

# **SDG Urban Index: NITI Aayog**

## Why in News

Recently, <u>NITI Aayog</u> under the **Indo-German Cooperation** released the inaugural <u>Sustainable</u> <u>Development Goals (SDGs)</u> Urban Index and Dashboard 2021–22.

■ Earlier in June 2021, the <u>third edition of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)</u> India Index and Dashboard 2020-21 was released by NITI Aayog.

# **Key Points**

- About:
  - The index and dashboard are a result of the NITI Aayog-Germany's International Cooperation Agency (GIZ) and BMZ collaboration focused on driving SDG localization in our cities, under the umbrella of Indo-German Development Cooperation.
  - It ranks 56 urban areas on 77 SDG indicators across 46 targets of the SDG framework.
  - It will further strengthen SDG localization and institute robust SDG monitoring at the city level.
- Ranking Scale:
  - The urban areas are ranked on a scale of 0-100.
  - A score of 100 implies that the urban area has achieved the targets set for 2030; a score of 0 implies that it is the farthest from achieving the targets among the selected urban areas.
  - Overall or composite urban area scores are then generated from the Goal-wise scores to measure aggregate performance of the urban area.
  - Urban areas have been classified as below based on their composite score:

Aspirant: 0-49
Performer: 50-64
Front-Runner: 65-99

• Achiever: 100

- Performance of the States:
  - Top Performers:
    - Shimla, Coimbatore, Chandigarh, Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi.
  - Worst Performers:
    - Dhanbad, Meerut, Itanagar, Guwahati and Patna.
- Significance Of the Index:
  - Cities are fast becoming engines of growth. The SDG Urban index and dashboard will go a long way in **instituting a robust SDG monitoring system** in our cities, and is a milestone step in our SDG localisation journey.

- The Niti Aayog is of the view that this **transformative change is quite essential**, given the increasing prominence of our cities and urban areas in charting the future of development in India.
- It highlights the strengths and gaps of Urban Local Body (ULB) level data, monitoring, and reporting systems.

## **GOAL-WISE GOOD PERFORMERS** Goal 1: No Poverty Goel 2: Zero Hunger Colmbatore [TN], Shillong [ML], Madural Kochi [KL], Imphal [MN], Kohima [NL]. [TN], Tiruchirapalli [TN], Aizawi [MZ] Vijayawada (AP), Shillong (ML), Amritsar (PB) Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being Goal 4: Quality Education Shimla [HP], Amritsar [PB], Panaji [GA], Tiruvanantapuram [KL], Kochi [KL], Chandigarh Visakhapatnam [AP], Srinagar [JK], Kochi [CH], Coimbatore [TN], Pune [MH] [KL], Gwalior [MP], Coimbatore [TN] Goal 5: Gender Equality Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Kochi [KL], Tiruvanantapuram [KL], Panaji Bhopal [MP], Kochi [KL], Panaji [GA], Prayagraj [UP], [GA], Kohima [NL], Rajkot [GJ], Nashik Chandigarh [CH], Ahmedabad [GJ], Gwalior [MP] [MH], Pune [MH], Agartala [TR] Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Shimla (HP), itanagar (AR), Srinagar (JK), Bengaluru [KA], Raipur [CG], Panaji [GA] Aizawi [MZ], Ludhiana [PB], Hyderabad [TS] Dehradun [UK], Bhubaneshwar [OD] Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Goal 10: Reduced Inequality Surat (GJ), Bhopal (MP), Bhubaneshwar Amritsar [PB], Ludhiana [PB], Mumbai [OD], Shillong [ML], Colmbatore [TN] [MH], Nashik [MH], Delhi [DL] Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Co Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production Nashik [MH], Surat [GJ], Chandigarh Multiple [CH], Vadodara [GJ], Ahmedabad [GJ] Goal 13: Climate Action Goal 14: Life Below Water Shimia [HP], Kochi [KL], Tiruvanantapuram [KL], Shillong [ML], Alzawi [MZ] Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Goal 15: Life on Land Panaji [GA], Gangtok [SK], Kochi [KL], Aizawi [MZ], Rajkot [GJ], Srinagar [JK]. Tiruvanantapuram (KL), Tiruchirapalli [TN]

#### **Indo-German Development Cooperation**

## Background:

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• The year **2008 marked 50 years of Indo-German development cooperation**. Begun in the **1950s**, development cooperation with India grew so rapidly that in a short time it

became the largest recipient of German development assistance.

- The **construction of the Rourkela Steel Plant** in Orissa was a hallmark of this intensive cooperation in the early 1960s.
- Later, both countries set up one of India's premiere educational institutions the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras.
- In the 1990's, **development cooperation dealt with the issues** of poverty reduction and social infrastructure.

#### About:

- Indo-German development cooperation is a solid pillar of the Indo-German strategic partnership.
- Both countries are equally committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); further, they want to tackle global challenges in the fields of climate and environment.
- It is well **integrated in the foreign policy framework** of relations between India and Germany.
- India is viewed by Germany as **one of the Global Development Partners** that have a key role to play in solving global development issues.

### Programme Focus:

 Today, the Indo-German development cooperation programme focuses on the following mutually agreed priority areas:

The Vision

- Energy
- Environment and Management of Natural Resources

• Sustainable Urban Development

Source: PIB

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