

## **Sustainable Development Goal India Index and its Implementation in Indian Libraries**

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### **Abstract**

**Purpose:** *This paper will discuss the key features of the Sustainable Development Goals India Index by GoI (Government of India) and what has been done for Indian libraries in the area in alignment with the GOI index. This paper suggests a framework to include libraries in India that can be aligned with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals India Index of MoSPI's (Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation) National Indicator Framework.*

**Methodology:** *This paper adopts a holistic approach to discuss the parameters of the SDG India Index and highlight the importance of libraries to achieving SDGs. The paper also discusses the 17 SDGs and how they were adopted by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).*

**Findings:** *The government of India has collected data from different states and created guidelines in the form of an Index. The Ministry of Statistics created indicators based on UN's SDG indicators to calculate the performance. There are no indicators created to collect data from libraries of India. The SDG India Index already exempts some goals in its first draft stating that insufficient data was available.*

**Originality:** *This paper will also help include libraries in the National Indicator Framework, boost the SDG Index, and add new fields to collect SDG data.*

**Practical Implication:** *If Indian Libraries could adequately adopt these indicators, then our country could contribute more to implementing these 17 goals and help achieve the 2030 agenda.*

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**Keywords:** SDG India Index, Sustainable Development Goals, National Indicators Framework, Indian Libraries, United Nations.

### **1. Introduction**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, centered around the principle of "ensuring inclusivity for all," is expected to foster increased peace and prosperity worldwide (UNDESA, 2018). Embedded within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), commonly known as the Global Goals.

An initiative known as the "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs) was adopted in 2000 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York during the Millennium Summit. From 2000 to 2015, these objectives gave nations a framework within which to implement their development policies. The MDGs consisted of eight goals that aimed to address development issues. However, the achievement of these targets varied across countries leading to discussions on exploring a roadmap for development beyond 2015.

In 2012 the UN Conference on Development took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil as a commemoration of the Anniversary of the 'Rio Earth Summit' held in 1992. This conference played a vital role in initiating debates and efforts towards defining development agenda targets. The United Nations (UN) General Assembly, in its 70<sup>th</sup> Session on September 25, 2015, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," which consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related targets, with the goal of building on the success of the Millennium Development Goals.

The amount of progress India achieves will determine how far the world moves forward as we near the halfway point on the schedule to meet the SDG targets (UN, 2015). India, which is home to more than 1.4 billion people, will surpass all other nations in population in 2023 (DESA, 2023), making up about one-sixth of all people on Earth (NITI AAYOG, 2019).

The seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) along with associated targets for the next fifteen years start on January 1, 2016. Although these SDGs are not legally binding, they have become widely accepted as obligations with potential influence over countries' spending priorities during this timeframe. Each country is expected to take ownership by establishing their framework to achieve these goals through sustainable development policies, plans and programs.

## **2. Role of Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation in SDG**

While the SDG Agenda incorporates sustainability principles, it's important to recognize that sustainability transcends the specific goals outlined within it. The SDG Agenda serves as a SMART framework emphasizing specificity, achievability, measurability, and time-bound objectives. However, sustainability encompasses a broader spectrum and entails time-bound metrics beyond those outlined in the SDG Agenda.

In order to address developmental issues, it is imperative that efforts be made to incorporate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into currently implemented national policies, programs, and strategic action plans. The National Indicator Framework's (NIF) statistical indicators will be crucial for tracking the SDGs at the federal and state levels. These metrics will be used to objectively assess how well policies are working to achieve targets related to a number of SDGs. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) will generate national reports on SDG implementation using statistical indicators. These reports will be useful in assessing advancements, identifying obstacles, and making recommendations for additional national action.

With the help of the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, the government of India structured an index in 2018 for calculating 17 Sustainable Development Goals determined by UN in 2015. This index has been developed locally for all the state-available data. The National Indicator Framework (NIF), which will aid in tracking the advancement of

the SDGs and related targets, is being developed by the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI). The foundation of SDG monitoring at the federal and state levels will be statistical indicators from National Indicator Frameworks (NIF), which will measure the results of policies aimed at achieving various SDG targets in a way that is grounded in science.

The Social Statistics Division (SSD) of the Central Statistics Office established the SDG Unit to carry out the following SDG-related functions and responsibilities:

### **3. Phases in Constructing the SDG India Index**

The creation of the SDG India Index involves a sequential process comprising three distinct phases:

#### **3.1 Phase 1: SDGs and Targets**

A thorough set of 169 targets is linked to each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, all of which must be completed by 2030. The foundational framework for creating the SDG India Index is provided by these targets.

#### **3.2 Phase 2: Compilation of National Priority Indicators**

The subsequent phase involves the identification of nationally significant Priority Indicators and their alignment with the 169 targets of the SDGs for 2030. NITI Aayog, guided by MoSPI's National Indicator Framework, curated a list of 62 Priority Indicators. MoSPI, entrusted with the task, developed a draft National Indicator Framework to gauge India's progress towards SDGs and their associated targets. This framework, comprising 306 indicators, is the most extensive monitoring mechanism in the country, tailored to national priorities and requirements. Drawing from this framework, NITI Aayog meticulously selected 62 Priority Indicators based on specific criteria.

Criteria for Selection of National Indicators:

1. Alignment with targets of United Nations SDGs.
2. Derivation from the National Indicator Framework.
3. Availability of nationally sourced data for States and UTs from official statistical systems.
4. Approval from associated Ministries.
5. Data authentication by the respective Ministries.
6. Adequate data coverage, ensuring data availability for at least 50% of the States/UTs.

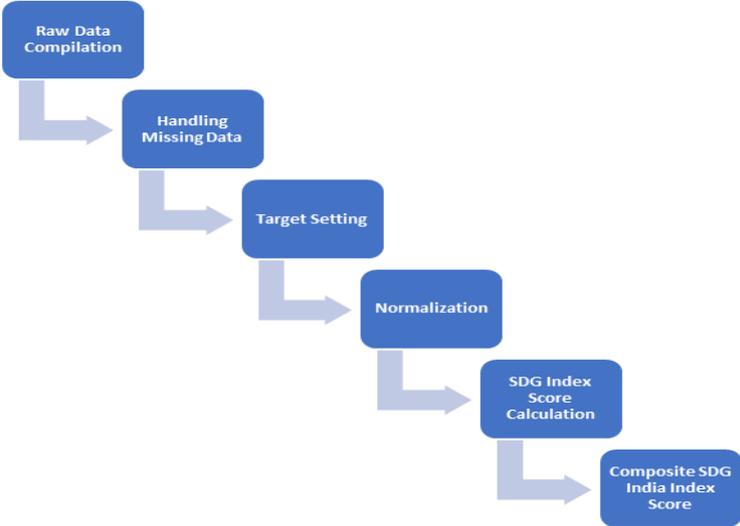
Following a consultation process, the finalised draft list of Priority Indicators was distributed to 38 pertinent Government departments and ministries for input. The list was then distributed to all States and UTs for their feedback. In the end, 62 Essential Indicators were chosen in order to calculate the SDG India Index.

#### **3.3 Phase 3: Computing the SDG India Index Scores**

Based on 62 Priority Indicators, the SDG India Index score was determined for the entire country of India as well as for each of its States and Union Territories. SDGs 12, 13, 14, and 17 are not included in the scope of this index, which assesses India's progress towards 13 of

the 17 SDGs. Because necessary state-level data was either unavailable or unable to be consolidated, progress on SDGs 12, 13, and 14 could not be evaluated. SDG 17 was left out because it is less relevant for domestic policy initiatives and largely focuses on international alliances.

States and Union Territories were ranked based on how well they were doing on the 62 Priority Indicators using the SDG India Index.



**Fig. 1: The process of computing the SDG India Index**

- i. **Raw Data Compilation:** Each of the 62 Priority Indicators has raw data collected for each State, Union Territory, and the entire country.
- ii. **Handling Missing Data:** Some data for certain States/UTs may be missing for specific indicators. These missing values are marked as "Null" and are not factored into the computation of the Index. However, they are flagged in the report for future data completion efforts.
- iii. **Target Setting:** There is a goal value set for 2030 for every indicator. One of three methods is used to obtain this target value: either a measurable national target set by the Indian government, a quantitative UN SDG target for 2030, or an average of the outcomes attained by the top three performing States/UTs.
- iv. **Normalization:** To ensure comparability across indicators, the raw data values for each Priority National Indicator are rescaled into scores ranging from 0 to 100. For indicators where higher values denote better performance, this is computed as follows: If a State or UT exceeds the target, their score is capped at 100.
- v. **SDG Index Score Calculation:** For every SDG (except from Goals 12, 13, 14, and 17), a State/UT's SDG India Index score is determined. The average of all the normalised figures for the national indicators included in the goal makes up this score. Each indication is given the same weight, and the average of them is then rounded to the closest whole integer. Depending upon their SDG India Index scores, states and union territories are divided into four groups.
- vi. **Composite SDG India Index Score:** With the use of a composite SDG India Index score, the total progress made by States and Union Territories achieving the SDGs is measured. This is calculated by averaging the goal scores for 13 of the 17 goals, giving every single score the same importance. To get a combined score, the arithmetic mean is rounded to the closest whole score.

Stakeholder mapping is a valuable tool for decision-makers to understand and prioritize the interests of stakeholders involved in projects, policies, programs, or other actions. NITI Aayog conducted stakeholder mapping specifically concerning SDG-14 targets. This mapping was initially performed in August 2017 and subsequently updated in August 2018.

However, an audit of the mapping revealed that several important stakeholder organizations were omitted. Notably, the Indian Coast Guard, which serves as the main coordinating body for combating oil pollution and monitoring oil leaks in the nation's marine zones, was absent from the stakeholder mapping.

In February 2022, the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) acknowledged the suggestions concerning stakeholder mapping aimed at achieving SDG-14. The MoES stated its intention to engage in discussions with NITI Aayog and other pertinent ministries regarding this matter.

#### **4. Status and Applicability of SDGs**

The development of sustainable development goals is aimed at including every sector of the world, whether it is health, environment, industries, social life, or education. To make all the sectors actively contribute to the cause, the policies should be designed very cautiously and only after thorough discussions with respective stakeholders. Scherer (2014) defined a sustainable library as: “A library designed to maximize the positive impacts on the social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects of a community”. Libraries' ability to provide users with information and resources, encourage learning and education, and encourage community involvement puts them in a unique position to help accomplish the SDGs. This feature is consistent with libraries' long-standing humanistic goal of promoting society by providing relevant information that is adapted to the needs of local populations (Cyr & Connaway, 2020).

The literature regarding library contributions to SDGs lacks coherence and direction. However, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) has addressed this issue by compiling instances of SDG initiatives from libraries worldwide, showcasing their significant role in advancing these goals. IFLA evaluates such initiatives through multiple lenses, including activities conducted by patrons and librarians within the library premises, community involvement beyond library boundaries, integration of SDGs into the organizational ethos via sustainability policies, forming partnerships, and applying key performance indicators aligned with SDGs.

Libraries are essential organizations for achieving the Goals. People can make better judgments for themselves when they have access to knowledge that can help them. Communities with ubiquitous access to current and relevant information are better equipped to fight poverty and inequality, provide top-notch education, develop agriculture and support their residents' well-being, creativity, culture and research. (IFLA, 2015). Therefore, the IFLA also adopted these goals for libraries worldwide and asked world libraries to participate in national development plans through their guidelines for 17 SDGs.

Poverty has many facets, and eliminating it will only be possible if sustainable development is ensured in a number of domains. The framework for sustainable development must be founded on human rights. Universal literacy serves as the foundation for increased access to knowledge and information, which is crucial for sustainable development. Libraries,

archives, media outlets, civil society organizations (CSOs), and community leaders are examples of information intermediaries that have the resources and expertise to assist individuals, governments, and institutions in communicating, organizing, structuring, and comprehending data that is essential to development (IFLA, 2014).

Libraries in any nation play a crucial role in making citizens aware and informed and help them make many other decisions. India has the most number of public libraries, which is 146173, as per the data of The Library Map of the World, which is a portal of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), can contribute hugely to the cause of implementing the SDGs of United Nations.

The four pillars of sustainability are embodied in the synergy between sustainable practices in library collections, operations, buildings and services. Libraries leverage "sustainability literacy" to fulfill these pillars and contribute to the SDGs. According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA, 2018), sustainability literacy encompasses "knowledge, skills, and mindsets that enable individuals to wholeheartedly commit to constructing a sustainable future and contribute to making informed and impactful decisions." Sustainability awareness is important because it enables people to take action towards achieving the SDGs.

The public library system, which comes under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture and the Government of India, should also be included in the SDG India Index for data collection. Lamani et al. (2014) looked into how the district central library in Dharwad, India, serves as a vital hub for community knowledge and how providing this information affects community development. The study found that the library's inability to satisfy the various demands of various community groups was a result of its limited resources, which prevented it from providing community members with the basic information services that they needed. The Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) should include the public libraries in the National Indicator Framework.

## **5. State Indicator Framework (SIF)**

Several states of India like Assam, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have submitted reports of SDGs under NIF. So much has been covered and included in their reports specially in the Goal 4 of "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all". But talking about the role of libraries, especially public libraries no mention is found.

The National Indicator Framework (NIF) is a crucial component in tracking progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations. Each country is responsible for developing its own NIF to monitor and evaluate its progress toward achieving the SDGs.

- i. **Alignment with SDGs:** The NIF is designed to align with the targets and indicators outlined in the global framework of the SDGs. This ensures consistency and allows for comparison between countries.
- ii. **Customization:** While there are global indicators for each SDG, countries often customize their NIF to reflect their specific national priorities, challenges, and data availability. This allows for a more tailored approach to tracking progress.

- iii. **Data Collection and Monitoring:** The NIF includes a set of indicators that are used to monitor progress toward each SDG. Countries collect data on these indicators regularly to track progress over time. This often involves collaboration between government agencies, international organizations, and other stakeholders.
- iv. **Reporting:** Usually, nations use the Newly Intended Framework (NIF) to report on their SDG progress through voluntary national reviews (VNRs) at the yearly High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). Countries now have the chance to exchange implementation experiences, triumphs, and difficulties related to the SDGs.
- v. **Review and Accountability:** The NIF facilitates accountability by providing a framework for tracking progress and identifying areas where additional efforts are needed. Regular review and evaluation of the NIF help to ensure that countries stay on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

Overall, the NIF plays a critical role in guiding national efforts to achieve the SDGs and promoting accountability at the national and global levels. It's an essential tool for translating the global agenda of the SDGs into action at the country level.

## 6. Recommendation of IFLA

While adopting the SDGs, IFLA also announced several guidelines and measures to be taken by libraries all over the world for the timely implementation of the SDGs. These guidelines also include steps to be followed for purposeful results in order to achieve the SDGs. IFLA states following steps through its toolkit for Libraries and Implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda:



**Fig. 2: Steps for implementation of SDGs in Libraries by IFLA**

Following these steps and engaging the authorities in the process of implementing the SDG will play a key role in achieving the SDG goals. Sustainable Development Goals India Index of MoSPI's (Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation) NIF may include the libraries by creating indicators in accordance with the above steps and guidelines of IFLA and United Nations.

## 7. Data Challenges

The necessity of analysing the SDGs' development has brought attention back to the availability and quality of data for assessing a nation's performance, creating plans, and overseeing projects. Although efforts to strengthen the statistical system have progressed, they have not been uniform, resulting in India having diverse statistical frameworks. There is a lack of uniformity in the data monitoring systems used by the 29 States and 7 Union Territories. Reliable data is necessary for assessing government performance because of the growing domestic demand for accountability and good governance. The creation of a national framework will make it easier to provide trustworthy, high-quality data in a variety of fields. There are now data gaps for a few of the 306 National Indicators that MoSPI established. Nevertheless, to kickstart the monitoring process, NITI Aayog has prioritized indicators for which State-wise data is accessible and has incorporated them into the design of the SDG India Index.

## 8. National Indicator Framework for Libraries

Based on the above method, the National Indicator Framework for libraries in alignment with Sustainable Development Goals must also be created to be included with the streamlined National Indicator Framework. The above method is required to be applied to the SDGs in compliance with Libraries. IFLA has adopted all the SDGs and gave definitions against each goal to be implemented. For impactful implementation, they also have provided a toolkit named Libraries and implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda (2019), which provides insight for the creation of the National Indicator Framework.

Bradley. et al. (2019) have suggested national development plans, library advocacy programs and other measures to include libraries to participate in adopting and promoting SDGs. Highlighting these points in advocacy efforts is crucial, as library initiatives contribute significantly to enhancing a country's performance. This becomes especially potent in nations conducting voluntary national reviews or when certain SDGs are emphasized as thematic priorities for a given year. Offering concrete data illustrating the impact and accomplishments of libraries can greatly bolster these arguments and is likely to be well-received.

### 8.1 How public libraries can contribute in SDGs of United Nations?

Libraries play a crucial role in advancing several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and can significantly contribute to their implementation. While it's unfortunate that their role might not have been highlighted in the reports submitted by certain states in India, it's essential to recognize their potential impact. Here's how libraries can contribute to the SDGs:

- i. **Quality Education (SDG 4):** Libraries are vital institutions for promoting literacy, lifelong learning, and access to education. They provide resources such as books, digital materials, and educational programs that support formal and informal learning for people of all ages. By improving access to information and knowledge, libraries contribute directly to achieving SDG 4.
- ii. **Gender Equality (SDG 5):** Libraries can serve as safe and inclusive spaces that promote gender equality by offering resources and programs that address gender-based discrimination, stereotypes, and inequalities. They can provide information on women's rights, reproductive health, and entrepreneurship, empowering women and girls to participate fully in society.

- iii. **Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8):** Libraries support economic growth by providing access to information and resources that facilitate skills development, job search, entrepreneurship, and innovation. They offer programs such as vocational training, career counseling, and business development workshops that help individuals gain employment or start their own businesses, thereby contributing to SDG 8.
- iv. **Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10):** Libraries play a crucial role in reducing inequalities by providing equitable access to information and knowledge regardless of socioeconomic status, geography, or other factors. They serve marginalized and underserved communities, including rural areas and disadvantaged populations, helping bridge the digital and knowledge divide.
- v. **Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11):** Public libraries are essential components of vibrant and sustainable communities. They provide cultural and educational resources, community gathering spaces, and programs that promote social cohesion, civic engagement, and environmental awareness. By fostering community development and resilience, libraries contribute to building sustainable cities and communities.
- vi. **Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17):** Libraries are natural partners for achieving the SDGs due to their role as information hubs and community institutions. They collaborate with governments, NGOs, businesses, and other stakeholders to support development initiatives, promote information sharing, and facilitate knowledge exchange. Through partnerships, libraries amplify their impact and contribute to the collective effort to achieve the SDGs.

Libraries are powerful agents of change that can significantly contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Recognizing and leveraging their potential can help maximize their impact on gender equality, education, social inclusion, economic development, environmental sustainability, and partnership-building efforts towards achieving the SDGs.

## **9. National Development Plan**

Government spendings and program priorities will be influenced significantly by national development plans. These plans encompass various aspects such as digital inclusion, broadband and social development. By showcasing the pivotal role libraries play across these goals, libraries can effectively collaborate with the stakeholders and government to execute national strategies and programs that enhance the well-being of library users. Access to information and libraries is crucial in supporting poverty, quality education, agriculture, healthcare, eradication, public access to culture, ICT, economic growth, universal service provision and all other overarching goals.

According to IFLA (2015b), “if access to information and libraries are not included in National Development Plans, it is more than a missed opportunity”. Governments might disregard libraries and allocate funding to alternative organizations to deliver information, public access, and skills. Alternatively, they may fail to acknowledge the importance of public access altogether. With this toolkit, you will have the means to showcase how libraries contribute to achieving health, educational, economic, and cultural objectives. You will also be equipped to advocate to the government for sufficient resources to ensure the provision of high-quality library programs and services.

National agencies should align the guidelines of SDGs with IFLA guidelines and follow the steps for identifying the indicators to be included in the national framework for libraries. MoSPI's, which is looking after the identification and implementation of the NIF, may also collaborate and discuss the issue with RRRLF (Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation), National Library of India, and also Indian Library Association (ILA), for a thorough discussion of its implementation to achieve the SDG.

## 10. Conclusion

With the aim of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals at full scale, every sector of society must be included to achieve the expected goals. United Nations has provided guidelines for the adoption and implantation of the SDGs and the same has been adopted by several governments and organizations. The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) also adopted all the 17 SDG goals to be implemented by libraries all over the world. The same guidelines may play a crucial role in India if adopted strategically by the government and relevant authorities. MoSPI's National Indicator Framework may include Indian libraries to provide the necessary information by creating dedicated indicators for libraries only.

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