



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





# INTRODUCTION

- ❑ At the UN Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.
- ❑ Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.
- ❑ For the goals to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and people like you.



# WHAT ARE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

- A set of 17 goals, backed up by a set of 169 detailed Targets.
- Negotiated over a two-year period at the United Nations.
- Agreed to by nearly all the world's nations, on 25 Sept 2015.
- Achievement of all goals to be assessed at every 5 year interval i.e. 2020,2025 and 2030.



## HOW ARE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS DIFFERENT FROM MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

- It addresses the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.
- The new goals are universal and apply to all countries, whereas the MDGs were intended for action in developing countries only.



- A core feature of the SDGs has been the means of implementation – the **mobilization of financial resources** – as well as capacity-building and the transfer of **environmentally sound technologies**.
- The new goals recognize that **tackling climate change is essential** for sustainable development and poverty eradication. SDG 13 aims to promote urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



The Goals stimulate action  
over the 15 years in 5 areas  
of critical importance:

***People, Planet, Prosperity,  
Peace & Partnership.***





# Summary of #SDGs & Targets

NO.	GOALS & INDICATORS	2020	2025	2030	TOTAL
1	End Poverty			7	7
2	End Hunger	1	1	6	8
3	Ensure Health and Wellbeing	1		12	13
4	Quality Education	1		9	10
5	Gender Equality			9	9
6	Drinking Water & Sanitation	1		7	8
7	Sustainable Energy			5	5
8	Decent Work & Economic Growth	2	1	9	12
9	Innovation & Infrastructure	1		7	8
10	Reduce Inequality			10	10
11	Sustainable Cities	1		9	10
12	Sustainable Consumption & Production	1		10	11
13	Combat Climate Change	1		4	5
14	Save Oceans, Seas, Marine World	4	1	5	10
15	Save the Forests & Biodiversity	6		6	12
16	Peace and Justice			12	12
17	Build Partnerships	2		17	19
	Total	22	3	144	169



# 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



Poverty is defined as income less than 1.25 USD per day.

The targets for this goal include a world where the poor are not vulnerable to climate change and have equal rights to economic resources.

Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.

This goal aims to eradicate extreme poverty by year 2030.

## 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



Many still suffer from hunger and malnutrition around the world, mostly women and children.

The food and agriculture sector offers key solutions for development, and is central for hunger and poverty eradication.

Targets for this goal include ending malnutrition, protecting small farmers, protecting the genetic diversity of crops produced and investing in research to make farming more productive.

### 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development.

Goal includes calls for universal health coverage, increasing healthcare workforce, reducing illness and death by pollution, comprehensive agenda for tackling a wide range of global health challenges such as AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis.

Vaccinate your family to protect them and improve public health.

## 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development.

Targets for this goal include the need for access to university level education, vocational training and entrepreneurial skills.

Help children in your community to read.

## 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but is necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

Targets for this goal include freedom from discrimination and violence, ensuring equal share of leadership opportunities and responsibilities for women as well as property ownership.

Several references are made to 'national appropriateness' in interpreting these targets.

Callout sexist language and behavior.

## 6. ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in.

Basic water scarcity affects 40% of world population.

Targets for this goal include programs that provide access to basic technologies like toilets or latrines as well as protecting ecosystems that provide water.

Avoid wasting water.

# 7. ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL



Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity.

About 1.3 billion people globally have no access to electricity.

Targets for this goal emphasize a conversion to renewable sources and a dramatic improvement in efficiency everywhere.

Use only energy efficient light bulbs or appliances.



## 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs.

About 75 million people between ages 15 and 24 are estimated to be unemployed and out of school globally.

This goal targets closing that gap using innovation, as well as separating growth from ecosystem degradation.

Buy from green companies that

## 9. BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



Investments in infrastructure are crucial to achieving sustainable development.

Targets for this goal include fostering a more innovative and environmentally sound approach to industrial development.

Think of innovative new ways to repurpose old material.

## 10. REDUCED INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



The world is massively unequal.

To reduce inequalities, policies should be universal in principle, paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations.

Targets for this goal include financial market regulation to make the playing field more equal, making migration more orderly, safe, regular and responsible.

Raise your voice against  
discrimination

# 11. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



There needs to be a future in which cities provide opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

More than half the world population lives in cities. Targets for this goal include addressing issues like transportation, disaster preparedness, as well as preservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Bike, walk or use public transportation to keep our cities air clean.

## 12. ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



This goal targets topics like reducing food wastage, corporate sustainability practice, and educating people on the impact of their lifestyle choices.

Recycle paper, glass, plastic and aluminum.

## 13. TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS\*



Climate change is a global challenge that affects everyone, everywhere.

This goal has an asterisk as it references the “Paris Agreement” of December 2015, which guides nations to jointly commit to limiting global warming to not more than 2 degrees Celsius.

Educate young people on climate change to put them on a sustainable path early.

## 14. CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.

The world's oceans are overfished, under-protected and stressed from climate change and pollution.

The target for this goal include research and learning to find out more about what lies beneath the oceans so as to better save them.

Avoid plastic bags to keep the oceans safe and clean.



## 15. PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS



Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and remove land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.

This goal targets halting the threat to living ecosystems and biodiversity on land.

Plant a tree and help protect the environment.

## 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.

Targets for this goal include reduction of violence, end to torture, reduction of corruption, as well as creation of institutions and governments that work for everyone.

Use your right to elect the leaders in your country and local community.

## 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Every country and every sector has a role to play in achieving the SDGs.

This goal targets ensuring that countries have what is needed in achieving the rest of the SDGs such as funds, capacities and technologies.

The goal emphasizes the need for partnership and collaboration.

## Monitoring progress of localization: SDG India Index

First comprehensive measure of SDG performance and localisation with national and State/UT ranking

Goal-wise ranking of States/ UTs and overall ranking based on performance on all goals

Promotes competition among the States/ UTs in line with NITI Aayog's approach of competitive federalism

Enable States/ UTs to learn from peers

Supports States/ UTs in identifying priority areas

Highlights gaps in statistical systems

Baseline report – 2018	V2.0 report – 2019-20	V3.0 report – 2020-21
13 goals	16 goals + qualitative analysis on goal 17	16 goals + qualitative analysis on Goal 17
39 targets	54 targets	70 targets
62 indicators	100 indicators	115 indicators
Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs	Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs + State/ UT profiles	Goal-wise ranking on States/ UTs + State/ UT profiles
Preceded National Indicator Framework (NIF)	Aligned with NIF: 68 indicators completely aligned, 20 refined, 12 new to cover goals 12, 13, and 14	Aligned with NIF: 76 indicators completely aligned, 31 refined, 8 in consultation with the line ministries

## GOAL-WISE TOP STATES/UTs

**Goal 1: No Poverty**  
Tamil Nadu, Delhi



**Goal 2: Zero Hunger**  
Kerala, Chandigarh

**Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being**  
Gujarat, Delhi



**Goal 4: Quality Education**  
Kerala, Chandigarh

**Goal 5: Gender Equality**  
Chhattisgarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands



**Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation**  
Goa, Lakshadweep

**Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**

Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana,  
Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala,  
Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan,  
Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana,  
Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman  
and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh,  
Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh



**Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**  
Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  
Gujarat, Delhi



Goal 10: Reduced Inequality  
Meghalaya, Chandigarh

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities  
Punjab, Chandigarh



Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production  
Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh

Goal 13: Climate Action  
Odisha, Andaman and Nicobar Islands



Goal 14: Life Below Water  
Odisha

Goal 15: Life on Land  
Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh



Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  
Uttarakhand, Puducherry

## FRONT RUNNER

Kerala	Telangana
Himachal Pradesh	Mizoram
Tamil Nadu	Punjab
Andhra Pradesh	Haryana
Goa	Tripura
Karnataka	Chandigarh
Uttarakhand	Delhi
Sikkim	Lakshadweep
Maharashtra	Puducherry
Gujarat	Andaman and Nicobar Island
Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh





## PERFORMERS

Manipur	Uttar Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh	Assam
West Bengal	Jharkhand
Chhattisgarh	Bihar
Nagaland	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Odisha	Daman and Diu
Arunachal Pradesh	
Meghalaya	
Rajasthan	



# CHALLENGES FOR INDIA IN ATTAINING SDGS-

## □ *Defining Indicators:*

- Past record indicates that we have been not very successful in setting relevant indicators to measure outcomes.
- Quality education has not successfully been defined.
- India's myopic definition of "safe" drinking water (with hand pumps and tube wells considered as safe as piped water supply) means that official data suggests 86% of Indians have access to safe drinking water and, as a result, we are "on track" for the MDG goal on drinking water. However, the number of waterborne diseases and deaths due to diarrhoea clearly indicate, this is not the case.

# CHALLENGES FOR INDIA IN ATTAINING SDGS-

## ❑ *Financing SDGs:*


- ❑ It is estimated that implementing SDGs in India by 2030 will cost around US \$14.4 billion.
- ❑ Given the recent cut in social sector schemes by the Union government, unless states devote a significant portion of their resources on the social sector, there is likely to be a significant funding gap. High growth and redistribution itself are also not enough.
- ❑ According to the United Nations MDG 2014 report, despite high economic growth, in 2010, one-third of the world's 1.2 billion extreme poor lived in India alone. Given these constraints, it is likely that domestic revenues aside, private finance could be a crucial source for financing the SDGs.

# CHALLENGES FOR INDIA IN ATTAINING SDGS-

- *Measuring Progress*: Lastly but most importantly is the question of measuring progress or achievement. By the government's own admission, non-availability of data (particularly in respect to sub-national levels), periodicity issues and incomplete coverage of administrative data, made accurate measuring progress of even MDGs virtually impossible.

## CHALLENGES FOR INDIA IN ATTAINING SDGS-

- *Monitoring and Ownership:* Relatedly, a third significant challenge is going to be with respect to ownership. **NITI Aayog** will play a significant role in tracking progress. However, members at the Aayog have expressed reservations on being able to take on this mammoth task. Moreover, if states are expected to play a pivotal role it will require ownership not just nationally, but also at the state and local level.

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- Apart from these 4 challenges, it is important to remember . That while SDGs provide broad goals and targets, it will be up to the **national and state governments** to identify priorities, decide appropriate locally relevant policies, harness innovation and ensure that an implementation and monitoring is in place.
  - Only then we will have any chance in ensuring that the **‘S’ in SDGs** also stand for **SUCCESSFUL**.

THANK YOU