



The Sustainable Development Goals

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**LEAVE
NO ONE
BEHIND**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Also known as the Global Goals
- Adopted by 193 countries of the United Nations General Assembly on 25th September 2015
- A universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity
- SDG has 17 goals and 169 targets and it covers multiple aspects of growth and development
- 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability
- SDGs - follow from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - 2000 to 2015 which spurred unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest

The 8 Millennium Development Goals

1

ERADICATE
EXTREME POVERTY
AND HUNGER

2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION

3


PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN

4

REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY

5

IMPROVE MATERNAL
HEALTH

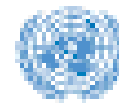
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COMBAT HIV/AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES

7

ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

8

GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT 	9 INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIVE CONSUMER PROTECTION 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	

People-centred development

-
- An approach to international development that focuses on improving local communities' self-reliance, social justice, and participatory decision-making
 - Recognizes that economic growth does not inherently contribute to human development
 - Calls for changes in social, political, and environmental values and practice
 - Gained recognition at several international development conferences in the 1990s
 - ✓ The Earth Summit in 1992
 - ✓ The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994
 - ✓ The Summit for Social Development in 1995

- Concept was first widely promoted in the United Nation's Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Report in 1990, in which countries' level of development was measured by the Human Development Index
- Sustainability - an inherent component and explicit goal of people-centred development
- Sustainability is about achieving the present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their own needs

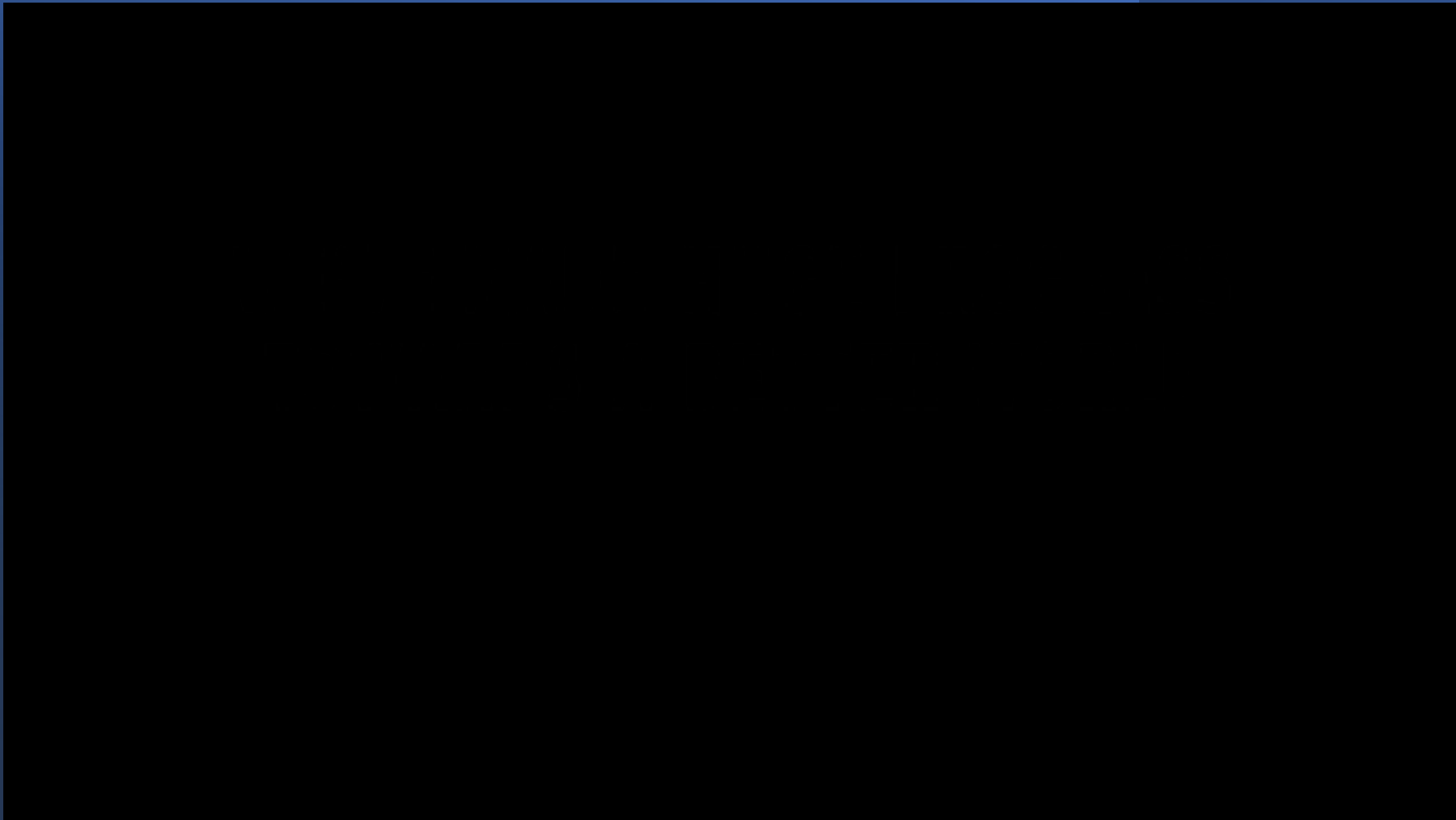
Sustainability - based on the principles that all have rights for a better life, a life of dignity based on the fundamental human rights and on the awareness that we are part of an eco-system and a planetary equilibrium that requires our own global responsibility



**LEAVE
NO ONE
BEHIND**

Basic principle - no one can be left behind!

- The SDG agenda is based on the principle that no one can be left behind
- There are too many people in extreme and vulnerable situations of insecurity
- The value of our civilizations is judged by how we reach out to those people and situations who are in distress at the margins – locally, nationally and globally





The 17 SDGs cover five critical dimensions

- People (1-7)
- Prosperity (8-11)
- Planet (12-15)
- Peace (16)
- Partnerships (17)

THE SDGs

- **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
- **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
- **Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
- **Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
- **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
- **Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

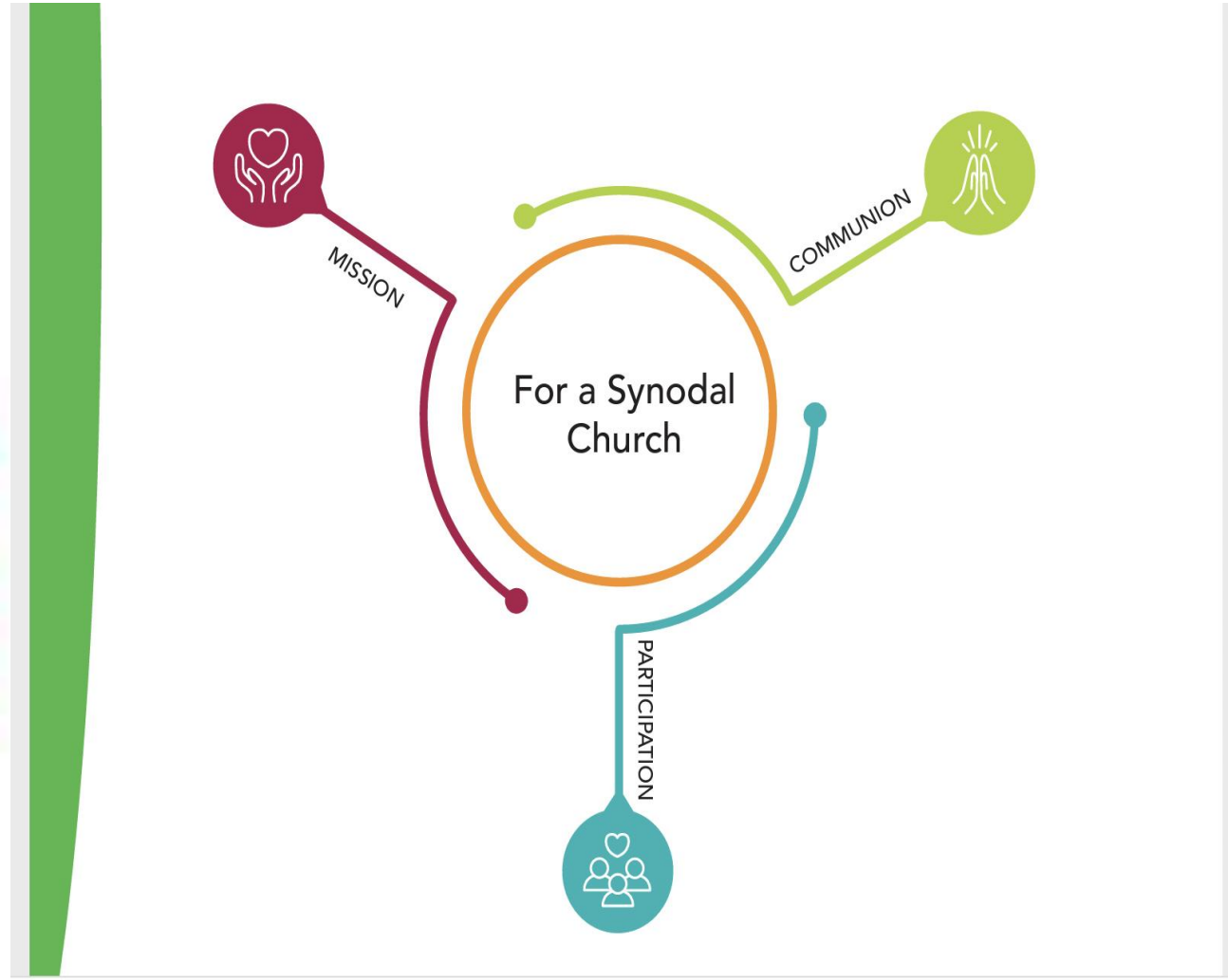
- **Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**
- **Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
- **Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**
- **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
- **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

- **Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
- **Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
- **Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**
- **Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems**
- **Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development**
- **Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

Pope Francis at the Religions and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): LISTENING TO THE CRY OF THE EARTH AND OF THE POOR, 8th March 2019

- Sustainability and Inclusion
- Integral Development
- Goals (Dialogue and Commitments)
- Everything is Connected
- Indigenous Peoples







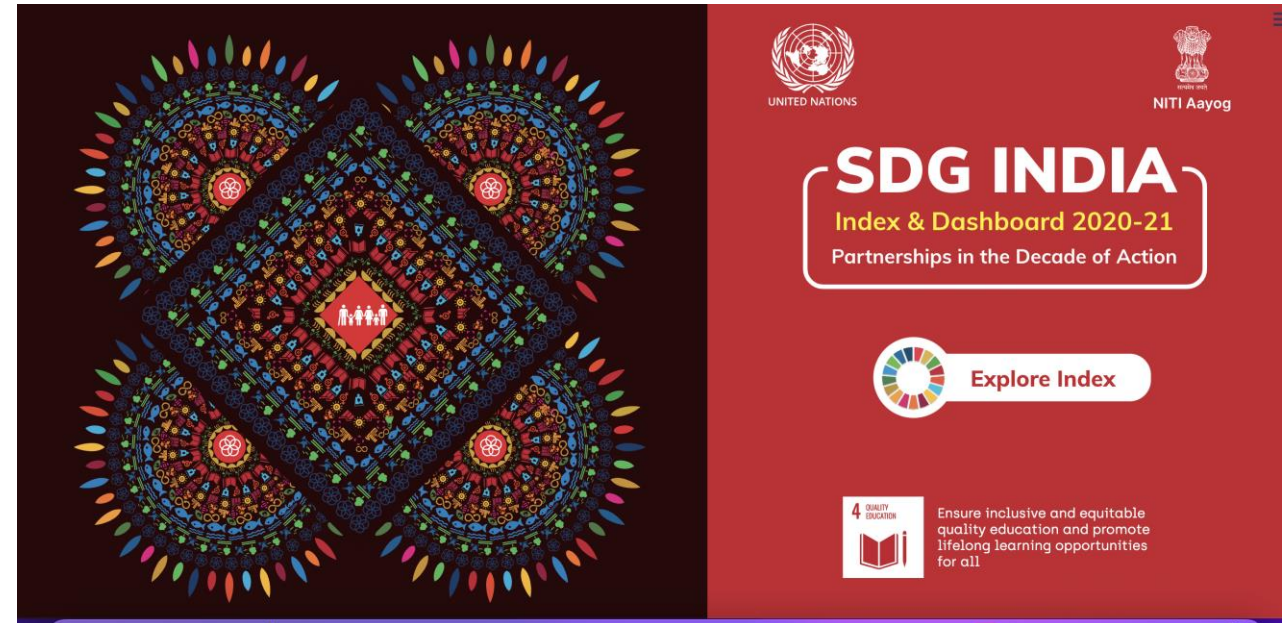
United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



SDGs India

- NITI Aayog lead role in the formulation, implementation and localisation of SDGs in India
- SDG India Index – Baseline Report 2018 – shows how SDGs will be measured in India
- The Index has been constructed spanning 13 out of 17 SDGs (leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17)
- Set of 62 National Indicators measure the progress on the outcomes of the interventions and schemes of the Government of India - the progress made by India's States and UTs





ome > India

SDG India Index

India ▾

2020 ▾



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

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

Score Status ↑ Improved → No change ↓ Dropped

Programmes to further the SDG Goals

- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- National Mission for a Green India

India's overall Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) score was 66 out of 100 (SDG Report, 2022)

India's score - 60 in 2019-20 and 57 in 2018-19

Has slipped three spots from last year's 117 to rank 120 on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Now behind all south Asian nations except Pakistan, which stands at 129

Bhutan ranked 75, Sri Lanka 87, Nepal 96 and Bangladesh 109

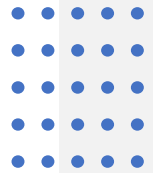
India's rank dropped primarily because of major challenges in 11 SDGs including zero hunger, good health and wellbeing, gender equality and sustainable cities and communities

India also performed poorly in dealing with quality education and life on land aspects

On the state-wise preparedness - Jharkhand and Bihar are the least prepared to meet the SDGs by the target year 2030

Kerala ranked first, followed by Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh in the second position

Third position was shared by Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In India, the official poverty line is still the Tendulkar Line, which is close to the World Bank \$1.9 a day

This means that if a person lives on \$1.90 or below a day, they are living in extreme poverty

The Tendulkar committee - per person per day consumption figure of Rs 32 a day for urban areas and Rs 26 a day for rural areas

For the year 2012, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs. 816 per month in rural areas and Rs. 1000 per month in urban areas

- NITI Aayog - uses a multidimensional poverty index
- [Multidimensional Poverty Index](#) (MPI) is a poverty measure that reflects the multiple deprivations that poor people face in the areas of education, health, and living standards
- The MPI for 2021, launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), showed that **27.9 per cent** of India's population were multidimensionally poor
- .The country ranked 62nd out of 109 nations on the index.
- NITI Aayog report - estimate that more than half of the population in Bihar fell below the poverty level or were considered as multidimensionally poor
- Bihar is followed by Jharkhand (42.16%) and Uttar Pradesh (37.79%). Kerala - only 0.71% below the poverty level

- 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 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



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- According to UN-India, there are **nearly 195 million undernourished people in India**, which is a quarter of the world's hunger burden
- India ranks 71 out of 113 major countries in terms of food security index 2020
- Roughly 43% of children in India are chronically undernourished
- According to NFHS 5, the number of children under 5 years who are stunted between 2019 -21 is 35.5% and the number of children who are underweight is 32.1%, Wasting in under 5 - 17%
- Children from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslim families are particularly vulnerable to undernutrition due to poverty *and* social discrimination.

- However, despite self sufficiency in food, large food security and anti-poverty programmes and economic growth in recent decades, India holds the dubious distinction of having the world's largest population with food insecurity - 'State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2020
- And this data presents the pre-Covid-19 picture
- Household Food Insecurity (HFI) has only worsened in many parts of the country since the pandemic, especially for the poor and marginalized sections
- The country continues to face a considerable burden of malnutrition and the reasons are manifold – food access barriers and poor dietary diversity due to poverty and declining purchasing power, gender inequality, poor access to health services (including full immunization), the PDS and targeted nutrition schemes, migration status, etc

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

- Infant mortality in India fell from 66 to 38 per 1,000 live births from 2000 to 2015
- Life expectancy at birth has increased from 63 to 68 years
- Dalits, Tribals and Muslims die earlier
- Maternal mortality ratio has fallen from 374 to 174 per 100,000 live births over the same period
- Dynamic pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries; world-class scientists, and leading hospitals that attract foreign patients and treat better-off citizens

- The country also faces persistent and daunting public health challenges, particularly for the poor
- These include child undernutrition and low birth weights that often lead to premature death or lifelong health problems
- High rates of neonatal and maternal mortality; growth in noncommunicable diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and tobacco use, leading to cancer and other diseases; and high rates of road traffic accidents that result in injuries and deaths
- There are disparities in health and health care systems between poorer and richer states and underfunded health care systems that in many cases are inefficiently run
- New government-financed health insurance programs are increasing coverage, but insurance remains limited

- Neglect of public health care and privatization of health care
- High out-of-pocket expenditure – rural and urban poor
- CHE rates are significantly higher among males, illiterates, older age groups, those hospitalised at private facilities and those reporting non-communicable diseases as the reason for hospitalisation
- Health care cause of rural indebtedness in India
- In the pandemic year, the central and state governments' budgeted expenditure on the health sector reached **2.1 per cent** of GDP in 2021-22, against 1.3 per cent in the previous fiscal (Economic Survey 2021-22)
- Primary care, through the National Health Mission (NHM), has seen very little increase - infact share in the total health budget has come down from 48% in 2021-22(BE) to **42%** in 2022-23 (BE)

States that spend more on healthcare less affected by Covid impact

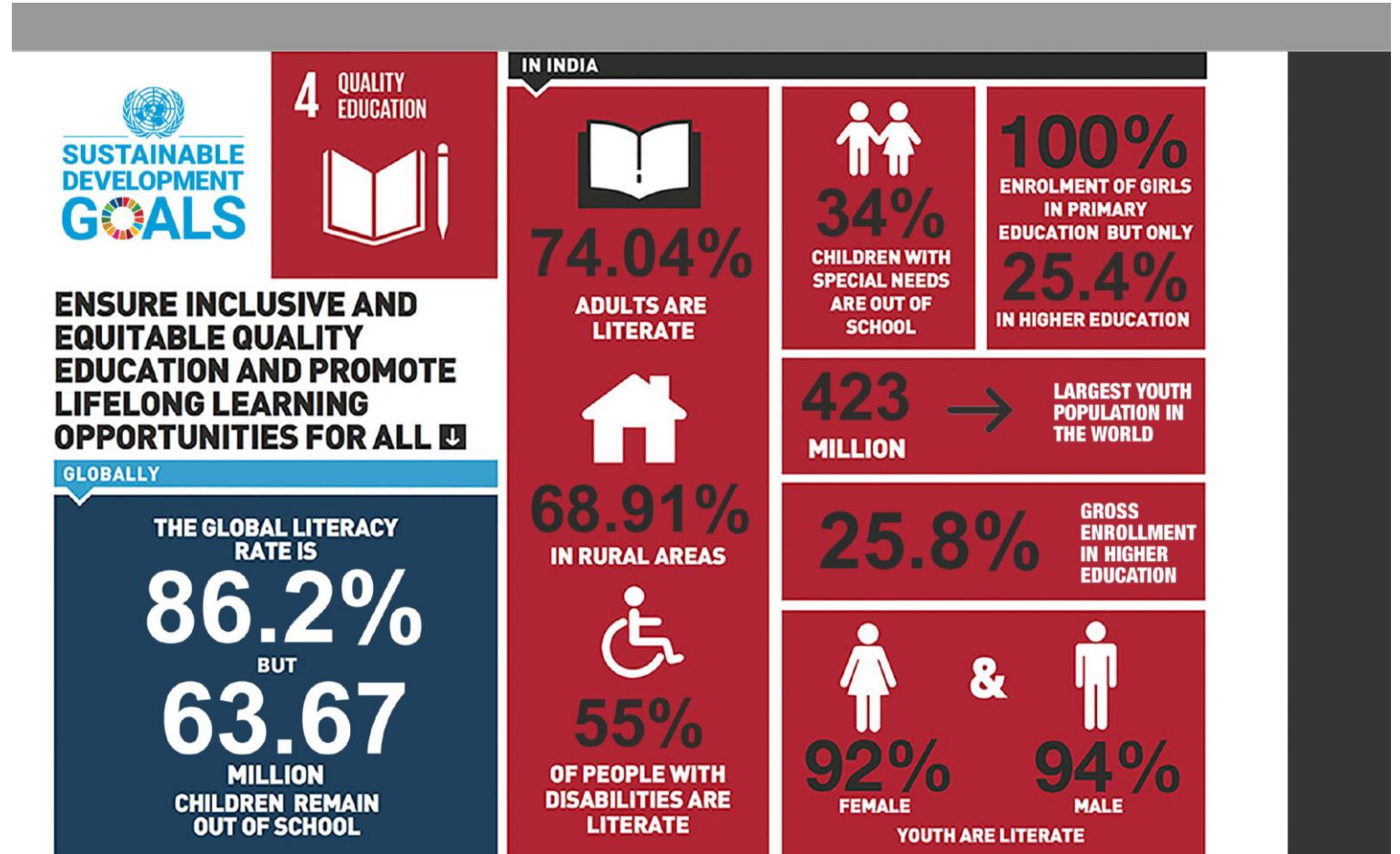
Ravi Duggal | Updated On: Jun 03, 2020



They are mainly the smaller States of Kerala, Goa, Himachal and those in the North-East. The more affluent Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab are struggling to manage the pandemic

India's public healthcare

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



- Discussing this goal in the context of increasing privatization of education and the New Education Policy – accelerate privatization of education
- The policy makes only a single statement in passing about public education clearly underlines the government’s vision for education
- Over the past few years – decline in the overall quantum of budgetary spending/allocation for school education as a proportion of the country’s GDP
- RTE in 2010 - yet school education expenditure increased just by 0.2 percentage point (from 2.5 percent of GDP in 2009-10 to nearly 2.7 percent of GDP in 2015-16)
- SCs/ STs, OBCs, Muslims - major disadvantage
- Dropout trends from premium educational institutions - the majority of the students will be from SC/ST/OBC categories

WORRYING REPORT

- Literacy rate for Muslim women **lower than for women of any other religious group**
- At primary level, **gross attendance ratio** of Muslims lower than “others”, SC/STs, OBCs, Sikhs, Christians, Hindus
- Muslims also have **highest proportion of youth** (age 3-35 yrs) who've **never enrolled in formal educational programs**

New Education Policy

- Make students job-ready, and make the education system the hub of the *next industrial revolution*
- Big role for multinational corporations/ big private investors
- The policy makes reference passing to public education and clearly underlines the government's vision for education.
- Overlooks the importance of upholding the Constitution, secularism, equality, social justice, and plurality that our social fabric demands
- There is the danger of revivalism - call to study Indian culture
- The possibility that the majoritarian culture would emerge as the Indian culture at the cost of other cultures getting a raw deal
- Adherence to this distorted view of Indianness is compulsory - atleast institutions are lured with the promise of funds.

- How are Christian educational institutions going to respond to the challenges of the NEP?
- What kind of challenges will we face minority institutions?
- Issues of equity and justice – reaching out to socially disadvantaged groups
- Or are we creating young people for the market?

Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls



Gender Equality in the Church?

- Institutional church - product of a patriarchal society and church (which is also hierarchical)
- Decision making controlled by ordained men
- Priest - *In persona Christi* – in the person of Christ (privilege as against servant leadership)
- Deeply entrenched clericalism
- Feminization of the church - Women ancillary roles/ caregiving roles
- Commissions headed by ordained men



A liberative Mariology

- Portrayal of Mary as obedient and submissive, passive receptive
- Embodying a kind of motherhood - imposes a strict limit on female aspirations outside the home
- A domesticated woman

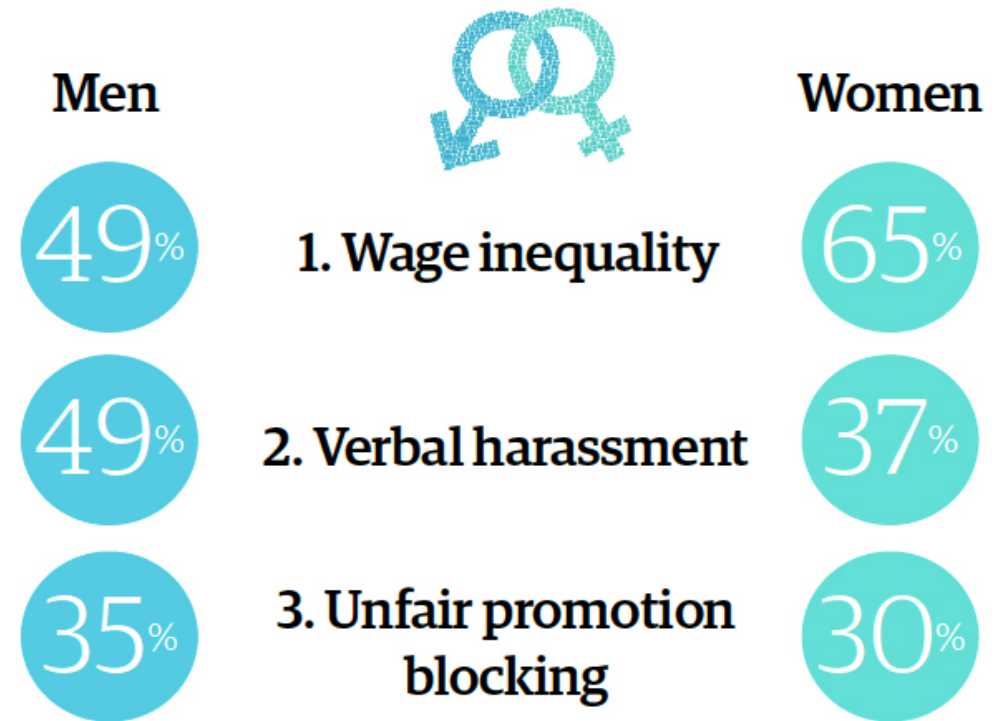
Need to instead focus on Mary

- As a woman of faith who actively and freely responds to God's invitation
- A "self-defining woman" who announces the end of the patriarchal order
- A liberated woman who embodies the good news in the proclamation of the *Magnificat*



Workplace Gender Equality

- Workplace gender equality - achieved when people are able to access and enjoy equal rewards, resources and opportunities regardless of gender.
- It will require that...
 - Workplaces provide equal pay for work of equal or comparable value
 - Removal of barriers to the full and equal participation of women in the workforce
 - Access to all occupations and industries, including leadership roles, regardless of gender
 - Elimination of discrimination on the basis of gender, particularly in relation to family and caring responsibilities





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

- Imbibe/adopt this “global language” of people working toward justice and peace by
- Analysing our mission and activities with respect to the SDG framework
- Learn about and engage with national and state policies/programmes that further the SDGs, identify the ministries/departments at the national and state level that are responsible for implementing the SDGs
- Identify the policies and services that our government and our own congregations-allocate to addressing these SDGs