Sustainable Development: World and India Perspective

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Content Layout Unit 1
Introduction to Sustainable Development:

- Need and Importance of Sustainable Development

- Historical & Policy perspectives of Sustainable Development

- Sustainable Development: World and India Perspective

A glance at the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Draft Report

**Virtual Dialogue on
The 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR)
between the Independent Group of Scientists (IGS)
and Private Sector Representatives**

3 March 2023, 10:00 – 11:30 a.m. EST

CONTEXT

- We are in the Anthropocene... ➔ social vulnerability.

- In the 2020s ➔ Multiple Compounding Global Risks: climate change, biodiversity loss, geopolitical conflict, financial instability, COVID19 and natural disasters

➔ *Escalating* social vulnerability.

IGS 2023 wanted to…

- Keep a Focus on *the INTEGRATED perspective* of SDGs to avoid trade-offs and international spillovers

- Use Theory of Change that could help accelerate actions at key phases.

…. sense of urgency AND a sense of hope

POTENTIAL FOR MEETING SDGs BY 2030 BASED ON TRENDS IN SELECT TARGETS

Half-way to 2030 – World Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Progress assessment for the 17 Goals based on assessed targets, 2023 or latest data (percentage)

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special edition

Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet

Legend:
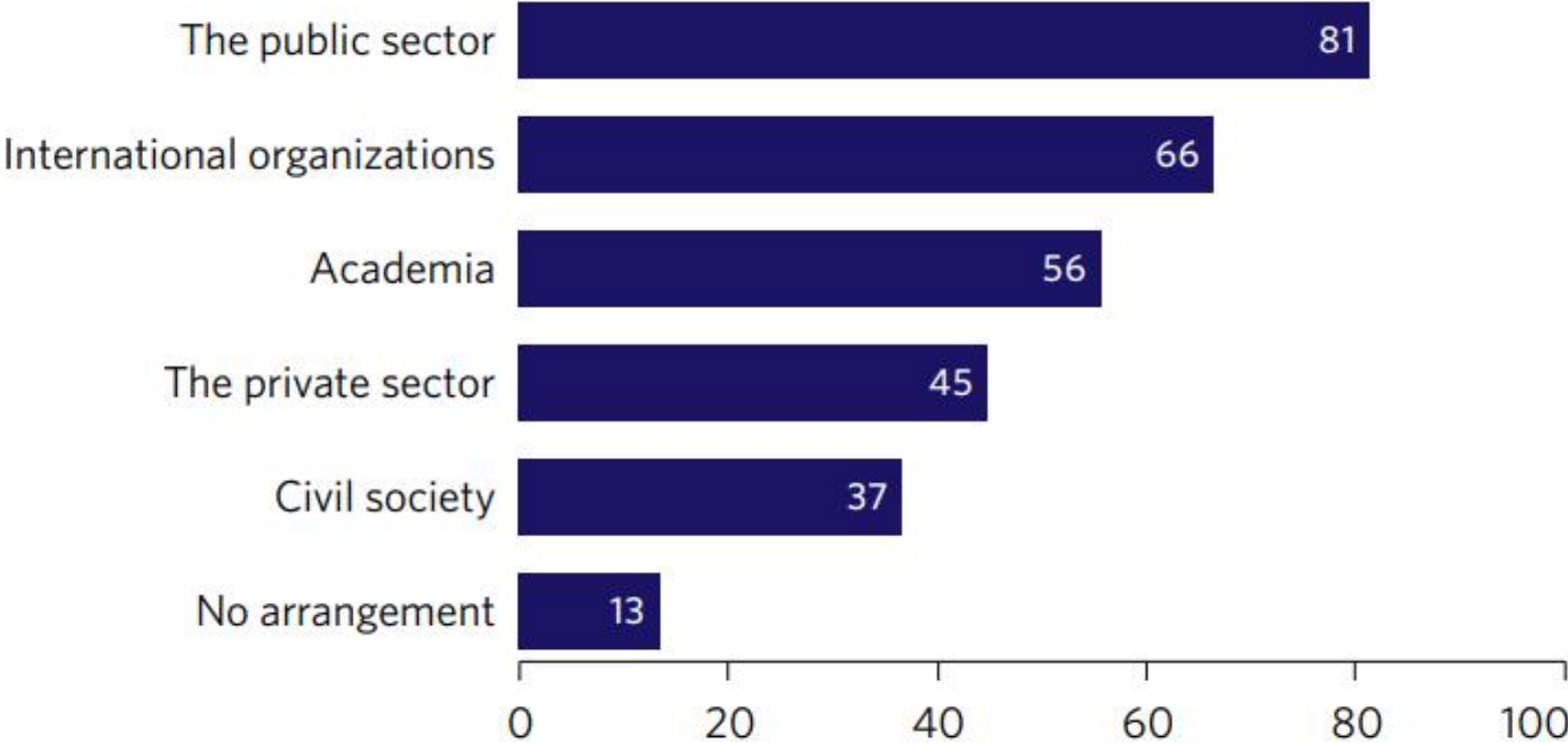- On track or target met (green)
- Fair progress, but acceleration needed (yellow)
- Stagnation or regression (red)
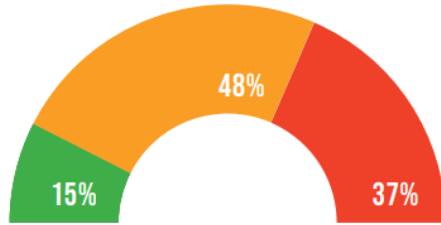- Insufficient data (grey)
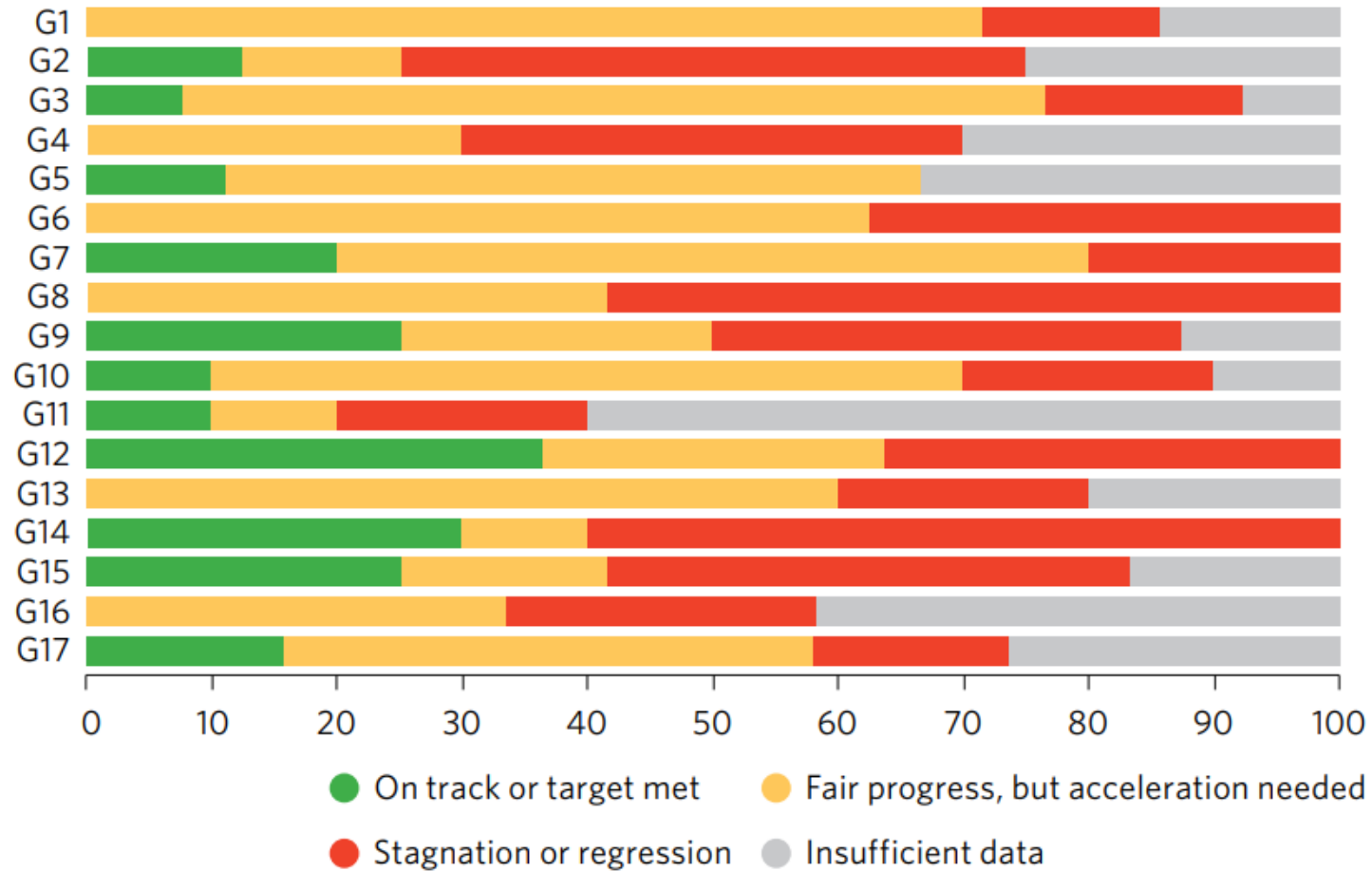
Important partnerships are being established for better and more inclusive data for development

Proportion of national statistical offices with institutional arrangement with stakeholders (percentage)

Stakeholder	Percentage
The public sector	81
International organizations	66
Academia	56
The private sector	45
Civil society	37
No arrangement	13

SDG PROGRESS UNVEILED: A DATA JOURNEY

A CONCERNING PICTURE OF SDG PROGRESS AT THE MIDPOINT:
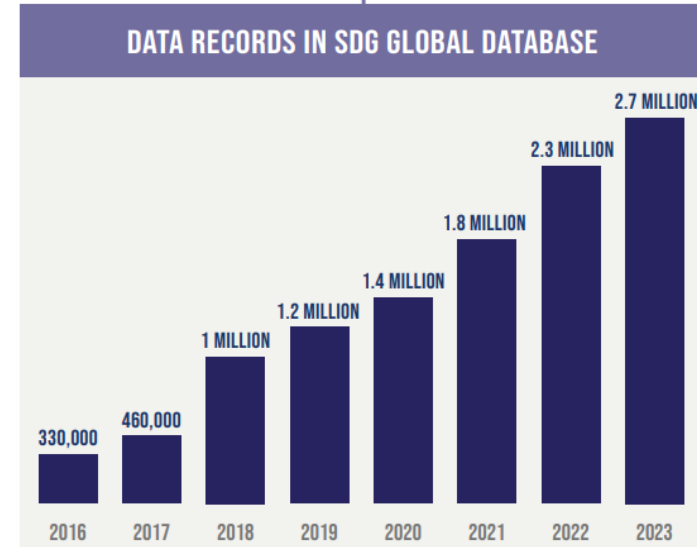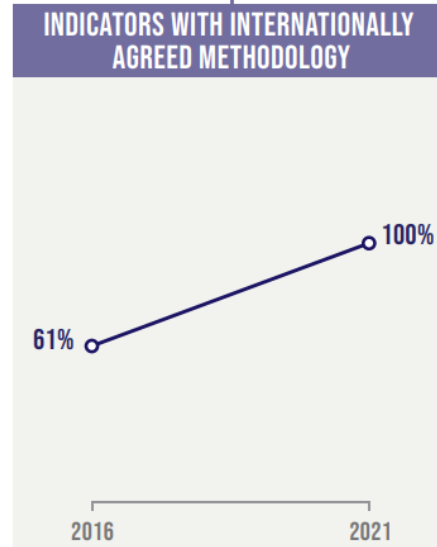
- 48%
- 15%
- 37%

- 🟢 ON TRACK
- 🟠 MODERATELY OR SEVERELY OFF TRACK
- 🔴 STAGNATION OR REGRESSION

BASED ON AN ASSESSMENT OF SDG TARGETS WITH TREND DATA.

SIGNIFICANT STRIDES IN SDG DATA AND MONITORING

INDICATORS WITH INTERNATIONALLY AGREED METHODOLOGY

- 61% (2016)
- 100% (2021)

DATA RECORDS IN SDG GLOBAL DATABASE

Year	Records
2016	330,000
2017	460,000
2018	1 MILLION
2019	1.2 MILLION
2020	1.4 MILLION
2021	1.8 MILLION
2022	2.3 MILLION
2023	2.7 MILLION

Prevalence of undernourishment, 2020–2022 average (percentage)

0-2.5   2.5-5   5-10   10-25   25-40   40-60   No data
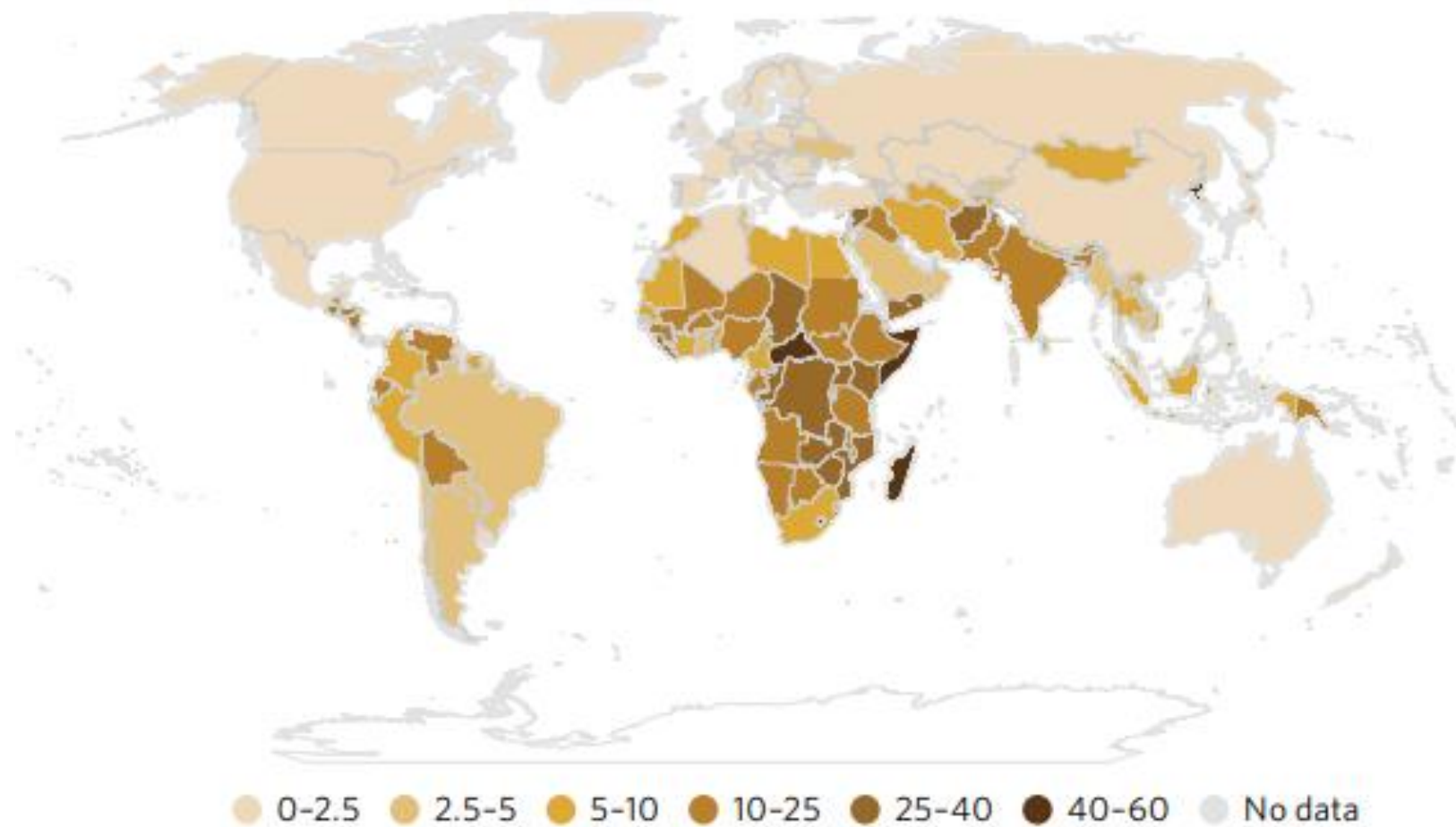
Transformative change and key interventions

- Universal health coverage, doubled health budgets
- Universal social insurance, double R&D budgets
- Public procurement for sustainable diets, green fertilizer mandate
- Carbon pricing
- Public transport investment, access to basic services
- Payment for nature-based solutions, secure land tenure, metrics beyond GDP
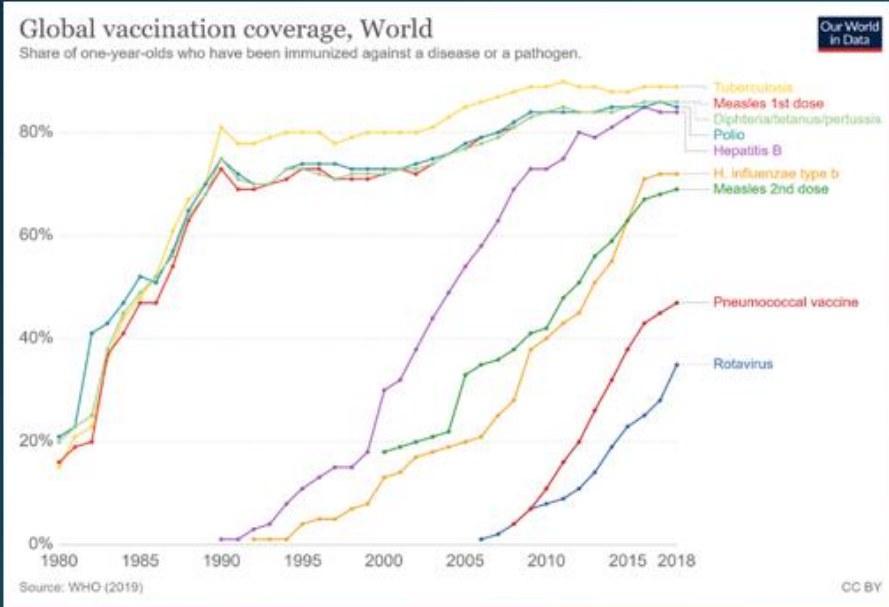- Take an integrated and dynamic approach

Chapter 3: Accelerating Transformations to SDGs

Can we strategically enable SDG solutions to move from emergence to acceleration to stabilization – tracing an S-curve?
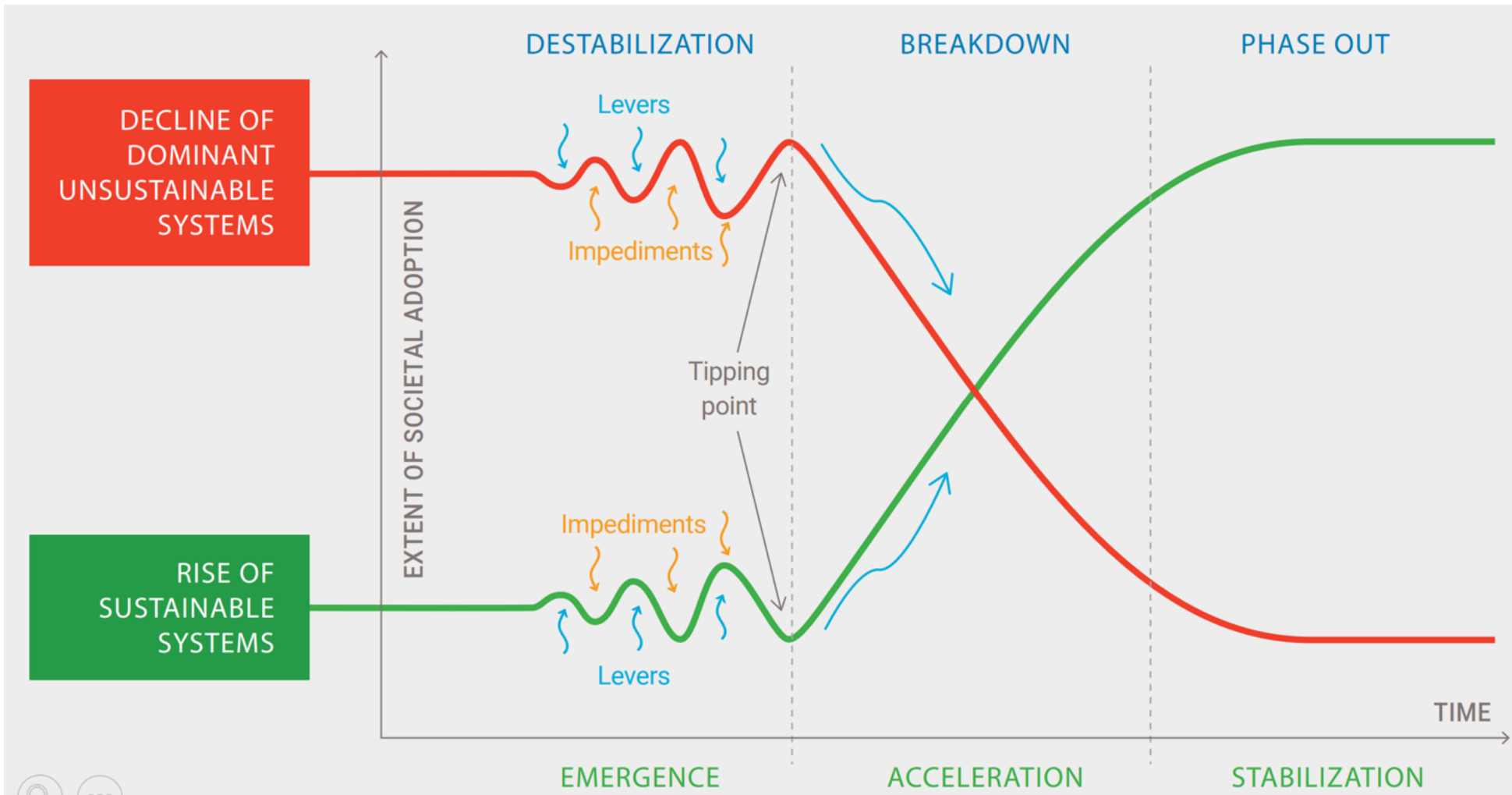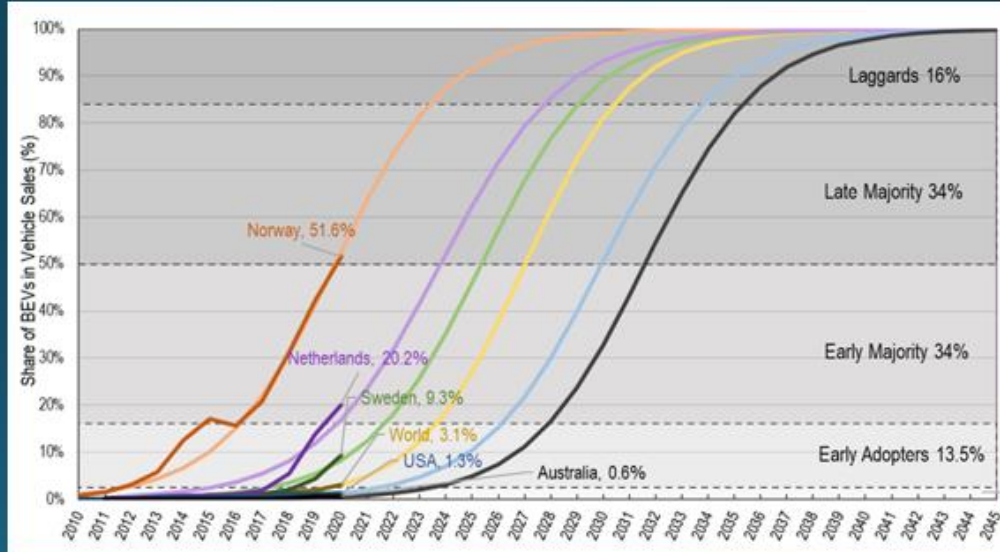
Examples of s-curves - Technological, social and policy innovations

Vaccine coverage

Share of electric vehicles

4: Transformations Through Science

- "Science lies at the heart of sustainable development" -> GSDR 2019

- BUT we know a lot already, how can society – including scientists –speak more convincingly to government– to inspire bold decisions - to use the power of science and technology as an effective lever for starting, accelerating and stabilizing transformation.

World Status on SDG

- According to the report, the impacts of the climate crisis, the war in Ukraine, a weak global economy, and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have revealed weaknesses and hindered progress towards the Goals.

- The report further warns that while lack of progress is universal, it is the world's poorest and most vulnerable who are experiencing the worst effects of these unprecedented global challenges.

- It also points out areas that need urgent action to rescue the SDGs and deliver meaningful progress for people and the planet by 2030.

"Unless we act now, the 2030 Agenda will become an epitaph for a world that might have been."

World leaders should come together at the SDG Summit to deliver a rescue plan for people and planet centred around the following three major breakthroughs:

Equipping governance and institutions for sustainable and inclusive transformation

Prioritizing policies and investments that have multiplier effects across the goals

Securing a surge in Sustainable Development Goals financing and an enabling global environment for developing countries

Website: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2023.pdf

India, home to one-sixth of all humanity, holds the key to the success of the 2030 Agenda

Our Work on the Sustainable Development Goals in India
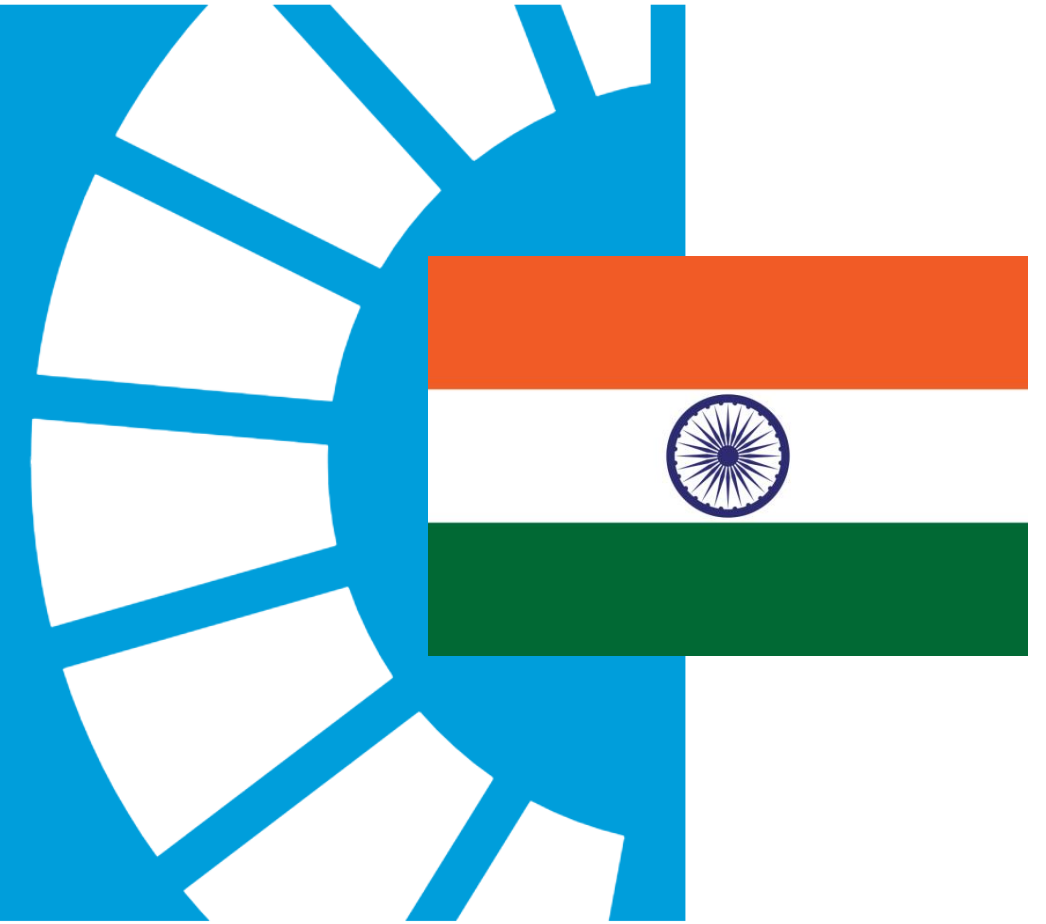
Sustainable Development in Indian Perspective

- In 1972, the then Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi emphasized, at the UN Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm,

- The removal of poverty is an integral part of the goal of an environmental strategy for the world.

- The concepts of interrelatedness, of a shared planet, of global citizenship, and of 'spaceship earth' cannot be restricted to environmental issues alone.

The Sustainable Development Goals in India

- At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi noted,

- *"Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet. It will be a world of fewer challenges and greater hope; and, more confidence of its success".*

- NITI Aayog, the Government of India's premier think tank, has been assigned with the task of coordinating the SDGs, mapping schemes related to the SDGs and their targets,

Website: https://niti.gov.in/

The Sustainable Development Goals in India

- In addition, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been leading discussions for developing national indicators for the SDGs.

- State governments are key to India's progress on the SDGs as they are best placed to 'put people first' and to ensure that 'no one is left behind'.

- The UN Country Team in India supports NITI Aayog, Union ministries, and state governments in their efforts to address the interconnectedness of the goals,

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) stand as a global roadmap

- These 17 interconnected goals encompass various aspects of societal progress, including eradicating poverty, ensuring quality education, promoting gender equality, fostering economic growth, and addressing environmental concerns.

- India's commitment to the SDGs is to integrate these goals into its national policies and plans.

- The country's approach involves not just acknowledging these goals but also formulating strategies to realize them.

Perspectives and Approaches Towards Achieving A Sustainable Future:

- Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Livelihoods
- Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production
- Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development
- Sustainable Development in a Globalizing World
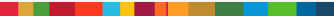- Health and Sustainable Development

Ranking of India in SDG

https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings

Rank	Country	Score	Performance by SDG
1	🇫🇮 Finland	86.76	
2	🇸🇪 Sweden	85.98	
3	🇩🇰 Denmark	85.68	

- According to the United Nations SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2023, which assesses countries' progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

- the SDG Index Rank of India is 112 out of 166 countries, with an overall index score of 63.5 percent and spill-over score of 99.4 percent.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Chapters   Rankings   Interactive Map   Country Profiles   Data Explorer   Downloads & Materials

109	Namibia	64.28	
110	South Africa	64.00	
111	Bahrain	63.74	
112	India	63.45	
113	Gabon	63.09	

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Notable Achievements in India

- **Goal 1: No Poverty:** India has successfully lifted millions of people out of poverty, reducing the poverty rate from 45% in 1993 to around 21% in 2011.

- **Goal 2: Zero Hunger:** The prevalence of undernourishment in India has decreased from 18.2% in 2004-2006 to 14.5% in 2016-2018.

- **Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being**: India has made significant improvements in maternal and child health, with a reduction in maternal mortality ratio from 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-2006 to 113 in 2016-2018. Under-five mortality rate has also declined

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Notable Achievements in India

- **Goal 4: Quality Education**: India has achieved near-universal primary school enrolment, with a net enrolment rate of 98.3% in 2018.

- **Goal 5: Gender Equality**: The female labour force participation rate in India increased from 22.5% in 2005 to 23.3% in 2019. The child marriage rate declined from 47% in 2005-2006 to 30% in 2015-2016.

- **Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation**: Access to improved drinking water sources has increased from 73% in 1990 to 94% in 2017. Access to improved sanitation facilities has also improved, rising from 21% in 1990 to 71% in 2017.labor

"The earth has enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed."

Mahatma Gandhi
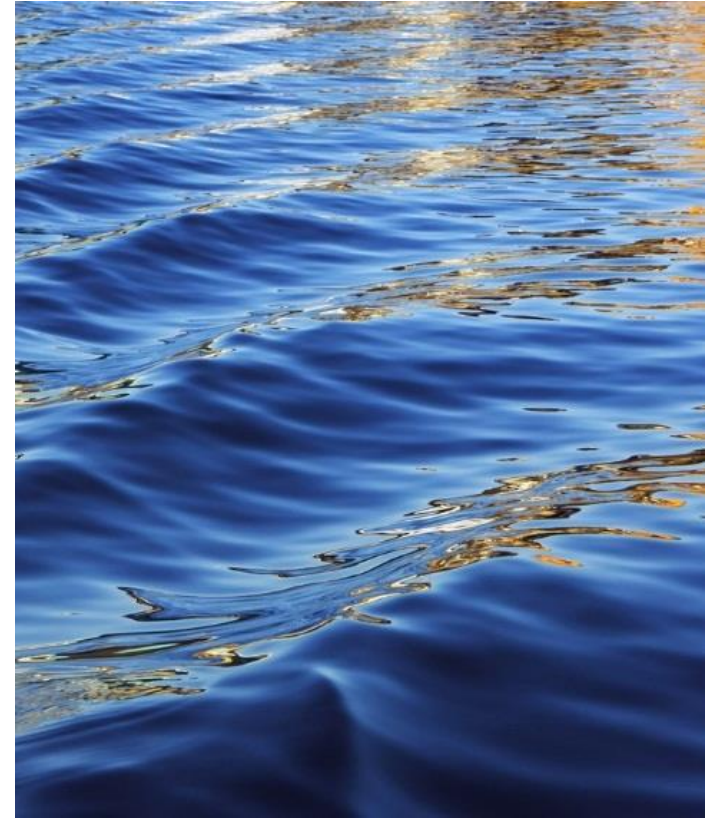
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Thank You

All the best