



Global Sustainable Development Report, 2022

For Prelims: Global Sustainable Development Report, 2022, TERI, SDGs

For Mains: Environmental Pollution & Degradation, India's SDG targets and its achievements

Why in News?

Recently, the global Sustainable Development Report, 2022 was released.

- India was **ranked 121 out of the 163 countries**. It was ranked 117 in 2020 and 120 in 2021.
- Earlier, in February 2022, the Prime Minister addressed the [The Energy and Resources Institute's \(TERI\) World Sustainable Development Summit](#).

What is a Sustainable Development Report?

- **About:**
 - It is a **global assessment of countries' progress** towards achieving the [Sustainable Development Goals](#).
 - It is published by a group of independent experts at the **Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)**.
 - SDSN was launched in 2012 to **mobilize global scientific and technological expertise** to promote practical problem solving for sustainable development and implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - Following their adoption, **SDSN is now committed to supporting the implementation of the SDGs** at national and international levels.
- **Ranking:**
 - Countries are ranked by **their overall score**.
 - The overall score measures the total progress towards achieving all 17 [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDG\)](#)
 - The score can be interpreted as a **percentage of SDG achievement**.
 - A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved.
- **Performance of the Countries:**
 - The 2022 SDG Index is **topped by Finland, followed by three Nordic countries -Denmark, Sweden and Norway**.
 - East and South Asia is the region that progressed most on the SDGs since their adoption in 2015.
 - Bangladesh and Cambodia are the two countries that progressed most on the SDGs since 2015.
 - By contrast Venezuela has declined the most on the SDG Index since their adoption in 2015.

What are the key Highlights of the Report?

- **About World:**

- Multiple and simultaneous health, climate, biodiversity, geopolitical and military crises are major setbacks for sustainable development globally.
- The SDG Index world average has **slightly decreased in 2021 for the second year in a row**, largely due to the impact of the pandemic on SDG1 (No Poverty) and SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and poor performance on SDG11-15 (climate, biodiversity, and sustainable urban development goals).
- Besides their **massive humanitarian costs, military conflicts - including the [war in Ukraine](#)** - have major international spill overs on food security and energy prices, which are amplified by the climate and biodiversity crises.
- **About India:**
 - **India's Preparedness Worsened:**
 - India is **not placed well to achieve the [United Nations-mandated Sustainable Development Goals \(SDG\)](#)** and its preparedness has worsened over the years in comparison with other countries.
 - **Major Challenges:**
 - The country **continues to face major challenges in achieving 11 of the 17 SDGs**, which has pushed down its global ranking on SDG preparedness.
 - **Ensuring decent work (SDG 8)** has become more challenging.
 - According to the report, India is on track to achieving SDG 13 on climate action.
 - However, **[The State of India's Environment, 2022](#)** flagged that the country was facing major challenges in this area.
 - India's performance on climate action — (SDG) 13 — **has slipped from 2019-2020.**
 - This decline in India's overall performance is primarily due to eight states — Bihar, Telangana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Jharkhand — whose scores have dipped under SDG 13 in the two years.
 - **Progress Made:**
 - The progress in around 10 of these goals is similar to those in 2021.
 - These include SDG 2 on ending hunger, SDG 3 on good health and well being and SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation.

What are the Recommendations?

- **New partnerships and innovations should be Scaled-up:**
 - New partnerships and innovations that emerged during the **[Covid-19 pandemic](#)**, including in scientific cooperation and data, should be scaled-up to support the SDGs.
- **Science and Technological Innovations:**
 - **Science, technological innovations, and data systems can help identify solutions** in times of crises and can provide decisive contributions to address the major challenges of our times.
 - These call for **increased and prolonged investments in statistical capacities, Research & Development and education and skills.**
- **Increasing Investment:**
 - Achieving the SDGs is **fundamentally an investment agenda** in physical infrastructure (including **[renewable energy](#)**, digital technologies) and human capital (including health, education).
 - Yet the **poorest half of the world lacks market access to capital** on acceptable terms.
 - Poor and vulnerable countries have been hit hard by the multiple crises and their spill overs.

What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)?

- The **[Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#)** also known as the Global Goals, were **adopted by the United Nations in 2015** as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

- Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, [Acquired ImmunoDeficiency Syndrome \(AIDS\)](#) and discrimination against women and girls.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question

Q. Consider the following statements: (2016)

1. The Sustainable Development Goals were first proposed in 1972 by a global think tank called the 'Club of Rome'.
2. The Sustainable Development Goals have to be achieved by 2030.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (b)

- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- They are built upon the success of the Millennium Development Goals, including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities.
- The goals are interconnected - often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.
- Adopted in 2015, SDGs came into effect in January 2016. They are **meant to be achieved by 2030**. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- The SDGs were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The **Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968**. Hence, statement 1 is not correct. Therefore, option (b) is the

correct answer.

Source: DTE

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/printpdf/global-sustainable-development-report-2022>

