

## Institution Building for Achieving SDGs

### What is the issue?

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- UN's "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDGs) has inspired many and there seems to be a global consensus on them beyond governments.

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- The efforts of various stakeholders need to be effectively coordinated for achieving better outcomes.

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### Why do we need large scale coordination?

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- SDGs have been observed to prominently figure in "business conferences, civil society organizations and government reports".

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- The 17 SDGs fall into four groupings namely:\n

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- **Human Development** - "Poverty, hunger, health, education, and gender equality".

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- **Environment** - "Water, energy, climate action, life below water, and life on land".

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- **Economy** - "Decent work, economic progress, reduced inequalities, responsible consumption and production, and industry innovation".

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- **Structure Building** - "peace, justice and strong institutions" and "partnerships for growth".

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- Problems such as persistent poverty and inequality, poor health, and environmental degradation are systemic issues.

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- They have multiple interacting causes and can't be solved by any one actor.  
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- Hence, strong institutional partnership and cooperation as outlined in the last two SDGs are essential.  
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### **What are the current management challenges?**

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- Philanthropists and corporates (through CSR) are giving back to society in programmes aligned with the SDGs.  
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- Once they start, they realize the need for partnering NGOs who have local knowledge and have established community and government relationships.  
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- While all stakeholders recognize the need for effective partnerships, effective management practices remain elusive.  
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- But governments and CSR initiatives tend to construct centralized, top-down programmes to achieve scale and efficiency simultaneously,  
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- Hence, there is inherent strain in deploying best management practices and the typical "command and control" dynamics continue to dominate.  
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- This approach works with a "one size fits all" mindset and also hinders effective ground coordination due to the complicated command structure.  
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- Also, the ultimate beneficiaries aren't adequately represented in this model and "people-centric design" takes a backseat.  
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### **How important is institution building in human progress?**

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- SDGs are a realization that humanity cannot postpone much longer the development of new strategies for the management of the commons.  
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- Humanity's progress is a history of evolution of institutions that have enabled societies to achieve what they want.  
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- Notably, the demand for increased sea trade saw the birth of new forms of business institutions such as the limited liability company in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.  
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- Also, the idea of an equal society gave rise to elected parliaments world-over.  
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- Hence, faster progress towards the SDGs will require new models of enterprises in which the people must have a much greater say in governance.  
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### **What kind of institutional changes are needed?**

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- The very conception of SDGs requires institutions that enable large-scale people participation, which is in line with the democratic norms.  
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- According to SDGs, every individual has fundamental needs such as health and education, and political rights in the governance.  
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- But expenses are incurred for ensuring that all get access to these services.  
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- Hence, this calls for building economically sustainable business modules like Co-operatives and Social Entrepreneurship.  
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**Source: Livemint**

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