Key Features and Principles of the 2030 Agenda

Towards sustainable development for all
Purpose of the Presentation

• Provide an overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals
  – What is the 2030 Agenda?
  – What are its key features?
  – What issues are addressed by the Sustainable Development Goals?
  – What are the overarching principles of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs?
What is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

• A comprehensive plan outlining how we can end poverty and transform the world into a peaceful, sustainable environment for all.

• Developed over the course of several years, with extensive consultations with Member States and stakeholders around the world.

• In 2015, unanimously adopted by all UN member states.

“On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this agenda by 2030.”

Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda includes:

- A **Declaration**, in which Member States set out their vision, shared principles and commitments, and a call for action to change our world
- 17 **Sustainable Development Goals** and 169 accompanying targets
- Provisions for **follow up and review** at global, regional and national levels
- Means of **implementation** and global partnership
Core Principles of the 2030 Agenda

- Universality
- Leaving No One Behind
- Interconnectedness and Indivisibility
- Inclusiveness
- Multi-stakeholder Partnerships
The 2030 Agenda and the 5 “Ps”
**SDGs and the 5 “Ps”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Prosperity</th>
<th>Planet</th>
<th>Peace</th>
<th>Partnership</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1: No poverty</td>
<td>SDG 7: Clean Water &amp; Sanitation</td>
<td>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities &amp; Communities</td>
<td>SDG 16: Peace &amp; Justice</td>
<td>SDG 17: Partnerships</td>
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<td>SDG 2: Zero hunger</td>
<td>SDG 8: Decent Work &amp; Economic Growth</td>
<td>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption &amp; Production</td>
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<td>SDG 3: Good health &amp; well-being</td>
<td>SDG 9: Industry, innovation &amp; infrastructure</td>
<td>SDG 13: Climate action</td>
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<td>SDG 4: Quality education</td>
<td>SDG 10: Reduced inequalities</td>
<td>SDG 14: Life below water's surface</td>
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<td>SDG 5: Gender equality</td>
<td>SDG 11: Sustainable cities &amp; communities</td>
<td>SDG 15: Life on land</td>
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How can progress on the SDGs be measured?

Each Goal is accompanied by a series of targets and indicators.

**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

**Target: 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all**

**Indicator: 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services**
Who has a role in implementing the SDGs?

- Member States:
  - “…all member states to develop as soon as practicable, ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can…build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.”
- Regional and Local Authorities
- Sub-regional institutions
- International institutions
- Academia
- Philanthropic organizations
- Volunteer groups and others
- And many others…
Thank you.