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”

- **PEOPLE**: End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality.
- **PLANET**: Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations.
- **PARTNERSHIP**: Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership.
- **PROSPERITY**: Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature.
- **PEACE**: Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Sustainable Development
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…
Thank you.