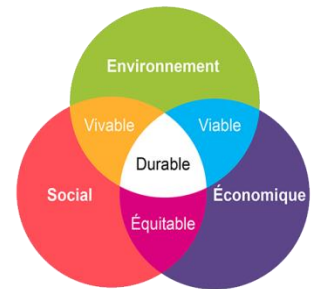✓ This methodology <u>clubs the height and weight data about all children of the world together</u>. On the basis of that ranking, it calls below average children wasted or stunted.

✓ Raises question about what determines height of child? Is it gene or nourishment?

As a result, an Indian child with healthy nourishment often ends up with less height or weight compared to her African counterpart. Thereby he/she is wrongly treated as wasted or stunted.

Sustainable Development Goals Localization

SDGs are collection of 17 intertwined global goals intended to be blue print to achieve a better and sustainable future for all. **Brundtland Commission** defines sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Core Elements of SDGs

1. **Environmental Sustainability**: It prevents nature from being used as an inexhaustible source of resources and ensures its protection and rational use.

2. **Social Sustainability**: It can foster gender equality, development of people, communities and cultures to help achieve a reasonable and fair quality of life, healthcare and education across the globe.

3. **Economic sustainability**: It focuses on equal economic growth, equal distribution of economic resources and to remove poverty.

Localization of SDGs

It is a process of taking into account *subnational contexts* in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda from setting of goals and target, to determining the means of implementing and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.

Road Map For Localization Of SDGs

• Interpret the Goals and targets within the local context.

• Awareness about SDGs at subnational level. **Bottom-up approach** with empowering citizen participating in achievement of SDGs

• Advocacy including subnational perspective in national SDG strategies.

• Implementation of the SDGs to go local.

• Monitoring, evaluating and learning from our experience.

Importance Of Localization Of SDGs	Challenges To Localization Of SDGs
• All the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional government. • Ex UN Secretary General, Ban Ki - moon said that "our struggle for the global sustainability will be won or lost in cities." • Improved state capacities, localised solutions, and promotion of cooperative and competitive federalism. • The achievement of SDGs depends more on the *ability of*	• **Limited Resources**: Challenges associated with involving people at grassroot comes with high cost. E.g Panchayalti Raj institutions has fund crisis. • **Lack of knowledge**: There is lack of awareness among people especially *vulnerable section* about suitable and profitable livelihood options. • **Inability to take into account the diversity of India**, with hundreds of languages, socio-cultural practices especially among tribes who are among the most deprived sections with almost 90% living in rural areas • **Infrastructure Challenge**: Need to overcome challenges related to *availability of local data* and capacities to perform local monitoring