



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

G**ALS**



**MY WORLD.
THE UNITED NATIONS
GLOBAL SURVEY
FOR A BETTER WORLD.**



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

The Sustainable Development Goals



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

How were the goals chosen?

- 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
 - My World Online Survey
 - The UN Rio+20 Conference
 - An open working group of 70+ countries



RIO+20

United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development

The SDGs

- 17 goals adopted by the United Nations
- The SDGs began in January 2016, with the goal of being achieved by 2030!
- Address global issues such as education, poverty, climate change, peace, and many other topics
- The big focus: Creating sustainable development that will continue to foster peace and well-being after 2030

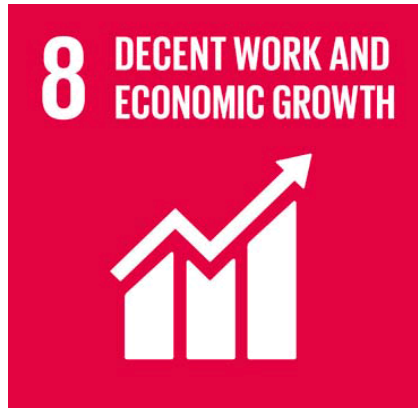


The Goals

- 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



Our Focus



1 NO POVERTY



No Poverty

“End poverty in all its forms everywhere”



- Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood.
- Includes hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.

2 NO HUNGER



No Hunger

“End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”



- **Undernourished - not enough food and nutrition for physical health and growth.**
- **12.9 % of the population in developing countries are undernourished.**
- **Since 1900s, loss of crop diversity and lack of sustainable farming system.**
- **Unequal access to resources and education for women farmers.**



Good Health and Well-being

“Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages”



- Being able to gain easy access to doctors, hospitals, medicine, treatment, prevention, and other factors that influence one's overall good health.
- Specific targeted health issues are increasing maternal and child health, prevention of diseases and reduction of preventable deaths, health coverage (affordability), safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines & vaccines, more research, financing of countries, and enabling countries to better manage health and reduce risks.



Quality Education

“Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning”



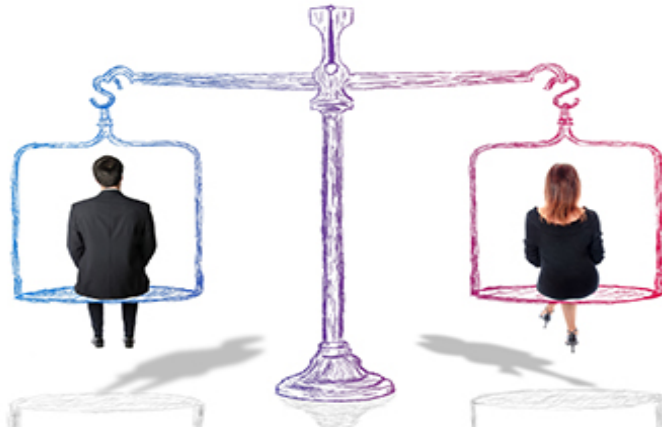
- Education for people of all abilities, genders, locations, socio-economic status, ages, religions and other backgrounds.
- All boys and girls should be able to have access to quality early childhood education, primary and secondary education (for free), and affordable university education by 2030. There should also be increased enrollment of girls and women.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Gender Equality

“Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”



- This includes promoting girls going to school, having equal access to jobs and labor rights, ending gender-based discrimination and violence, ensuring quality healthcare and rights and encouraging/enabling women to become property-owners and leaders.
- Gender equality was also a goal in the MDGs, but there are still many barriers to solve across the globe for women empowerment.



Clean Water and Sanitation

“Ensure access to water and sanitation for all”



- Clean and accessible water are essential to the world.
- However, due to decreasing economies and poor infrastructure, many people die (mostly children) from diseases and bacteria found in the water supply.

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Decent Work and Economic Growth

“Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”



- Roughly half the world’s population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day. And in too many places, having a job doesn’t guarantee the ability to escape from poverty.
- This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty.



Climate Action

“Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”



- Climate change is affecting everyone globally.
- People experience changing weather patterns, rising sea level, and numerous extreme weather incidents.
- Due to Greenhouse Gas Emissions, climates are changing drastically and the earth's temperature continues to rise.



Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

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



- Among the institutions most affected by corruption are the judiciary and police.
- Corruption, bribery, theft, and tax evasion cost some US \$1.26 trillion for developing countries per year; this amount of money could be used to lift those who are living on less than \$1.25 a day above \$1.25 for at least six years.



Partnerships for the Goals

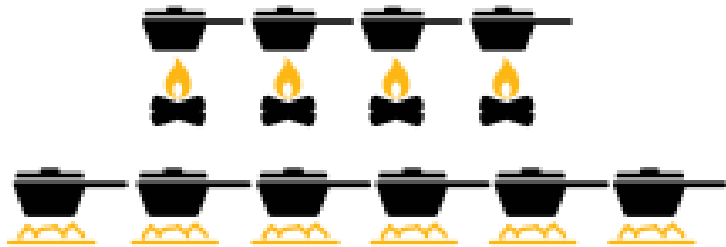
“Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”



- **A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the center, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.**

SDG Progress

4 in 10 people still lack access
to clean cooking fuels and technologies



SDG 1:

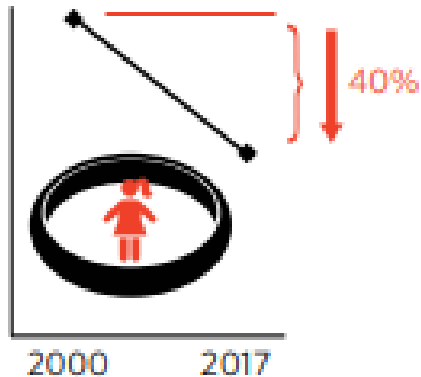
An estimated **736 million people** lived below the extreme poverty line in 2015, compared to 767 million people in 2013. That's down by 11 percent.

SDG 7: Clean Energy

In 2016, **87%** of the global population have access to electricity compared to 78% in 2000.

SDG Progress

Child marriage in Southern Asia
decreased by over 40 per cent
between 2000 and 2017



SDG 5: Gender Equality

In 2017, **21%** of women between the ages of 20 and 24 were married before the age of 18; in comparison to 2000, the ratio has dropped by over 20%.

SDG 13: Climate Action

175 partners have joined the Paris Agreement. It aims to keep the global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees.

**Can we achieve
the goals?**

Maybe we can!

