Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG-12 Member Nations

The SDG Index

The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and the best or target (100) outcomes. According to the 2018 Survey We rank- #112 India at a score of 59.1.

Absolute performance gaps for achieving the SDGs

The SDG Index express data in per capita terms. These relative metrics are used so that performance can be compared across countries. Absolute performance is a useful complementary presentation of this data.

It helps identify the countries that account for the largest achievement gaps in meeting the SDGs.

To illustrate the difference between absolute and relative performance gaps at the indicator level, we consider Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) emissions embodied in imports under SDG 12. Sulfur dioxide has major impacts on human health even in short-term exposure. It can react with other substances to form harmful particulates in the atmosphere and acid rain

The 2018 Global SDG Index ranking and scores

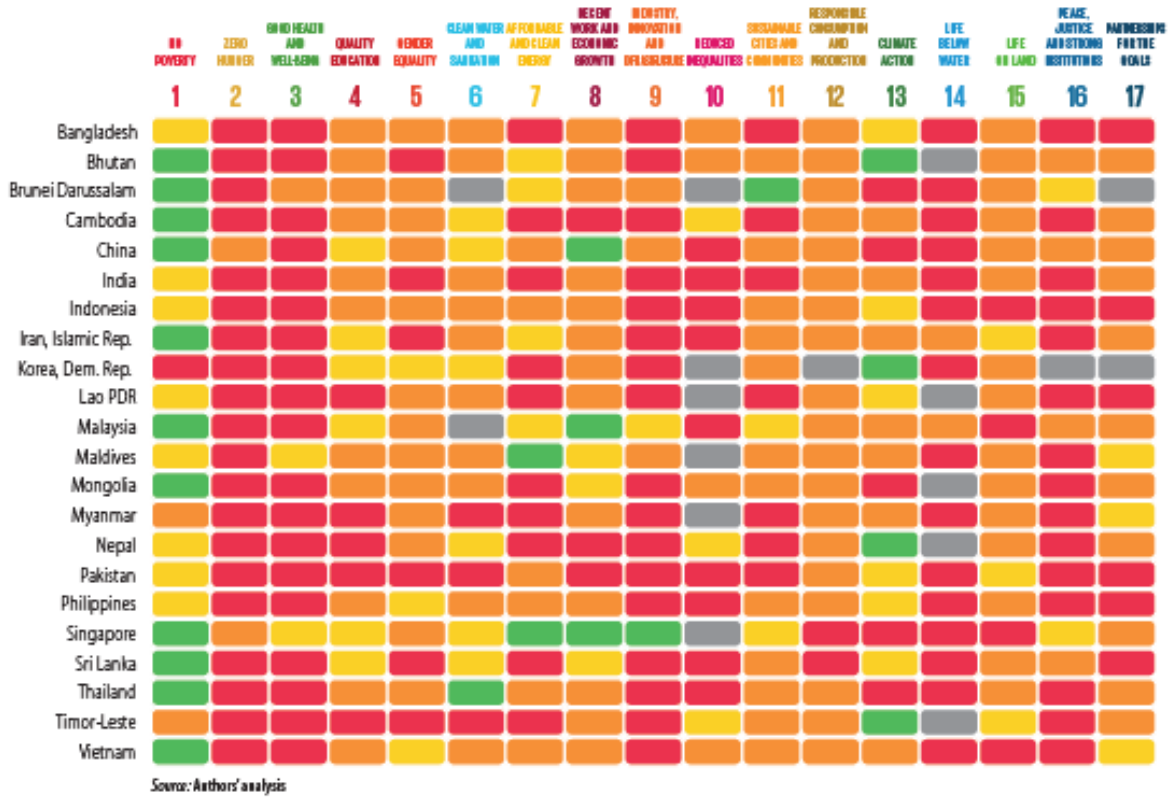
Table 3 | Absolute performance gaps for SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production

Country	Percentage achievement gap of SDG 12
China	18.5%
India	12.1%
United States	10.0%
Brazil	3.0%
Japan	2.8%
Indonesia	2.7%
Nigeria	2.2%
Russian Federation	2.1%
Pakistan	2.0%
Bangladesh	1.8%

Source: Authors' analysis

These are the conclusions for SDG 12 (Table 3). Taken together, China, India, and the United States account for more than 40% of the world's gap on achieving sustainable consumption and production practices.

Figure 9 | SDG Dashboard for East and South Asia



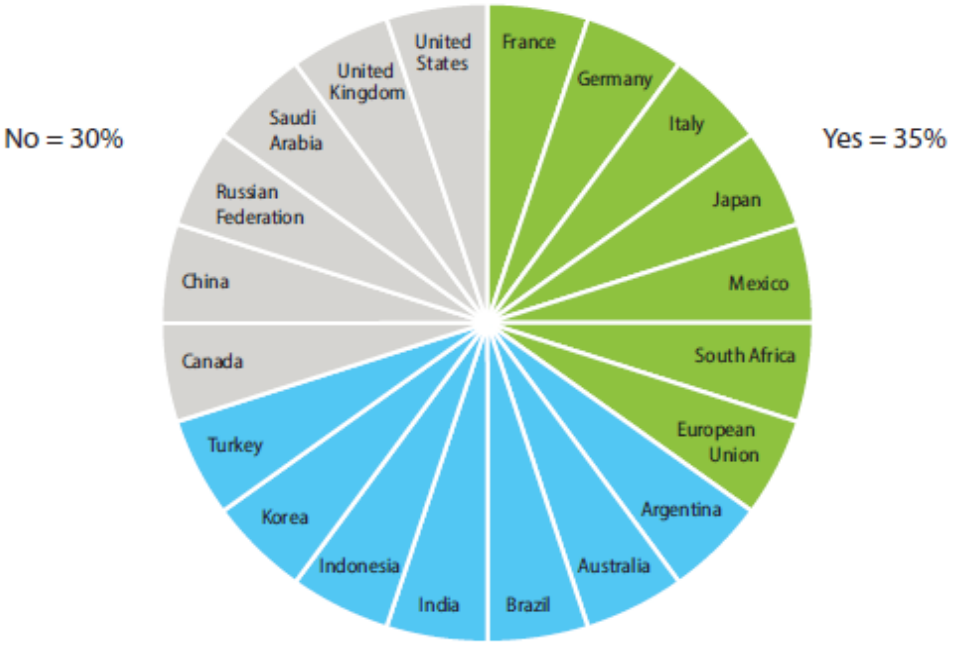
Source: Authors' analysis

- Role model
- 1.5°C Compatible
- 2°C Compatible
- Insufficient
- Highly insufficient
- Critically insufficient

The Infographic Above Represents India's Relative Position in terms of achieving SDG-12 in comparison to the other East and South East Asian Countries.

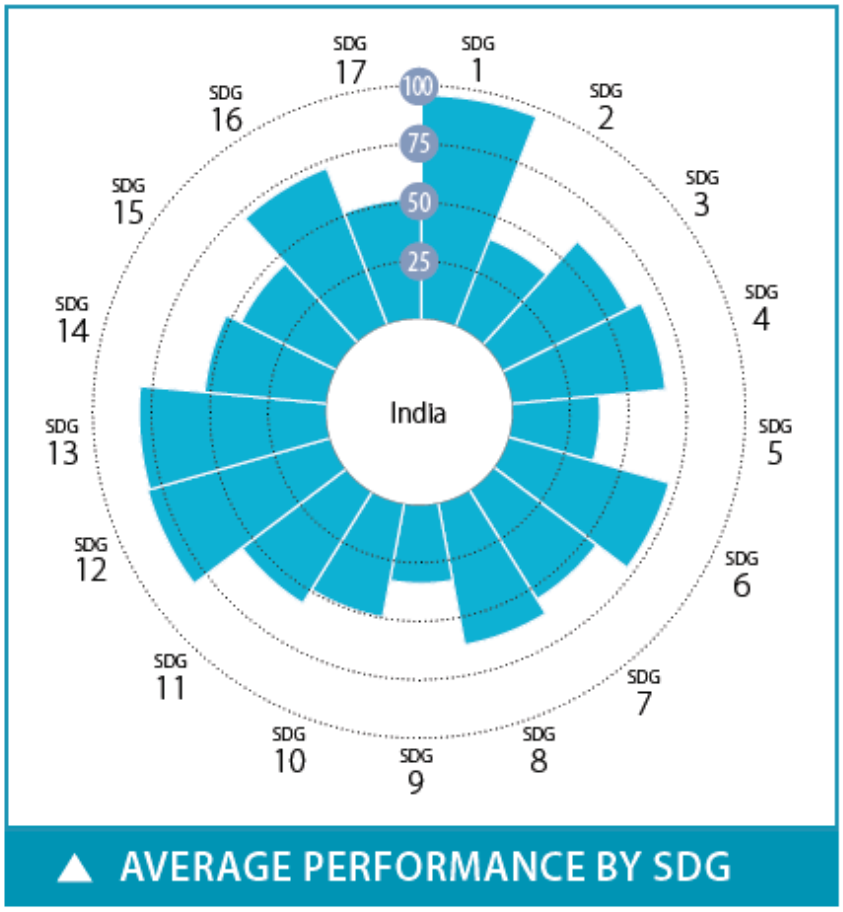
Regulatory Measures

Figure 4 | Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?



Source: Authors' analysis

India’s Performance SDG-12



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3	●	●●
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●	●●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2	●	●●
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.2	●	●●
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.4	●	●●
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.9	●	●●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-8.7	●	●●

Case Studies Of Indian Companies towards Implementing SDG-12

E-commerce firm Flipkart, which has just moved into a new office building in Bengaluru this month, has replaced paper cups with ones made of ceramic and glass. Employees have been given stainless-steel water bottles that they can refill. “This one move is helping us save 4,000 litres of potable water every week, and not add 10,000 plastic bottles to landfills every year," says Nagaraj Kulkarni, senior director, projects, at Flipkart. The company has also placed large bins at different points on each work floor to segregate wet and dry waste. To ensure this, and minimize the use of garbage bags, it does not allow dustbins at individual desks. These steps were taken after employee surveys, with ideas being developed over around 18 months.

As a part of its green initiative, online classifieds company OLX India has replaced the plastic tableware in its cafeteria with reusable cutlery. Paper recycle bins have been installed in its Gurugram office to store paper waste. “Every month, the collected paper waste is reused to produce reusable office stationery," says Varun Madan, head of human resources, OLX India.

Pune-based technology services company Persistent Systems has stopped the use of disposable plastic paper cups and plates,and is hoping to restrict the use of tissue paper. On an average, it dedicates around 10 days in a year to programmes such as “no plastic day" or “zero food wastage week", to reinforce sustainable consumption practices.

Some public sector utilities are also pitching in. Mumbai-based Mahanagar Gas Ltd (MGL), a natural gas distribution company, has adopted initiatives such as the conversion of waste paper into writing pads and envelopes through a waste management enterprise, Sampurna Earth. “The aim is to drive both the individual (employee) and the organization towards eco-friendly practices," says Goutam Ghosh, technical director at MGL.

“Most of the companies with whom we work are quite eager on sustainability. They use our recycled products that are processed from their waste," says Abdul Rahman Janoo, product manager at Waste Ventures India, a Hyderabad-based waste-management enterprise that has worked with around 13 companies, including Google India, Infosys, Hindustan Unilever and Amazon India.

It has also developed a software that allows companies to track waste generation, and design green strategies accordingly. “Through this process, for example, a company realized it was generating a lot of tetra-pack waste. After examining the

information, instead of going with 100-200ml juice packs, the firm decided to use 2 litre boxes for its events and meetings. In that way, they reduced tetra pack waste from their premises by 30%," says Janoo.