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## **“Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.**

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### **A**bstract:

*Sustainable Development Goals builds on the Millennium Development goals , eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. The agenda for sustainable Development to end poverty, fight inequality, injustice and tackle change by 2030. The vision is based on three pillars namely economic, social and political Pillar. These elements are interconnected and all are crucial for the well being of individual and societies . Having an intergrated approach to supporting progress across the multiple goals is crucial to achieving sustainable development goals*

**Key words:** *Sustainable development goals, Transformingwold*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

How we can make the world better place 2030?

“World by 2030eaders have an unprecedented opportunity this year to shift the world onto a path of inclusive, sustainable and resilient development” -

***Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator.***

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

#### **What are the sustainable Development Goals?**

The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millenium Development

Goals(MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015Section-B: Modified Pittsburgh insomnia rating scale.

The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and access to water and sanitation. Enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, showing the value of a unifying agenda underpinned by goals and targets. Despite this success, the indignity of poverty has not been ended for all.

The new SDGs, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.

UNDP Administrator Helen Clark noted: "This agreement marks an important milestone in putting our world on an inclusive and sustainable course . If we all

work together, we have a chance of meeting citizens' aspirations for peace, prosperity, and wellbeing, and to preserve our planet."

**DEFINITION:** "Sustainable development "has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. "(To provide enough what we needs to live in the world forever.)

- The decision to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs was made by UN Member States at the United Nations Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012.
- An unprecedented agreement around sustainable development priorities among 193 Member States by the world leaders in the Conference on SDG, established an open working group.
- All the United Nations world leaders on 25th September 2015, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

This agenda contains 17 goals and 169 targets.& 100s of indicators. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets are global in nature and universally applicable

### ***UNDP's Role with the Sustainable Development Goals:***

All 17 Sustainable Development Goals are connected to UNDP's Strategic Plan focus areas: sustainable development, democratic governance and peace building, and climate and disaster resilience. SDGs Number 1 on poverty, Number 10 on inequality and Number 16 on governance are particularly central to UNDP's current work and long-term plans.

Having an integrated approach to supporting progress across the multiple goals is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and UNDP is uniquely placed to support that process.

### **The 17 proposed Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere:**

In 1990, 36 percent of the world's population lived in poverty.

In 2015. 18 percent poverty this year.

China. 18 %

India 12%

- Eradicate extreme poverty
- Achieve coverage of the poor & vulnerable People.
- All men and women, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services
- Ensure significant mobilization of resources,
- Sound policy frameworks at all levels

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture; End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture Nutritious and sufficient food for all.

Under 5 years of age, Adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

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

- MMR 70 per 100,000 live births
- NMR 12 per 1,000 live births
- < 5 as 25 per 1,000 live births

- End the epidemics of AIDS, Malaria, WBD, & TB, Substance abuse, and injuries from Road traffic accidents
- Achieve universal health coverage and access to safe, effective, quality services.
- Safe Environment and free from contamination
- Access to RCH, Family planning, IEC, and the integration of Reproductive health in to National strategies and programmes
- Increase health financing and the Recruitment, Development, Training & Retention of the health workforce.
- Promotion of peace and non-violence, scholarships, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers.
- Essential medicines and vaccines for all.

**Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all ;**

- Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality of primary and secondary education.
- Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education.
- Eliminate gender disparities in education

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

- Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

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

- Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials.
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.
- Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

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

- Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology.
- Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- Enhance international co operation to facilitate access.

**Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all ;**

- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation.
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and equal pay for work.
- Eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery

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

- Increase the access of small-scale industries and other enterprises
- Support domestic technology Research and innovation in developing countries
- Significantly increase access to IET , universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
- Reduce inequality within and among countries

**Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries;**

- Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome.
- Eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation in this regard
- Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

**Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

- Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing basic services, and upgrade slums .
- Sustainable Public Transport systems for all & improving Road safety.
- Disaster Risk Reduction, Holistic disaster risk management at all levels

**Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

- Efficient use of natural resources.
- Reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. Global food waste at consumer levels and reduce food losses

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

- Improve education, awareness-
- Raising Human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

**Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.**

- Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution debris of all kinds, land-based activities, including nutrient pollution.
- Effectively regulate harvesting and overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing practices
- Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific co operation at all levels

**Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, Combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

- Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests,
- Halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation.
- Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits for SD.

**Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;**

- Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms End abuse, 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
- Develop effective, accountable and transparent Institutions at all levels
- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, through International support to developing countries.
- To improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- Enhance global macro economic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
- Mobilize additional Financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

**Vision 2030:**

The vision is based on three “Pillars” namely; the Economic pillar, Social pillar and the Political pillar.

1. The economic pillar aims at providing prosperity of all through an economic development programme aimed at achieving an average Gross Domestic Products (GDP) growth rate of 10% per annum over the next 25 years.
2. The social pillar seeks to build “a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment”.

3. The political pillar aims at realising a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in the society.

**Evaluation of Income score- present status;**

- Norway.. 88%...highest
- Central africa republic...31%...lowest
- world average... 61% in 2015
- Global target by 2030.. 75 %
- GDP/ per capita: India.. 1500 \$
- GDP/ per capita: world's: \$14,000
- per capita GDP..Want to beabout ..... \$23,000. .n 2030
- Average indian income ..... 7\$
- (High...100 \$,mild...10\$,low. 1\$)
- RUSSIA/CHINA/INDIA-- just up to the average

**Social Progress Index is an assessment scale :**

**1. Basic health needs**

- Nutrition
- Basic medical care
- Water/sanitation
- Shelter
- Personal safety

**2. Foundation of wellbeing**

- Access to basic knowledge
- Access to IEC
- Health and wellness
- Eco system sustainability

**3. Opportunity**

- Personal rights
- Freedom and choice
- Tolerance and inclusion for all
- Adult education

**People’s Report Card- Assessment scale :**

- The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, Education, and Income per capita Indicators, which are used to Rank countries into four tiers of Human Development.

### 5 Elements underpinning the SDG:

- The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance:
1. **People**..All human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.
  2. **Planet (Earth)**..sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations
  3. **Prosperity**...can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.
  4. **Peace**...societies free from fear and violence.
  5. **Partnership**..To mobilize the means required to implement this agenda, participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

### Frequently asked questions on SDG;

1. **what is sustainable development..?**“Sustainable development “has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. **For sustainable development to be achieved**, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: **Economic growth, Social inclusion and Environmental protection**. These elements are inter connected and all are crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies.
2. **Are the SDG are legally binding.?..NO**
3. **Why are new goals being adopted this year?**
  - The Millennium Development Goals that were launched in 2000 , set 2015 as the target year.

- Recognizing the success of the Goals – and the fact that a new development agenda was needed beyond 2015 – The UN Conference on SDG, to establish an open working group to develop a set of goals for consideration and appropriate action.
- 25 to 27 September 2015 in New York and convened as a high–level plenary meeting of the General Assembly.
- After more than a year of negotiations, the Open Working Group presented its recommendation for the 17 SDGs.

### 4.How will the SDG be implemented?

- A core feature of the SDGs has been the means of implementation – the mobilization of financial resources – as well as capacity–building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.
- Implementation and success will rely on countries’ own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes, and will be led by countries’.
- Nationally owned and country–led sustainable development strategies will require equivalent resource mobilization and financing strategies is a core feature of the new agenda.
- During the negotiations, civil society and other stakeholders were able to speak directly to government representatives.

### 5.How will the SDG be monitored?

- The 17 SDGs and 169 targets of the new agenda will be monitored and reviewed using a set of global indicators. The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, will be agreed on by the UN Statistical Commission by March 2016.

- Governments will also develop their own national indicators to assist in monitoring progress made on the goals and targets.
- “People’s Report Card , Social progress index and HDI
- The follow-up and review process will be undertaken on an annual basis by the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development through a SDG Progress Report to be prepared by the Secretary-General.
- Supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in July.
- The outcome document of the Financing for Development Conference, to ensure that financial resources are effectively Utilised or not

entire world, developed and

#### **6. How much the implementation of this new agenda cost?**

- This ambitious agenda will require the mobilization of significant resources—in the Trillions of dollars. But these resources already exist. There are far more than enough savings in the world to finance the new agenda.
- Resources need to be mobilized from domestic and international sources, as well as from the public and private sectors.
- Official development assistance is still necessary to help finance to assist the least developed countries.

#### **7. How are the SDG different from MDGs.?**

- The new goals are universal and apply to all countries, SDG will apply to the

developing countries. whereas the MDGs were intended for action in developing countries only.

- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets are broader in scope and will go further than the MDGs by addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.
- These goals will cover the three dimensions of sustainable development: Economic growth, Social inclusion and Environmental protection.

food and water security, migration, peace and security

**8. How will progress of the SDGs be measured?**

- Experts/Funds/Monitor/Evaluation...from each country
- The 17 goals and 169 targets will be monitored and reviewed using a set of global indicators.
- Member States at Regional and National levels
- The Inter Agency and Expert Group
- The Economic and Social Council
- The General Assembly will adopt these indicators.
- Chief statisticians from Member States are working on the identification of the targets with the aim to have 2 indicators for each target.
- UN Statistical Commission will subsequently agree on in March 2016.
- Social progress index, people's report card, HDI.

**9. How much climate change Relate to SDG?**

- The climate change is impacting public health,