

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

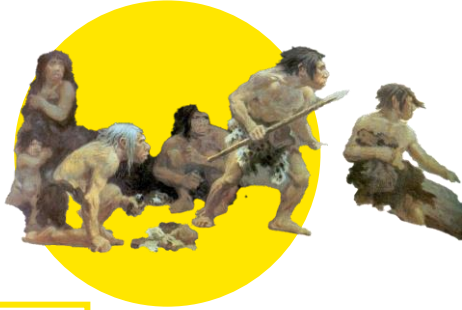


1

WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?

Sustainability is not a modern concept

Hunters and Gatherers



Leaving behind the place in search of another land

Living within their means

Aztecs

Practiced agrarian urbanism where in they viewed as valued resources and recycled them

↑ Waste = ↑ economy



African

The tribes of Central Africa practice sustainable agricultural practices and hunt only within confined spaces. These have been passed on generation after generation



Indian

Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism and Tribes across India considers nature as places of worship



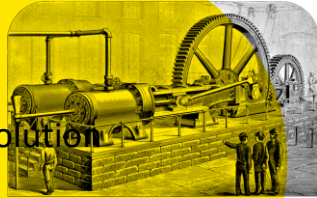
Do you remember some of the sustainable practice from your family or region?

2 HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Industrial Revolution

From 1800-1970 the industrial revolution was responsible for expectation of unlimited economic growth.

Manufacturing Production grew by **times**



Golden age of Capitalism

1945-1970

Industrialization and commercialization started growing in western countries which gave rise to unprecedented population growth, pollution and resource depletion

1945 – Post WW2

Post WW2 Bretton Wood agreement was signed to initiate a new economic system which viewed all currency against the dollar and also expanded free trade between countries

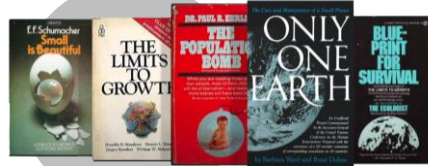


1945

1962



Rachel Carson released her book Silent Spring which caused a drive among people to look at environment



The growing anxiety of environmental degradation was expressed in various published literature and public sentiments. New movements were formed such as Greenpeace and Chipko Movement

1972

UNEP was formed in the Stockholm Conference to address environmental concerns

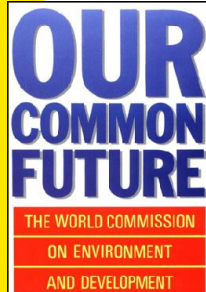
1983



The Brundtland Commission was formed to come up with a holistic process of managing development without destroying the environment

1987

The genesis of the word sustainable development was done in the report called 'Our Common Future'

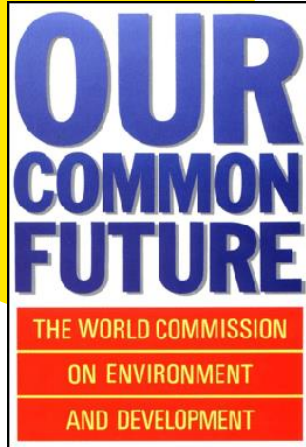


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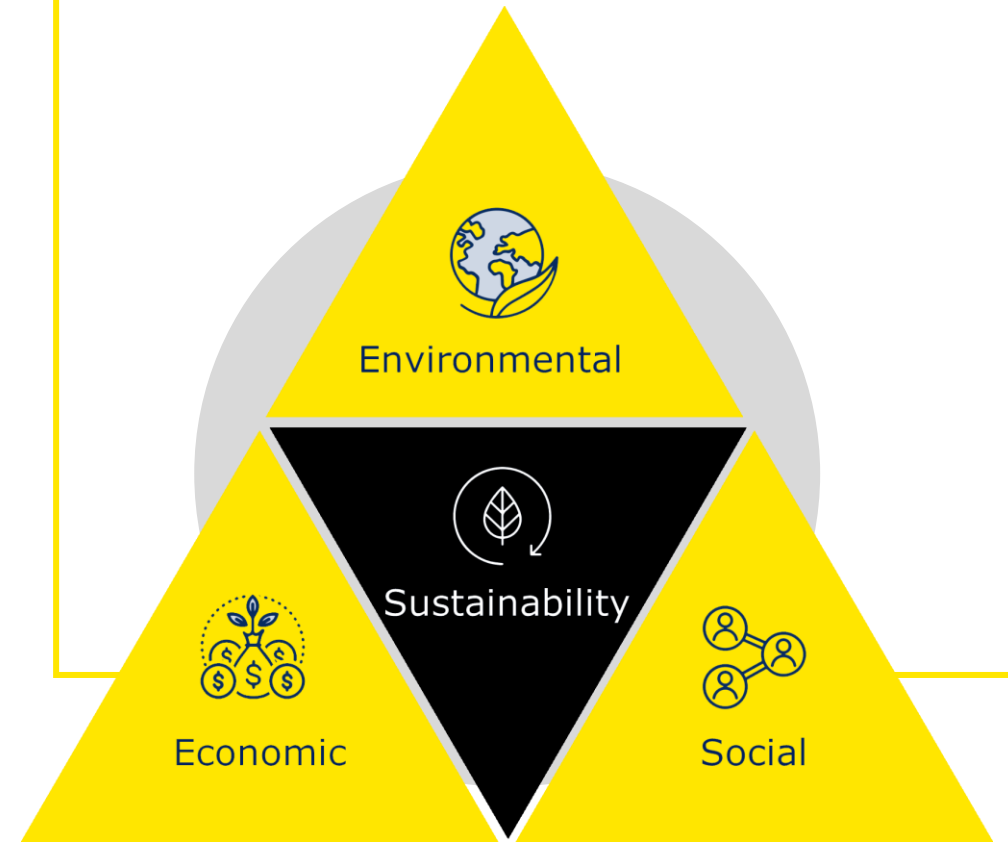
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

"Sustainable development is development that **meets the needs of the present,** without **compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.**"

- Our Common Future



Triangle of Sustainability

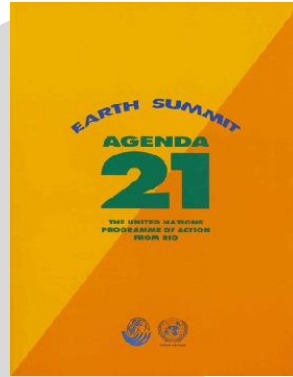


4

AGENDA 21 AND MDG

1992

The concept of Sustainable Development was presented in a report by UN in the first Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro. The report was called Agenda 21



Agenda 21 was

Non Binding action plan to execute sustainable development at the local, national and international level

Why it did not work

Large organisation did not embrace sustainable development and developing countries thought it was drafted by developed countries



2000

UN initiated Millennium Development Goals to reduce global poverty

8 Goals

18 Targets

48 Indicators



What were the achievements of MDG

The MDG was successful in bringing significant upliftment in all the targets significantly help in reducing the global poverty in the developing countries

What were the drawbacks of MDG

1. Lack of interconnectivity among goals
2. Less consideration to environmental and economic dimension
3. It was narrow in its approach because developed nation only paid aid to developing nation



5 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2012 In Rio+20 conference, 2 teams were formed to formulate the successor to MDGs.



2015 Sustainable Development Goals were launched in New York as a blueprint towards a better and sustainable future for all



17
Goals



169
Targets



What makes SDGs a more holistic approach

1. It is based on the pillars of economic, environment and social development
2. Encompass all the countries unlike MDGs which focused only on developing countries
3. Involved CSOs from the planning phase itself known as the post 2015 Agenda
4. It was drafted by an open drafting group instead of technocrats through rigorous consultations

6 HOW DO WE CALCULATE SDGs - GLOBAL

GIF Global Indicator Framework

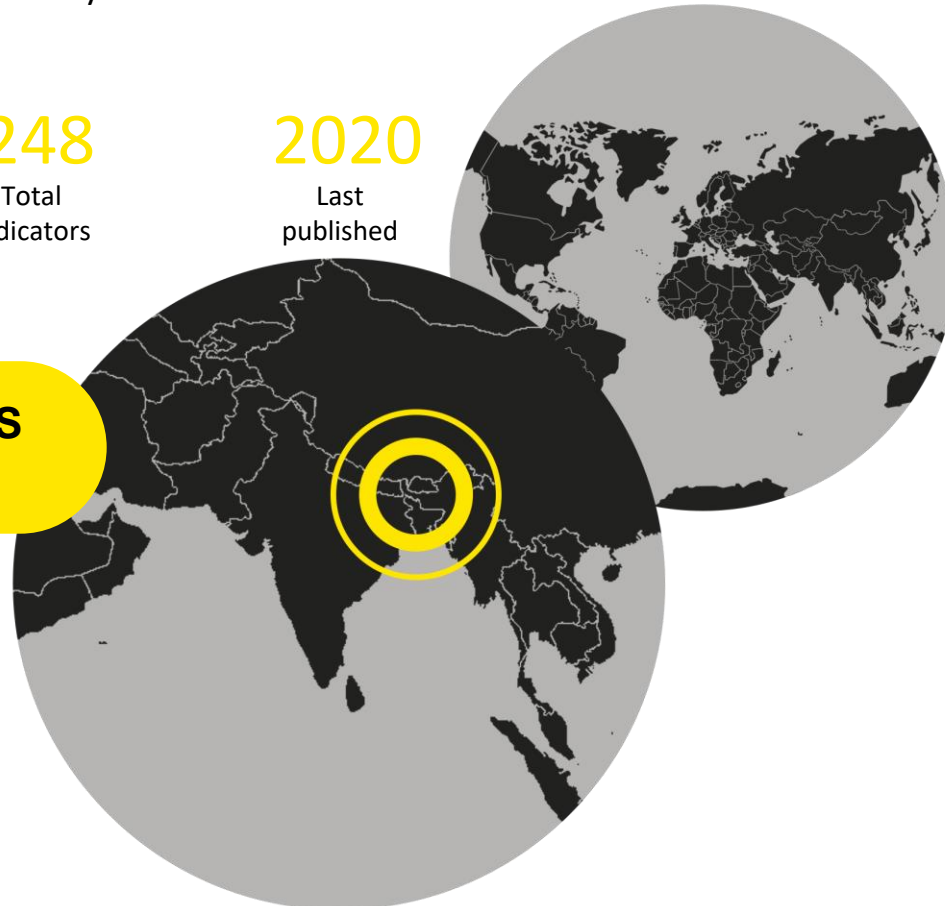
In 2017, UN Statistical Commission developed SDG indicators for the 193 member countries to track the progress of SDG of each country. The indicators are flexible to be adopted by every country while ensuring comparability

231
Unique
indicators

248
Total
Indicators

2020
Last
published

CLICK TO ACCESS
THE WEBSITE



FINLAND

Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 - No Poverty					SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1	2022	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	92.2	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1	2022	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	154.9	2019	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.5	2018	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
SDG2 - Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	54.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.9	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2019	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2019	●	↑	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.0	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI > 30 (% of adult population)	22.2	2016	●	↓	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	49.2	2019	●	↑
Human Tropic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.6	2017	●	↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.2	2020	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.0	2018	●	↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.4	2017	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-141 worst)	0.6	2015	●	↓	SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities				
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	51.7	2018	●	↑	Gini coefficient	27.3	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.2	2019	●	↑	Palm oil	1.0	2018	●	↑
SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being					Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.2	2018	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	2017	●	↑	SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2020	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	5.5	2019	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2020	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	9.6	2019	●	↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.8	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7	2016	●	↑	SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.8	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2019	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	26.6	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.3	2018	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.3	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2018	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.9	2015	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.9	2015	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	83	2019	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.2	2020	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	7.8	2021	●	↑	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2019	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.4	2019	●	↓	SDG13 - Climate Action				
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.3	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (kg/capita)	7.1	2020	●	→
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	12.0	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.7	2018	●	↓
SDG4 - Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)	98.8	2019	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EU/UK/US/CO ₂ (% worst 0-100 best)	33.5	2018	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2019	●	↑	SDG14 - Life Below Water				
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.2	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.7	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	70.1	2020	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.7	2020	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.1	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0-600 best)	516.3	2018	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.5	2018	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Underschoolers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.9	2018	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
SDG5 - Gender Equality					SDG15 - Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	90.2	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7	2020	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.2	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.8	2020	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.7	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1.0	2021	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.0	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	17.2	2019	●	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.0	2018	●	↑
SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2020	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4	2020	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	21.5	2019	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.6	2018	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2018	●	↑	Property rights (worst 1-7 best)	6.6	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O/kg/capita)	3124.9	2018	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)	88	2021	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.1	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2019	●	↑
SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy					Exports of major conventional weapons (TV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	7.0	2021	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	2019	●	↑	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	53.2	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	34.9	2019	●	↑	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.6	2019	●	↑
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.2	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.8	2017	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	55.0	2019	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	52.1	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2015	●	↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	5.2	2018	●	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.2	2020	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	88.5	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.8	2020	●	↑					

* Imputed data point

Sustainable Development Report 2022 From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond

SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	5.5	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2021	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	8.8	2019	●	→

5. Country Profiles

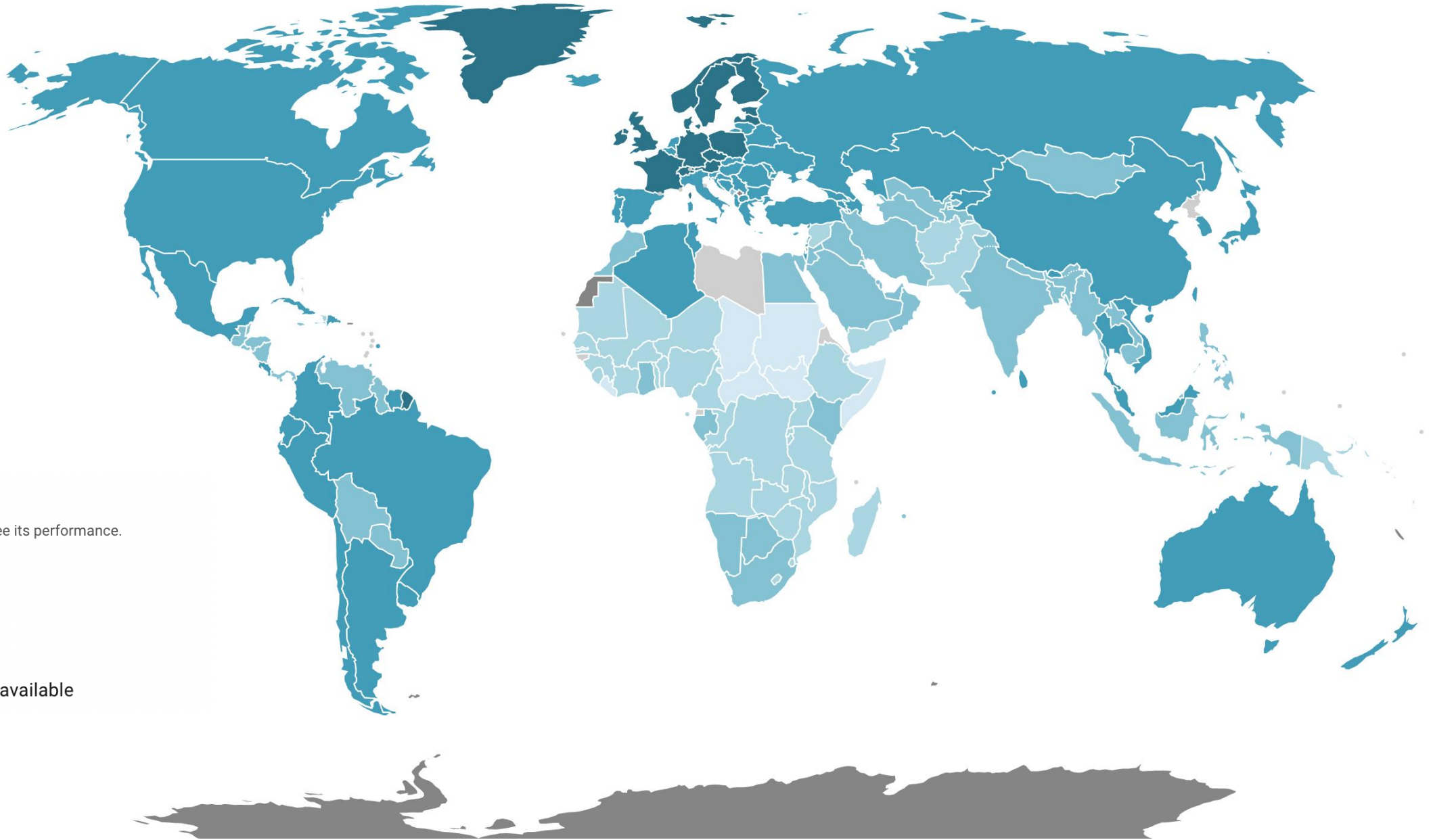
6

SDGs IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

Legend






















Click on a country to see its performance.

- > 80
- 70 - 80
- 60 - 70
- 50 - 60
- < 50
- Information unavailable



6a

SDGs IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT: RANKING

Rank	Country	Score	Performance by SDG
1	 Finland	86.51	
2	 Denmark	85.63	
3	 Sweden	85.19	
4	 Norway	82.35	
5	 Austria	82.32	
6	 Germany	82.18	
7	 France	81.24	
8	 Switzerland	80.79	
9	 Ireland	80.66	
10	 Estonia	80.62	
121	 India	60.32	

7

SDGs IN INDIA

India is critical in driving sustainability for the planet. National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has been entrusted with the mission to map schemes and support the ministries in achieving the target. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) have also created the National Indicator Framework (NIF) which helps to understand SDG at the national level.

120/165

India Rank

60.1/100

India Score

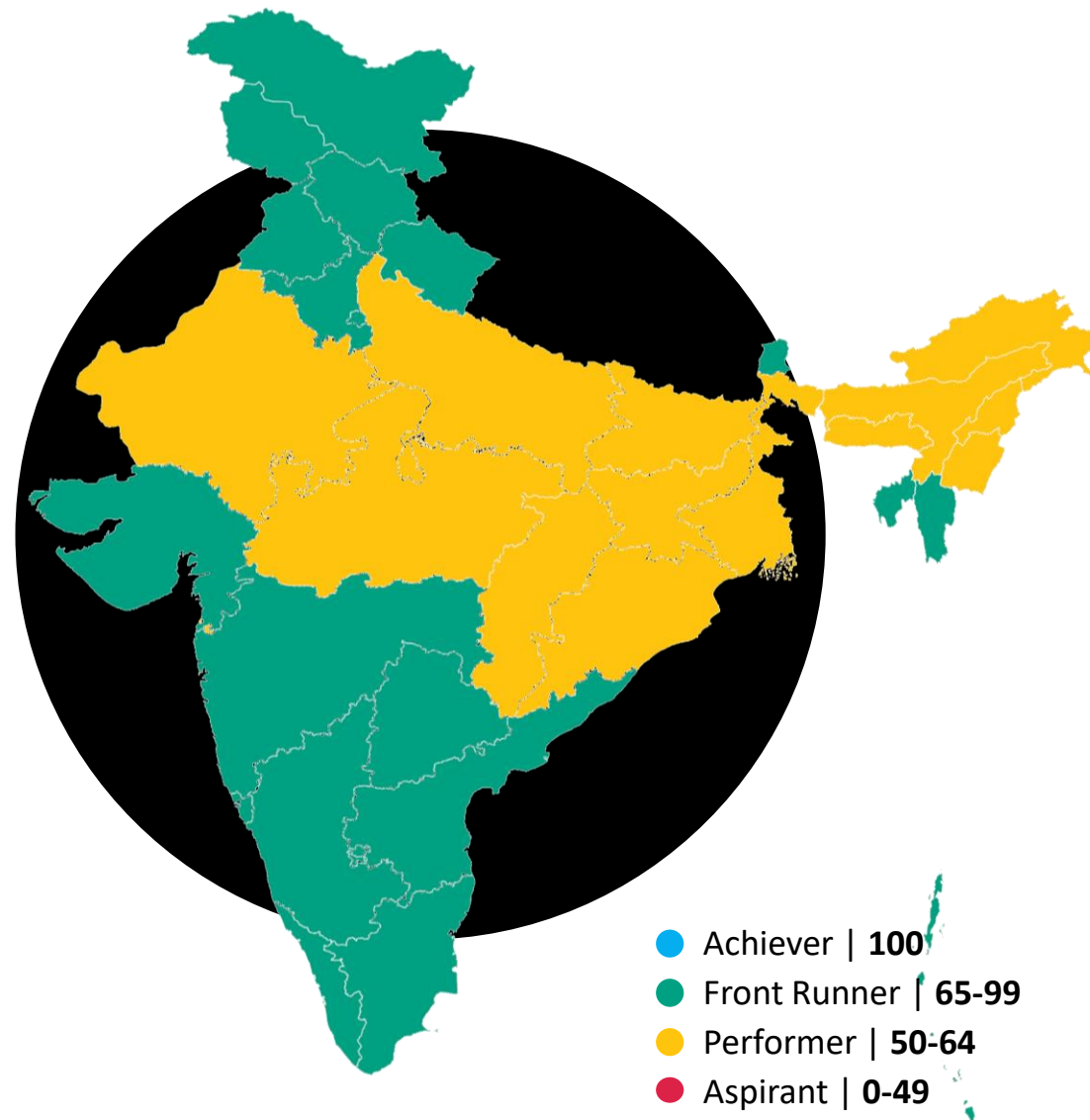


NITI Aayog



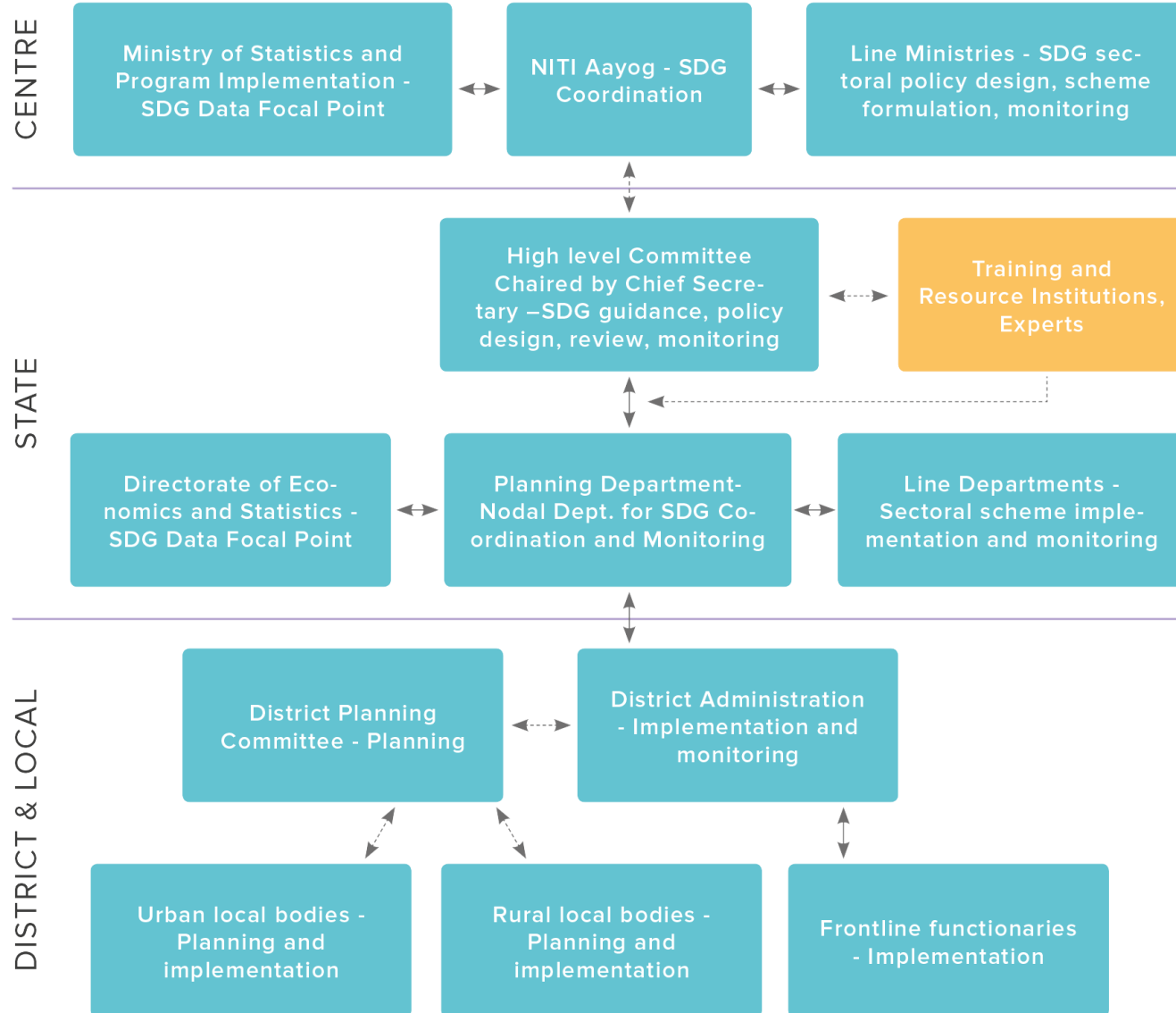
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Government of India

Nodal Institutes



8

HOW INDIA IS DELIVERING ON THE SDGs



9 HOW INDIA IS CALCULATING SDGS

NIF National Indicator Framework

NIF of India was published in 2018 to track the progress of all the states and Union Territories towards achieving the goals of SDG 2030.

A

2021

Last published (V3)

[Click to access NIF V3](#)

RAW DATA

Raw data for the Indicators was compiled and the missing data was identified

TARGET SETTING

A National Target value for 2030 was set for each indicator

NORMALISATION

Rescaled the raw values to a score between 0 to 100, the score denoting the distance achieved towards target

GOAL SCORE

Computed aggregate score under each SDG by calculating arithmetic mean of normalised score values

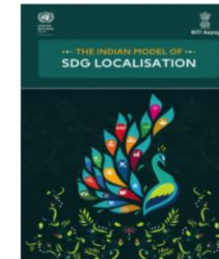
COMPOSITE SDG SCORE

Measured the composite SDG India Index score by averaging all Goal Scores

B



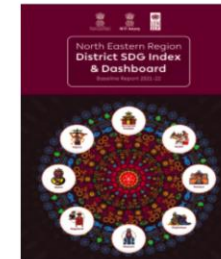
[Click to Explore SDG Dashboard](#)



[Download](#) (4.8 KB)



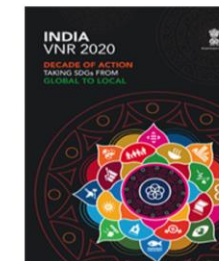
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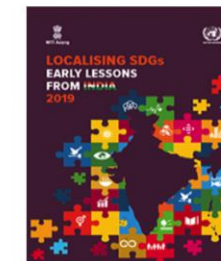
[NER District SDG Index & Dashboard](#)



[SDG India Index 2020-21](#)



[India VNR 2020](#) (14.63 MB)



[Localising SDGs](#) (13.17 MB)



[SDG Index 2019](#) (60.36 MB)



[SDG Index Baseline 2018](#) (41.95 MB)

C

10 LOCALISATION OF SDG

What is Localisation of SDG

'Localising' is the process of recognising subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.. Localisation relates both to how local and sub-national governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through bottom up action as well as how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy

Phase

1

Identifying institutions and assigning specific mandate to deliver on the SDGs

Phase

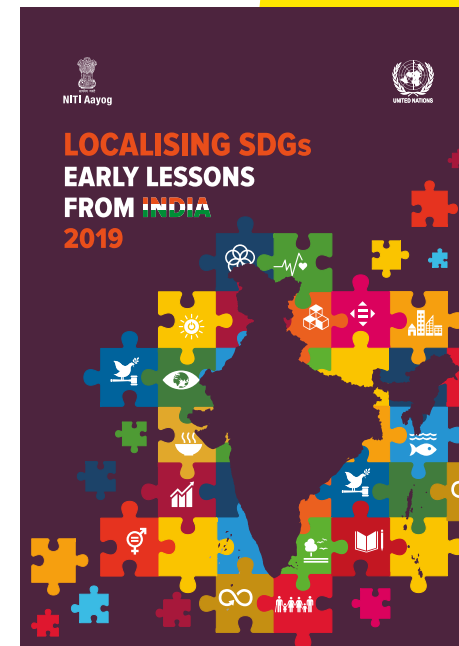
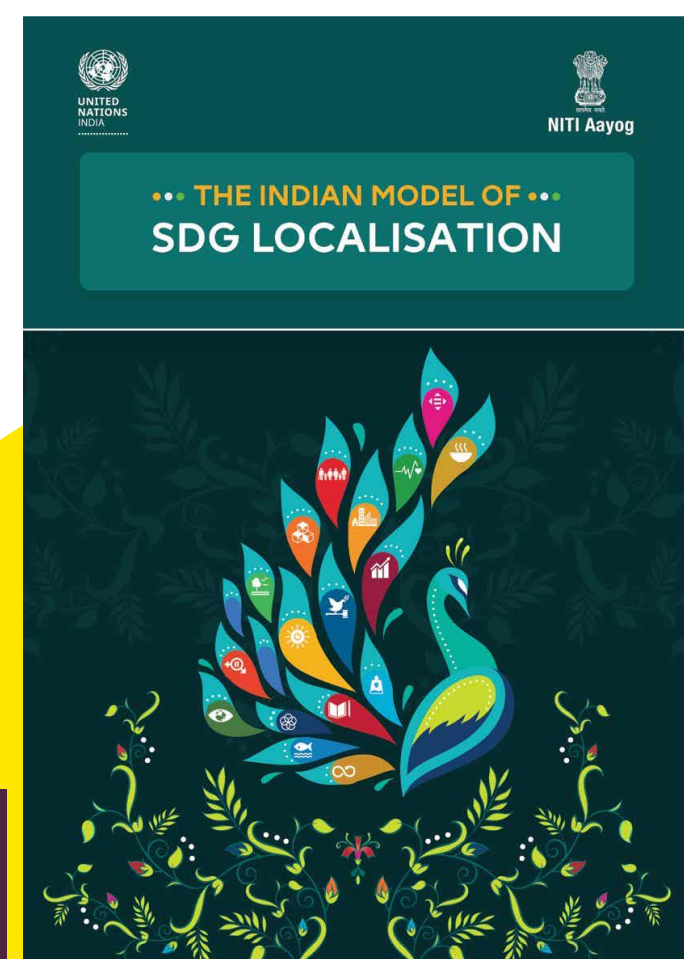
3

Bringing on board Ministries, State governments and the UTs

Phase

2

Raising Awareness and Advocating for SDG implementation



11

SDG IN ASSAM

Assam was the first subnational government to formally adopt SDG and align its plan with it

State Indicator Framework of Assam

SIF was developed by all the states and Union Territories across India to track their progress towards achieving SDG. As of 2021 all the states and UT have published their SIF. Assam SIF was launched in the SDG North East Conclave held in Guwahati in the presence of honourable Chief Minister of Assam and officials of NITI Aayog. The Conclave took place from 24-26th February 2020



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

2020

300

Nodal Department

Indicators published

Total Indicators

Previous work related to SDG

As the first state to adopt SDG, Assam has done significant work to incorporate SDG in its plan. An SDG Cell was created to plan according to SDGs. It has published several documents and newsletters to incorporate SDG and implement them at the most local level



11

SDG IN ASSAM – CURRENT STATUS

Rank
26

Score
57



12 SDG IN ASSAM | CURRENT WORK

SDG Cell

An SDG Cell has been established by the Department of Transformation and Development in collaboration with Ernst & Young LLP to monitor the current status of SDG across the state while benchmarking the targets for 2030

Departments involved

Directorate of Dairy Development
Directorate of Fisheries
Irrigation
Higher Education
Department of Information Technology
Assam State Biodiversity Board
Department of Information Technology/ State E-Governance Mission Team
UIDAI
Water Resources
Department of Telecommunications
Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs
Central Ground Water Board/ Water Resource Department
Transport
Dept. of Tribal Affairs/ Directorate of Welfare of Plain tribes and backward classes
Revenue and Disaster Management
State Election Commission
Directorate of Animal Husbandary and Veterinary

Tourism
Public Works Department (PWD)
Judicial
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)
Industries and Commerce
Power
Panchayat and Rural Development (PNRD)
Department of Housing and Urban Affairs (DoHUA)
Finance
Pollution Control Board, Assam
Environment and Forest
Labour Welfare
Skill Employment & Entrepreneurship Dept. (SEED)
Department of Women and Child Development / Directorate Of Social Welfare (Social Justice And Empowerment Sector)
Department of Agriculture and Horticulture
Home Department
Education
Health and Family Welfare

Number of Indicators

The number of indicators to determine the SDG of Assam is 300.



Goal wise segregation of indicators

The indicators are spread across 16 goals to get a holistic picture of the advancement of Assam towards the SDG goals. This will be beneficial for further planning accordingly.