The UN Sustainable Development Goals

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Name some problems that you consider to be global issues.
The SDGs

• 17 goals with 169 targets adopted by the United Nations
• The SDGs began in January 2016, and are scheduled to be achieved by 2030!
• Address global issues such as education, poverty, climate change, peace, and many other topics
• Each SDG has assigned indicators to determine progress
• The big focus: Creating sustainable development that will continue to foster peace and well-being after 2030
Origins of the SDGs

- The SDGs are the continuation of 8 goals adopted by the UN in 2000 called the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- A number of world leaders were involved in the creation of these goals
- The MDGs were set to be achieved by 2015
- Great progress was made on many of these goals, though we have a lot more work to do
MDG Progress

• MDG 1: Halve the proportion of people whose are living in extreme poverty.
• Did we do it?
• We surpassed it!
• The proportion of people living in extreme poverty dropped from half of the population in the developing world to only 14%
MDG Progress

• MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
• Target 6.C: Halt and reverse the incidence of malaria
• Did we do it?
• The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37% and the mortality rate by 58%

**PROGRESS**

**COMPAARED TO 2000**

- 2001
- 2015
- Annual number of global malaria deaths cut in half, saving 6.2M lives globally since 2001

**MORE THAN 1B**

- Antimalarial treatments (ACTs) and bed nets provided by global partners
“And yet sometimes it's said that our efforts to combat poverty and disease do not and cannot work... Today, we set aside the skepticism, and we lift up the hope that is available to us through collective action.”

-President Barack Obama, September 2015
MDGs vs. SDGs

- The SDGs are:
  - More expansive
    - There were 8 MDGs with just a few targets each
    - There are 17 SDGs with 169 targets
  - Focused on **sustainable** development
    - The MDGs focused on reaching the goals
    - The SDGs focus on creating change that will continue after 2030
  - Focused on the root causes, not the symptoms
    - The SDGs target resolutions such as access to family planning and birth assistance
    - The MDGs targeted broad resolutions such as maternal health
  - Aimed at creating even growth across all continents
    - The MDGs were meant to improve conditions in developing countries
    - The SDGs are aimed at all people in every country
How were the Goals Picked?

- The SDGs were created through a mass effort to identify the problems that global citizens believed to be important.
- The effort included:
  - Door-to-door surveys
  - The My World Online Survey
  - The UN Rio+20 Conference
    - An open working group of 70+ countries
HAVE YOUR SAY

The United Nations wants to know what matters most to you

VOTE

CHOOSE 6 ISSUES THAT MATTER MOST:

Which of these are most important for you and your family?

- A GOOD EDUCATION
- FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION AND PERSECUTION
- BETTER HEALTHCARE
The Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
The Goals

• There are 17 SDGs, each with their own set of targets (169 in total)
• The UN aimed to address 5 different themes
  • People
  • Planet
  • Prosperity
  • Peace
  • Partnership
• Keep in mind that some goals may fall into more than one category
People

- End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- End hunger, achieve food security, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
People
Planet

- Ensure sustainable management of water and sanitation
- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy
- Take urgent action to combat climate change
- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans and marine resources
- Promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Planet
Prosperity

• Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full employment and decent work for all
• Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
• Reduce inequality within and among countries
• Make cities inclusive, safe, and resilient and sustainable
• Ensure sustainable consumption and production
Prosperity
Peace

- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Partnership

• Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Can we do it?
Maybe we can!