Transforming our world: The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

17 Goals to Transform the World:
The UN Sustainable Development Goals
The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda - Sustainable Development Goals

Adopted by the **UN General Assembly** on 25. Sept. 2015. They:

- succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- **integrate** poverty reduction goals of MDGs and sustainability goals of the earth summit of Rio 1992

- concern **governments of all countries**:
  - developing, emerging and industrialized countries

- define 17 development goals and 169 targets

- are to be implemented through the 2030-agenda where **each country** is responsible for its own agenda
The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is about:

- **People**: End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality
- **Planet**: Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations
- **Prosperity**: Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature
- **Partnership**: Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership
- **Peace**: Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies

**Sustainable Development**
THE 5 P'S OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PROSPERITY
We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Source: UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2015

PEOPLE
We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

PARTNERSHIP
We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for SD, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity*, with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders & all people.

PLANET
We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

PEACE
We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

* focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries. SD = Sustainable Development

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Economic Social and Environmental Sustainability
These Goals (SDGS): universally apply to all countries.

Countries will mobilize efforts to:
1. end all forms of poverty,
2. fight inequalities,
3. tackle climate change,
4. ensure that no one is left behind.
Realization of economic and social rights

Goals 1-8 - correspond ± to MDGs, but are more radical and inclusive - based on the covenant on economic, social and cultural rights:

1. End **poverty** in all its forms
2. End **hunger**, promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure **healthy** lives
4. Ensure equitable **education**
5. Achieve **gender equality**
6. Ensure availability to **water and sanitation**
7. Ensure access to affordable **energy**
8. Promote growth and full **employment**

In all areas special attention is given to vulnerable groups: women, children, indigenous peoples.......
Coping with global trends

Goals 9-12 deal with some global trends that need special attention: industrialisation, inequality, urbanisation, patterns of production and consumption.

9. Promote infrastructure and sustainable industrialisation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities safe and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The emphasis in all areas is on sustainability.
Protection of life-sustaining systems

Goals 13–15 deal with the protection of life-sustaining ecosystems: the climate, oceans and land.

13. Combat climate change and its impact
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans and marine resources
15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems: forests, soil, biodiversity

They are part of the “global commons” on which the continuation of human life on the planet depends.
Conditions and means of implementation

Goals 16-17 deal with the conditions required and the means needed to make sustainable development possible: peace, the rule of law and international cooperation.

16. Promote **peaceful and inclusive societies**, provide justice to all, build effective institutions
17. Strengthen the means of **implementation** and **revitalize global partnership**.

This includes:

- Financial resources
- Sharing of technologies
- Capacity-building
- Equitable trade
- Political coherence
- Global partnership
The Sustainability Compass and the SDGs

1. End Poverty
2. End Hunger
3. Healthy Lives
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Water and Sanitation
7. Energy for All
8. Inclusive Growth & Jobs
9. Industry & Innovation
10. Reduce Inequality
11. Sustainable Cities
12. Consumption & Production
13. Climate Change
14. Oceans & Seas
15. Ecosystems & Biodiversity
16. Justice & Peace
17. Global Partnership
GOALS ARE INTER-RELATED

- IE: Goal on Hunger
  - Genetic Diversity, nutrient/climate management
  - Adequate income to eat, work
  - Nutrition, adequate fish stocks, Climate controls
  - Health services and awareness
  - Resilience for adequate food
  - Equal access to food, technology, awareness on food to women
  - Decent jobs with pay, good working conditions (health)
  - Clean safe affordable Energy for cooking and livelihoods

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Gender Equality
5. Affordable and Clean Energy
6. Decent Work and Economic Growth
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
– a journey

Life Support Systems

Economic Activities

Human Wellbeing

48%  4.5%  2.3%  6.7%

31%  13%  4.7%  0.6%  1.2%  4.8%
Water
Key Concepts

**Sustainable**
The SDGs constantly use the word sustainable: economic growth, industrialization, agriculture, development, our use of resources...everything has to be sustainable. All resources have to be used in such a way that they do not diminish the life conditions of future generations.

**Inclusive**
The SDGs attach the word inclusive to many of the goals: development, education, growth, institutions ...
It refers to the groups that are usually excluded, particularly the poor, women, children, refugees and indigenous people ...

**Ecosystems**
Some SDGs speak of Ecosystems (2.6.14.15.). Modern science reminds us that we and all living beings live in a web of interconnected systems that need to be preserved.
The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related targets address the most important economic, social, environmental and governance challenges of our time.