

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)

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Module 30

Case Studies from Around the World

Implementation at International Level

Global Reports Part -2

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Case Study 4: SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals in Mexico ✓

Sustainable tourism is a key challenge in Mexico as it is a major source of income for the country, but it also puts a strain on the environment and local communities.

- **Explanation of the solution:** A partnership between the government, private sector and civil society was established to address this challenge. The partnership focuses on promoting sustainable tourism practices, such as responsible waste management, conservation of natural resources and supporting local communities.
- **Outcomes and impact:** As a result of this partnership, several sustainable tourism projects have been implemented, leading to the creation of jobs and income for local communities. The projects also helped in protecting the environment and preserving the country's natural heritage.

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Yeah, next case study is on SDG 17. So, we will see partnership for goals in Mexico. So, let us see. Sustainable tourism is a key challenge in Mexico, as it is a major source of income for the country, but it also puts a strain on the environment and local communities. Yeah. Mexico, as you may be aware of, is a there are a lot of, tourist like a site, and there is a huge tourist inflow into that country.

Which is a major source of income that is suggest over here. But yes, tourism also puts in like a pressure on the environment. Lot of conjunction, lot of waste. Lot of emissions plus like how the local communities are getting affected. That also points needs a consideration. So, let us see, explanation of the solution here. A partnership between the government, private sector and civil society was established to address this challenge.

The partnership focuses on promoting sustainable tourism practices, such as responsible waste management, conservation of natural resources, and supporting the local communities. So, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, and 3. So, if you see responsible waste management, so of course, as I said earlier huge number of floating population is going to consume a lot of resources, which will be like a packed packaged and like ready to eat and all of those, like a kind of things. There

will be a lot of like a FMCG consumption like a lot of, like a transportation and all of those things.

Then conservation of natural resources. It is possible that like these natural like places. And then like elements will also get like abused like in some cases. So, how they can be protected. And finally, like how local communities can be benefited like out of this, how they can be connected to this whole like economic activity and how they can be like a part of this as a mainstream like a work.

So, let us see, the outcomes as a result of this partnership, several sustainable tourism projects have been implemented leading to the creation of jobs and income for local communities. The projects also helped in protecting the environment and preserving the country's natural heritage. Yeah. So, all of those things three like things were solved and there are positive results.

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Let us see it here in the data. So, overall tax revenue, if you see percentage of GDP wise from Mexico, source World Bank. So, here little before 1975, it used to be at this point 7 percent, and then it grew to 13 percent here in 1983. Then again, it fell down. And gradually it has taken on this upward turn again, in the year 2022, you can see over here, this is perhaps the highest as of today I see, which is above 14 percent, 14.3, something like that percentage of the overall GDP is the now contribution from tourism sector.

For exports of goods and services percentage of GDP from Mexico you can see this used to lie around like 7 percent and then gradually it is rising. It is going up currently at 41.1 percent in the year 2020. So, you see like how it is like helping the like a local goods and services also.

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Implementation at International Level

An overview of international initiatives and partnerships that have been established to support the achievement of the SDGs includes:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
- Financing for Development
- Global Environment Facility;

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Yeah. So, implementation at international level, an overview of international initiatives and partnerships that have been established to support the achievement of the SDGs which includes United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation framework financing for the Development Global Environment facility.

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United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

- The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is a framework that aims to align the efforts of the UN system and Member States towards achieving the SDGs. The UNSDCF is designed to support countries in their efforts to implement the SDGs and to promote coherent, integrated and results-oriented support by the UN system.
- The UNSDCF is a country-led and results-based framework that is aligned with national development plans and priorities. It is designed to support countries in their efforts to achieve the SDGs by providing technical and financial assistance, policy advice, and capacity building. The UNSDCF is also designed to promote greater coordination and coherence among the various UN agencies, funds, and programs that are working on SDG implementation.

Source: Junyuan et al., "United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework," *Carbohydr. Polym.*

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So, if you see this framework the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation framework, UNSDCF is a framework that aims to align the efforts of the UN system and member states towards achieving the SDGs. The UNSDCF is designed to support countries in their efforts to implement the SDGs and to promote coherent, integrated and result-oriented support by the UN system.

UNSDCF is a country led and results-based framework that is aligned with national development plans and priorities. It is designed to support countries in their referred to achieve SDGs by providing technical and financial assistance, policy advice, and capacity building. The UNSDCF is also designed to promote greater coordination and coherence among the various UN agencies, funds, and programs that are working on SDG implementation. You can refer the source.

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Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a partnership that provides funding to support projects and programs that promote sustainable development and protect the global environment.

The GEF's main objectives are to:

- Address global environmental issues such as biodiversity loss, climate change, and land degradation
- Support countries in achieving their sustainable development goals
- Promote cooperation and coordination among countries, international organizations and the private sector to support sustainable development

The GEF provides funding to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects and programs in the following areas:

- Biodiversity conservation
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Chemicals and waste management
- Land degradation and sustainable forest management
- International waters management

Source: <https://www.thegef.org/>

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Dr. Vikas J. 21 September 2024

Next, we have GEF, Global Environment Facility, you can refer to the source. The Global Environmental Facility is a partnership that provides funding to support projects and programs that promotes system number development and project protect the global environment, the GEF's main objectives. You can see here. Address global environmental issues such as biodiversity loss, climate change, and land degradation. Second, support countries in achieving their sustainable development goals.

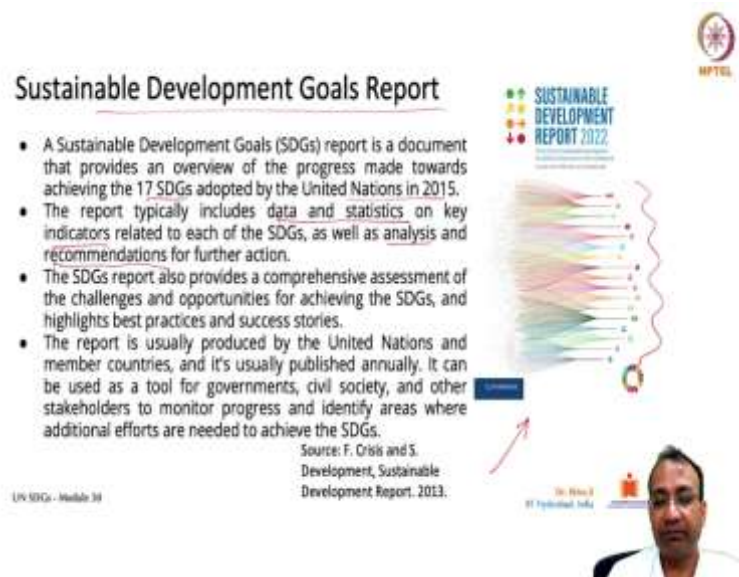
Third, promote cooperation and coordination among countries, international organizations, and the private sector to support SD. The GEF provides funding to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects and programs in the following areas. Biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, chemicals and waste management, land degradation and sustainable forest management, international waters management.

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Sustainable Development Goals Report

- A Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) report is a document that provides an overview of the progress made towards achieving the 17 SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015.
- The report typically includes data and statistics on key indicators related to each of the SDGs, as well as analysis and recommendations for further action.
- The SDGs report also provides a comprehensive assessment of the challenges and opportunities for achieving the SDGs, and highlights best practices and success stories.
- The report is usually produced by the United Nations and member countries, and it's usually published annually. It can be used as a tool for governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to monitor progress and identify areas where additional efforts are needed to achieve the SDGs.

Source: F. Crisis and S. Development, Sustainable Development Report, 2023.



Now, let us see, sustainable development goals report. Well, this report is available online. If you check like UN's website you can download this report and all of the previous annual reports also for free. It is pdf like available for anyone's and everyone's reading. It is worth like a reading since it gives you like a comprehensive or like a report on various like a SDGs at various like places, how much they have performed and how much like attention is needed, and all this is very comprehensive, beautiful document for knowledge seekers.

A Sustainable Development goals report is a document that provides an overview of the progress made towards achieving the 17 SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015. The report typically includes data and statistics on key indicators relating to each of the SDGs, as well as analysis and recommendations for future, I suppose. So, it is a very nice, as I said like earlier is a very nice document, which gives you like an idea of past, present, and future.

The SDGs report also provides a comprehensive assessment of the challenges and opportunities for achieving the SDGs and highlights best practices and success stories. The report is usually produced by the United Nations and member countries, and it is usually published annually. It can be used as a tool for government, civil society, and other stakeholders to monitor progress and identify areas where additional efforts are needed to achieve the SDGs.

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SDG Index and Dashboards Report by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

- The SDG Index and Dashboards Report by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) is a global report that tracks the progress of countries in achieving the SDGs.
- The report provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of affairs and highlights areas where progress is being made, as well as areas where more efforts are needed.
- It also provides detailed country-level data and rankings, allowing for a comparison of progress across countries and regions.



Source: <https://www.sdgindex.org/>

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So, there are a lot of indexes like a given in these reports where you will get in like a comprehensive idea about like a very small individual like topics. Here we have SDG index and dashboard report by the Sustainable Development Solution Network, SDSN. You can search for like this, another like a platform for credible sources of data and statistics.

The SDG index and dashboards report by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, SDSN is a global report that tracks the progress of countries in achieving the SDGs. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of affairs and highlights, areas where progress is being made, as well as areas where more efforts are needed. It also provides detailed country level data and rankings, allowing for a comparison of progress across countries and regions.

So, you can see which country, which like a region is performing at what level, where you need to like take examples from, like, for example, if some manual success stories is there it may be work like implementing or replicating at other places. So, that can become a nice case study plus the places or regions where there is some deficiency like (())(10:42) or like is falling short. If goals are falling short, definitely you can put more focus over there. You can go in a very efficient, localized like a way to like a deal with it. Yeah. So, this is this online portal and yeah, these reports.

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Conclusion

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a crucial framework for global development and progress. The presentation highlighted successful case studies from around the world, showcasing effective solutions and best practices for achieving the SDGs.
- The presentation provided an overview of recent global reports on SDG progress and challenges, highlighting the areas where progress has been made and where more effort is needed.
- It is clear that achieving the SDGs requires a collective and sustained effort from governments, organizations, and communities.
- We must not lose sight of the fact that the SDGs are not just a set of targets, they are a call to action. As a global community, we must work together to achieve the SDGs and create a sustainable future for all.

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So, in overall sense for this unit, sustainable development goals are a crucial framework, as we know for global development and progress. The presentation highlighted successful case studies from around the world, showcasing effective solutions and best practices. The presentation provided an overview of recent global reports on progress and challenging, highlighting the areas where progress has been made and where more effort is needed.

It is clear that achieving SDGs requires a collective and sustained effort from governments, organizations, and communities, everyone. We must not lose sight of the fact that the SDGs are not just a set of targets, they are a call to action. As a global community. We must work together to achieve these SDGs and create a sustainable future for all.

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*Implementation at International Level



Different stages of HiAP maturity across regions (Health in All Policies)

Region	Stage of maturity	Over-arching life	Illustration
South Australia	Mature	Health in All Policies Health in All Policies means Health in All Policies	The Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach in South Australia is an approach to working across government to better achieve public policy outcomes and improve population health and wellbeing. Established in 2007, the successful implementation of HiAP in South Australia has been supported by a high-level mandate from central government, an overarching framework, which is supportive of a diverse program of work, a commitment to work collaboratively, and in partnership across agencies, and a strong evaluation process.
Finland	Mature	Health in All Policies Health in All Policies means Health in All Policies	Finland has an experience of Health in All Policies implementation. The current Health in All Policies approach has been developed over time, and being evidence-based and working in partnership across all key stakeholders. This approach aligns with the development of new models of care and delivery, and is supported by a strong evaluation process. The approach is also supported by a high-level mandate from central government, an overarching framework, which is supportive of a diverse program of work, a commitment to work collaboratively, and in partnership across agencies, and a strong evaluation process.
Thailand	Mature	Health in All Policies Health in All Policies means Health in All Policies	Thailand's Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach is a government-wide approach to better achieve public policy outcomes and improve population health and wellbeing. Established in 2007, the successful implementation of HiAP in Thailand has been supported by a high-level mandate from central government, an overarching framework, which is supportive of a diverse program of work, a commitment to work collaboratively, and in partnership across agencies, and a strong evaluation process.

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Now, I am going to the unit two, implementation at international level. So, here I have taken, look at this case example. It talks about Health in All Policies, HiAP, so different stages of HiAP in different countries and it is maturity across like different regions. So, in this there are, I know like these examples where like you can see like how much of like a maturity has been achieved in different places. So, the region one, we have south Australia, the level of maturity, it says mature.

Case study title, Health in All Policies in South Australia, lessons from 10 years of practice. So, you can search for it separately like this title, and you will be able to see your detail like a study of like these like all policies, like how they have health like a health related policies for particular room, like this region to like excel. South Australia Health in All Policies initiative is an approach to working across government to better achieve public policy outcomes and simultaneously improve population health and wellbeing.

Established in 2007, the successful implementation of Health in All Policies in South Australia has been supported by a high-level mandate from central government, an overarching framework, which is supportive of a diverse program of work, a commitment to work collaboratively, and in partnership across agencies, and a strong evaluation process. Second, we have example from Finland, status of maturity. It says, mature, how to take into account health, wellbeing and equity in all sectors in Finland.

So, this is the title. Third, we have about Thailand. It says, level of maturity as mature Thailand's national health assembly means to Health in All Policies.

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Region	Stage of maturity	Case study title	Description	Policy	Stage of maturity	Case study title	Description
California, USA	Emerging	California Health in All Policies Task Force	The State of California created a Health in All Policies Task Force in 2012 to create a broad-based, agency-coordinated across-state government-wide approach to health equity and development. The Task Force was established by Executive Order and has mandated high-level government officials to report directly to the Governor. The Task Force has three working groups: equity, health, and environment. The Task Force is currently working on a plan to report on progress by the end of 2015.	Health in All Policies	Emerging	California Health in All Policies Task Force	In 2012, the Government of California created the Government Policy of Prevention to help a variety of stakeholders work together to improve the health of the people of California. The Government Policy of Prevention is a key to the success of the State's health and well-being strategy. The Government Policy of Prevention is a key to the success of the State's health and well-being strategy. The Government Policy of Prevention is a key to the success of the State's health and well-being strategy.
Canterbury, New Zealand	Mature	Health in All Policies approach to the greater Christchurch urban development strategy, the experience to date in Canterbury, New Zealand	In 2010 the Canterbury District Health Board (CDB) in partnership with the Christchurch City Council and the Canterbury region's health and well-being partners, developed the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy (GUCDS). Subsequently, the GUCDS has been used to inform the development of the Health in All Policies approach in Canterbury. The Health in All Policies approach was developed as the Christchurch region's response to the GUCDS. The Health in All Policies approach is a key to the success of the GUCDS. The Health in All Policies approach is a key to the success of the GUCDS. The Health in All Policies approach is a key to the success of the GUCDS.	Health in All Policies	Mature	Health in All Policies approach to the greater Christchurch urban development strategy, the experience to date in Canterbury, New Zealand	The Ministry of Health Services (MHS) in 2012 created a working framework for health and well-being, which is a key to the success of the Health in All Policies approach. The MHS is currently working on a plan to report on progress by the end of 2015.
China	Emerging	Action plan for promoting healthy China - outline of the healthy China 2030 plan	The State Council issued the Outline of the Healthy China 2030 Plan in October 2016 as a guide to promote the development of the healthy China over the next 15 years. The Healthy China 2030 Plan is a key to the success of the Healthy China 2030 plan. The Healthy China 2030 Plan is a key to the success of the Healthy China 2030 plan. The Healthy China 2030 Plan is a key to the success of the Healthy China 2030 plan.	Healthy China 2030	Emerging	Action plan for promoting healthy China - outline of the healthy China 2030 plan	The Ministry of Health Services (MHS) in 2012 created a working framework for health and well-being, which is a key to the success of the Health in All Policies approach. The MHS is currently working on a plan to report on progress by the end of 2015.

Next, we have California, USA, level of maturity, mature California Health in All Policies, task force. Then Canterbury, New Zealand, level of maturity is mature, applying a Health in All Policies approach to the greater Christchurch urban development strategy, the experience to date in Canterbury, New Zealand. Next we have China, level of maturity it says, emerging. Action plan for promoting healthy China, outline of the healthy China 2030 plan. Next, we have Quebec, Canada level of maturity it is emerging title, government policy of prevention in health HiAP approach in Quebec, Canada.

Next we have Wales, UK emerging legislating for sustainable development and embedding a Health in All Policies approach in Wales. So, you can search for like these case studies separately, you will get to see very interesting like examples and policy frameworks, implementation frameworks, like how they have like done it.

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Next, we have about Sudan. So, a level of maturity. It is new Sudan's Health in All Policies, experience. Then we have Suriname and it is in emerging state of stage of maturity. And the case study title is reducing the burden of disease and health inequity through HiAP, the case of Suriname. This is a small but interesting country you can look for it. Quito, Ecuador, if you see level of maturity, emerging healthy neighborhoods, closing the gap in health inequality, city of Quito, Ecuador.

Next we have Namibia, level of maturity, it is new Namibia developing a national strategy on Health in All Policies. Lastly, we have Zambia, level of maturity is new Zambia's experience in national policy formulation and how it informs the HiAP process.

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Yeah, so this is the South Australian Health in All Policies model. If you search you can find it in full detail. Here we have on the firsthand like a governance practices and processes here in the circle. Then outcomes. And yeah. So, you can see formal agreement between central government and the health department, public health legalization to support systemizing, HiAP across government, state, strategic priorities, economic, special and environment to guide policy, et cetera, ESE aspects.

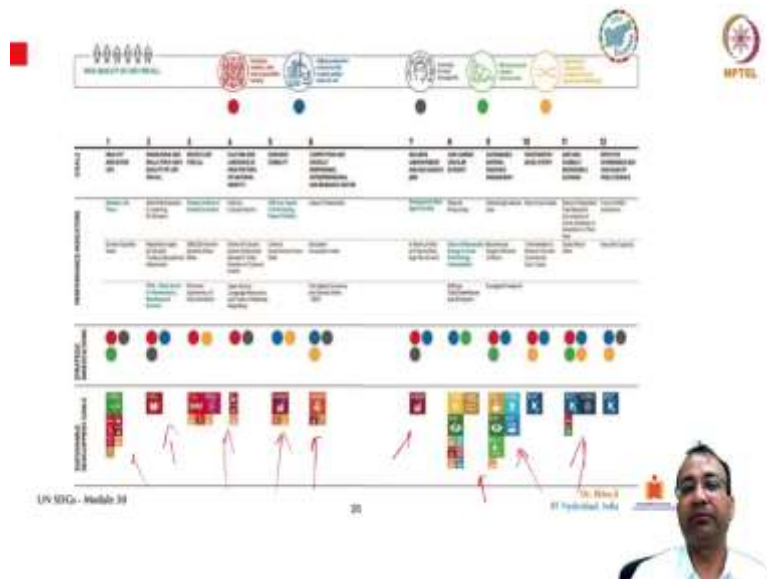
In practices and processes, engage and navigate. Engage and navigate. Engage and navigate at the level of like ESE in engage, gather evidence, generate, navigate, evaluate. Then again, engage. So, this is this like a cyclic like a process which keeps improving the community. Outcomes, developing capacity across the system, increase understanding and action on the determinants of health network of collaborative working allowances. And in long term, this was in short term. In long term, we have strengthen public policy outcomes, improve population health, wellbeing, and inequity.

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This is from Slovenia, Slovenian development planning model. If you see, it is like this so overall quality of life for everyone. And then we have this systematic inclusive approach and equilibrium of five strategic orientations, inclusive, healthy, safe, and responsible society, high level of cooperation, competence, and government efficiency. Then in center, we have learning for and through life, well preserved natural environment. And then high productive economy creates added value for everyone. So, this is how it works. You can search for more details.

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Another like a slide where it talks about like a high quality of life for everyone and how it progresses. So, you can see like a set of SDGs kept over here, largely, if you see our lives are touched by all of these SDGs in multiple orientations and quantum, but they always touch this is there.

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So, several youth initiatives in all SDGs are taken. If you see this one here, the issue of housing available to youth in Slovenia should be adequately addressed. Young people in Slovenia face increasing market trends on the one hand, and increasingly limited opportunity to obtain a loan on the other in addressing the issue. Both aspects should be taken into account, namely the responsibilities of renting regulation of the housing market, as well as

So, in overall conclusion sense, if you see in the five years of implementing 2030 agenda for sustainable development, Slovenia has shown through various legal bases and adopted strategies that it is ready to implement of concrete measures that will make a key contribution to more effective achievement of the sustainable development goals. The preparation of the second voluntary national review on the implementation of the social development goals identified some key challenges for the effective implementation. So, yeah, you can, I would suggest like a comprehensive reading through this report, you will find it interesting.

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***Global Reports**

Challenges to SDG Accountability

Some preliminary ideas about the most specific challenges in accountability for the SDGs from a review of 17 case studies (1 for each significant challenge). I listed below are the challenges ranked from least significant according to their weighted average.

Key Challenge	Weighted Average
1. Lack of funding to support participation	1.2
2. Lack of awareness of the SDGs with citizens and stakeholders	1.3
3. Lack of transparency from government	1.4
4. Lack of institutional coordination across government	1.5
5. Lack of inclusion of non-governmental and academic stakeholders in national SDG processes	1.6
6. Lack of public-private engagement with government on SDGs	1.7
7. Lack of coordination, in part of diversity of data for their risk scoring efforts	1.8
8. Lack of leadership of government in civil services	1.9
9. Key data collection (including accountability in monetary and banking services)	2.0
10. Lack of institutional coordination across government	2.1
11. Lack of inclusion of non-governmental and academic stakeholders in national SDG processes	2.2
12. Lack of public-private engagement with government on SDGs	2.3
13. Lack of coordination, in part of diversity of data for their risk scoring efforts	2.4
14. Lack of leadership of government in civil services	2.5
15. Key data collection (including accountability in monetary and banking services)	2.6
16. Lack of institutional coordination across government	2.7
17. Lack of inclusion of non-governmental and academic stakeholders in national SDG processes	2.8
18. Lack of public-private engagement with government on SDGs	2.9
19. Lack of coordination, in part of diversity of data for their risk scoring efforts	3.0
20. Lack of leadership of government in civil services	3.1

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So, now we are going to the unit third, this talks about global reports, and lastly, we will see like a few global reports also. So, the first point here is about challenges to the SDG accountability. So, there are various like a stakeholders, governments, agencies, private

players who are playing like this mammoth exercise of like a system development. And while doing, so, like, how about talking accountability of those like stakeholders and all of those nodes and activities. Which will bring a kind of a personalized like a input and like a feedback based like a system which will be very helpful in achieving the efficiency.

So, you can see there is like this five point like a scale. So, at the level 0 it says it is not a challenge so it is taking it as not a challenge. And then we have level 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 over here, which talks about like very significant challenge. So, here it says, there is almost no challenge here. It says a very significant like a challenge. So, on this scale from 0 to 5 like these like rankings are made.

You can see the first 1, lack of funding to support participation, 4.37 out of 5. So, well, I have been retreating a few times like a funding is very essential and crucial for implementing any policy, any framework, or any like a such scheme. And since these SDGs are global it requires that funding at global scale. So, well at national level, different in countries are handling all differently, but how about if it goes, the whole thing goes like international, who is going to pay for it becomes the first question.

So, that one, then low awareness of the SDGs with citizens and stakeholders. Like we as a maybe like as a classroom like this thing are talking and discussing about SDGs, but how about a common person sitting in his household or maybe working on the street will get to know about like these SDGs. So, I think reaching 2030 is going to happen in less than seven years from now.

So, we need to like increase and do this at priority ASAP, lack of transparency from government, lack of institution coordination across government, lack of inclusive of marginalized and vulnerable communities in national SDG progress, lack of entry points to engage with government on SDGs, lack of accessible data or lack of diversity of data, et cetera. So, if you see this is gradually decreasing, that means people seem to be convinced that it is not that good of a challenge. So, they are kind of taking it for granted.

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Then here, we will see some specific challenges to SDG, accordingly accountability by different regions. So, you can, you see here, north America and Europe, and there are a few more in the next slides. So, just seeing high rank challenges are given in the left side, and lowest rank challenges are on the right side. So, highest rank challenges, lack of institutional coordination across governments.

This we see typically in many other countries, including ours, where like some infrastructure projects, something actually keeps happening. And the other like agencies, they keep digging the roads several times. So, in one like a cycle of plantation, it takes like such a like odd like this thing. Then we have low awareness of these SDGs with citizens and stakeholders, lack of entry points to engage with government on SDGs.

On the other side, we have lower like lowest rank challenges for restriction on freedom of association, translation, lacking in local languages, inadequate internet access. In Europe, what is happening, lack of institutional coordination across government, the same thing. Very few volunteers championing accountability at committee level, low awareness of the SDGs with citizen and translation. Then on the lowest rank side, we have translation lacking in local languages, restrictions from freedom of association, inadequate interest across access.

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Highest-ranked Challenges	Lowest-ranked Challenges
Asia/Pacific	
1. Low awareness of the SDGs with citizens and stakeholders (4.43)	1. Translation lacking in local languages (3.30)
2. Lack of funding to support participation (4.37)	2. Lack of capacity of my organization/stakeholder group to engage (3.47)
3. Lack of inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized communities in national SDG processes (4.35)	3. Restrictions on Freedom of Association (3.51)
Africa	
1. Lack of funding to support participation (4.57)	1. Restrictions on Freedom of Association (3.50)
2. Lack of Transparency from Government (4.37)	2. Lack of capacity of my organization/stakeholder group to engage (3.24)
3. Low awareness of the SDGs with citizens and stakeholders (4.34)	3. Restrictions on Public Mobilizations and Demonstrations (3.41)

Next region we have Asia Pacific. So, low awareness of SDGs with citizens and stakeholders. This is the like the highest rank challenge, maybe because of the lack of education or lack of like awareness or information, lack of funding to support the participation. This is the second problem. Lack of inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized communities. Since there are a lot number of you like people in this category it requires more attention.

Lowest ranked challenges, translation, lacking in local languages, lack of capacity of my organization restrictions and freedom of association, in Africa lack of funding is the major like problem, lack of transparency. So, that means corruption is very regular and kind of a deep-rooted problem. So, transparency in transactions. Lastly, low awareness of these SDGs with decisions and like stakeholders, so lack of information.

Then on the lower rank side, if you see, we have restrictions on freedom association, lack of capacity of my organization stakeholder group restrictions on public mobilizations and demonstrations.

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Slide 30: Highest-ranked Challenges and Lowest-ranked Challenges

Highest-ranked Challenges	Lowest-ranked Challenges
Latin America/Caribbean	
1. Lack of funding to support participation (4.83)	1. Lack of capacity of my organization/stakeholder group to engage (3.21)
2. Lack of inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized communities in national SDG processes (4.48)	2. Restrictions on Freedom of Association (3.44)
3. Lack of transparency from government (4.48)	3. Lack of or insufficient media and press freedoms (3.88)
Middle East	
1. Low awareness of the SDGs with citizens and stakeholders (3.00)	1. Lack of capacity of my organization/stakeholder group to engage (1.87)
2. Lack of institutional coordination across government (4.33)	2. Lack of or insufficient media and press freedoms (2.30)
3. Lack of capacity of government or civil servants (4.33)	3. Inadequate internet access (2.80)

Slide 31: Challenges to SDG Accountability

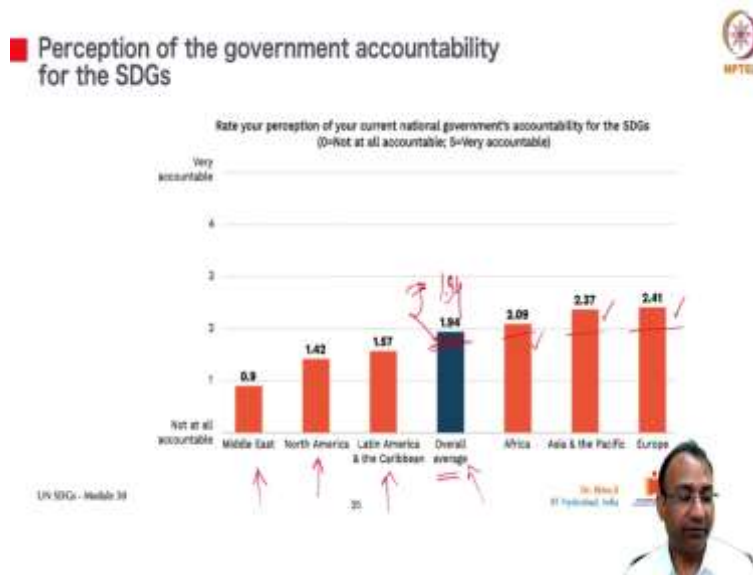
Strong participants were asked to rank specific challenges to accountability for the SDGs from a scale of 1 (not a challenge) to 5 (most significant challenge). 1 (not a challenge) and the challenge ranked least to least significant according to their assigned average.

Challenge	Average Rating
Lack of funding to support participation	4.83
Lack of inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized communities in national SDG processes	4.48
Lack of transparency from government	4.48
Lack of institutional coordination across government	4.33
Lack of capacity of government or civil servants	4.33
Lack of awareness of the SDGs with citizens and stakeholders	3.00
Lack of capacity of my organization/stakeholder group to engage	3.21
Restrictions on Freedom of Association	3.44
Lack of or insufficient media and press freedoms	3.88
Inadequate internet access	2.80
Lack of or insufficient media and press freedoms	2.30
Low awareness of the SDGs with citizens and stakeholders	1.87
Lack of capacity of my organization/stakeholder group to engage	1.87

Lastly, in this series, we have Latin America and Caribbean, lack of funding, lack of inclusion of vulnerable, lack of transparency, what is more lowest rank, challenges, lack of capacity of my organizations, restrictions on freedom of association, lack of, or insufficient media and press freedoms. Lastly, to the Middle East, low awareness of the SDG with citizen stakeholders. Fifth like a five scale like a problem.

So, if you go back and see here, this was the scale from 0 to like a 5, and we see in Middle East, it is like a totally 5 lack of institutional coordination, lack of capacity of government or civil servants, lack of capacity of my organization stakeholders, lack of or insufficient media and press freedoms and inadequate internet access.

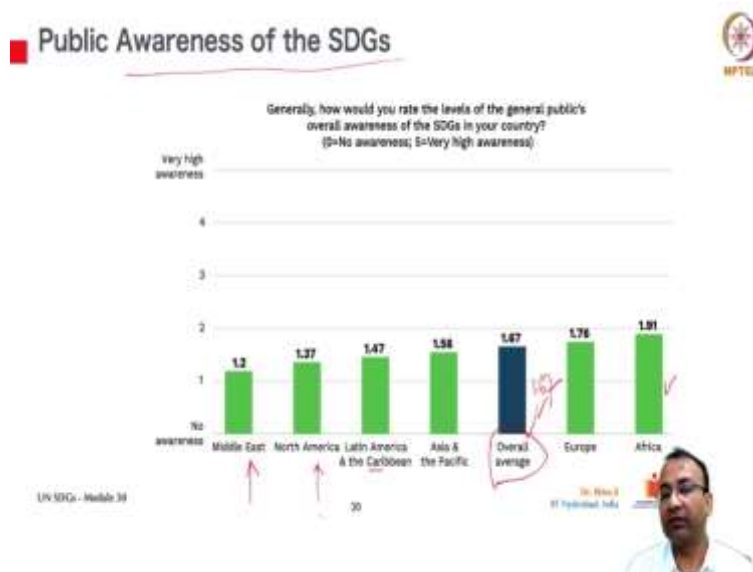
(Refer Slide Time: 27:14)



Next, we have a perception of the government accountability for the SDGs. Rate your perception of your current national government's accountability for the SDGs, 0 scale to, not at all accountable, 5 scale to very accountable. So, you can see over here, this is the overall like average at 1.94. So, well, you may read, you may write your perception like and you can count it.

So, here, this is observed, like a Middle East has 0.9, North America has got 1.42, Latin 1.57, overall average stands you a little less than 2 at 1.94, Africa 2.09, Asia in the Pacific 2.37, and Europe 2.41. So, it, it talks about like a perception or regarding this. So, well, nowhere it has reached like above like a 50 percent I think all are like under like this 2.5.

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Public awareness. On that if you see Middle East, very little, 1.2, North America 1.37, Latin 1.47, Asia and Pacific 1.56, world average stands, 1.67, Europe 1.76, higher in Africa, even higher 1.91. That means people in Africa are well aware.

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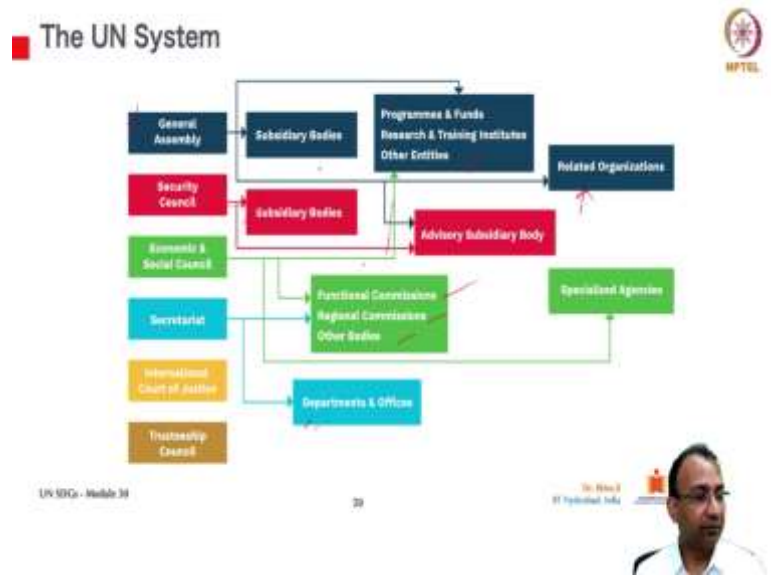
Then we have a perception of global accountability for the SDGs. So, overall in Europe 1.76, North America 1.79, 2.14 in the Asia Pacific, Latin 2.16, world average 2.34, and then Middle East 2.4 and Africa 2.72. So, from not accountable at all to very accountable this is this like a ranking.

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Then we have parliaments and SDGs so how parliaments actually like a help in policy frame working, implementation, funding like a monitoring data collection and all of those things. So, it helps in lawmaking, it helps in budgeting, or it kind of oversees oversighting. Representation and localization. So, these are the major like five keywords over here, like how SDG interacts with our like a parliament.

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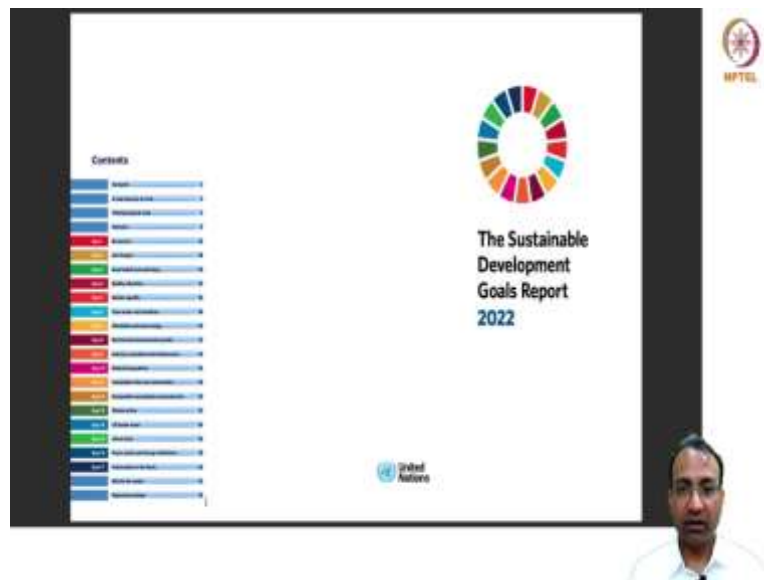
Lastly, the UN system and how it works, it is given over here, general assembly, subsidiary bodies, programs and fund, research and training institute, other entities, and from here it goes to related organizations, advisory subsidiary body economic social counseling, also goes over here, security council like is a subsidiary body. Then secretary, if you see many of them have rated functional commissions, regional, other bodies, then departments and offices, et cetera. So, with this, we have come to the end of the slide of this module, but we will have a look of like one of the reports to see like what is going on.

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Yeah. So, here we have like this report, the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022, which is like released by United Nations. So, this is the latest copy we have, and this document is available online freely on UNSDG'S website. I would strongly recommend everyone to download this report and go through this.

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This has all of these like SDGs and their performances like how they have been doing, and a few more like a pages. Yeah, so a roadmap like out of crisis.

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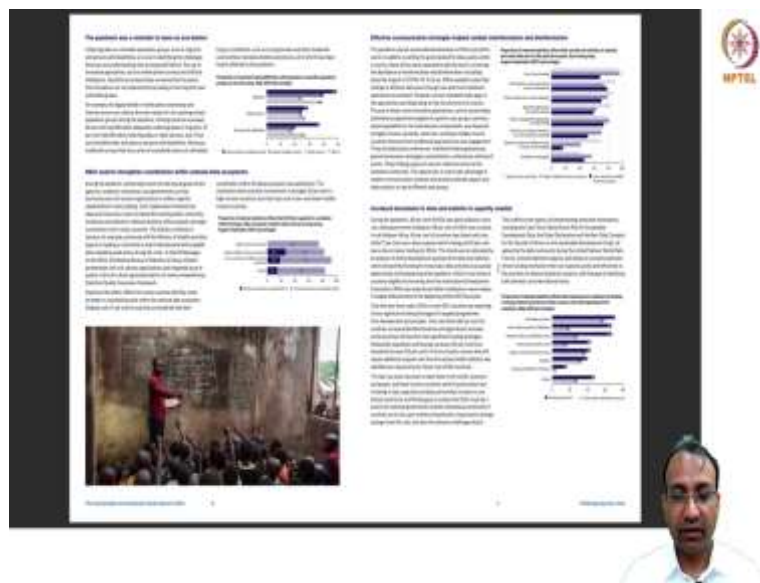
So, from here you can see these like a data sets which talk about like a different things like the first one, proportion of countries or areas with available data since 2015, if you remember, we have discussed in the previous modules, unless there is some data, unless there is some like a numbers how will you be able to like do something like which place requires what kind of intervention.

So, first you need like that reporting from that particular place. So, it begins from there. So, you can see different SDGs and like the data proportion of countries or areas with available data in them. So, this is given over here. So, if you see none of these have like a like 100

percent like availability of noted data, and some are like this one G13 if I see is at 20 percent which is the least one among all, right, proportion of countries that stop face to face data collection.

Here we have this data then proportion of countries that reported the use of innovative approaches to measure the impact of COVID-19, phone surveys, highest 82. Then web surveys, administrative data, model-based estimates, et cetera, proportion of countries that significantly improved ICT readiness in the past six months.

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And there are you like a variety of you like these data's given. I would recommend you to thoroughly read this document for your comprehension.

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3.03.01 PROMOTE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

COVID-19

A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CAUSED BY A VIRUS

100 MILLION DEATHS

200 MILLION DEATHS

500 MILLION DEATHS

100 MILLION DEATHS

200 MILLION DEATHS

500 MILLION DEATHS

*BASED ON CURRENT TRENDS

3.03.02 PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

HAS INTERRUPTED 1.6 BILLION LEARNERS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION

1.6 BILLION CHILDREN WHOSE SCHOOL HAD TO CLOSE DUE TO SCHOOL CLOSURES

24 MILLION LEARNERS

WHO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY SCHOOL CLOSURES

EDUCATION IS A LIFELINE FOR CHILDREN IN NEED

1.6 BILLION CHILDREN WHOSE SCHOOL HAD TO CLOSE DUE TO SCHOOL CLOSURES

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3.04 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

40 YEARS

SINCE THE BEHINDWOMEN AND GIRLS TO BE EMPOWERED THROUGH ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP AT THE GOVERNANCE LEVEL

39% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION ARE WOMEN

45% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION ARE WOMEN

WOMEN RESPONDING TO THE NEED TO BE EMPOWERED

WOMEN ARE BEING EMPOWERED THROUGH ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP AT THE GOVERNANCE LEVEL

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



3.05.01 IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

WORLDWIDE WATER RELATED ECOSYSTEMS

ARE BEING DEGRADED AT AN ALARMING RATE

OVER 85% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVE IN AREAS WITH LIMITED ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

1.6 BILLION PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

750 MILLION PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3.05.02 PROMOTE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

WORLDWIDE ENERGY RELATED ECOSYSTEMS

ARE BEING DEGRADED AT AN ALARMING RATE

OVER 85% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVE IN AREAS WITH LIMITED ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

1.6 BILLION PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

750 MILLION PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



3.05.03 PROMOTE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

WORLDWIDE ENERGY RELATED ECOSYSTEMS

ARE BEING DEGRADED AT AN ALARMING RATE

OVER 85% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVE IN AREAS WITH LIMITED ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

1.6 BILLION PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

750 MILLION PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3.05.04 PROMOTE ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS SUPPORTED BY

STRONG POLICY MIXES AND SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS

1.6 BILLION PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

750 MILLION PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



4.10 BUILD ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

GLOBAL MANUFACTURING HAS RECOVERED FROM THE PANDEMIC BUT LEANS HEAVILY TOWARD HIGH-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES AND HAS MORE RESILIENT BUSINESS THAN THEIR LOWER TECH COUNTERPARTS

1.13 MANUFACTURING HAS RECOVERED TO 2019 LEVELS

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES ARE NOT RECOVERING AS WELL AS LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

7.5% RECOVERY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

4.11 REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

PANDEMIC INCREASED THE POOR BUT IN HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES MORE PEOPLE ARE BECOMING WEALTHY

GLOBAL RECOVERY FINE-TUNE BUT RECORD HIGH RISK IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR THE WORLD TOTAL

5,895 MIGRANTS LEFT POLAND IN 2022

1.5 MILLION NEW EMPLOYERS REGISTERED IN 2022

4.12 BUILD GREEN AND CIRCULAR ECONOMIES INCLUDING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND WILL REQUIRE AN UNPRECEDENTED SHIFT IN CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

1 BILLION SLUM DWELLERS

UNSUSTAINABLE PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION ARE THE MAIN DRIVER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE

99% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVES IN AN OVERCROWDED AREA

4.13 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

UNSUSTAINABLE PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION ARE THE MAIN DRIVER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE

TO ACHIEVE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS WE NEED TO CHANGE OUR CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

4.14 TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

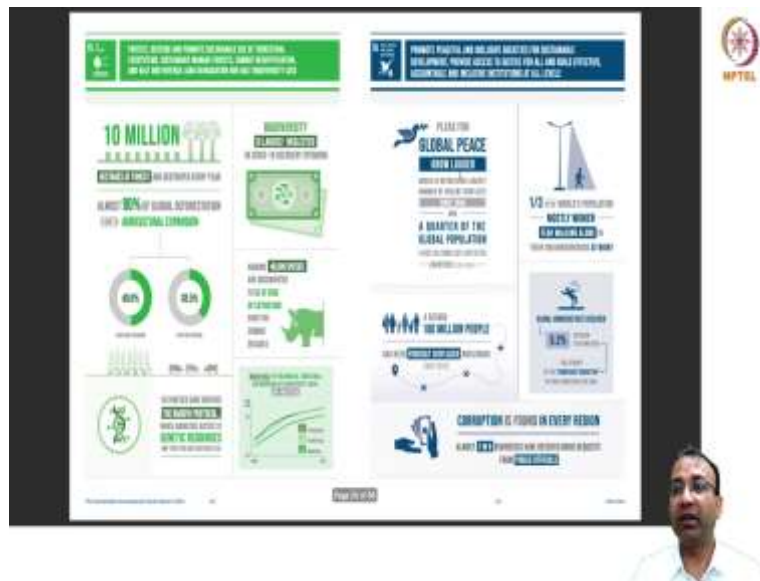
CLIMATE CHANGE IS A MAJOR THREAT TO OUR WELL-BEING

CLIMATE CHANGE IS A MAJOR THREAT TO OUR WELL-BEING

4.15 CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OUR OCEAN THE PLANET'S LARGEST ECOSYSTEM IS ENDANGERED

OUR OCEAN THE PLANET'S LARGEST ECOSYSTEM IS ENDANGERED



And then from here we have these overviews of all the SDGs together. So, yeah, first one, as you see, like no poverty and poverty in all its forms everywhere. So, more than four years of progress against poverty has been erased by COVID-19, rising inflation impacts of war in Ukraine. Further details, progress, number of people living in extreme poverty in year 22, year 2022 has actually like a swollen.

So, if you see pre pandemic projection 581 million to 657 to 676 million, yeah. So, if you see this like people in extreme poverty, this number has actually, unfortunately rising because of various regions. Ukraine war is another like one of the regions working poverty, rate rose for the first long time in two decades. If you see 2019, this was 6.7 in 2020 7.2, pushing an additional 8 million workers into poverty. So, this is this grave situation world is facing. It is going in a totally reverse direction.

Unemployment cash benefits during the pandemic 2020. If you see high income countries, 52.2 percent lower income countries, 0.8 percent. So, you see this disparity, disaster related deaths rose sixfold in 2020 to largely as a result of the pandemic like in this thing. And similarly, you can go through in your peaceful time. So, SGD 2, 3, 4 like a 5, 6 all of these like they are given. Very interesting facts. And eye-opening like observations.

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The infographic is divided into two main sections. The left section, titled 'TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS', features a red siren icon and the text 'CLIMATE CHANGE IS HUMANITY'S CODE RED WARNING'. It includes a sub-section 'OUR WINDOW TO AVOID CLIMATE CATASTROPHE IS CLOSING RAPIDLY' with icons for 'RENEWABLE ENERGY', 'ENERGY EFFICIENCY', 'LAND-USE CHANGE', and 'ADAPTATION'. Below this, it states 'ENERGY-RELATED CO₂ EMISSIONS INCREASED 64% IN 2019 COMPARED TO 2005' and 'RENEWABLE ENERGY PROVIDED 29% OF GLOBAL ENERGY SUPPLY IN 2019'. The right section, titled 'CLEANER AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT', features a blue triangle icon and the text 'OUR OCEAN THE PLANET'S LARGEST ECOSYSTEM IS ENDANGERED'. It includes a sub-section 'OUR OCEAN IS ENDANGERED' with icons for 'OVERFISHING', 'PLASTIC POLLUTION', 'CLIMATE CHANGE', and 'ACIDIFICATION'. Below this, it states 'PLASTIC POLLUTION IN THE OCEAN IS INCREASING AT AN ALARMING RATE' and '50% OF THE WASTE GENERATED IN THE WORLD IS PLASTIC'. The NPTOL logo is in the top right corner.

In this one, you can see this climate action, there is a red siren like a given over here. Climate change is humanity is code red warning. Our window to avoid climate catastrophe is closing rapidly, and we ought to like work we have to work like a fast on this.

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The infographic is divided into two main sections. The left section, titled '10 MILLION', features a green tree icon and the text '10 MILLION PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY'. It includes a sub-section '10 MILLION PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY' with icons for 'EXTREME POVERTY', 'HUNGER', and 'LACK OF CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION'. Below this, it states 'ALMOST 30% OF PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LIVE IN EXTREME POVERTY' and 'ALMOST 25% OF PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LIVE IN EXTREME POVERTY'. The right section, titled 'GLOBAL PEACE', features a blue globe icon and the text 'GLOBAL PEACE'. It includes a sub-section 'GLOBAL PEACE' with icons for 'GLOBAL PEACE', 'GLOBAL PEACE', and 'GLOBAL PEACE'. Below this, it states 'GLOBAL PEACE IS A QUARTER OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION' and 'GLOBAL PEACE IS A QUARTER OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION'. The NPTOL logo is in the top right corner.

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND DIGITAL IN THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

RECORD-BREAKING GROWTH IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

ACTIVITY

WORLD DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

IN STRONG

CHILDREN TODAY

GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

YOUNG PEOPLE

WOMEN



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1.1.1 **Water quality**

Water quality is a critical factor in determining the health of an ecosystem and the well-being of the people who depend on it. The World Bank's *Water Quality Indicators* report provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of water quality globally, highlighting the challenges and opportunities for improvement.

Water quality indicators: tracking the health of rivers and streams

The report identifies several key indicators for tracking water quality, including:

- Water Quality Index (WQI):** A composite index that combines various parameters such as dissolved oxygen, pH, and turbidity to provide an overall assessment of water quality.
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO):** A critical indicator of water health, as low levels can indicate pollution and reduced oxygen availability for aquatic life.
- pH:** A measure of acidity or alkalinity, with extreme levels being harmful to most organisms.
- Turbidity:** A measure of the cloudiness of water, often caused by suspended solids and organic matter.

The report also discusses the importance of monitoring water quality over time and across different locations to identify trends and inform policy decisions.

Water quality indicators: tracking the health of rivers and streams

The report highlights the need for improved data collection and reporting mechanisms to ensure that water quality information is accurate and up-to-date. It also emphasizes the importance of involving local communities and stakeholders in water quality monitoring efforts.

Water quality indicators: tracking the health of rivers and streams

The report concludes by calling for a global effort to improve water quality and protect our most precious natural resource. It encourages governments, the private sector, and civil society to work together to address the challenges of water quality and ensure a sustainable future for all.

Water quality indicators: tracking the health of rivers and streams

The report provides a detailed analysis of water quality trends in various regions, including North America, Europe, and Asia. It also includes a series of charts and graphs illustrating the data.

Water quality indicators: tracking the health of rivers and streams

The report includes a section on the role of water quality in climate change adaptation. It discusses how improved water quality can help ecosystems and communities better withstand the impacts of climate change, such as drought and flooding.

Water quality indicators: tracking the health of rivers and streams

The report also addresses the issue of water quality and human health. It discusses the potential risks of contaminated water to public health and the importance of ensuring access to clean, safe drinking water for all.

Water quality indicators: tracking the health of rivers and streams

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Partnership for the South

As a member of the G20 and the BRICS nations, India has been an active participant in the Partnership for the South (P4S) since its inception in 2012. The P4S is a voluntary, non-binding, and non-exclusive partnership between the G20 and the BRICS nations, aimed at promoting economic growth and sustainable development in the South. The P4S is a platform for dialogue and cooperation between the G20 and the BRICS nations, aimed at promoting economic growth and sustainable development in the South. The P4S is a platform for dialogue and cooperation between the G20 and the BRICS nations, aimed at promoting economic growth and sustainable development in the South.

India's contribution to the P4S

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Role to the leader

India's role in the P4S is to promote economic growth and sustainable development in the South. India's role in the P4S is to promote economic growth and sustainable development in the South. India's role in the P4S is to promote economic growth and sustainable development in the South.

Regional grouping

The world map shows regional groupings in various colors: North America (blue), South America (green), Europe (orange), Africa (red), Asia (yellow), and Oceania (purple).

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So, very interesting graphic but very relevant like a data and inputs in this one. So, go through this report and each and every SDGs like a data's are also given over here, and with this, right, you can see the details coming from different countries, different regions. Yeah.

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So, I am leaving like this report with you guys. Please go through in detail properly and yeah. Thank you all for joining. Module 30. See you in the next one.