



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

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”





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 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



SDGs and the 5 “Ps”



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...





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A low-angle, upward-looking photograph of a modern skyscraper with a glass facade, set against a bright blue sky filled with scattered white clouds. The building's lines converge towards the top of the frame, creating a sense of height and scale. The text 'Thank you.' is overlaid in white on the lower-left portion of the building.

Thank you.