

# A Closer Look at the SDGs



A training by:



Justice  
Coalition of  
Religious

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - the United Nations **global development goals**
- These are **bold universal agreements** to end **poverty in all its dimensions** and craft an equal, just and secure world.
- SDG has 17 goals and 169 targets and it covers multiple aspects of growth and development.
- It is also known as a successor of MDGs (Millennium Development Goals)
- It was adopted by 193 countries of United Nations General Assembly on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015
- SDG is officially known as “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”
- It is built on the principle agreed upon under resolution, “The Future We Want”



## Why do SDGs exist?

Inequality is rising while critical ecosystems are in decline

The main social and environmental trends of the past few decades are unsustainable

If left unchecked, they will lead to the collapse of global society

The SDGs are the global crisis plan: the agreed, fair and green way out of the social and environmental mess that humanity has created over the past half century.

The SDGs aim for a world where all humans can live well while protecting and respecting the needs of the planet we share

They represent the largest global action plan by governments who claim to strive for this end

It is the first global agenda to recognise that sustainable development cannot be achieved without equal access to justice for all

# Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 SDGs cover five critical dimensions, also known as the 5 **P**'s:

- **P**eople (1-7)
- **P**rosperity (8-11)
- **P**lanet (12-15)
- **P**eace (16)
- **P**artnerships (17)

# Goal 1: No Poverty



**End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

- More than 700 million people, or 10% of the world population, still live in extreme poverty – survive on less than US\$1.90 a day
- Having a job does not guarantee a decent living - 7% of employed workers and their families worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2019
- Globally, 33% of employed women are living in extreme poverty compared to 28.3% of employed men.
- 2020 saw an increase of between 119 million and 124 million global poor, of whom 60 per cent are in Southern Asia

- High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries
- Poverty affects children disproportionately. One out of five children live in extreme poverty
- As of 2018, 55% of the world's population have no access to social protection
- In 2018, only 41% of women giving birth received maternity cash benefits

- Poverty has many dimensions - causes include unemployment, social exclusion, and high vulnerability of certain populations to disasters, diseases and other phenomena which prevent them from being productivity
- To end extreme poverty worldwide in 20 years - the total cost per year would be about \$175 billion – Jeffery Sachs, Economist (This would be less than one percent of the combined income of the richest countries in the world.)
- Growing inequality - detrimental to economic growth and undermines social cohesion, increasing political and social tensions and, in some circumstances, driving instability and conflict



# India Data



The poverty rate in the country has nearly halved, falling from 55 per cent to 28 per cent over the ten-year period - The 2018 global Multidimensional Poverty Index released by the UN



Every second person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and every third person belonging to the Scheduled Castes remains poor.



Similarly, every third Muslim is multi-dimensionally poor as are two in five children under the age of 10



The report found that the so-called upper castes fare far better on the MPI scale — only 15 per cent of the 'upper' castes are poor



There are 27 districts where 60-70 per cent of the population lives in poverty



Women bear the greater brunt of poverty in a deeply entrenched patriarchal society

- Despite economic growth and gradual formalization of the workforce, low wages and wage growth remain key challenges with 57% of regular employees earning ₹ 10,000 or less a month - The State of Working Indi, 2018 by Azim Premji University
- People earning ₹ 50,000 or more constitute just 1.6% of the Indian workforce
- As for casual workers, 59% have monthly earnings of up to ₹ 5,000
- NCRB 2018 - 7/10 suicides were among India's poor who earned less than 1 lakh per annum, 12,936 unemployed youth committed suicide in 2018
- A report in Business Standard (Jan 2019) says India's joblessness was 6.1% of the labour force between the summers of 2017 and 2018 last year. Highest number of thwarted job-seekers in 45 years
- India's richest 1% held 58% of the country's total wealth, which was higher than the global figure of about 50% - Oxfam, 2019
- India's top 10% of population holds 73% of the wealth – Oxfam, 2019

# Multidimensional poverty among religious groups

Change in MPI between 2005-06 and 2015-16

Population living in multidimensional poverty

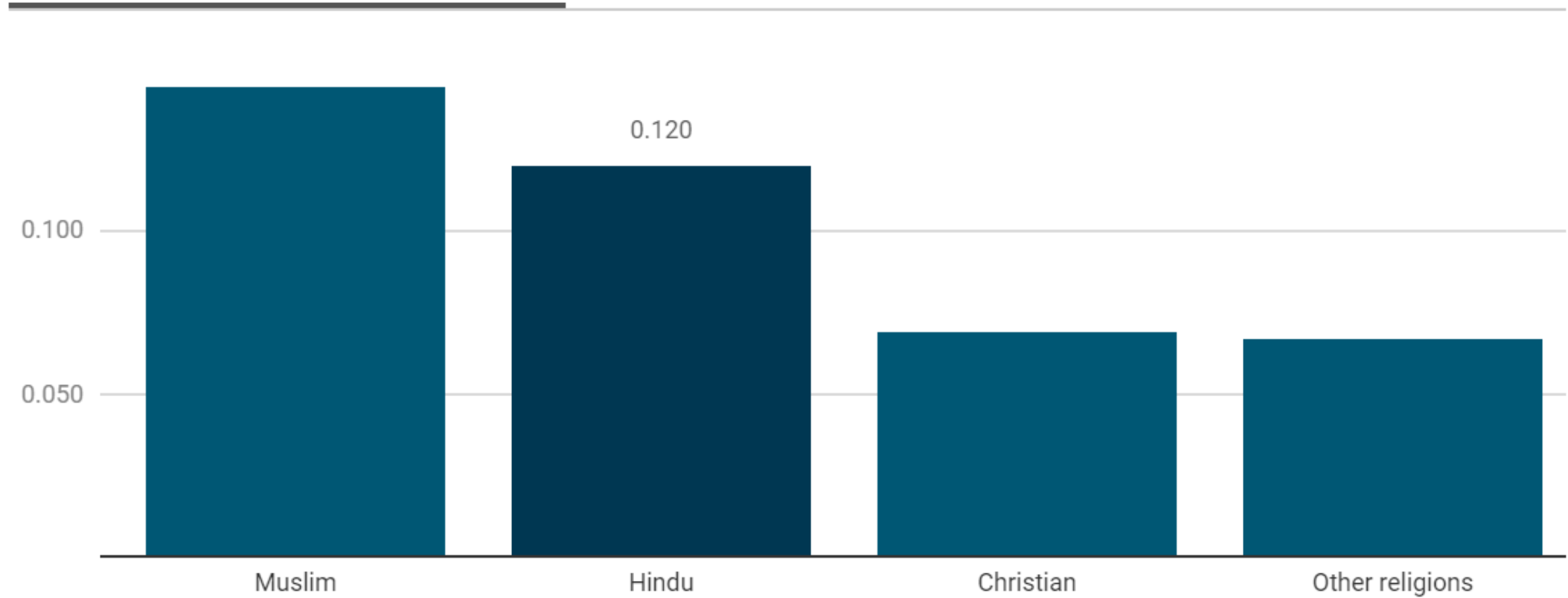


Chart: Abhishek Mishra • Source: [Global Multidimensional Poverty Index](#) • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)



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**End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

- Between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020, an increase of as many as 161 million from 2019.
- More than half of the world's undernourished are found in Asia (418 million) and more than one-third in Africa (282 million).
- Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45 per cent) of deaths in children under five – 3.1 million children each year
- 149 million children under 5 years of age—22% of the global under-5 population—were still chronically undernourished in 2020.

- Our soils, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity - being rapidly degraded
- Climate change - pressure on resources
- Increasing risks associated with disasters, such as droughts and floods. Many rural women and men can no longer make ends meet on their land, forcing them to migrate to cities in search of opportunities
- A profound change of the global food and agriculture system needed - to nourish the 821 million people who are hungry today and the additional 2 billion people expected to be undernourished by 2050
- Investments in agriculture are crucial to increasing the capacity for agricultural productivity and sustainable food production systems are necessary to help alleviate the perils of hunger

# India Data

- 190.7 million people are undernourished — over 14.5 percent of India's whole population is suffering from hunger
- In fact, 3,000 children throughout India die of malnutrition every day. - Action Against Hunger, a nonprofit working to end world hunger
- One-fourth of the entire world's population of undernourished people live in India
- According to India's 2011 census, 65 million people live in areas that lack basic facilities, which puts them under the risk of various diseases alongside hunger, which is often life-threatening
- India produces a sufficient amount of food for its population but is unable to distribute and provide access to the food particularly women and children
- Continual malnutrition results in 50.9 % children growing up stunted, both physically and mentally -NHFS

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## 20th Starvation Death in Jharkhand in 2 Years, Ad

This exposes utter failure of the state government in delivering basic ne state.

[Ravi Kaushal](#) 08 Jun 2019

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## Girls die of hunger in Mandawali, Delhi—a tragedy waiting to happen

The starvation deaths of the three girls in Mandawali, Delhi points at an increasingly downward spiral in the lives of the urban poor, especially those who are migrating to cities in search of work



3



**Ensure healthy lives  
and promote well-  
being for all at all ages**

- 17,000 fewer children die each day than in 1990, but more than five million children still die before their fifth birthday each year.
- Since 2000, measles vaccines have averted nearly 15.6 million deaths.
- Despite determined global progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions.
- Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families.
- Children of educated mothers—even mothers with only primary schooling—are more likely to survive than children of mothers with no education



- Maternal mortality has fallen by 37% since 2000 but is still 14 times higher in developing regions than in the developed regions
- Only half of women in developing regions receive the recommended amount of healthcare they need.
- Around 450 million people currently suffer from mental and neurological conditions, placing mental disorders among the leading causes of ill-health and disability worldwide
- 36.9 million people globally were living with HIV in 2017
- 240,000 children were newly infected with HIV in 2013
- 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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

GLOBALLY

19,726

FEWER CHILDREN DIE EACH DAY THAN IN 1990

BUT

5.4 MILLION CHILDREN



DIE BEFORE THEIR FIFTH BIRTHDAY EACH YEAR

IN INDIA



2006 - 2016

STUNTING RATES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 DECLINED BY ALMOST

10%

OVER

80%

DELIVERIES ARE DONE BY SKILLED HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

47 MILLION CHILDREN

UNDER 5 YEARS ARE STUNTED AND

26 MILLION CHILDREN

UNDER 5 YEARS ARE WASTED

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO DECLINED



212 per 100,000 live births (2007-09)

167 per 100,000 live births (2011-13)

2.1

IN 2015 MILLION ADULTS ABOVE 15 LIVED WITH HIV

42%



ARE WOMEN

ONE-FOURTH OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES OCCUR IN INDIA

423,000

DEATHS ANNUALLY

- Enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91 per cent but 57 million primary age children remain out of school

- More than half of children that have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa

- An estimated 50 per cent of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas

- 617 million youth worldwide lack basic mathematics and literacy skills.



**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**



Freshly released Census 2011 data has revealed two alarming facts: as many as 78 lakh Indian children are forced to earn a livelihood even as they attend schools while 8.4 crore children don't go to school at all.

Although the share of working students is low, compared to the whole student population,

# Weeks After Children Found Eating Roti-Salt in UP School, 29 Booked for Selling 9,300 kg Foodgrains

Following a departmental probe, it was found that the food grain meant for the MDM of Pratapgarh's Rampur-Sangramgarh and Rampur Khas blocks had been illegally sold to the Rae Bareli trader.

IANS | Updated: September 19, 2019, 12:40 PM IST





4 QUALITY EDUCATION



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

GLOBALLY

THE GLOBAL LITERACY RATE IS

86.2%

BUT

63.67

MILLION CHILDREN REMAIN OUT OF SCHOOL

IN INDIA



74.04%

ADULTS ARE LITERATE



68.91%

IN RURAL AREAS



55%

OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ARE LITERATE



34%

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS ARE OUT OF SCHOOL

100%

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION BUT ONLY

25.4%

IN HIGHER EDUCATION

423

MILLION



LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION IN THE WORLD

25.8%

GROSS ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION



92%

FEMALE

&



94%

MALE

YOUTH ARE LITERATE

- The new national Education Policy and Sustainable Development Goal 4 share the goals of universal quality education and lifelong learning
- The flagship government scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, is aimed at achieving universal quality education for all Indians
- Complemented in this effort by targeted schemes on nutritional support, higher education, and teacher training
- *Beti Bachao- Beti Padhao* ( Save the daughter, educate the daughter) is a campaign of the Government of India that aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India. The scheme was launched with an initial funding of ₹100 crore
- It mainly targets the clusters in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Bihar and Delhi

# 5 GENDER EQUALITY



**Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- Globally, 750 million women and girls were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM.
- In 18 countries, husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.
- One in five women and girls, including 19 per cent of women and girls aged 15 to 49, have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner within the last 12 months. Yet, 49 countries have no laws that specifically protect women from such violence.
- While women have made important inroads into political office across the world, their representation in national parliaments at 23.7 per cent is still far from parity.



- In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.
- Only 52 per cent of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.
- Globally, women are just 13 per cent of agricultural land holders.
- The proportion of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015.
- More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.
- In Southern Asia, a girl's risk of marrying in childhood has dropped by over 40% since 2000



5 GENDER EQUALITY



## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

GLOBALLY



1 IN 3 WOMEN HAVE EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THEIR LIFETIMES

IN INDIA

ONLY  
**65.46%**  
OF THE WOMEN ARE LITERATE, AS COMPARED TO  
**82.14%**  
OF MEN

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

**100%**

BUT

**74.6%**

WOMEN ARE NOT ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION

WOMEN HOLD ONLY

**11%**

OF SEATS IN THE LOK SABHA BUT

**46%**

IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

CHILD SEX RATIO IS

**919**

FOR

**1,000 BOYS**



**48.5%**

POPULATION OF WOMEN BUT ONLY

**27.4%**

WOMEN ARE IN WORKFORCE

- In 2014, 76% of all people trafficked in India were women and girls
- Children make up roughly 40% of prostitutes
- It is estimated that over 2 million women and children are trafficked for sex into the red-light districts in India
- The Indian Government estimates that girls make up the majority of children in sex trafficking

INTEL MARCH 9, 2017 / 9:18 PM / 3 YEARS AGO

## Almost 20,000 women and children trafficked in India in 2016

Nita Bhalla

3 MIN READ



NEW DELHI (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - Almost 20,000 women and children were victims of human trafficking in India in 2016, a rise of nearly 25 percent from the previous year, government data released on Thursday showed.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development told parliament that 19,223 women and children were trafficked last year against 15,448 in 2015, with the



**Ensure availability  
and sustainable  
management of water  
and sanitation for all**

- 1 in 4 health care facilities lacks basic water services
- At least 892 million people continue to practice open defecation
- Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of households without access to water on premises; collectively spend 280 million hours collecting daily
- Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise
- Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge

- 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines
- More than 80 per cent of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any pollution removal
- Each day, nearly 1,000 children die due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrheal diseases
- Floods and other water-related disasters account for 70 per cent of all deaths related to natural disasters



## India's water and sanitation crisis

A staggering 344 million practice open defecation

- The World Bank estimates that 21 percent of communicable diseases in India are linked to unsafe water and the lack of hygiene practices
- More than 500 children under the age of five die each day from diarrhea in India alone



# 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL**

## IN INDIA

NEARLY **18%** OF WORLD'S POPULATION BUT ONLY

**4%** OF AVERAGE GLOBAL RUNOFF IN RIVERS



NEARLY **500 MILLION** PEOPLE ARE EFFECTED BY DROUGHT IN INDIA



OVER **20%** OF THE POPULATION LIVES IN STATES WHICH ARE NOT YET DECLARED OPEN DEFECATION FREE

## GLOBALLY

**2.6** BILLION

PEOPLE HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES SINCE 1990

**666** MILLION

PEOPLE ARE STILL WITHOUT

**1/5** CHILD DEATHS



**DUE TO SEVERE DIARRHEA ARE IN INDIA**

EACH YEAR NEARLY **102,813** CHILDREN DIE

**DUE TO SEVERE DIARRHEA**

# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



**Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, decent work for all**

- 13% of the global population still lacks access to modern electricity
- 3 billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating
- Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions
- Indoor air pollution from using combustible fuels for household energy caused 4.3 million deaths in 2012, with women and girls accounting for 6 out of every 10 of these
- The share of renewable energy in final energy consumption has reached 17.5% in 2015





7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



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

GLOBALLY



12.6%

STILL LACK ACCESS TO MODERN ELECTRICITY

ENERGY ACCOUNTS FOR ROUGHLY

2/3

OF GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

IN INDIA

NEARLY

84.5%

PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



100% VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED



POWER CABLES FROM THE GRID HAVE REACHED A TRANSFORMER IN EACH VILLAGE

BUT 31 MILLION HOUSES STILL LACK ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

AMBITIOUS RENEWABLE TARGETS BY 2022

175 GW

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY COMPRISING



100 GW



60 GW



10 GW



5 GW

- Millions of Indians grappling in the dark despite official declarations of 100% electrification
- Under the electrification scheme, a village deemed electrified if 10% of its homes and public buildings were connected to the grid. This meant that a significant number of households in the 600,000 Indian villages covered under the plan did not get linked to the grid
- 40% of rural consumers are unhappy with the state-owned utilities due to unreliable supply, thus pushing a significant number to rely on the non-grid solutions like diesel generators, solar home systems, and rechargeable batteries
- About 80% of rural households in India use biomass fuel for cooking
- Household air pollution (HAP) due to biomass cooking fuel - important risk factor for a range of diseases, especially among adult women who are primary cooks, in India

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, decent work for all**

- The global unemployment rate in 2017 was 5.6%, down from 6.4% in 2000.
- Globally, 61% of all workers were engaged in informal employment in 2016. Excluding the agricultural sector, 51% of all workers fell into this employment category.
- Men earn 12.5% more than women in 40 out of 45 countries with data.
- The global gender pay gap stands at 23 per cent globally and without decisive action, it will take another 68 years to achieve equal pay
- Women's labour force participation rate is 63 per cent while that of men is 94 per cent.
- Despite their increasing presence in public life, women continue to do 2.6 times the unpaid care and domestic work that men do.
- 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labor market between 2016 and 2030.



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



IN INDIA

LABOUR FORCE OF **510** MILLION



MORE THAN 10 MILLION CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED IN SOME FORM OF LABOUR

**PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL** ↓

GLOBALLY

**172** MILLION PEOPLE ARE UNEMPLOYED OF WHICH

**71** MILLION ARE YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

**12.8** MILLION

ENTER THE JOB MARKET EVERY YEAR

**12-15** MILLION

ESTIMATED ANNUAL DEMAND FOR EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

**6.9%**



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

**20.7%**

OF EMPLOYED ADOLESCENTS ARE ENGAGED IN HAZARDOUS WORK

**24%**

DECLINING FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



# The India story

- Close to 20 million people, mostly women, work as cooks, cleaners, and maids in India - part of an informal and unregulated sector, obscured in private homes, not recognized as **workers** but rather as 'informal help'
- Their average salaries - Rs3,000 (\$45) a month, which is around Rs36,000 (\$540) a year, despite working six or seven days a week in a full-time job

## Hysterectomies among women sugarcane workers rocks Beed



Mrityunjay Bose, DHNS, Mumbai, JUN 13 2019, 19:03PM IST | UPDATED: JUN 13 2019, 19:33PM IST



## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation**

- Infrastructure, industrialization and innovation are three drivers of economic growth
- When inclusivity, resilience and sustainability are factored into the implementation of these driving forces, economic growth can support sustainable development
- Basic infrastructure like roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, electrical power and water remains scarce in many developing countries
- 16% of the global population does not have access to mobile broadband networks

- The global share of manufacturing value added in GDP increased from 15.2% in 2005 to 16.3% in 2017, driven by the fast growth of manufacturing in Asia
- Industrialization's job multiplication effect has a positive impact on society
- Small and medium-sized enterprises that engage in industrial processing and manufacturing are the most critical for the early stages of industrialization and are typically the largest job creators
- They make up over 90 per cent of business worldwide and account for between 50-60 per cent of employment.
- In developing countries, barely 30 per cent of agricultural production undergoes industrial processing. In high-income countries, 98 per cent is processed. This suggests that there are great opportunities for developing countries in agribusiness

# The India Story

- **Gross Domestic Product growth falls to 4.5% in Q2 of 2019-20**
- GDP growth in Q2 of 2018-19 was 7.1%
- GDP numbers have been declining for 7 quarters now
- **Unemployment rate** in the country in FY18 - 5.3% in rural **India**, 7.8% in urban **India**
- **Demonetisation** and GST - impacted the **informal sector** negatively
- **Agrarian distress and farmer suicides**

## India's poor are paying the price

*More than two years on, many of India's poor are still dealing with the effects of PM Narendra Modi's financial reforms.*

by **Indrajit Basu** [f](#) [t](#)

14 Jun 2019







**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**BUILD RESILIENT  
INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE  
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE  
INDUSTRIALISATION, AND  
FOSTER INNOVATION**

GLOBALLY

**14.2%**

**OF THE WORLD'S WORKFORCE  
EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING**

**1.1 MANUFACTURING  
JOB CREATES  
2.2 JOBS IN OTHER SECTORS**

IN INDIA

**111**

MILLION

**PEOPLE EMPLOYED  
IN MICRO, SMALL  
AND MEDIUM  
ENTERPRISES  
PRODUCE**

**33%**

**OF THE  
MANUFACTURING  
OUTPUT**



**GDP GROWTH  
AVERAGED**

**7.2%**

**BETWEEN  
2018 - 2019**

**566**

**MILLION INTERNET  
SUBSCRIBERS  
(MOBILE AND LANDLINE)**

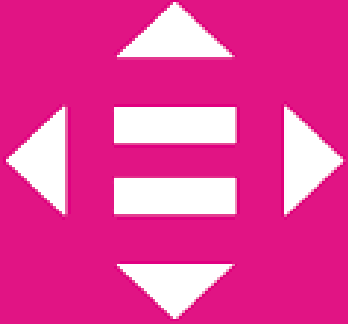


**1.80 MT ONE OF THE LOWEST  
PER CAPITA CO2 EMISSIONS  
IN THE WORLD**



**MANGALYAAN IS THE  
WORLD'S LEAST EXPENSIVE  
INTERPLANETARY MISSION  
TO MARS**

# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## **Reduced inequalities within and among countries**

Evidence from developing countries shows that children in the poorest 20 per cent of the populations are still up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles

Social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to incur catastrophic health expenditures

Despite overall declines in maternal mortality in most developing countries, women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centers

Up to 30 per cent of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are also more likely than men to live below 50 per cent of the median income



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## REDUCED INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

GLOBALLY



1990-2010

INCOME INEQUALITY HAS INCREASED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

↑ 11%

IN INDIA

27.5%

MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR



ONE IN EVERY FOUR PEOPLE IS POOR



OVERALL LITERACY ↑ 9.2% IN THE LAST DECADE



283 MILLION PEOPLE ARE ILLITERATE

84%

SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL INDIA HAS THEIR HIGHEST EARNING MEMBER EARNING LESS THAN



₹5000 EVERY MONTH

87%

SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL INDIA HAS THEIR HIGHEST EARNING MEMBER EARNING LESS THAN

₹5000 EVERY MONTH



86% OF RURAL POPULATION



82% OF URBAN POPULATION

DO NOT RECEIVE ANY HEALTH EXPENDITURE SUPPORT

- More than half of all maternal deaths in India occur in tribal communities
- Similarly, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among tribal children is 30% higher than the national average and 61% higher for tribal children under-five

## Unemployment, poverty rates high among Muslims: Study

Poverty among urban Muslims twice as high as national avg

Sanjeeb Mukherjee  
Last Updated at March 15, 2014 00:04 IST



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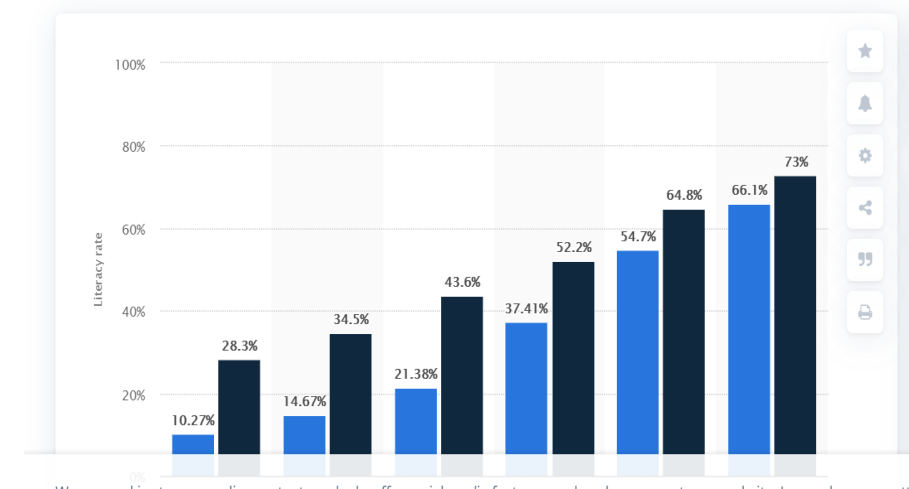
### ALSO READ

New chamber to connect Kerala SMEs with Japan

Sibal to move Cabinet on

Poverty among Muslims in urban areas was twice the national average in 2011-12 and four times more than among upper caste Hindus, says a committee which has probed the issue for the government.

Literacy rates in the scheduled caste population and total pop 1961 and 2011\*



# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



**Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable**

- Half of humanity – 3.5 billion people – lives in cities today and 5 billion people are projected to live in cities by 2030
- 95 per cent of urban expansion in the next decades will take place in developing world
- 83 million people live in slums today and most them are found in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
- The world's cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth's land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions.
- Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment, and public health
- As of 2016, 90% of urban dwellers have been breathing unsafe air, resulting in 4.2 million deaths due to air pollution



## Mumbai Coastal Road: SC stays Bombay HC order, allows civic body to reclaim land

*The SC has allowed the Mumbai civic body to reclaim land for the Coastal Road project said that the authorities cannot undertake any development, till the court passes further orders*

Providing relief to the Maharashtra government, the Supreme Court, on December 17, 2019, stayed the Bombay High Court order that quashed the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances granted to the city civic body's ambitious Rs 14,000-crore Coastal Road project. A bench of chief justice SA

## Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet train not our priority but farmers, says Shiv Sena leader

*A Shiv Sena leader said farmers and not Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet train, a pet project of PM Narendra Modi, will be a top priority for his party which would be heading the new government in Maharashtra.*

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## Aarey "forest" has fired-up Mumbai's poll scene

by Kanchan Srivastava on 8 October 2019







**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



**MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT, AND SUSTAINABLE** 

**GLOBALLY**

MORE THAN HALF OF HUMANITY LIVES IN CITIES TODAY



AND BY 2030, **6** OUT OF **10** PEOPLE WILL LIVE IN CITIES



**IN INDIA**

BY **2030**

INDIA WILL HAVE 7 MEGACITIES WITH POPULATIONS OVER

**10** MILLION



**31%** LIVE IN URBAN AREAS

**17%**

OF URBAN POPULATION LIVES IN SLUMS



**13%**

OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS DON'T HAVE SANITARY TOILETS



**62**

MILLION TONNES PER ANNUM WASTE GENERATED IN CITIES

OVER

**1.2 MILLION**

POLLUTION RELATED DEATHS IN 2017

# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



## **Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

- Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles.
- 14% of the world's food is lost along the supply chain
- Global material footprint increased by 70 per cent between 2000 and 2017
- In 2019, the world generated 53.6 million metric tons of electronic and electrical equipment waste (e-waste), an increase of more than 20% since 2014.
- Humankind is consuming freshwater faster than nature can recycle and purify, actually reducing the amount of potable water on the planet
- Governments gave \$432 billion of public funds to subsidize fossil fuel production in 2019



## Food wastage crisis in India

- Around 67 million tonnes of **food** is **wasted** in **India** every year which has been valued at around 92,000 crores; enough to feed all of Bihar. ...
- 40% of all **food** produced in **India** is **wasted**.



12 SUSTAINABLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



## ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Globally



IF THE POPULATION  
REACHES

9.6  
BILLION

BY 2050, AN EQUIVALENT OF  
3 PLANETS WILL BE REQUIRED TO  
SUSTAIN CURRENT LIFESTYLES

IN INDIA

3RD LARGEST  
GREENHOUSE GAS  
EMITTER,  
RESPONSIBLE FOR

6.9%

OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS



500  
BILLION  
UNITS OF ENERGY  
COULD BE SAVED BY  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

ONLY

19.9%

OF URBAN INDIA'S  
WASTE IS PROCESSED

814

MILLION

IS THE PROJECTED URBAN  
POPULATION OF INDIA FOR 2050



ENERGY USE  
DOUBLED SINCE 2000,  
BUT ENERGY  
CONSUMPTION PER  
CAPITA IS STILL ONLY  
1/3RD OF THE  
GLOBAL AVERAGE



OF THE TOTAL INSTALLED  
POWER GENERATION CAPACITY  
54.6% IS FUELLED BY COAL

- Climate change is affecting every country on every continent, disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly
- Weather patterns are changing, sea levels are rising, weather events are becoming more extreme
- Greenhouse gas emissions are now at their highest levels in history despite need to reduce them by 45% to avoid the worst-case scenarios (Paris Climate Agreement)
- Without action, the world's average surface temperature is likely to surpass 3 degrees centigrade this century.
- The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most



**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

- To strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris, which went into force in November of 2016
- In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees centigrade
- As of April 2018, 175 parties had ratified the Paris Agreement and 10 developing countries had submitted their first iteration of their national adaptation plans for responding to climate change.

# Unseasonal rains damage crops in Maharashtra

Meteorological Department has predicted that parts of the state may also see windy conditions on October 25-26, which would bring further heavy rains. In western and northern parts of the state, nearly four lakh hectares of crops were damaged.

ET Bureau | Oct 24, 2019, 07:29 AM IST



2  
Comments



Save

Bending the Arc of Human Potential at ASUGSV Summit

Ad ASU GSV

BCCL



Mumbai: The pressing task before the new government that assumes power in Maharashtra would be to assess and compensate for the massive crop damage in the state, following unseasonal rains.







**CLAIMED AN ESTIMATED 1.3 MILLION LIVES  
BETWEEN 1998 AND 2017**



ATMOSPHERIC CO<sub>2</sub>  
CONCENTRATION IS  
**146%** OF  
PRE-INDUSTRIAL  
LEVELS (2017)

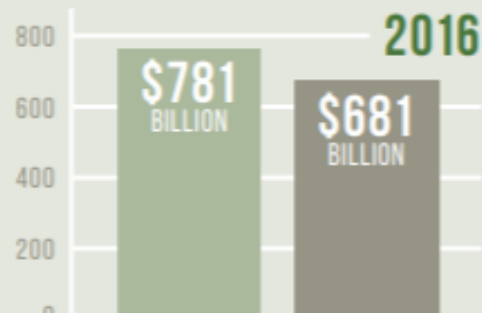
TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING  
TO 1.5°C, GLOBAL CARBON  
EMISSIONS NEED TO FALL  
TO 55% OF 2010 LEVELS  
BY 2030 AND CONTINUE  
A STEEP DECLINE TO ZERO  
NET EMISSIONS BY 2050

60  
50  
40  
30  
20

DESPITE AN INCREASE IN  
GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE  
FLOWS OF 17% (2015-2016),  
COMPARED WITH 2013-2014,



**INVESTMENT IN  
FOSSIL FUELS**  
CONTINUES TO BE HIGHER  
THAN INVESTMENT IN  
CLIMATE ACTIVITIES



# 10 steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- **Reduce**, Reuse, Recycle. ...
- Use Less Heat and Air Conditioning. ...
- Replace Your Light Bulbs. ...
- Drive Less and Drive Smart. ...
- Buy Energy-Efficient Products. ...
- Use Less Hot Water. ...
- Use the "Off" Switch. ...
- Plant a Tree



13 CLIMATE ACTION



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

GLOBALLY



WITHOUT ACTION, THE WORLD'S AVERAGE SURFACE TEMPERATURE IS LIKELY TO SURPASS **3 DEGREES CELSIUS THIS CENTURY**

IN INDIA



NEARLY

**300 MILLION**

RURAL PEOPLE DEPEND ON FORESTS FOR A PART OF THEIR SUBSISTENCE AND LIVELIHOOD



**60%**

LAND IS USED FOR AGRICULTURE AND



**24.1%**

IS UNDER FOREST COVER

3RD LARGEST GREENHOUSE GAS EMITTER, RESPONSIBLE FOR

**6.9%**

OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS



HIGHEST EVER ALTERNATE ENERGY CAPACITY INSTALLATION IN INDIA

SOLAR ENERGY CAPACITY INSTALLATION IN 2018

**6550 MW**

WIND ENERGY CAPACITY INSTALLATION IN 2018

**1572 MW**

COMMITTED TO REDUCE EMISSIONS INTENSITY OF ITS GDP BY

**33-35%**

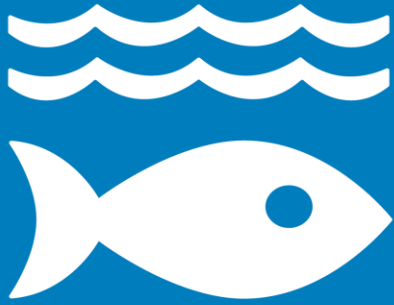
BY 2030

COMMITTED TO REDUCE EMISSIONS INTENSITY OF ITS GDP BY

**20-25%**

BY 2020

# 14 LIFE BELOW WATER



**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

- Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods
- Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at \$3 trillion per year (5% of global GDP)
- Oceans contain nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions
- Oceans absorb about 30% of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming

- Oceans serve as the world's largest source of protein, with more than 3 billion people depending on the oceans as their primary source of protein
- Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ over 200 million people
- Subsidies for fishing are contributing to the rapid depletion of many fish species and are preventing efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate US\$50 billion less per year than they could
- Open Ocean sites show current levels of acidity have increased by 26% since the start of the Industrial Revolution



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



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

globally

COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES CONTRIBUTE

US\$ **3-6** TRILLION

TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY EVERY YEAR



IN INDIA



**13.36%**

POPULATION LIVE IN COASTAL DISTRICTS



SECOND LARGEST PRODUCER OF FISH



RANKED 12TH AMONG TOP 20 COUNTRIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MARINE POLLUTION

GENERATES OF PLASTIC EVERY DAY

**25,000**

**40%** REMAINS UNCOLLECTED



SEA LEVEL RISES BY 1.33 MM/YEAR ON COASTS



# Thomas Kocherry

- First Indian to be awarded the \$150,000 (Rs 54 lakh) Pew Fellowship in Conservation and the Environment for his contribution for protecting marine life
- 1982-96, he was president of the National Fishworkers Forum (NFF)

- “Large ships were exploiting waters reserved for traditional fishermen; mechanised vessels were using bottom trawling that damaged the marine environment; licences were given to hundreds of large-scale foreign vessels to conduct fishing operations in a joint venture agreement with local partners in the Indian seas, their muscle and money too much for the locals to combat.

The small fisherman's protests were drowned out, till Kocherry stepped forward as their voice. Sometimes literally so, for trained in law he spoke for them in court. But more than that, from the backwaters of his native Kerala he would take this fight for survival on to anational stage. As he says, "Neither the organised religion nor the organised trade unions want these people.“”



# 15 LIFE ON LAND



**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

- Human activities are causing biodiversity to decline faster than at any other time in human history.
- 28% of the species assessed for the IUCN “Red List” are threatened with extinction
- Main drivers of species loss are agricultural and urban development; unsustainable harvesting through hunting, fishing, trapping and logging; and invasive alien species
- Forests help regulate the water cycle, mitigate climate change, and are a direct source of food, income, shelter and energy for some 1.6 billion people.
- The world saw a net loss of almost 100 million hectares of forest from 2000 to 2020

# Law of the jungle

The bill proposes to give higher management powers to forest officers beyond what is provided in the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

**10th** India's world ranking in total land area under forest and tree cover.

**421,000** sq. km

Total forest cover in tribal districts

**21.54%** Total forest cover in India with regards to geographical area

**2.99%** Area classified as 'very dense' forest

**15** states/UTs

Have above 33% of geographical area under forest cover



## Indian Forests (Amendment) Act 2019

**PROS**

**CONS**

Any forest can be declared as conservation area



Focuses on forest conservation and climate change issues



Doesn't allow forest officer to withdraw case filed under Act



Legalizes a new class of forests called 'commercial forests.'



Promotes production forests via involvement of private firms



More bureaucratic control and hard-line police approach



Higher immunity to forest officers



Punishment to communities for crimes committed by individuals



Any patch of forested land can be used for commercial plantations



Increases concerns over commercial exploitation of forests

# 11.8 lakh title claims of 'tribals and forest dwellers' rejected

Dhananjay Mahapatra | TNN | Updated: Feb 22, 2019, 10:16 IST



A-

A+



## HIGHLIGHTS

- The top court passed eviction orders to free lakhs of hectares of forest land
- It asked chief secretaries of 16 states to file affidavits before July 12 explaining why orders for eviction have not been implemented till date
- The order came on a PIL challenging the validity of Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)



15 LIFE ON LAND



**PROTECT, RESTORE, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS** ↓

IN INDIA



AREA IS UNDER FOREST COVER

4 GLOBALLY IDENTIFIED BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOTS

1,401

FLORA AND FAUNA SPECIES THREATENED

5%

PROTECTED AREAS

INDIA'S SHARE OF CROPS IS AS COMPARED TO GLOBAL AVERAGE OF

60%

11%

GLOBALLY

2.6 BILLION

PEOPLE DEPEND DIRECTLY ON AGRICULTURE, BUT

52%

OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IS AFFECTED BY SOIL DEGRADATION

ONLY 2.4% GLOBAL LAND AREA, BUT INDIA IS HOME TO

8%

WORLD'S RECORDED SPECIES



44% OF THE TOTAL WORKFORCE IN INDIA IS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE



52% OF INDIA'S TOTAL LAND UNDER AGRICULTURE IS UNIRRIGATED AND RAIN FED

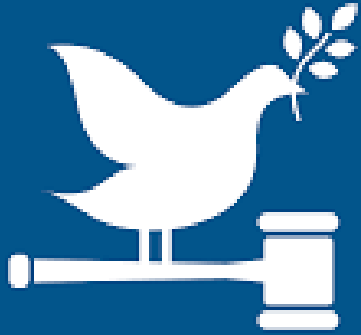
16

17

**PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**



# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS




**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

- At the end of 2020, about 1 per cent of the global population – 82.4 million people – had been forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict or generalized violence.
- Millions of children around the globe face different forms of exploitation, including trafficking and child labour. The risk to children is increasing due to the combined effects of pandemic-related school closures and economic distress.
- Almost 1 in 10 children worldwide are engaged in child labour (not counting those in forced labour or slavery)
- Average prevalence rate of government bribery is 37.6% in low-income countries and 7.2% in high-income countries.
- In 2020, the killings of 331 human rights defenders were reported in 32 countries (an 18% increase from 2019), along with 19 enforced disappearances in 14 countries.



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS** 

GLOBALLY

**590,000**

LOST THEIR LIVES VIOLENTLY IN 2016  
WHICH MEANS THAT

ON AN AVERAGE, INTERPERSONAL OR COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE KILLED AT LEAST 1 PERSON EVERY MINUTE OF EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

IN INDIA



**30.84 MILLION**  
CASES PENDING IN  
HIGH COURTS



OVER  
**338,000**  
CRIMES AGAINST  
WOMEN REPORTED  
EVERY YEAR

**8,132**

CASES OF HUMAN  
TRAFFICKING  
REPORTED IN 2016



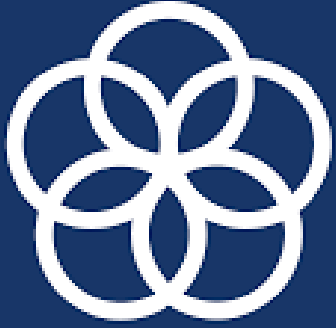
**53,929**

CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE  
ARMS ACT IN 2016

OVER  
**200,000**

REFUGEES GET  
ASYLUM AND DIRECT  
ASSISTANCE IN INDIA

# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



**Strengthen the means  
of implementation  
and revitalize the  
Global Partnership  
for Sustainable  
Development**

- While high-income nations are called upon to contribute 0.7% of their national income to foreign aid, they are currently contributing just 0.32%
- Flow of aid dollars to the lowest-income nations declined by 3.5% in 2019.
- 49% of the global population does not have internet access. That includes just 26.4% of people in Central and Southern Asia.





17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



**STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF  
IMPLEMENTATION AND  
REVITALISE THE GLOBAL  
PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT**

GLOBALLY



**US\$ 153**  
BILLION

**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE IN 2018  
HIGHEST EVER RECORDED**

IN INDIA



**US\$ 521.2**  
BILLION

**INDIA'S EXTERNAL DEBT IN  
DECEMBER 2018**



FOR EVERY  
**100**  
PEOPLE IN INDIA  
APPROX.

 **42%**

**HAVE ACCESS TO  
INTERNET**

**BRICS**  
COUNTRIES FORM

**42%**

**OF THE WORLD'S  
POPULATION  
CONTRIBUTING**

**22%**  
TO GLOBAL GDP



**76.76%**

**OF THE URBAN POPULATION ARE  
INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS AS  
COMPARED TO 14.89% IN RURAL  
AREAS**

A personal  
reflection:

## As I consider the vision of the SDGs...

- Where do I hear echoes of the gospels?
- Where do I hear echoes of my congregation's charism?
- Where do I hear echoes of my own vocation and ministries?

# Millennium Development Goals & Indicators



## Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day



- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger



## Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education



- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling



## Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women



- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

# MDGs to SDGs: Strategic shifts

- **Conclusiveness** – *Zero* poverty, hunger, preventable child deaths, gender discrimination & violence, etc.
- **Comprehensiveness** – goals address economic, environmental, and social dimensions of development under a single agenda
- **Universality** – Applicable to all countries with emphasis on responsibilities of ‘developed’ countries
- **Inclusiveness** – Clear focus on ‘leaving no one behind’ and reaching the furthest behind first
- **Interconnection** – targets for each goal address overlapping lines of causality and relationship with other goals, recognizing that all the goals are mutually reinforcing and interdependent
- Based on principles of **accountability, transparency** and **participation**

# MDGs to SDGs: Strategic shifts

- **Hunger distinct from Poverty** – deeper analysis of structural and social factors separating poverty from food and nutrition security
- **Development distinct from Growth** – acknowledgement of environmental constraints due to spread of existing models that conflate development with increased economic production & consumption
- **Peacebuilding** – recognition of conflict resolution and peacebuilding as enablers of healthy environments, societies, and economies
- **Resourcing** – holistic approach to international financing of SDGs
  - Sustainable economic development in each country to help meet its own financial resource requirements
  - Support from UN agencies
  - Stronger focus on international resource flows: official development assistance (ODA), govt support, technology transfer and trade
  - Support from private sector
- **Measurability** – Clear emphasis on monitoring, evaluation, and accountability using high-quality, up-to-date, and reliable data

Who is  
responsible for  
fulfilling the  
Sustainable  
Development  
Goals in India?

# National legislation:

- Constitution of India: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- Rights-based legislation: Right to Information Act (RTI), Right to Education (RTE) Act, etc.
- National/State Policies – Child Protection Policy, National Health Policy, National Mental Health Policy, etc.

# National government offices:

**SDG implementation focal point:** NITI Ayog

- mapped out SDGs, related targets, and Outcome Indicators on Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes, and other government initiatives
- Compiled India's first, national SDG progress report ("Voluntary National Review"), presented to the United Nations in July 2017

**SDG implementation nodal ministry:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI)

Website: [http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi\\_New/site/home.aspx](http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx)

**Women & children's rights focal point:** Ministry of Women and Child Development

Website: <http://wcd.nic.in/>



# National Schemes and Programmes:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
- National Rural Urban Livelihood Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Soil Health Cards
- National Food Security Mission
- National Health Mission
- National Education Mission
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Rural and Urban
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- National Mission for a Green India

What progress  
has India made  
toward the SDGs  
thus far  
according to  
government  
data?

## SDG Index:

The **SDG Index** ranks country performance on the **SDGs** from a score of 0 (worst outcome) to 100 (best outcome). Denmark scored the highest, at 85.2%, which the **Index** suggests means that country is 85.2% of the way to the best possible outcome across all **SDGs**

## Economy

# India improves three positions on SDG Index

New Delhi | Updated on December 30, 2019 | Published on December 30, 2019



NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Dr. Raviv Kumar at the launch of the SDG India Index and Dashboard

Kerala tops the table; nutrition and gender equality remain major impediments

India has improved three position from 57 points last year to 60 this year,

1 1 1 1 1 1

- The SDG India Index is intended to provide a holistic view on the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and Union Territories (UTs)
- It has been designed to provide an aggregate assessment of the performance of all Indian States and UTs, and to help leaders and change makers evaluate their performance on social, economic and environmental parameters.
- The Index has been constructed spanning across 13 out of 17 SDGs (leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17)
- It tracks the progress of all the States and UTs on a set of 62 National Indicators, measuring their progress on the outcomes of interventions and schemes of the Government of India.

- The Index can be useful to States/UTs in assessing their starting point on the SDGs in the following ways:
- Support States/UTs to benchmark their progress against national targets and performance of their peers to understand reasons for differential performance and devise better strategies to achieve the SDGs by 2030.
- Support States/UTs to identify priority areas in which they need to invest and improve by enabling them to measure incremental progress.
- Highlight data gaps related across SDGs for India to develop its statistical systems at the national and State levels



**NITI Aayog**

(National Institution for Transforming India)  
Government of India

**SDG INDIA**

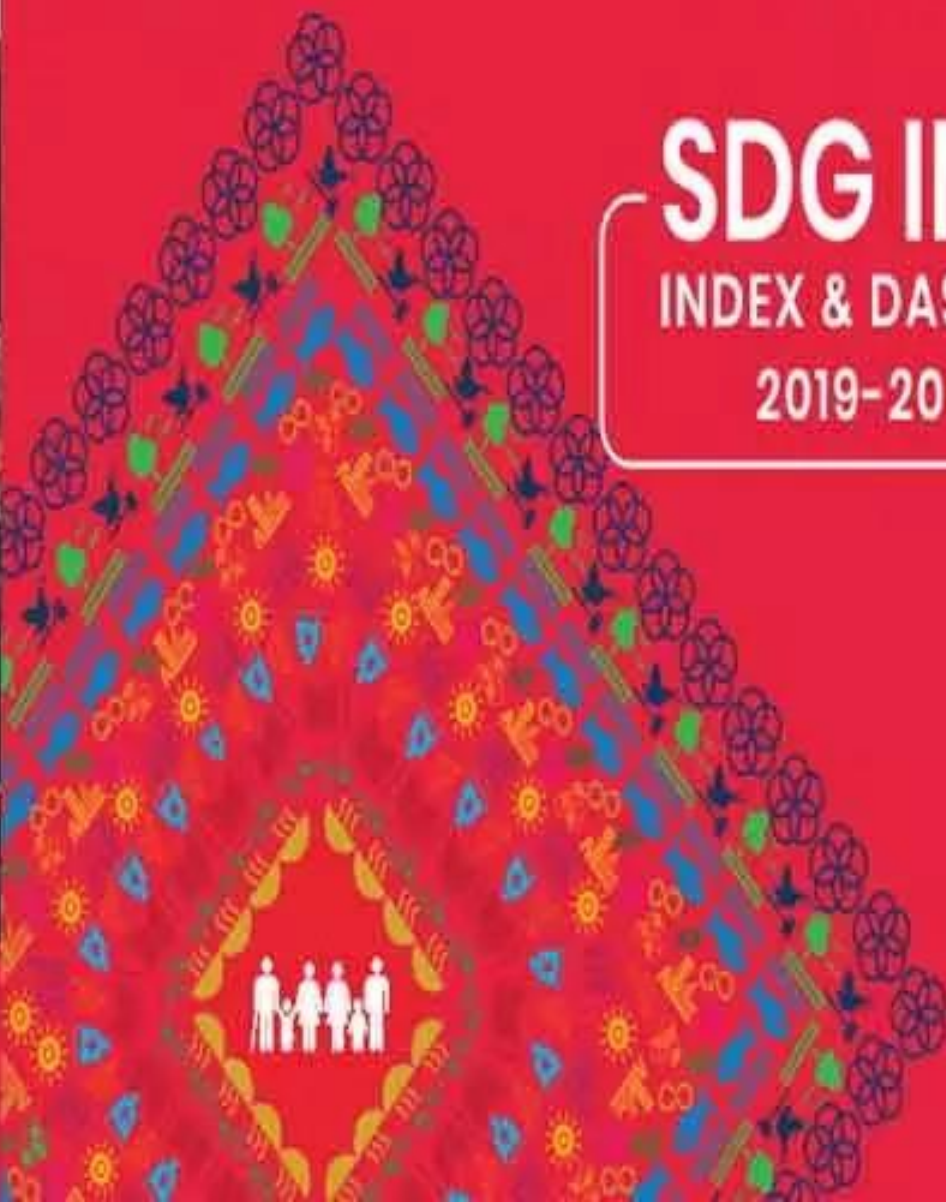
**INDEX & DASHBOARD**

**2019-20** 

**SDG INDIA**

**INDEX & DASHBOARD**

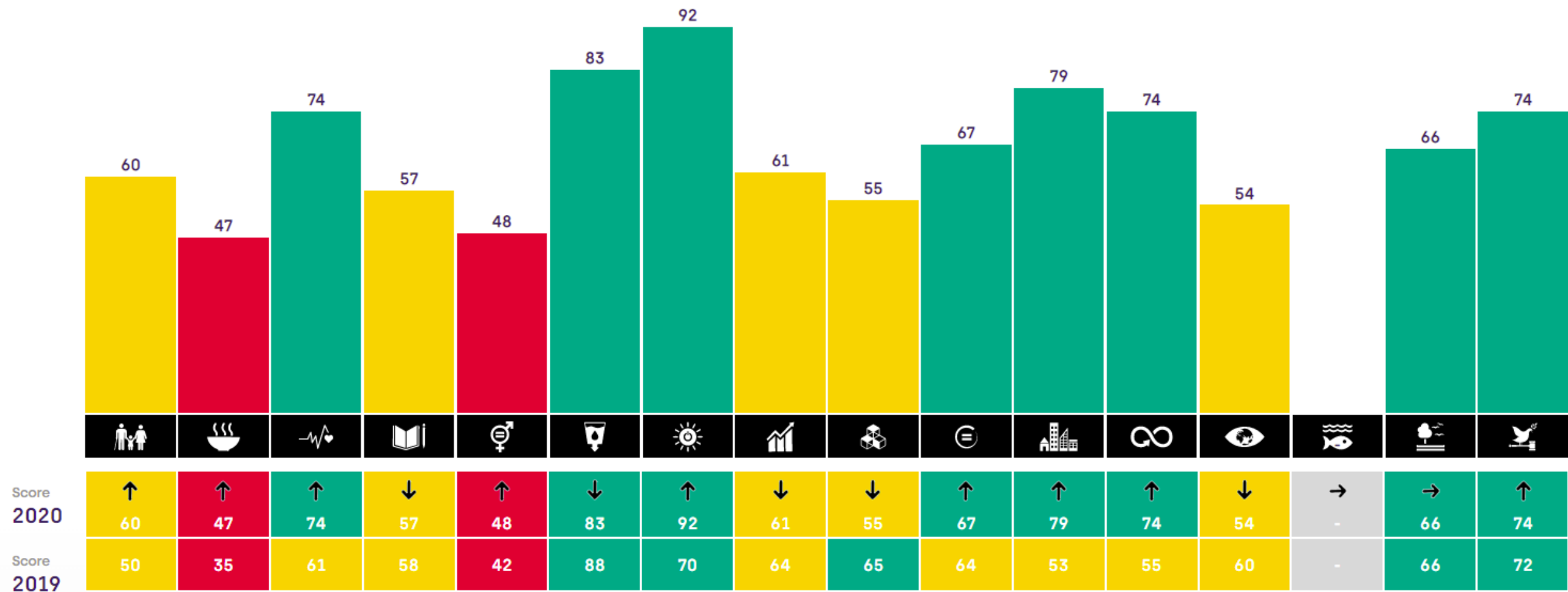
**2019-20** 



# Goal-wise Performance

Score

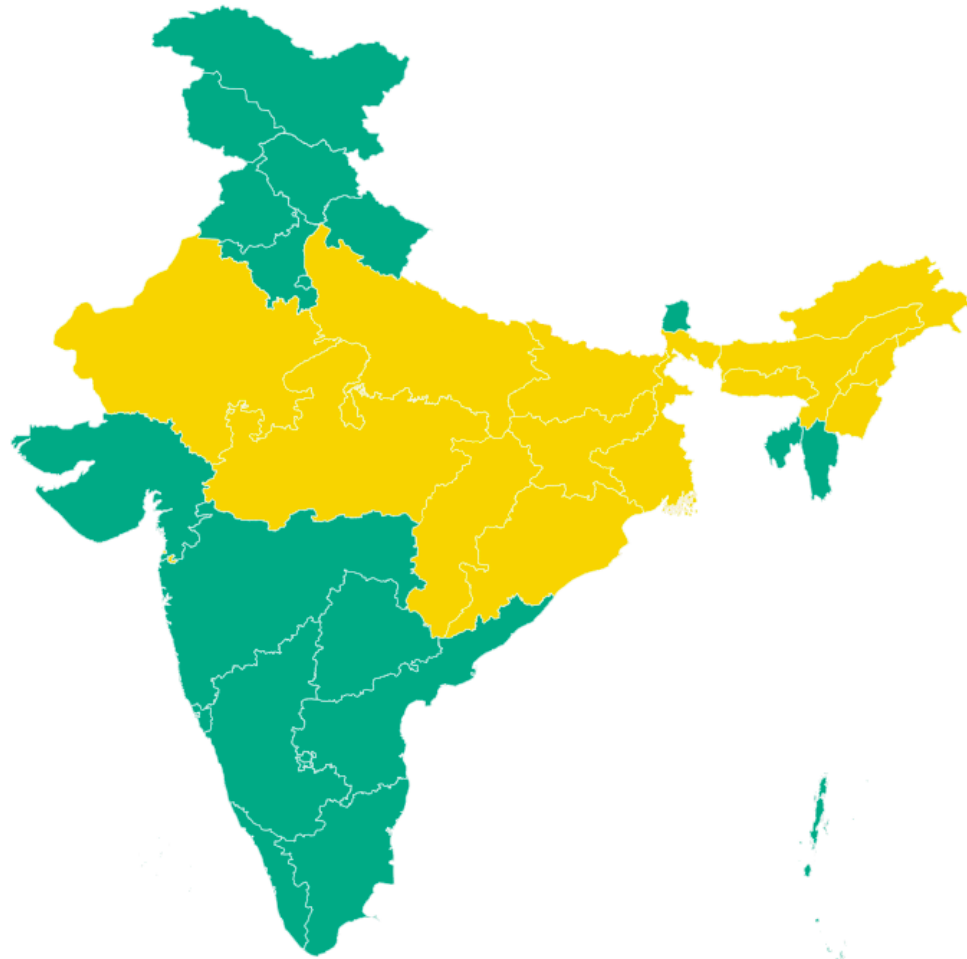
## 66



● Achiever [100]
 ● Front Runner [65 - 99]
 ● Performer [50 - 64]
 ● Aspirant [0 - 49]

Score Status

↑ Improved
 → No change
 ↓ Dropped



			2019 60	2020 66	2020	2019
India	↑	6			66	60
Kerala	↑	5			75	70
Himachal Pradesh	↑	5			74	69
Tamil Nadu	↑	7			74	67
Andhra Pradesh	↑	5			72	67
Goa	↑	7			72	65
Karnataka	↑	6			72	66
Uttarakhand	↑	8			72	64
Sikkim	↑	6			71	65
Maharashtra	↑	6			70	64
Gujarat	↑	5			69	64

● Achiever [100] ● Front Runner [65 - 99] ● Performer [50 - 64] ● Aspirant [0 - 49]

Score Status ↑ Improved → No change ↓ Dropped



Whose  
contributions  
will be required  
to ensure a *just  
and rights-based*  
implementation  
of the SDGs?

# All of us!

- Governments
- UN agencies
- Academic institutions
- Private companies
- Civil society: all people of good will, including women and men Religious and other faith leaders
- Labour unions
- Children and youth
- Indigenous Peoples
- Media

**How can women  
& men Religious  
leverage and  
contribute to the  
achievement of  
the SDGs?**

# How we can leverage & contribute to SDG achievement:

- Learn this new “global language” of people working toward justice and peace by:
  - Analysing our mission and activities with respect to the SDG framework
  - Identifying the SDGs that are most closely related to our work
- Identify the ministries/departments in our national and state governments that are responsible for implementing the SDGs

# How we can leverage & contribute to SDG achievement: (cont.)

- Identify the policies and services that our government-and our own congregations- allocate to addressing these SDGs
- Use some of the same monitoring indicators used by our governments to measure both the government's progress toward the SDGs in our communities and our own contribution
- Share our stories of service, and of the unmet needs of those we serve, in order to hold our government accountable to their SDG commitments and to offer our advice in helping them fulfill those commitments



# Pope Francis & the SDGs

In 2015 Pope Francis addressed the UN General Assembly in New York shortly before member states unanimously adopted **Agenda 2030** and the **Sustainable Development Goals**.



International Conference  
on *Religions and the  
Sustainable  
Development Goals  
(SDGs): Listening to  
the cry of the earth  
and of the poor* (2019)

- “Sustainable development rooted in ethical values”
- “When we speak of sustainability, we cannot overlook how important it is to include and to listen to all voices, especially those usually excluded from this type of discussion, such as the voices of the poor, migrants, indigenous people and the young.”