



Sustainability II: 17 SDGs

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2016-2030)

- The official designation for the UN Resolution (A/RES/70/1) adopted on September 25, 2015 that includes the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is:
- **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

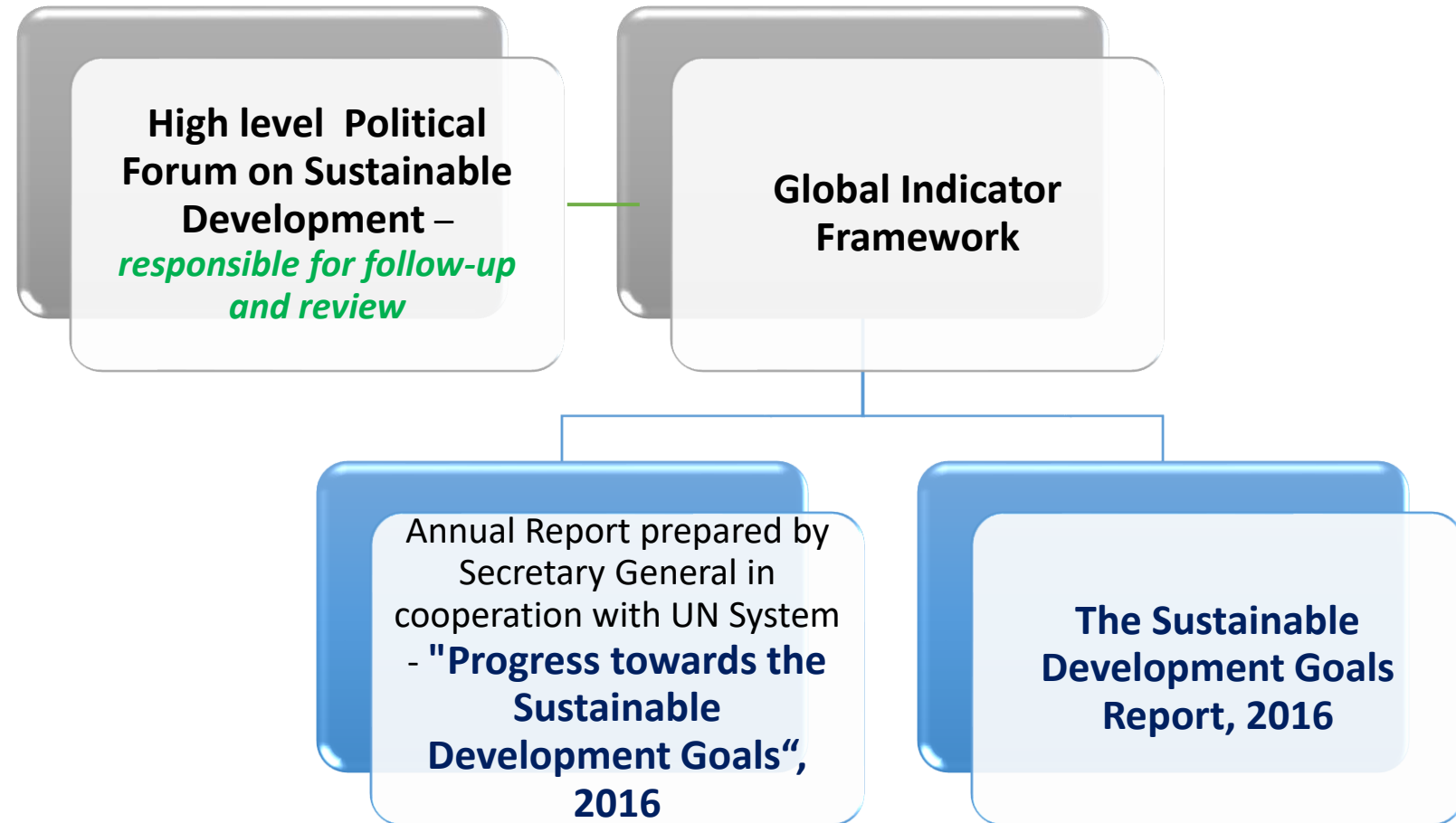


Measuring Progress in Achieving the SDGs – Global Indicators

- 230 Global Indicators have been agreed upon to track progress in achieving the 17 SDGs and 169 targets – on March 11, 2016 at the 47th Session of the UN Statistical Commission (March 8-11, 2016)
- The indicators were chosen to address all goals and targets, but approx. half are not produced by an acceptable number of countries and/or lack sound methodologies

Global Reporting on Progress in Achieving the SDGs (structure to date)

Global Level





WHY IS THE SUMMIT IMPORTANT?

- With 2015 set as the target year for the [Millennium Development Goals \(MDGs\)](#), a new agenda is needed to address the three interconnected elements of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.
- The new development agenda builds on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted in 2000 and guided development action for the last 15 years. The MDGs have proven that goal setting can lift millions out of poverty.
- The 17 new Sustainable Development Goals that apply to all, can go further to end all forms of poverty and ensure no one is left behind.
- The new development agenda will officially be adopted by world leaders at the UN Sustainable Development Summit.
- More focus will be placed on the mobilization of resources and the follow-up and review of the implementation of the goals.

WHAT ARE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)?

- The **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and targets are “global” in nature taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.
- The SDGs call for building peaceful, **inclusive** and well-governed societies with responsive institutions as the basis for shared prosperity. Fundamentally, they recognize that we cannot reach our development goals without addressing human rights and complex humanitarian issues at the same time.
- The SDGs are people-centered and planet-sensitive. They are universal, applying to all countries while recognizing different realities and capabilities. The goals are not independent from each other; they need to be implemented in an integrated manner.
- The SDGs are the result of a three year long transparent, participatory process inclusive of all stakeholders and people’s voices. They represent an unprecedented agreement around sustainable development priorities among 193 Member States. They have received worldwide support from civil society, business, parliamentarians and other actors.
- The decision to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs was made by UN Member States at the **United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)**, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012.
- The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance: **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership**.



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WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS UNDERPINNING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)?

The Goals will stimulate action over the next 15 years in 5 areas of critical importance: **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace & Partnership.**





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HOW ARE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS DIFFERENT FROM THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets are broader in scope and will go further than the MDGs by addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.
- Building on the success and momentum of the MDGs, the new global goals will cover more ground with ambitions to address inequalities, economic growth, decent jobs, cities and human settlements, industrialization, energy, climate change, sustainable consumption and production, peace and justice.
- The new goals are universal and apply to all countries, whereas the MDGs were intended for action in developing countries only.
- A core feature of the SDGs has been the means of implementation – the mobilization of financial resources – as well as capacity–building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.
- The new goals recognize that tackling climate change is essential for sustainable development and poverty eradication. SDG 13 aims to promote urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



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THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





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10 KEY FACTS ABOUT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) or “GLOBAL GOALS”

1. **The Global Goals need you** - It's not only up to governments, but it's up to all of us to take action. Even little things can make a big impact.
2. **The Global Goals will change the way the world does business** – They want to transform the world economy so it works without violating workers rights and harming the environment.
3. **The Global Goals are one for all and all for one** - No goal is more important than the other and they all complement each other.
4. **The Global Goals will address climate change** - Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time and it affects every country on every continent.
5. **The Global Goals will eradicate extreme poverty** – The predecessors of the Global Goals, the MDGs, have helped cut extreme poverty by half from their establishment in 2000 until today. That is a great achievement but it is not enough! The Global Goals aim to end poverty in all its forms and everywhere by 2030.
6. **The Global Goals will leave no one behind** – They are for young and old people, for small and big countries, for people living in rural areas and people in busy cities. They will leave no one behind.
7. **The Global Goals are hands-on** - They contain concrete plans on how to change the world, how to pay for it and how to make sure that everybody is on board.
8. **The Global Goals are “Global”** – They tackle challenges for all countries across the globe.
9. **The Global Goals are the people's goals** – The goals have been developed by all the 193 UN Member States, NGOs and people like you, all working together.
10. **The Global Goals are the world's ultimate to-do list for the next 15 years** - The 17 goals are for making this planet a better place by 2030 which includes ending extreme poverty, fighting inequality and fixing climate change.

Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development

- Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: **economic** growth, **social** inclusion and **environmental** protection.



Another Way to Look at SDGs



Sustainable Development Summit 2015



SDGs: Integrity



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



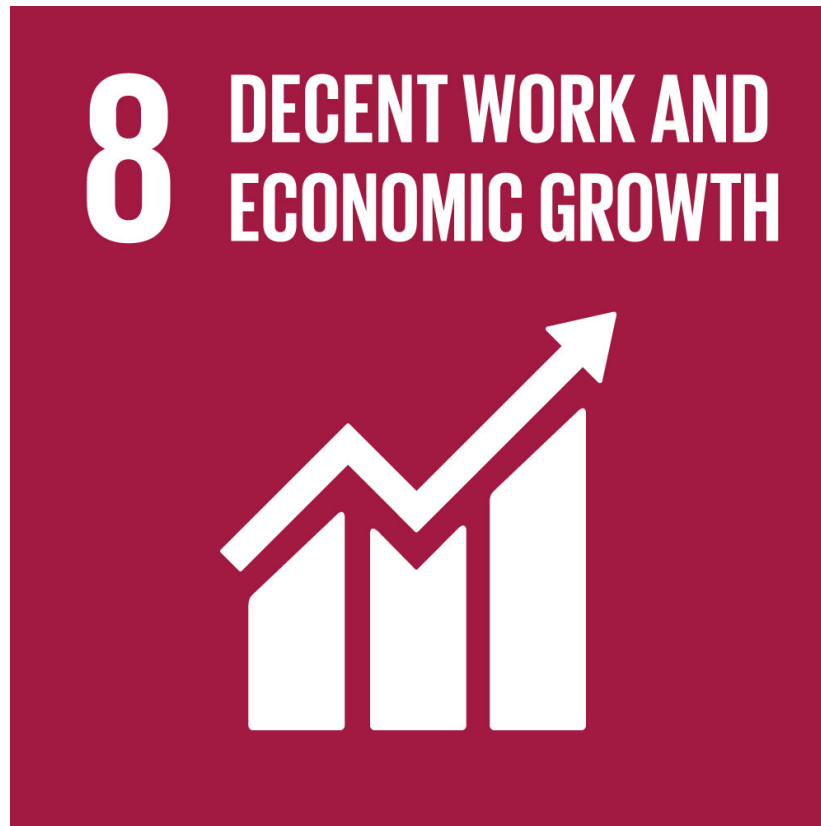
Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources



Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss



Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies



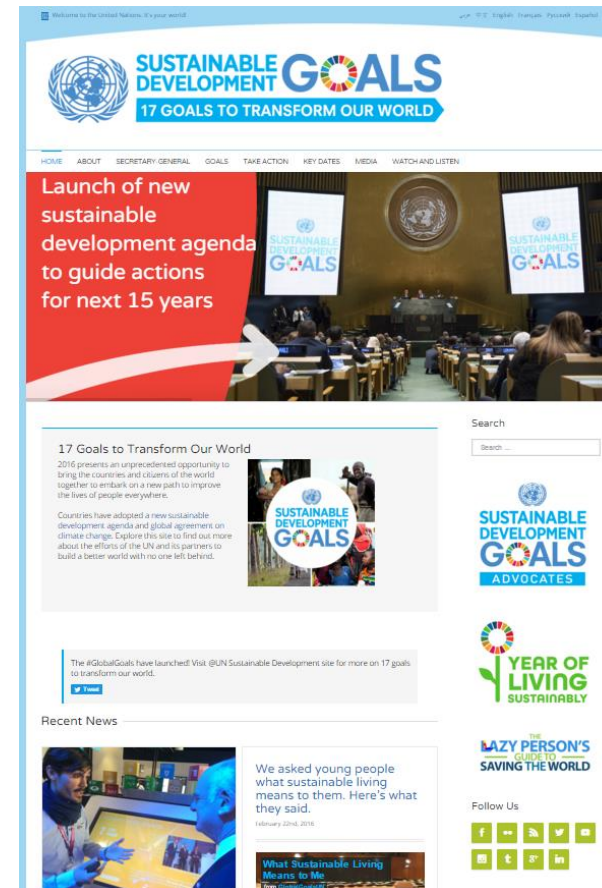
Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



UN Communications Campaign 2016

- Comprehensive communications materials in all 6 official UN languages, including the SDG icons, press releases
- Website www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment
- Social media

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Take Action



www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/takeaction



Thank you 😊