<u>Å:</u>††:† 14 🗯 SDG implementation in G20 countries 13 😡 Status Spring 2017 Irge Olga Aujouannet Director, Global Policy Affairs





India – UNSDSN SDG Index Ranking

Global Rank: 110 (out of 149)

Key challenges for India:

SDG 1 No poverty

SDG 2 Zero hunger

SDG 3 Good health & well-being

SDG 4 Quality education

SDG 5 Gender equality

SDG 6 Clean water & sanitation

SDG 7 Affordable & clean energy

SDG 8 Decent work & economic growth

SDG 9 Industry, innovation & infrastructure

- SDG 11 Sustainable cities & communities
- SDG 12 Responsible consumption & production

SDG 13 Climate action

SDG 14 Life below water

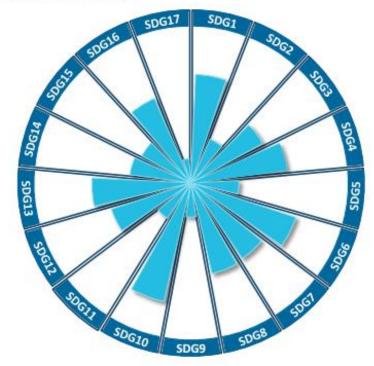
SDG 15 Life on land

SDG 16 Peace & justice, strong institutions

Source: SDG Index & Dashboard Global Report, Country Profiles, July 2016 BertelsmannStiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network

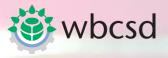
OVERALL SDG PERFORMANCE SDG Index	Global rank 110 (of 149)	Score or value 48.4 /100	Regional average 54.6 /100
Human Development Index, 2014	130 (of 188)	0.61/1	0.66 /1
Subjective Wellbeing, 2015	107 (of 149)	4.6 /10	5.1/10
GDP per capita, PPP, 2015	103 (of 149)	US\$ 6209	US\$ 13672
Global Competitiveness Ind., 2016	55 (of 140)	4.3 /10	4.2 /10
Environmental Perf. Index, 2016	141 (of 180)	53.6 /100	61.3 /100

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG





- In 2015, a study supported by UNDP & the Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change assessed public resources available (finance/policy) & identified gaps
- Niti Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) oversees SDG implementation:
 - Has mapped each SDG to individual Ministries
 - Ensures coordination among states
 - In Feb 2016, organized a seminar on SDG evaluation attended by representatives from Indian Ministries & ADB. Lack of appropriate data was identified as a key barrier.
- Indian Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation working on developing SDG indicators for India.
- State governments are formulating state plans based on the SDGs, likely to culminate in a 15-year plan to be adopted by Niti Aayog.



- Indian key priorities include:
 - > Housing
 - Power
 - Water & sanitation for all
 - Empowerment of women
 - Promotion of micro enterprises & micro finance
- Govt of India is collaborating with the World Food Programme to eradicate hunger & boost food security, including a partnership with the private sector.



- Some SDGs are already being implemented through the flagship programmes of the government:
 - Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan (for better sanitation),
 - Make in India,
 - Digital India,
 - Skill India,
 - Smart Cities,
 - Jan Dhan Yojana (banking the unbanked).
- Potential levers of success:
 - A Parliamentary Forum on SDGs to support implementation by providing direction, oversight & monitoring.
 - Mobilization & engagement of state governments in SDG implementation



India – Examples of what business can do

- Work with the government in reassessing financial requirements & support the development of innovative policy strategies to address the core needs of poverty eradication, gender, equity, governance issues, sustained growth, investment in natural resources & climate response.
- Accelerate India's transition to sustainable agriculture by investing in sustainable agricultural practices & sharing best-practice among peers.



- Invest in skills building & education to support Indian government's target of skilling 500 million people by 2022.
- Adopt inclusive & environmentally responsible business models that incorporate the Base of the Pyramid while producing more with less.
- Invest in new technology development & research for resource-efficient & clean production systems.

