

UN SDGs: 17 Goals to Transform Our World

Professor Doctor Shiva Ji

Department of Design

Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad

Module 8

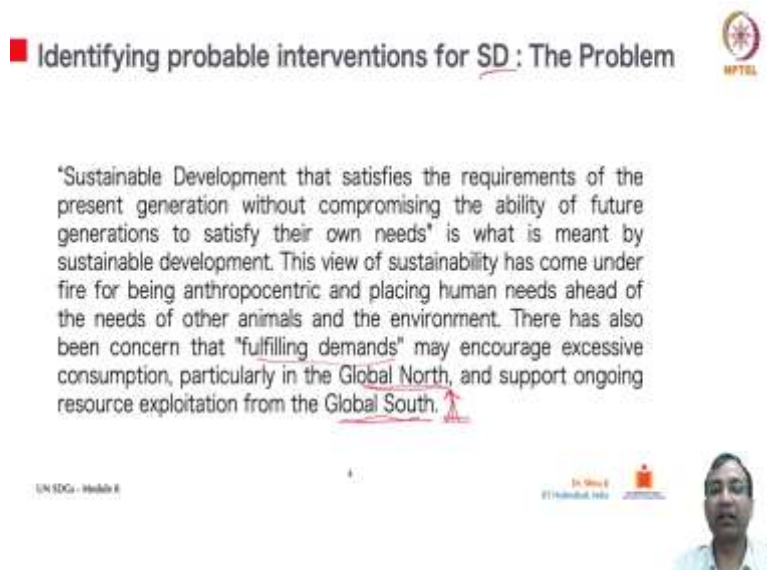
Identifying probable interventions for SD, Framework and Structuring of Seventeen SDGs

Hello everyone, I welcome to all, to the module 8 under the course of UN SDGs. This module covers identifying probable interventions for sustainable development and framework and structuring of 17 SDGs.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:31)



The slide features a dark grey background with the text '* Identifying probable interventions for SD' in white. In the top right corner, there is a circular logo with the acronym 'IITL'. At the bottom left, it says 'UN SDGs - Module 8'. At the bottom right, there is a small orange square icon and the text 'Dr. Shiva Ji' and 'IIT Hyderabad, India'. A small video inset of the professor is visible in the bottom right corner.



The slide has a white background with a red square bullet point followed by the text 'Identifying probable interventions for SD : The Problem'. Below this, a paragraph of text reads: "Sustainable Development that satisfies the requirements of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs" is what is meant by sustainable development. This view of sustainability has come under fire for being anthropocentric and placing human needs ahead of the needs of other animals and the environment. There has also been concern that "fulfilling demands" may encourage excessive consumption, particularly in the Global North, and support ongoing resource exploitation from the Global South. A small red arrow points to the underlined phrase 'Global South' in the text. In the top right corner, there is a circular logo with the acronym 'IITL'. At the bottom left, it says 'UN SDGs - Module 8'. At the bottom right, there is a small orange square icon and the text 'Dr. Shiva Ji' and 'IIT Hyderabad, India'. A small video inset of the professor is visible in the bottom right corner.

So, the first topic identifying probable interventions for sustainable development. So, let us see the problem. SD that satisfies the requirements of the present generation without

compromising the ability of future generation to satisfy their own needs. Well, this was the premise on which definition of SD was formed is what is mean by sustainable development.

This view of sustainability has come under fire for being anthropocentric and placing human needs ahead of the needs of other animals and the environment. So, if you see there is a and also another perspective to put humans on this definition that the humans are kept at first and rest of other species are falling behind. So, some course correction demand for that.

So, there has also been concerned that fulfilling demands may encourage excessive consumption, particularly in the Global North this is the highest consumer like countries and locations and support ongoing resource exploitation from the Global South. So, global south has been the supplier to the north all along and this exploitation has been happening for a long long time now and still continues. So, these two contrasting perspectives on definition of SD like that Brundtland Commission definition of sustainability.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:00)

The slide features a title "Identifying probable interventions for SD : The Problem" in red. Below the title, there is a block of text: "The problem for NGOs, governments, foundations, and academia is that the term 'sustainable' has been co-opted to mean whatever the user wants it to mean since it has never been well defined or possibly even understood. Multilaterals use it to justify export promotion, corporations use it to promote their goods or gain consumer loyalty, NGOs use it to develop programmes, apply for grants, and raise money while signalling their concern for environmental concerns." The text is annotated with red handwritten notes: "Sustainability/dynamics" above the first sentence, and "raise. raise of funding = require" below the second sentence. The slide also includes logos for UN SDG - Health, IPTL, and Dr. Shree K. Patil, along with a small video inset of a man speaking.

The problem for NGOs, governments, foundations and academia is that the term sustainable has been co-opted to mean whatever the user wants it to mean, since, it has never been well defined or possibly even understood. We have discussed earlier in since this, term of sustainability is an evolving concept. It is generic in nature. So, its meaning is not fixed. Already is used to mean something now, there are a lot of things which has fallen under scope or sustainability and in future also it may change.

Multilaterals use it to justify export promotion, corporations use it to promote their goods. So, if you see like and what multiple ways people have started making use of this or and to

promote their goods or gain consumer loyalty NGO's use it to develop programmes, apply for grants, raise money while signaling their concern for environmental concerns.

So like, misuse of certain things. So, it started with the noble cause that is very nice, but then it became kind of trending thing. How things actually start taking become a trend, they come in the (())(3:18). They stay for some time, everybody starts speaking the same terms. Everybody started relating themselves with that, even though they are not particularly doing though like the intended thing. But they try molding their own presentation through this trending you know philosophy.

So, it is said that, this kind of phenomena has also happened with this word, sustainable. So, that is why there are certain concerns because the real environmental concerns are now getting mask, behind, like these some other, their own, private or industrial concerns.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:58)

■ Identifying probable interventions for SD : The Problem

For three reasons, it is crucial for the development community to have a common knowledge of the fundamental components of sustainability and a dedication to continuing to evaluate these components after a programme is over. First of all, when a new programme starts, whether it's aimed at bettering livelihoods, access to energy, clean water, or improved health, it creates expectations in the community.

UN SDGs - Module 8

Dr. Shiva K. (HPTCL, India)

HPTCL

For three reasons, it is crucial for the development community to have a common knowledge of the fundamental components of sustainability and a dedication to continuing to evaluate these components after the programme is over. First of all, when a new programme starts, whether it is aimed at bettering, livelihoods, access to energy, clean water or improved health, it creates expectations in the community. So, at community level.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:27)

■ Identifying probable interventions for SD : The Problem



This raises moral dilemmas: Is it OK to set higher standards when it's uncertain whether programme advantages will endure? Is it reasonable to expect communities to invest their time, money, and faith in an activity if we are not confident enough that it will produce long-term streams of benefits?

UN SDGs - Module 8

7

Dr. Shiva K
Eminent, IISD



This raises moral dilemmas, is it okay to set higher standards when it is uncertain whether programme advantages well endure? Is it reasonable to expect communities to invest their time, money and faith in an activity if we are not confident enough that it will produce long term streams of benefits? So the contrasting like the thoughts raise like these questions whether like this as a collective effort is really going to be your fruits to its fullest level. So this is one of the thoughts behind the contesting you know thoughts.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:05)

■ Identifying probable interventions for SD : The Problem



Do we who work in development also have a duty to avoid harming others? Do we have faith that the suggested activity won't increase participants' vulnerability? Have our activities hindered future access to environmental services and thereby harmed intergenerational fairness, for instance, if a programme is presented that raises wealth in the short term but damages an environmental resource?



UN SDGs - Module 8

8

Dr. Shiva K
Eminent, IISD



Do we who work in development also have a duty to avoid harming others? Do we have faith that suggested activity will not increase participants vulnerability, have our activities hindered future access to environmental services and thereby harm intergenerational fairness for

instance. If a programme is presented that raises wealth in the short term, but damages environmental resource. So, of course, now these actually become problems and this can be actually understood by drawing maybe causal mappings or systemic mapping diagrams and all of that.

To understand what is going on like for qualitatively at certain place when (05:51) subjective, actors. And by studying their interrelationships, how it is happening to whom and all of those interconnections results can be drawn to take a call whether to go ahead with certain policy or not.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:05)

■ Environmental Systems as Sealed Structures



By enabling us to see feedback loops and causal links, systems thinking can assist in tracing the relationship between economic/social change and environmental restrictions. Systems thinking is frequently used by evaluators to replicate the theory of change of a programme. This method may also be used to include a sustainability idea into the design of programmes.

UN SDG - Health

8

Dr. Shweta
Eminent, 1980



So, environmental systems as sealed structures by enabling us to see feedback loops and causal links, systems thinking can assist in tracing the relationship between economic social change, and environmental restrictions. Systems thinking is frequently used by evaluators to replicate the theory of change of a programme. This method may also be used to include a sustainability idea into the design of programmes.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:33)

■ Environmental Systems as Sealed Structures



A theory of sustainability can be used to show how the design of a programme can lead to sustainable outcomes and impacts as well as how interventions affect limited environmental resources and services, just as linking hypotheses are used to show how activities lead to outcomes and outcomes to impact.

UN SDGs - Module 8

10

Dr. Shweta
EIT (Environmental, Info)



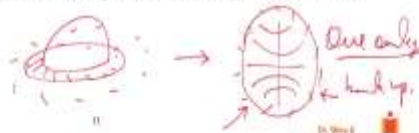
A Theory of sustainability can be used to show how the design of a programme can lead to sustainable outcomes and impacts as well as how interventions affect limited environmental resources and services such as linking hypotheses are used to show how activities lead to outcomes and outcomes to impact.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:53)

■ Environmental Systems as Sealed Structures



When he compared the cowboy economy to a spaceship economy in 1966, Ken Boulding inspired us to think of growth with limits. That is, we should approach how we grow not as if we have unlimited resources at our disposal but as if we are all on a spaceship, where what we use and discard is constrained. This necessitates that the interaction between the social, economic, and environmental systems be explained in the programme design.



UN SDGs - Module 8

Dr. Shweta
EIT (Environmental, Info)



So, interconnections of these and their impact when he compared the Cowboy economy to a spaceship economy in 1996. Ken Boulding inspired us to think of growth with limits. That is, we should approach how we grow not as if we have unlimited resources, our disposal, but as if we are all on a spaceship, where what we use and discard is constrained.

So very interesting, like an analogy of a spaceship. Rather than a cowboy economy where you have liberty and force, that you go and grab whatever you want. Compared to that, perhaps you are sitting on maybe a spaceship and you have to fly up too far away places and there are limited resources available onto this and how you are going to survive it in that long period of time, that is a called, according to that you need to consume your resources. Because resources on spaceship are not available infinite quantity, but they are constrained.

So, this is an interesting analogy, if you consider our planet as a spaceship which I think actually in this whole scale of cosmos, it is really as spaceship for us. There, we are able to get this living conditions, because nowhere else we have found any another ship or any other maybe mother planet or something like that, where we can go and say you know backup. There is no backup.

So Earth does not have a backup. It is just one and only. So, in case of one and only planet, there is no backup. So, you have to take care of the ship, otherwise, if the ship is doomed, all the inhabitants of this planet are also doomed, as simple as that is not rocket science to understand. So definitely, I am sure like, we all can relate to this now. This necessitates that the interaction between the social economy in governmental systems can be explained in the programme design.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:55)

■ Boosting Resources to Achieve Sustainable Results and Effects



Communities must participate in the creation process and learn to be innovators, problem solvers, and managers in order to catalyse or expand their potential. Communities are not merely partners; they are also the main players. The community must assume the NGO's responsibilities for the programme if it is to be sustained. Additionally, the programme should effect change by combining local assets with fresh information, knowledge, or outside resources.



Communities must participate in the creation process and learn to be innovators, problem solvers and managers in order to catalyse or expand their potential. Communities are not merely partners, they are also the main players, the community must assume that NGOs responsibilities for the programme if it is to be sustained. Additionally, programme should

affect change by combining local assets with fresh information, knowledge and outside resources.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:20)

* Framework and Structuring of Seventeen SDGs

UN SDGs - Module 8

Dr. Shree K. P. Haldankar, IITM

The Sustainable Development Goals are an international agenda that all nations must follow. The United Nations has set the objective of mobilising action on the aforementioned 17 aspects, wishing to put an end to poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that everyone lives in peace and prosperity. The worldwide SDG Index score and SDG Dashboard both assist in indicating how well the target is currently being implemented.

UN SDGs - Module 8

Dr. Shree K. P. Haldankar, IITM

So now, we will be moving on to the topic 2 framework and structuring of 17 SDGs. We will see how these SDGs are laid and they are conceptualized, what is the order and what is the pattern in which, they are arranged, what is that philosophy behind like the arrangement like we saw like, it starts with poverty hunger well-being and then goes on to do world level in like this thing.

So SDGs are international agenda, what we already know that all nations must follow because it collective thing then set objective of mobilising action on the aforementioned 17

aspects wishing to put an end to poverty safeguard environment and guarantee that everyone lives in peace and prosperity.

The worldwide SDG index score and SDG dashboard both assist in indicating how well the target is currently being implemented. So maybe SDG index score and SDG dashboard I would recommend you guys immediately search for this and see it for yourself countries, our own country India different states and how they are (())(10:28) you will find interesting data from there.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:32)

■ Objective and Framework



Each nation needs accurate data and precise measurements to assess its situation, create a plan for accomplishing the objectives, and monitor progress. Building a statistical system to collect complete cross-country data with agreed-upon statistical criteria has, however, always been problematic.



Each nation needs accurate data and precise measurements to assess its situation. Create a plan for accomplishing the objectives and monitor progress. Building a statistical system to collect complete cross country data, essential we have discussed earlier, with agreed upon statistical criteria has however, always been problematic.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:53)

■ Objective and Framework



Although some countries have started voluntary national evaluations of the SDGs' progress, they do so using unreliable, incomparable measures. The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the Bertelsmann Stiftung jointly issued the inaugural SDG Index and Dashboards in July 2016 to help nations assess current SDG baselines and gauge future development.

UN SDGs - Module 8

16

Dr. Shiva B
Bertelsmann Stiftung



Although some countries have started voluntary national evaluations of the SDGs progress they do so using unreliable incomparable measures, different countries compare with their own parameters, and then it becomes difficult to compare then those countries in that context like this slide is there. The Sustainable Development Solutions Network SDSN and Bertelsmann stifling stiffed to jointly issued the inaugural SDG index and dashboards in July 2016 to help nations assess current SDG baselines and gauge future development.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:28)

■ Objective and Framework



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals that were agreed by world leaders at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 are in line with the conceptual framework. The 169 additional aims and methods for implementation in the 17 SDGs are more detailed.

UN SDGs - Module 8

17

Dr. Shiva B
Bertelsmann Stiftung



17 SDGs that were agreed by world leaders United General Assembly in September 2015 are in line with the conceptual framework. 169 additional aims and methods with indicators et cetera.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:41)

■ Objective and Framework



The approach and development of the SDG Index and Dashboards are predicated on the following five axioms:

- There are more markers now as more information becomes available. The SDGs are a part of a dynamic agenda that includes the statistical community, as the report's authors first admit. As new data become available, the basket of indicators changes from year to year.

UN SDG - Module 8

18

Dr. Shiva K
Eminent, India



There are more markers now as more information becomes available. So, if you refer like these tables these dashboards, you will see in what format like this data are presented. So in that you will see lot of markers. The SDGs are a part of the dynamic agenda that includes the statistical community as the report's authors first admin. As new data become available, the basket of indicators changes from year to year.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:13)

■ Objective and Framework



- Based on efforts made at the international level to raise the calibre of the measures taken to monitor the SDGs, the methodology for several indicators has also been improved. This implies that findings from the SDG Index and Dashboards cannot be directly compared from year to year.
- The 17 SDGs are the final overarching framework (no re-clustering of the goals). The SDG Index and Dashboards uses the 17 SDGs as the final overarching conceptual framework. The report does not reorganize goals into sub-categories such as the 5Ps (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership) or between economic, social, environmental and governance related goals.

UN SDG - Module 8

19

Dr. Shiva K
Eminent, India



Based on efforts made an international level to raise the calibre of the measures taken to monitor SDGs. The methodology for several indicators has also been improved. This implies that findings from the SDG index and dashboards cannot be directly compared from year to

year. Because even you must remember those parameters, and those final points on which it is calculated, also keeps on changing and improving over the years.

So, over the years data if you want to compare, you remember, this fact that they are not equally on the same parametric like scale. The 17 SDGs are the final overarching framework, no re-clustering of the goals. So as long as like these SDGs are there they are going to be in this format only. The SDGs index and dashboards uses 17 SDGs as the final overarching conceptual framework. The report does not recognize goals into the subcategories, such as the 5P's. These are there, for conceptual clarity and all of those things. But you remember, what capacity, they come or between economics, social environmental governance related goals.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:22)

■ Objective and Framework



- Beyond the fact that there are no agreements on the re-clustering of these goals, the authors also argue that the SDGs are an overarching framework that encourage policymakers to incorporate each dimension into the policy making process for each sector and not see these issues as independent issues to be addressed within each siloes. The report uses expert judgement to deal with overlaps between goals.



■ Objective and Framework



Non-official data help bridge current data gaps. The report focuses on data available at the moment. Considering that official indicators are not sufficient to monitor comprehensively the implementation of the SDGs and that non-official data sources can help bridge this gap. Non-official data sources include data produced in research institutions, Universities, civil society and other partners.



Beyond the fact that there are no agreements on the re-clustering of these goals, the authors also argue that SDGs are an overarching framework that encourage policymakers to incorporate each dimensions into policymaking process. And not just sitting silos. Non-official data helped bridge current data gaps. The report focuses on data available at the moment considering that official indicators are not sufficient to monitor comprehensive implementation. But yes, majority of them they do. And UN actually body keeps on taking feedback, like from different countries, and they keep on working on this.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:59)

■ Objective and Framework



They sometimes use new data collection methods such as satellite imagery data and other forms of data. The use of non-official datasets to measure some of the SDGs complements on-going efforts taking place in international statistical committees to generate new standardized measures in NSOs to monitor the SDGs.



Sometimes, data collection methods also, if you see, there are technology based tools also like satellite, like imagery to understand, what is going on, I do not know certain place in terms of maybe green cover loss of green cover or maybe, damage to the river. The rate at which your construction is happening or infrastructure products are going on, all of those kinds of things.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:26)

■ Objective and Framework



Monitoring the SDGs requires estimating absolute country performance based on distance to invariant sustainable development targets. The report focuses on absolute country performance (not relative to other countries performance) and normalizes each indicator from 0-100 where 100 corresponds to determined "technical optimums".

UN SDG - Module 8

23

Dr. Shweta
Eminent, IITM



It requires estimating absolute country performance based on distance to invariant system and element targets. The report focuses on absolute country performance, not relative to other countries performance and normalise each indicator from 0 to 100. Where 100 corresponds to determined technical optimists.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:43)

■ Objective and Framework



Results need to be accessible for a wide audience. The SDG Index and Dashboards aims to strike a balance between scientific soundness and easily communicable results accessible for a wide audience (policymakers, civil society, layman citizens etc.). Therefore, as a general rule, when two methods yield similar results the easier method was retained.

Dr. NITI

UN SDG - Module 8

24

Dr. Shweta
Eminent, IITM



So this data's and these results, they are openly and publicly available to the audience every year you may have been seeing for quite a number of years now. That there are annual reports coming out, on the implementations and you know feedback and national reports are also published if you refer NITI aayog's website, you will get details of like previous years data

from India that report entire report the comprehensive report is available for you to download freely in PDF format,

(Refer Slide Time: 15:18)

■ Objective and Framework



- The SDG Index and Dashboards result are accessible for free online so that users can replicate the results. A number of sensitivity tests and robustness tests to various methodological assumptions are also presented for transparency.

freely

UN SDG - India 8

25

Dr. Shiva K
Eminent, India



The SDG index and dashboards result are accessible for free online, as I just suggest. So, this kind of data is are freely available maybe you can make best use of it and download those for your reference.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:37)

■ Indicator Selection



- Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings: The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire continent. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.

UN SDG - India 8

26

Dr. Shiva K
Eminent, India



So, global relevance and applicability to a broad range of countries settings for indicators selection, the indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire continent. So, as we have seen earlier.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:51)

Indicator Selection



- Statistical sufficiency: The indicators used are credible and accurate metrics. | #
- Timeliness: The indicators chosen are current and released on a dependable timetable.
- Data quality: Data series come from reliable sources like peer-reviewed publications and official national or international sources (such national statistics offices or international organisations) and are the best measure currently available for a given topic. There are no national estimates that were self-reported and imputed. UN →

UN SDG - Module 8

27

Dr. Vikas B
Eminent, India



Statistical sufficiency, the indicators used are credible and accurate matrices through which only they actually calculated efficiently on quantified manner. Timeliness the indicators chosen are current and released on dependent timetable, data quality. Data series come from reliable sources like peer reviewed publications and official national international sources. Like as I said, if UN wants to, if UN has to take data from India, so, is going to talk to the nodal agency NITI aayog.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:29)

SDG Index



The SDG Index score represents a country's location between the worst possible (zero) and best possible (target) outcomes (100). If a nation receives a score of 85, it signifies that all 17 of the SDGs have been met by the nation on average. #

100 — 0

17

UN SDG - Module 8

28

Dr. Vikas B
Eminent, India



This SDG score index score represents a country's location between worst possible 0 to best possible target. So, between 100 to 0. So, on an average if you see there are slabs maybe you

can refer to that present dashboard and see, where India is and where are the other countries. So you will get a fair idea like, which country is lying where with respect to others.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:02)



One brief like that scale is given over here. So with 85, Sweden, tops the list. And then Denmark, Finland, Germany, France, Norway, Switzerland, Slovenia, Austria, Iceland, mostly European countries, you will see like in this first list and then comes Japan, Estonia New Zealand, Ireland et cetera Canada, here, Slovak, Hungary, Latvia, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Poland, Bulgaria et cetera. And then on this side we have 41st Israel, Cuba, Singapore, Romonia, Azerbaijan, Ecuador, Georgia, Greece, Uruguay, Cyprus, et cetera. Lastly, I see here in this list Tunisia, well this list is not comprehensive, not all countries are listed over here maybe you should refer the latest one.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:52)

■ SDG Dashboard



assessment of each country's progress toward the 17 SDGs. The 2018 study

- Although the majority of G20 nations have begun SDG implementation, significant gaps still exist. Results from a unique poll on national SDG implementation mechanisms reveal significant differences in the political leadership's support for and implementation of the SDGs among G20 nations.

UN SDG - Module 8

30

Dr. Shree B
Eminent, India



So, although the majority of G20 nations have begun SDG implementation significant gaps still exist, some places. Political administrative things also, you we know discussed earlier. Results from a unique poll on National SDG implementation mechanisms revealed significant differences in the political leadership support for implementation SDG among G20 nations.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:13)

■ SDG Dashboard



- While others fall behind on some or all of these dimensions, some nations have developed specialised coordinating units, strategies and action plans, and accountability mechanisms. To evaluate the ambition and efficacy of SDG plans, tools, and processes, more data and studies are required.

UN SDG - Module 8

31

Dr. Shree B
Eminent, India



■ SDG Dashboard



· No nation is on pace to complete all of the SDGs. We can now demonstrate for the first time that no nation is on track to complete all of the goals by 2030. For instance, the 2018 SDG Index places Sweden, Denmark, and Finland at the top, although they must drastically speed up their development in order to meet specific objectives, such as Goals 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and 13. (Climate Action).

UN SDG - Module 8

33

Dr. Shiva K
IT Hub/Infocad, IITM



So, these are local kind of particular country based observations by different research agencies. So, it is difficult for everyone to come on the parity because if you see even challenges, challenging situations also differ what, the what are the problems in Africa, perhaps, is not even in worth mentioning in European countries and all that like, so. For Africa and all these hunger poverty is extreme challenges, but for Europe, the challenges are something else. And similarly, in other continents and group of nations if you see they are fighting their own like real life situations. And the solutions also are sought locally and that is the one observations.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:06)

■ SDG Dashboard



· Conflicts cause reversals in the SDGs' development. The majority of developing nations have made great strides in eliminating severe poverty in all of its manifestations, including lack of money, malnutrition, access to health and education facilities, and lack of basic infrastructure. Achievement gaps are more pronounced when it comes to universal secondary education completion. Conflict-ridden nations have seen some of the most abrupt setbacks, especially when it comes to reaching Goals 1 (No Poverty) and 2. (No Hunger).

UN SDG - Module 8

33

Dr. Shiva K
IT Hub/Infocad, IITM



Conflicts cause reversal in SDGs development, the majority of developing nations have made great strides in eliminating severe poverty in all of its manifestations, including lack of

money, moral intuition, access to health and education facilities and lack of basic infrastructure. Achievement gaps are more pronounced. When it comes to universal secondary education, completion. Conflict ridden nations have seen some of the most abrupt setbacks especially when it comes to reaching goals, goal 1, no poverty and 2 no hunger.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:37)

The screenshot shows a slide titled "SDG Dashboard" with the UN logo in the top right corner. The main text on the slide reads: "The transition to sustainable production and consumption habits is moving too slowly. High-income nations score poorly on Goals 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and 14 (Environmental Protection) (Life Below Water)." There are handwritten red annotations: a line under "High-income", a bracket under "High-income nations", and a line under "Highly". At the bottom of the slide, there is a small video feed of a man in a light blue shirt, and some small text and icons including "UN SDG - Module 8", "34", and "Dr. Vikas B. (11:00:00 AM)".

So, this transition, from two sustainable production and consumption, from just production and consumption to this sustainable production and consumption. Habits is moving too slowly. If you see in like different countries, pace of change through which they are changing over the years. High income nations score poorly on goal 12. Sustainable consumption and production that means these things are still very high in like high income countries and 14 environmental production life below water.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:15)

SDG Dashboard



The data for Goal 14 indicate that the majority of high-income nations have not made any advancements in recent years toward reaching the Goal, even if trend data for Goal 12 are not yet available. Goal 15 (Life on Land) trends are likewise lacking. They demonstrate the need for further measures to save biodiversity and promote environmentally friendly production and consumption.

UN SDG - Module 8

30

Dr. Shweta
Eminent, India



The data for goal 14 indicates that majority of high-income nations have not made any advancements in recent years towards reaching the goal even if it trends data for goal 12 are not yet available. Goal 15 life on land trends are likewise lacking. They demonstrate the need for further measures to say biodiversity and promote environmentally friendly production and consumption.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:35)

SDG Dashboard



High-income nations produce detrimental SDG spillover effects. High-income nations have major spillover effects on the environment, the economy, and security that hinder other nations' efforts to attain the SDGs. However, spillovers vary greatly even among nations with comparable per capita incomes. This implies that nations may lessen their adverse spillover effects without lowering their per capita incomes.

UN SDG - Module 8

30

Dr. Shweta
Eminent, India



High income nations produce detrimental SDG spillover effects. High income nations have major spillover effects on the environment, the economy and the security that hinder other nations efforts to attain the SDGs. However, spillovers vary greatly even among nations with

comparable per capita incomes. This implies that nations may lessen the adverse spillover effect without lowering their per capita incomes.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:00)



SDG Dashboard

Better statistics are needed to address economic and social results that are unequal. Some countries' SDG Index ratings have been lowered as a result of recently introduced indicators for OECD nations that concentrate on disparities in economic, health, and educational results. This shows that there are huge gaps in guaranteeing that no one is left behind that aggregate data hides. Since most non-OECD nations do not have access to such disaggregated data, more funding is required to close this information gap.

UN SDG - India 8 | 21 | Dr. Shree E. | 21 | 21:00:00 | MPTOL



And lastly, better statistics are needed to address economic and social results that are unequal. Some countries SDG index ratings have been lowered as a result of the recently introduced indicators for OECD nations that concentrate on disparities in economic health and educational results. This shows that there are huge gaps in guaranteeing that no one is left behind that aggregates data hides. So, lot of challenges coming in from different countries. Since most non OECD nations do not have access to such disaggregated data more funding is required to close this information gap, more funding and (())(21:40) requires funding.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:41)



SDG Dashboard for OECD Countries

Heatmap showing SDG Index ratings for OECD countries across various indicators. The chart uses a color scale from green (high) to red (low). Handwritten red arrows point to specific areas of the chart.

UN SDG - India 8 | 22 | Dr. Shree E. | 22 | 21:41:00 | MPTOL

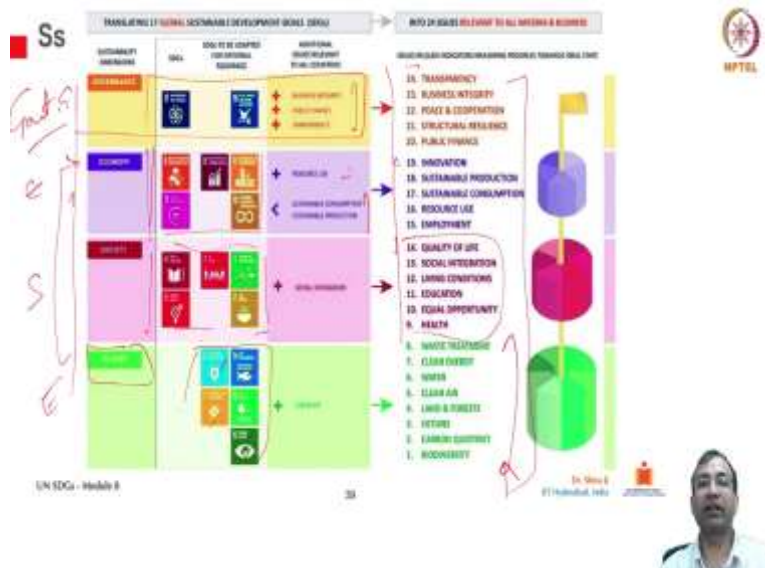


Now, we will see, like some visuals to understand this structuring and layouting and how SDGs are presented like for example, if you want to like see a country based data how it is typically presented with one of the slides where few countries are listed over here from OECD like this group. So, and on this scale we have like SDGs 1 to 17 and on this we have the countries we have Austria, Australia, Austria, Belgium Canada, so, you can see the greens, here in the first list povertywala there are no reds, only oranges, yellows and greens.

That means among all any other SDG this is particularly nicely taken care of, in like these, group of countries because there are most number of greens and yellows in this one. And compared to any other ones. So you can see like in Italy, Japan, Korea, this is yellow, then we have Luxembourg green Netherland green, Norway green, Slovak Slovenia greens Sweden. Then here Germany, France, Finland, Denmark, check Belgium Australia.

And lastly, if you see this last column here, here and perhaps this one seems to be like having the most number of reds, perhaps this one has the highest number of reds. And accept three of oranges this whole vertical is red. Three oranges are like Mexico, Latvia and Denmark, for climate change and this SDG 13 climate change, while I know this, SDG. So most of them are in read only. That is definitely not an encouraging sight.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:50)



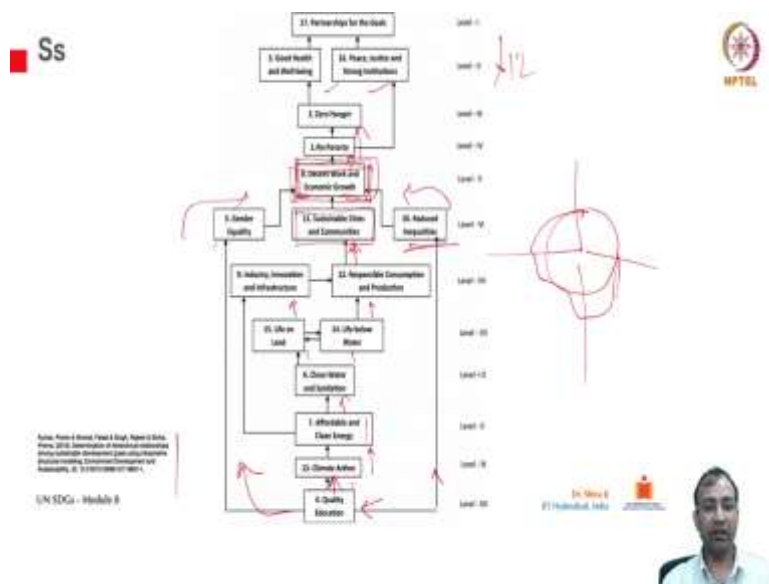
So, now we will see like how these are arranged. So, this like analogy talks about on this side, if you see there are governance, like sustainable dimensions economy, society and planet like these three (())(24:08) and the governance here with respect to that governance in this one directly 16 and 17 SDGs are kept. In economy related, we have this consumption infrastructure, occupation, livelihood and all of them. Then and then in social level we have

like education, poverty, hunger, well-being, gender equality and planet level, we have life on land, water, and this forest and renewable energy and climate change related things.

So, this if you see category wise, like, environmental concerns here, social concerns here, economic here, and governmental concerns over here. So on these, this is the listing. From here it imparts additional issues relevant to all countries so business integrity, public finance, transparency. In this one resource use and what has come back sustainable consumption and sustainable production, social integration and clean air.

So, here on the right side, we have, start beginning from bottom to top one and biodiversity carbon quotient oceans land forest these all associated environmental like issues here we have social related ones then economy related ones and governmental ones. So, this is also one of the ordering you can see like in which order like these are arranged as compared to this one.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:39)



And there is another. Here are the things the researcher actually suggest like things begin with the quality education. Because this quality education has potential to have impact on any and most of like these SDGs. See, we are also like studying and having this course, we want to because we want to study more and be aware of in full detail, what these, like things are. This red checkered boxes. At first glance, they look very appealing, very nice, but what they are and what do they mean.

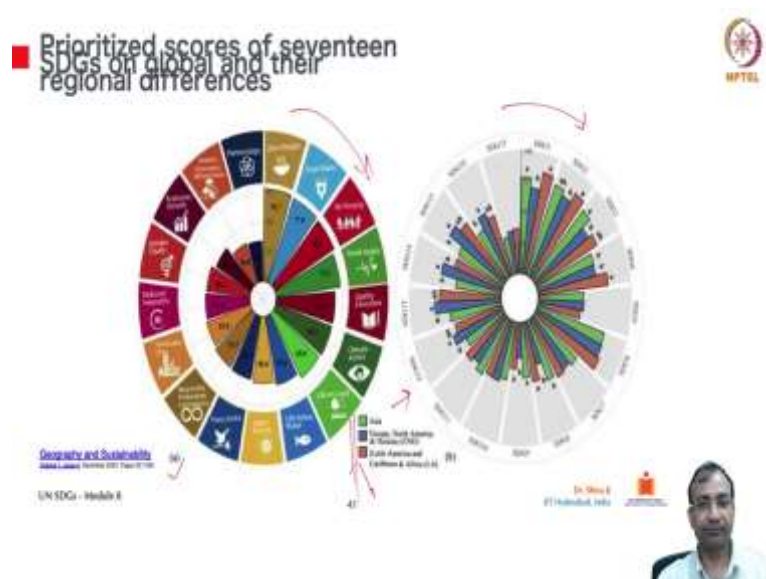
So, for that itself, we are having this course, and I am sure, this course is going to help you in multiple ways. So, this is an overarching purpose of education also, that once educated. The person is going to contribute in the society. So, this quality education begins here and it goes

at the three places. It goes in the first one to the gender equality and to the 13 here in the climate action and reduce inequalities.

Since people, it is expected that they are now aware of real reasons what are behind the inequalities. And if they work around that to correct it from here, further it leads to affordable clean energy climate action related things, sanitation, water, life, responsible consumption industry innovations. Then again coming back to this sustainable cities and communities, because those are the places where, majority of like population is living. So, and then from here gender equality and reduce inequality side, it is feeding into the decent work and economic growth. So, there are three inputs coming at this stage.

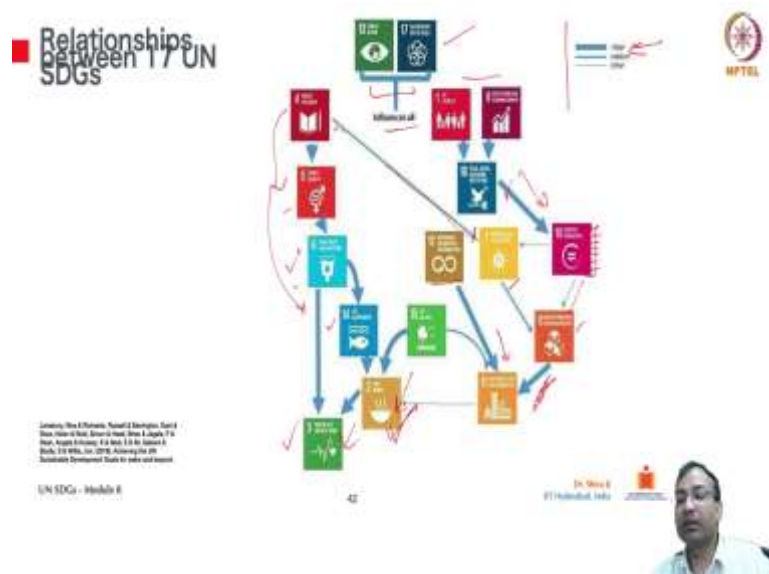
And then again, this whole thing which is this becomes part of the decent work, economic growth and shared resources and all of those kinds of things. So, from there it has potential to touch upon positively to no hunger, zero hunger and no poverty et cetera and overall, lasting like, things like peace, justice, cohesion, mutual collaboration, et cetera, et cetera. There are 12 levels, given to this analogy.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:11)



Another here it talks about, prioritized like scores of 17 SDGs at global and their regional differences. So, you can see here on this wheel, we have the SDGs on this wheel also we have the SDGs and then inside this you can see in the green color it is Asia, and blue color that is Europe, North America then Oceania and this orangish one is about Latin America, Caribbean, Africa, et cetera. So, you can see who is having how much of impact through this figure. Maybe you can refer this research paper separately.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:02)

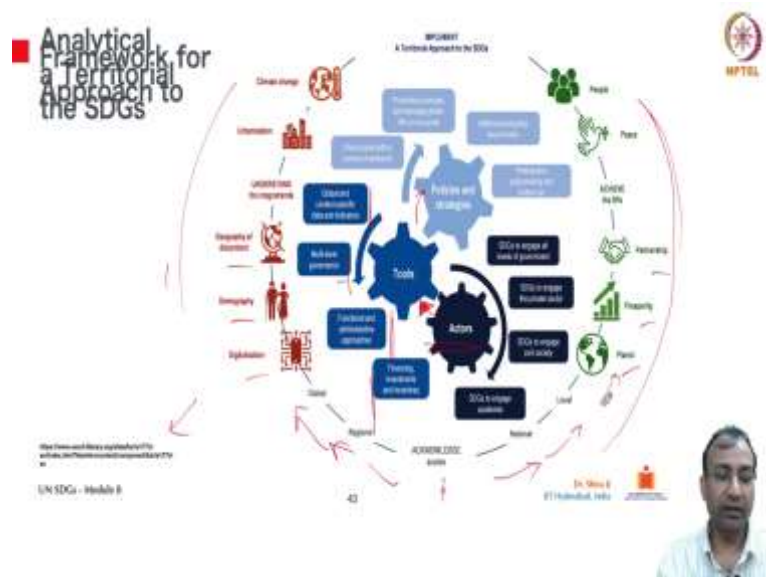


Another structure which talks about like relationship between these 17 SDGs. So, first you should see like this legend the dark and thick line talks about major relationship, then second we have medium and the last one is minor with the thin line. So, these two strongly influence everyone because climate change, climate action phenomena is for everybody. It is not exclusive to a country or a community or a person. So, that way and overall partnership collaborations.

So, that happens at the global level anyways by default and influences everyone. After that, like this quality education if it is see it is coming directly here to the clean energy thing. And then from here as we saw in the previous slide quality education leads to improve situation in gender equality and water will land based on like life or water based life and clean water sanitation and all of those things, because this is very, very kind of individualistic and like household based.

And then finally, it percolates to the zero hunger over all wellbeing. Because if your hunger is satisfied and nutritional values are maintained. Then only you can expect having a good you know, physical health from here peace justice. On this side, we have no poverty descent work, which like, strengthens this peace justice and like these institutions, and that has direct relation with reduced inequalities. If you are informed if you are aware, you will definitely not fall prey to such old medieval age practices. Energy infrastructure. So, this has thinner line, but here we have strong line, consumption and production it involves in the city and that is how these are arranged.

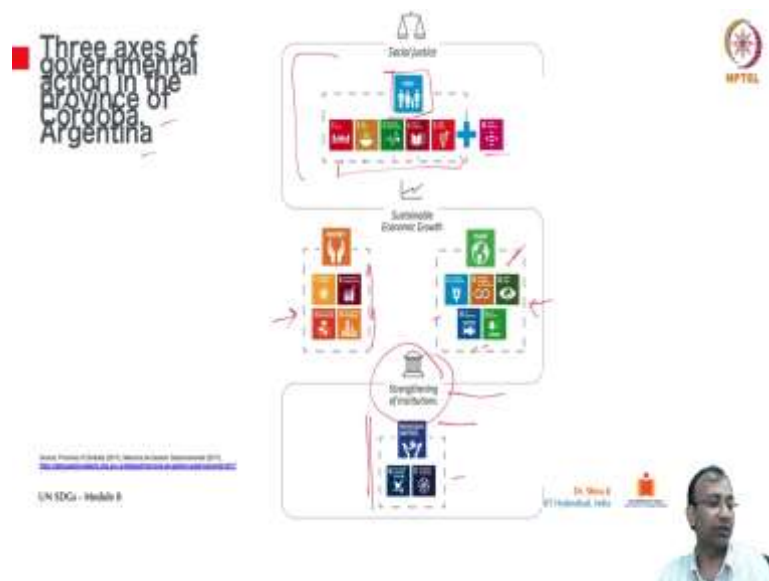
(Refer Slide Time: 31:18)



So, (31:20) analytical framework for terrestrial approach to SDG. So, in this one you see there are two edges on this side and this side here we have climate change urbanization under down understanding the mega trends, geography of discontent, demography digitization global level. Regional to local and here at the knowledge scale it goes national level to local level and then perhaps to the world level.

So, planet prosperity partnerships like all of those five Ps are listed over here. And in between if you see there are these actors, which are the drivers to drive like these tools, which in turn, like drives policies and strategies and make everything move, make the whole system move. So, how it moves, you can see over here global and context specific data indication, multi-level governance, functional administrative approaches financial and investment incentives. Participatory policymaking and bottom up and all of this arrangements. You may search for this, this data is freely available over the internet from OECD library.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:42)



Another arrangement, it talks about three axes of governmental action in the province of like this place, Cordoba, Argentina. So how they have kind of like, formatted like unstructured is very interesting to see. So, in the first one, if you see it talks about social justice. So, social justice cannot happen without you know, people centric approach, those they come first and then poverty, hunger well-being, quality education and gender equality.

You see the situation a majority of the developing world countries including our own, has this this kind of issues where we are still not very secure of food supplies to each and every member. So, India is still kind of evolving, it has evolved like nicely is commendable work but still there is room to progress and bring some change.

Then, in the sustainable economy growth. Here we have, like some enlisted SDGs here few here. So with the prosperity clean energy decent work and nice city location like habitation location on the natural side we have planet, water, climate change, life. Lastly, we have strengthening institutions because institutions are the drivers they give a qualitative inputs to the society to the government to the people and this actually must be maintained, because in the absence of this there are like value systems and things very prone to damages. So, finally, at this level, like institutional peace, prosperity collaborations those come.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:33)

Vision and action for the SDGs Future City Plan in Kitakyushu, Japan

3 pillars

- Economy**
 - Development of new industries to promote innovation and productivity
- Society**
 - Creation of a society in which every single person can take a lead and play a vibrant role together
- Environment**
 - Creation of a sustainable city as a model for the world

Basic concept

- Creation of a new frontier city
- Creation of energy industries that will form the core of new industry
- Creation of opportunities for all through actions on gender, equity, and other areas
- Improvement of quality of life through activities with the public participation
- Development of an energy management and circular system as a model for other cities
- Creation of a compact based society through the formation of a compact city
- Promotion of international contributions making use of Kitakyushu's technology and experiences

Principal actions

- Develop, promote and introduce existing and new energy units
- Promote the formation of a frontier and generation advanced industries
- Form a local energy hub that encompasses various other
- Create a smart society through the use of smart infrastructure to improve the quality of life
- Provide comprehensive support for persons with disabilities
- Promote ESG activities
- Promote innovation and urban development
- Push all environmental processes including industries
- Reduce waste and improve water and energy efficiency
- Promote food security
- Develop an internet type urban structure
- Promote energy and environmentally friendly transport strategies
- Promote public facility management
- Support overseas urban systems through public-private partnership
- Promote activities to improve the environment with the Kitakyushu Urban Council for Low Carbon Society (KUCS)
- Develop policies that use green technology, such as energy-saving buildings from

UN SDGs - Module 8

45

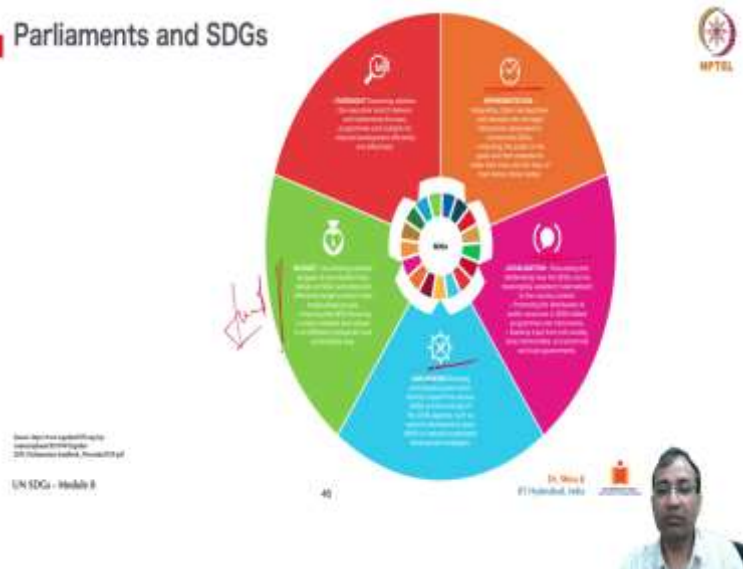
Dr. Shiba K. KITTEL

Vision and action for the SDGs future city plan in Kitakyushu Japan. So, this is actually taken from the source like from a city of Kitakyushu in Japan. Maybe you can refer. So, in this one, how they have arranged fostering or trusted green growth by with the true wealth and prosperity contributing to the world.

So, there is environment, social and economic, like the three aspects three pillars from here for the basic concept it goes into creating new businesses within a frontier city creation of energy industries that will form core of the industry. Then a social level, creation of opportunities for all through actions on gender, equity and other areas, improvement of quality of life through activities with the public participation and in environment we are development of an energy management and circular system as a model for other cities. Sort of stock based society through the formation of a compact city promotion of international contributions making use of Kitakyushu technology and experiences.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:46)

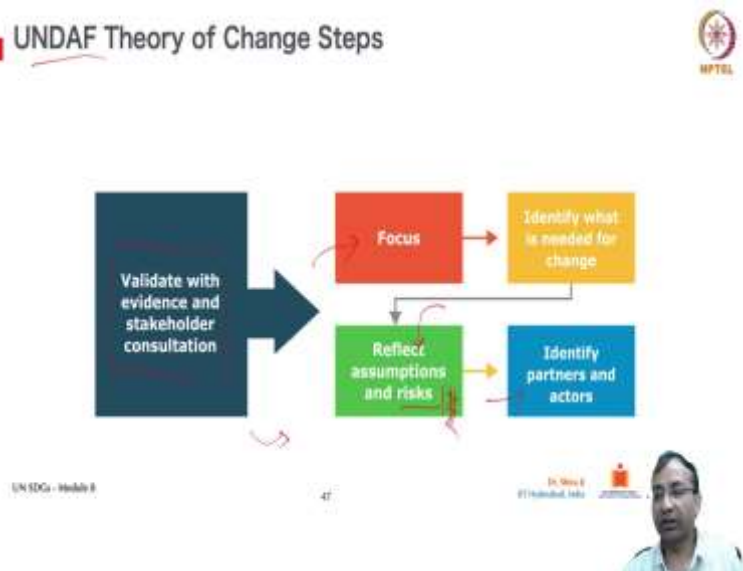
Parliaments and SDGs



So, Parliament's and SDGs how it is related to them. So, you can see representation, localization, law making, no the revising and adopting laws, which directly support the various SDG and the entirety of 2030 agenda, and then budgeting part that funding part scrutinizing national budget to see whether they deliver on SDG outcomes and deliver effectively target society's most marginalized groups.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:20)

UNDAF Theory of Change Steps



So, how this change comes there is like this theory, where we go for these steps validated with evidence and stakeholder consultation, that is what we do every few months for SPGC or SUGC kind of like arrangements. So, where feedback loop is analyzed, and it is discussed in what ways things can be improved in the next. So, it goes from here, it gives you the focus,

from focus, identify what is needed for change, reflect assumption and risk analyze all of these together and then go for partners and actors undertake that change.

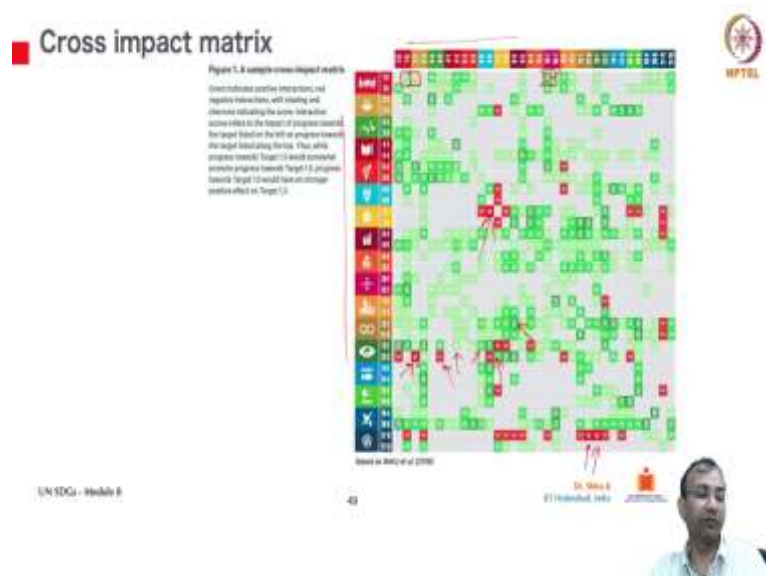
(Refer Slide Time: 37:10)



Identifying actions to leave like no one behind so, what are the actions so, in this if you see individuals are kept at the heart of him like this arrangement like humans, then comes the community, subnational regions like states or particular regions, then covering the whole country then goes global international, and with that, overarching you know, sustainability you know, dimension.

So, in this one, we have ABCDEF. So, prioritize actions addressing immediate and root causes, that will have the biggest impact on those further furthest behind across the SDG. So, in this one, you can see A, we have advocacy, create enabling environment laws, policies and practices and institutions B, and C we have capacity development and supporting civil society. Community Empowerment, enhance quality and accessibility of services partnerships, including civil society.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:20)



We will see like some more arrangements like how these mattresses are made, so, you can see there are you know, notations like dark red and two down arrows that means, it is in a critical situation and lighter red one down arrow that means, it is in a bad situation, then we have someone grey one perhaps that data is not available.

Then we have light greens and upside, like, good and then we have green and two arrows up like satisfactory happy situation and then we have best performance with the dark green and three arrows pointing up. And so SDG to SDG like relations you can see like how the targets like multiple targets from each SDGs how they like interact you can see 1.3 to like 1.5.

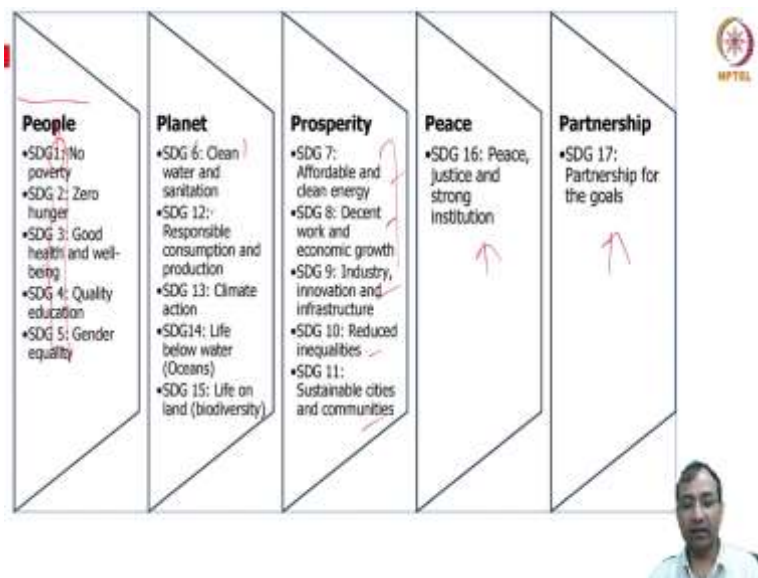
So, this is there and then 1.3 to 2.2 what is happening and here 1.3 to 10.1 is having the three you know, dark green three arrows up. And the dark red ones I see 13.2 in the climate crisis, that climate change and then at the top we had 2.2. So, this is in a very critical zone and there are a few more critical ones.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:50)



So, as we have discussed earlier, it is a negotiation it is a kind of a trade-off where you go for the lesser evil. So, how do you establish those synergies and trade-offs. So, that is given over here in the energy supply you can see energy demand and land. So related to SDG 1 in the trade off this is (())(40:12) synergies, this is like as given over here. Some of are registering blank.

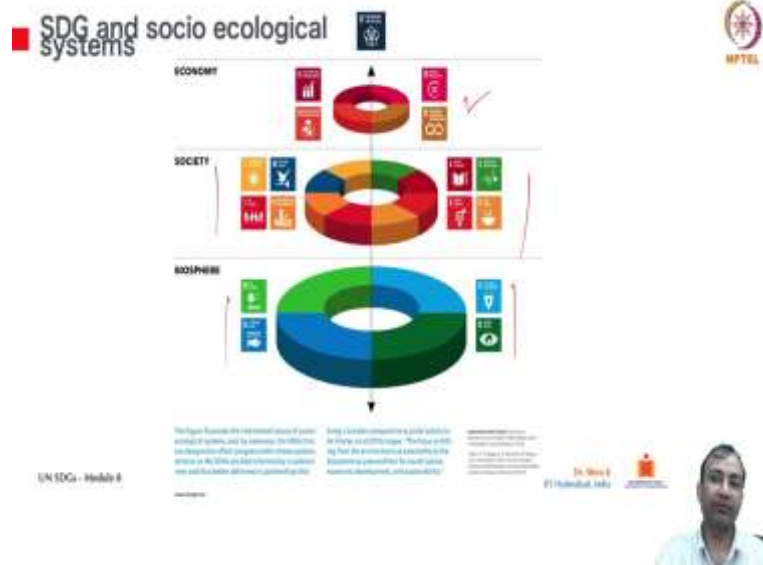
(Refer Slide Time: 40:19)



So, in another like, layout where like, these SDGs are arranged and how these are arranged. So, they are divided into these five you know, piece. So, with the people we have 1 SDG 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 directly, first five ones, they are very, very individual you person based household based, then it comes to the planet level 6, 12, 13, 14 and 5 like air, water,

cleanliness, overall climate change and all of that, then prosperity 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Like clean energy, decent work, innovation, infrastructure, reduced inequalities, like sustainable cities et cetera and then finally, coming to peace and partnership. So, this also is an architecture this also is not a structure where like how SDGs are actually arranged and kept.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:15)



Another arrangement biosphere society economy we saw previously. So, these four are more related to the planet then here we have sets more related to the society and here the economy and overall 17 at the top.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:37)



Another illustration where people ecological and spiritual, like layers are there and in that, SDGs are kept if you see their colour. So, these bottom ones, they are quite close to the you

know, good intensity like, like, good intensity or good chromatic value colours. And then we have pastels, in this series, and then we have new pastels, like the more spiritual that colour scheme at the top. So, even the colour scheme also wise, you can see, like, how interestingly, like, these colours are chosen and arranged.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:22)

The slide features a quote from António Guterres, UN Secretary General, stating: "Humanitarian response, sustainable development and sustaining peace (and partnerships) are three sides of the same triangle." The quote is attributed to his remarks to the General Assembly on taking oath of office. To the right of the text, a hand-drawn diagram shows a triangle with a circle inside it. The top vertex of the triangle is labeled 'People', the bottom-left vertex is labeled 'Planet', and the bottom-right vertex is labeled 'Partnerships'. The UN logo is visible in the top right corner of the slide. At the bottom right, there is a small video feed of a man speaking.

So, the president UN secretary general, what he has said, on in his one of his remarks, while taking an oath of office, humanitarian response, sustainable development, and sustaining peace and partnerships are three sides of the same triangle. So we have seen it earlier, humanitarian response, like people, sustainable development, like, ecology, environment. And the sustaining peace and partnerships. So overall, like it should last for a long time, that thing it should not kind of like again, becomes vulnerable to like the changes and stuff.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:19)

■ Thank you



UN SDGs - Module 8



Dr. Shweta
ET Hyderabad, India



Finally, come down to the you like the last slide of this module, where this interesting, you know, world cloud was prepared. Maybe you can use it for your own, like essays and articles. So with this, we have come to the end of this module. See you all. Thank you for joining. See you in the next one.