



Deutsch-Indische
Zusammenarbeit e. V.

**miteinander
voneinander
füreinander**

Sustainable Development Goals A Brief Overview

Partner Workshop XII

Rainbow Guesthouse, Ecumenical Sangam
13th April 2017

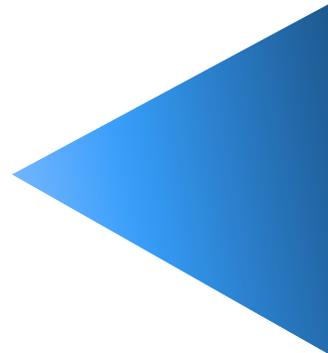
Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

Sustainable Development Goals

A Brief Overview



Introduction



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them.

Spearheaded by the United Nations through a deliberative process involving its 193 Member States, as well as global civil society, the goals are contained in paragraph 54 United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015. The Resolution is a broader intergovernmental agreement that acts as the Post 2015 Development Agenda (successor to the Millennium Development Goals). The SDGs build on the Principles agreed upon under Resolution A/RES/66/288, popularly known as 'The Future We Want'.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

What are the SDGs?



The SDGs, also known as Global Goals, succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet.

They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

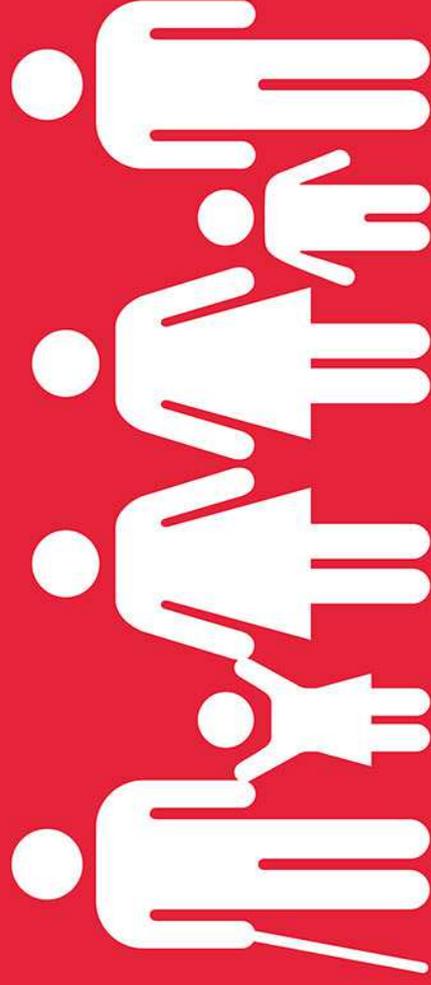
Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

THE GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Extreme poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 1990. While this is a remarkable achievement, one in five people in developing regions still live on less than \$1.25 a day, and there are millions more who make little more than this daily amount, plus many people risk slipping back into poverty.

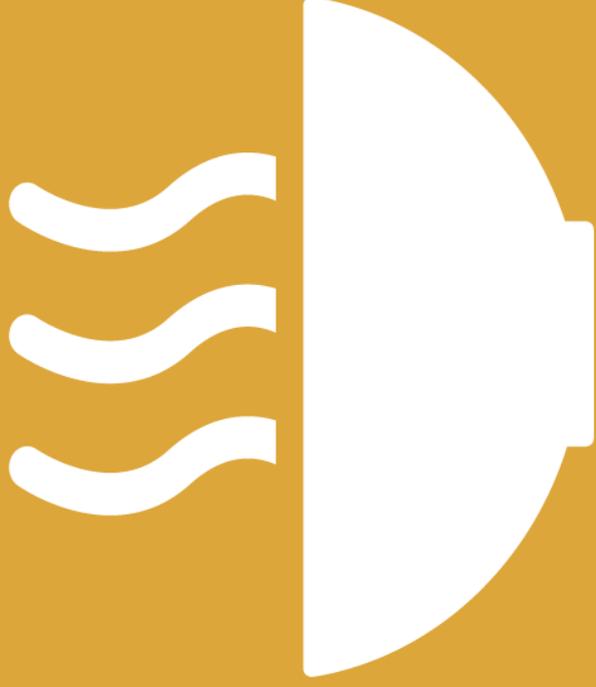
Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth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

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

2
ZERO
HUNGER



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



If done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centred rural development and protecting the environment.

Right now, our soils, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity are being rapidly degraded. Climate change is putting even more pressure on the resources we depend on, increasing risks associated with disasters such as droughts and floods. Many rural women and men can no longer make ends meet on their land, forcing them to migrate to cities in search of opportunities.

The food and agriculture sector offers key solutions for development, and is central for hunger and poverty eradication.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development.

Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality.

Major progress has been made on increasing access to clean water and sanitation, reducing malaria, tuberculosis, polio and the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning



Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development.

Major progress has been made towards increasing access to education at all levels and increasing enrolment rates in schools particularly for women and girls. Basic literacy skills have improved tremendously, yet bolder efforts are needed to make even greater strides for achieving universal education goals.

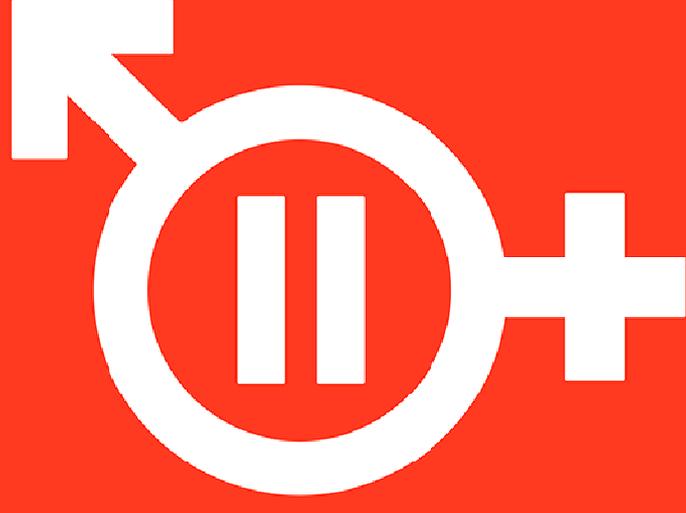
For example, the world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

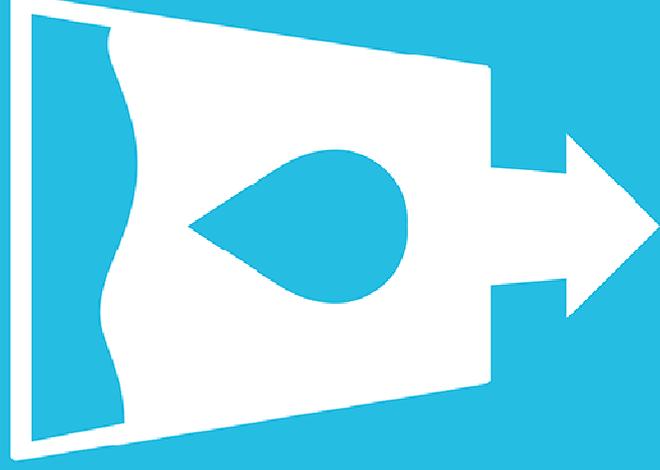
Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all



Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in. There is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. But due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition.

By 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of fresh water.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Be it for jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes, access to energy for all is essential.

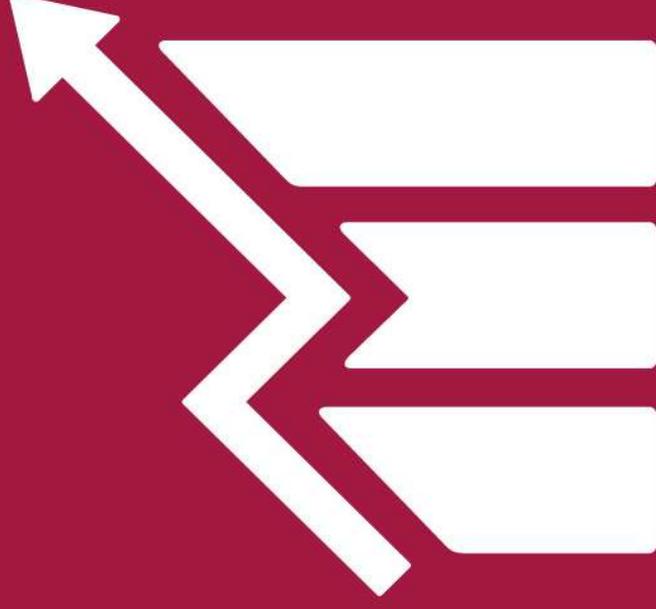
Sustainable energy is opportunity – it transforms lives, economies and the planet. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is leading a Sustainable Energy for All initiative to ensure universal access to modern energy services, improve efficiency and increase use of renewable sources.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-consumption lead to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that all must share in progress. .The creation of quality jobs will remain a major challenge for almost all economies well beyond 2015.

Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate the economy while not harming the environment. Job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



It has long been recognized that growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes require investment in infrastructure.

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development is the primary source of income generation, allows for rapid and sustained increases in living standards for all people, and provides the technological solutions to environmentally sound industrialization.

Technological progress is the foundation of efforts to achieve environmental objectives, such as increased resource and energy-efficiency. Without technology and innovation, industrialization will not happen, and without industrialization, development will not happen.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



The international community has made significant strides towards lifting people out of poverty. The most vulnerable nations – the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and the small island developing states – continue to make inroads into poverty reduction. However, inequality still persists and large disparities remain in access to health and education services and other assets.

Additionally, while income inequality between countries may have been reduced, inequality within countries has risen. There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental.

To reduce inequality, policies should be universal in principle paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Cities are hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. At their best, cities have enabled people to advance socially and economically.

However, many challenges exist to maintaining cities in a way that continues to create jobs and prosperity while not straining land and resources. Common urban challenges include congestion, lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing and declining infrastructure.

The challenges cities face can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty. The future we want includes cities of opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

12
**RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION**



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

Sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less,” increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life. It involves different stakeholders, including business, consumers, policy makers, researchers, scientists, retailers, media, and development cooperation agencies, among others.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow. The greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change and continue to rise. They are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century and is likely to surpass 3 degrees Celsius this century—with some areas of the world expected to warm even more. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most.

To address climate change, countries adopted the **Paris Agreement** at the COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015. The Agreement entered into force shortly thereafter, on 4 November 2016. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5 degrees Celsius. You can learn more about the agreement [here](#).

Implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and provides a roadmap for climate actions that will reduce emissions and build climate resilience.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources



The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind.

Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been vital conduits for trade and transportation.

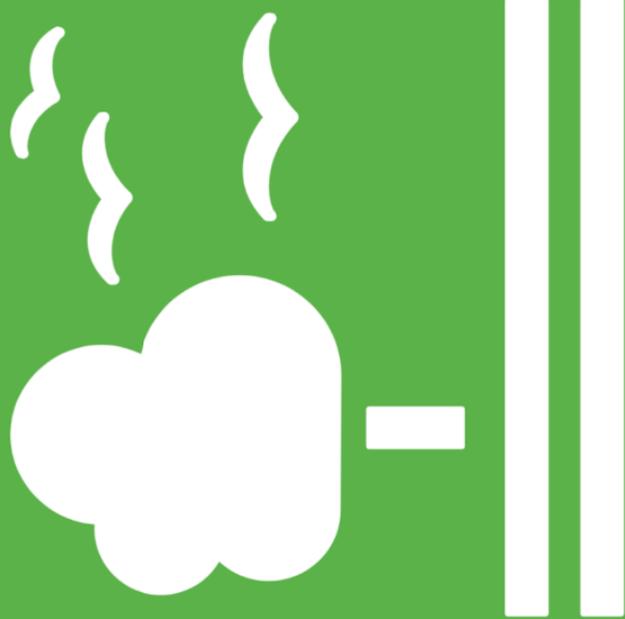
Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

15 LIFE ON LAND



Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss



Forests cover 30 per cent of the Earth's surface and in addition to providing food security and shelter, forests are key to combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and the homes of the indigenous population. Thirteen million hectares of forests are being lost every year while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares.

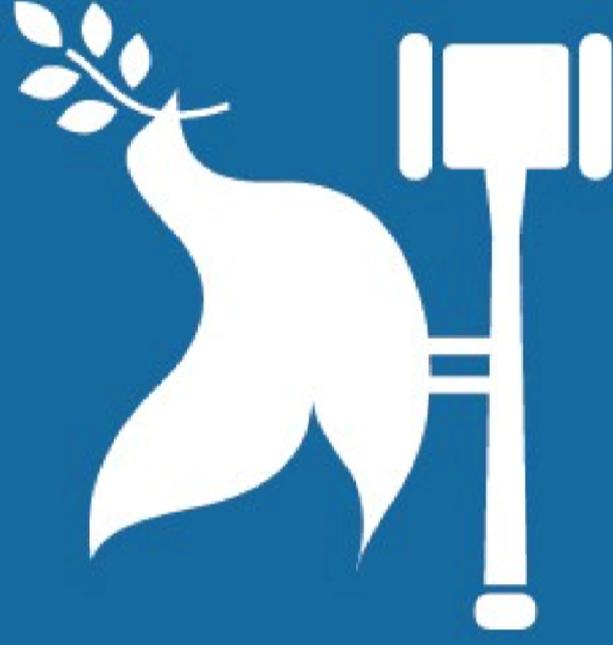
Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activities and climate change – pose major challenges to sustainable development and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in the fight against poverty. Efforts are being made to manage forests and combat desertification.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies



Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.

Some of the targets for this goal include:

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

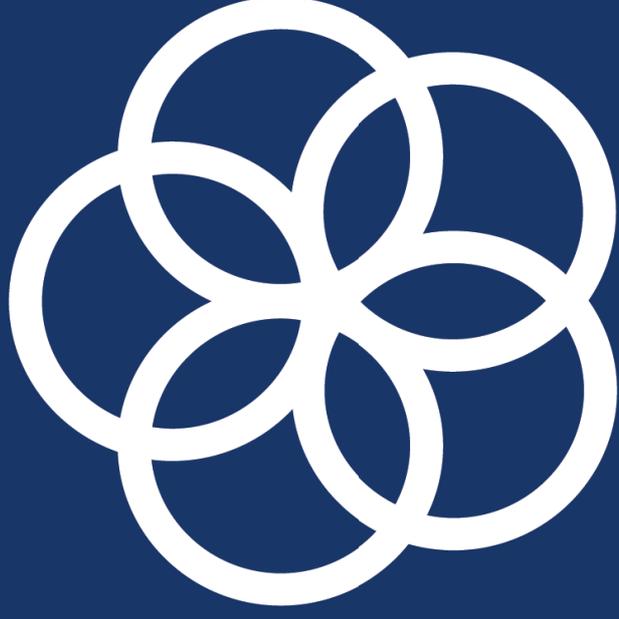
By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Goal 17: 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 centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.

Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives. Long-term investments, including foreign direct investment, are needed in critical sectors, especially in developing countries. These include sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as information and communications technologies.

Review and monitoring frameworks, regulations and incentive structures that enable such investments must be retooled to attract investments and reinforce sustainable development. National oversight mechanisms such as supreme audit institutions and oversight functions by legislatures should be strengthened.

Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Entwicklungspolitische Bildung

Freiwilligendienste

Vielen Dank für Ihre/Eure Aufmerksamkeit!

Dhanyavad!

धन्यवाद

Deutsch-Indische Zusammenarbeit e.V.

Odrellstraße 43

60486 Frankfurt am Main

Tel.: 069 – 7940 3920

E-Mail: info@diz-ev.de

Web: www.diz-ev.de

