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REPORT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2022

By: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK (SSDN)

For Civil Services Examination

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2022

- **About:** Seventh edition of Sustainable Development Report has been released recently. It is published by a group of independent experts at the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

- **Aim:** It tracks the global and regional progress towards the 17 Goals with in-depth analyses of selected indicators for each Goal.

- ◉ **Objective:** The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 is the only UN official report that monitors global progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs Report 2022 gives the global community a reality checks on the devastating impacts of multiple crises affecting people's lives and livelihoods.

- ◉ **SDG Report 2022:** This annual SDG Report is prepared by UN DESA, in collaboration with the entire UN Statistical System, consisting of more than 50 international and regional agencies, based on data from over 200 countries and territories.

- ◉ **Global Ranking:** The 2022 SDG Index is topped by three Nordic countries – Finland, Denmark and Sweden.

- ◉ **India's Ranking**: India has been ranked 121 out of 163 countries with the SDG index score of 60.3.

- ◉ **Ranking Parameter:**

  - ➤ Countries are ranked by their overall score.

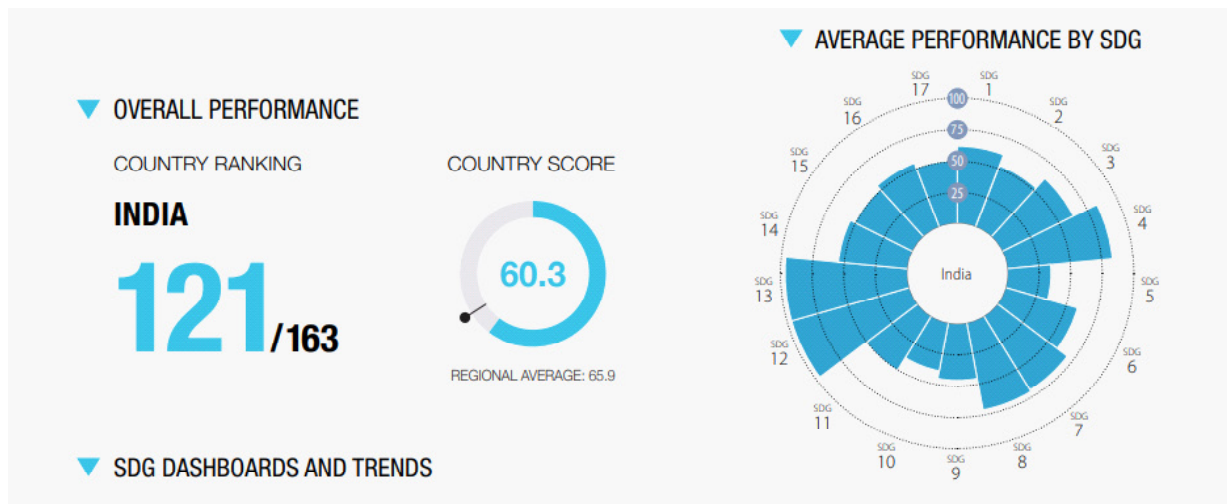 - ➤ A score of 100 is an indicator of achievement of all SDGs.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- ■ **Global:**

  - ➤ For the second year in a row, the world is no longer making progress on the SDGs.

  - ➤ The average SDG Index score slightly declined in 2021, partly due to slow or nonexistent recovery in poor and vulnerable countries.

  - ➤ Multiple and overlapping health and security crises have led to a reversal in SDG progress.

  - ➤ Performance on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) remains below pre-pandemic levels in many low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs).

  - ➤ This is a major setback, especially considering that before the pandemic, over the period 2015–2019, the world was progressing on the SDGs at a rate of 0.5 points per year (which was also too slow to reach the 2030 deadline), with poorer countries making greater gains than rich countries.

  - ➤ The 2022 International Spillover Index included in this report underlines how rich countries, including many European countries, generate negative socioeconomic and environmental spillovers, including through unsustainable trade and supply chains

  - ➤ Progress on climate and biodiversity goals is also too slow, especially in rich countries.

- ■ **India:**

  - ➤ Inida's rank has slipped for the third consecutive year. It was ranked 117 in 2020 and 120 in 2021.

  - ➤ The country continues to face major challenges in achieving 11 of the 17 SDGs, which has pushed down its global ranking on SDG preparedness.

  - ➤ The country continues to face major challenges in achieving 11 of the 17 SDGs, which has pushed down its global ranking on SDG preparedness.

  - ➤ The progress in around 10 of these goals is similar to those in 2021. These include SDG 2 on ending hunger, SDG 3 on good health and well-being and SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation.

  - ➤ The report showed ensuring decent work (SDG 8) has become more challenging.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

INDIA

121/163

COUNTRY SCORE

60.3

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

India and SDGs:

- India needs a whopping investment of at least $2.64 trillion to meet the SDGs, as per a report by Standard Chartered SDG Investment Map.

- India continues to help developing countries across the globe to achieve their sustainability objectives. As per a UN report, India supports developing countries through the $150 million India-UN Development Partnership Fund for realizing the 2030 Agenda.

- These regional and global partnerships are part of India's commitment to 'leave no one behind'.

CHALLENGES:

- According to the Report, cascading and interlinked crises are putting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in grave danger.

- The confluence of crises, dominated by COVID-19, climate change, and conflicts, are creating spin-off impacts on food and nutrition, health, education, the environment, and peace and security, and affecting all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- India is on track to achieving SDG 13 on climate action, the report mentioned. But another report presented a grim picture.

- Preparedness to deal with climate impacts is essential to deal with climate crisis, but the country has been facing major challenges in this area, flagged The State of India's Environment in Figures, 2022.

- The overall performance of India on climate action - SDG 13 - has slipped from 2019-2020, mainly due to eight states - Bihar, Telangana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, and Jharkhand - whose scores have dipped under SDG 13 in the past two years.

A global plan to finance the SDGs as per the Report-

- The G20 should declare clearly and unequivocally its commitment to channel far larger flows of financing to developing countries so that they can achieve economic development and meet the SDG targets.

○ The G20 should greatly increase the lending capacity and annual flows of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), mainly through greater paid-in capital to these institutions, but also through greater leverage of their balance sheets.

○ The IMF and the credit-rating agencies need to redesign the assessments of debt sustainability, taking into account the growth potential of developing countries and their need for far larger capital accumulation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

■ Expand SDG Financing:

The SDSN has identified six investment priorities: areas in which major societal "transformations" are needed to achieve the SDGs-

➤ Education and social protection to achieve universal secondary education (SDG 4) and poverty reduction (SDG 1).

➤ Health systems to end the pandemic and to achieve Universal Health Coverage (SDG 3).

➤ Zero- carbon energy and circular economy to decarbonize and slash pollution (SDG7, SDG 12, SDG 13).

➤ Sustainable food, land use and protection of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG 2, SDG 13, SDG 15).

➤ Sustainable Urban Infrastructure, including housing, public transport, water, and sewerage (SDG 11).

➤ Universal digital services (SDG 9) to support all other SDG investments, including online education, telemedicine, e-payments, e-financing, and e-government services.

■ Increased domestic tax revenues:

The SDGs require large-scale public investments: in education, health care, infrastructure (green energy, digital access, water and sanitation, transport), and environmental conservation.

■ Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development:

Digital technologies can raise productivity, lower production costs, reduce emissions, expand access, dematerialize production, improve matching in markets, enable the use of big data, and make public services more readily available. They can also improve resource-use efficiencies, support the circular economy, enable zero-carbon energy systems, help monitor and protect ecosystems, and assume other critical roles in support of the SDGs.
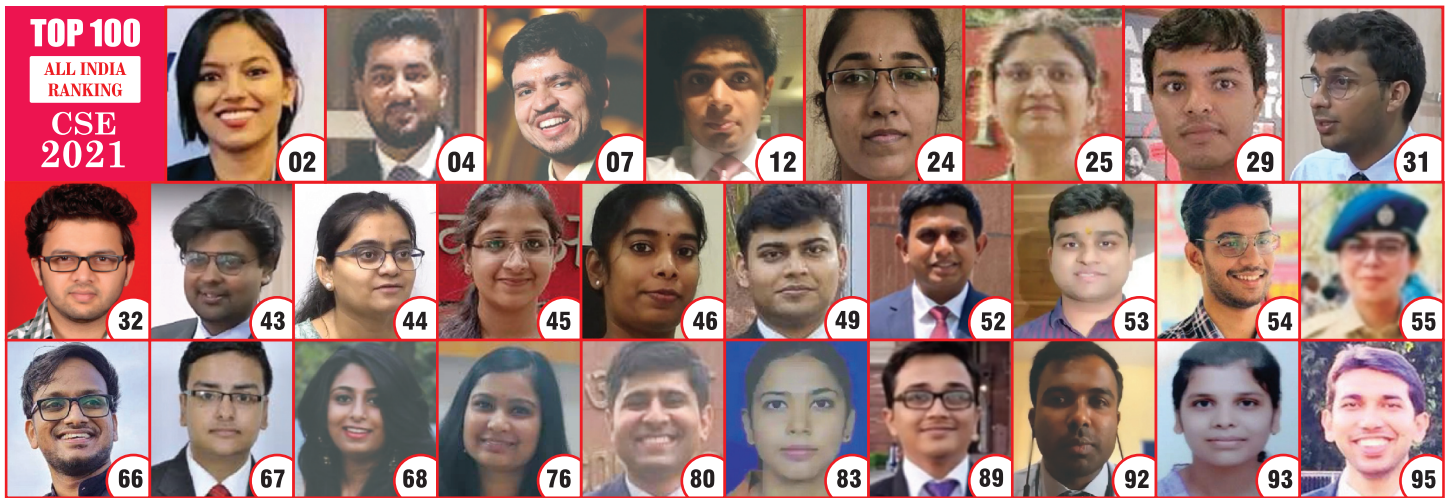
■ Sustainable Cities and Communities:

Cities and other urban areas are home to around 55 percent of humanity and account for 70 percent of global economic output. Efforts at the regional and city level to curb urban pollution, increase the affordability of housing, and strengthen access to public transport and mobility. Other policy measures could be considered as proxies of local government commitment to achieving the triple objective of being economically productive, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable.

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)-

○ It was launched in 2012 to mobilize global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical problem solving for sustainable development and implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- SDSN aims to accelerate joint learning and help to overcome the separation of technical and policy work by promoting integrated approaches to the interconnected economic, social, and environmental challenges confronting the world

- SDSN works closely with United Nations agencies, multilateral financing institutions, the private sector, and civil society.

- United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) collaborates with SDSN to promote the implementation and achievement of the SDGSs, particularly SDG 4 on quality education.

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CSE RESULTS

TOP 100
ALL INDIA RANKING
CSE 2021

02 04 07 12 24 25 29 31
32 43 44 45 46 49 52 53 54 55
66 67 68 76 80 83 89 92 93 95

SUCCESS IS A PRACTICE WE DO!

TOP 100
ALL INDIA RANKING
CSE 2020

8 9 12 13 14 16 17 19 20
24 26 28 30 31 36 38 41 45 50
51 52 55 56 58 59 67 68 70 71 73
74 76 78 83 84 85 86 89 93 98 100

TOP 100
ALL INDIA RANKING
CSE 2019

3 6 10 11 16 17 21 22 28
30 33 38 39 42 44 46 53 54 59 66 69
70 72 77 78 80 82 84 86 87 94 97 98