

The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

India

Capital	New Delhi
Population	1.21 billion
Area (in sq. km)	32,87,263
Area (in sq. mi)	1,269,219
Language(s)	Hindi
Poverty Rate	21%
Per Capita Income	US\$ 1,352.27
Human Development Index International	0.586
Tourist Arrivals (2015) (thousand)	8027

Sources: UNDP, UNWTO



The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017.

Title of VNR: Voluntary National Review Report on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

Presenter for VNR: Arvind Panagariya, National institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog.

National Thematic Focus:

While targeting economic growth, infrastructure development and industrialisation, the country's war against poverty has become fundamentally focussed on social inclusion and empowerment of the poor. Even as it combats poverty, India remains committed to protecting the environment. Under its Nationally Determined Contributions, India has committed to minimising the emissions intensity of GDP as well as creating an additional carbon sink.

The VNR focuses on the progress made towards achieving Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17. These Goals have been agreed upon in the HLPF as focus areas for 2017. The nature of SDGs, however, is such that the advancement of one global goal may lead to progress in other goals as well.

Institutional Arrangement:

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) is the Government policy think tank responsible for the coordination and implementation of the 2030 Agenda objectives. NITI Aayog is chaired by the Prime Minister. It has mapped out the 17 Goals and assigned each of the targets to the appropriate Ministries (called "Nodal Central Ministries"), agencies, and major government programmes.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

The SDGs are reflected in India's development plans, particularly the Three-Year Action Agenda for the years 2017-18 to 2019-20. They are also being incorporated in the 15-Year Vision and the 7-Year Strategy document currently under development. The SDGs are also implemented through sector-specific programmes, such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) financial inclusion programme.

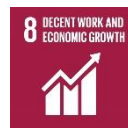
Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio:

[Ministry of Tourism](#)

Tourism and SDG in India:

Opportunities

- **Industry, Transport and Infrastructure**
- **Blue Economy**



- In 2016, the Prime Minister of India launched a flagship programme, Sagarmala, for promoting **port connectivity, development and industrialization**, in a phased manner during 2015 to 2025. Holistic and sustainable development of coastal communities, especially the population engaged in fishing, is one of the key pillars of the programme. **Coastal tourism** is also being promoted under the programme for enabling access to better livelihood opportunities.

Resources and Useful Links

[India VNR 2017](#)