indicator to subsidy per unit of fossil fuel consumption. 12.c.2 can be brought back (internalizing externalities).
- Indicators proposed in the latest NIF be retained but the same can be improvised to capture subsidies along the value chain for oil, natural gas and coal.



Thank You

