

# Sustainable Development Goals



# What is Sustainable Development?



- The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals
- it build on the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by The MDGs, adopted in 2000
- it 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

- 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."
- The Sustainable Development Goals will now finish the job of the MDGs, and ensure that no one is left behind.



# Background

Health is a fundamental right, there is denial of this right to million of people who are caught in vicial cycle of poverty, ill-health and cost of health services

Importance to social justice and equity, crucial role of community participation and changing ideas about nature of health and development

1977 May - 30<sup>th</sup> world health assembly(main social target of govt and WHO in coming decades should be "HEALTH FOR ALL by 2000 " as a social goal –attainment by all people the highest possible level of health.

1978 joint WHO-UNICEF international conference at Alma-Ata(134 countries) accepted WHO goal of Health for all and proclaimed primary health care as way to achieve it



In 1981 by 34th World health assembly adopted "Global strategy for health for all"

In 2000 September -189 countries-Millennium summit at Newyork-adopted United nations millennium declaration- 7areas- Goals in areas of poverty eradication and development known as MDG( 8 international development goals for 2015)

MDG place health at heart of development and represent commitment by govt throughout the world to do more to tackle problem

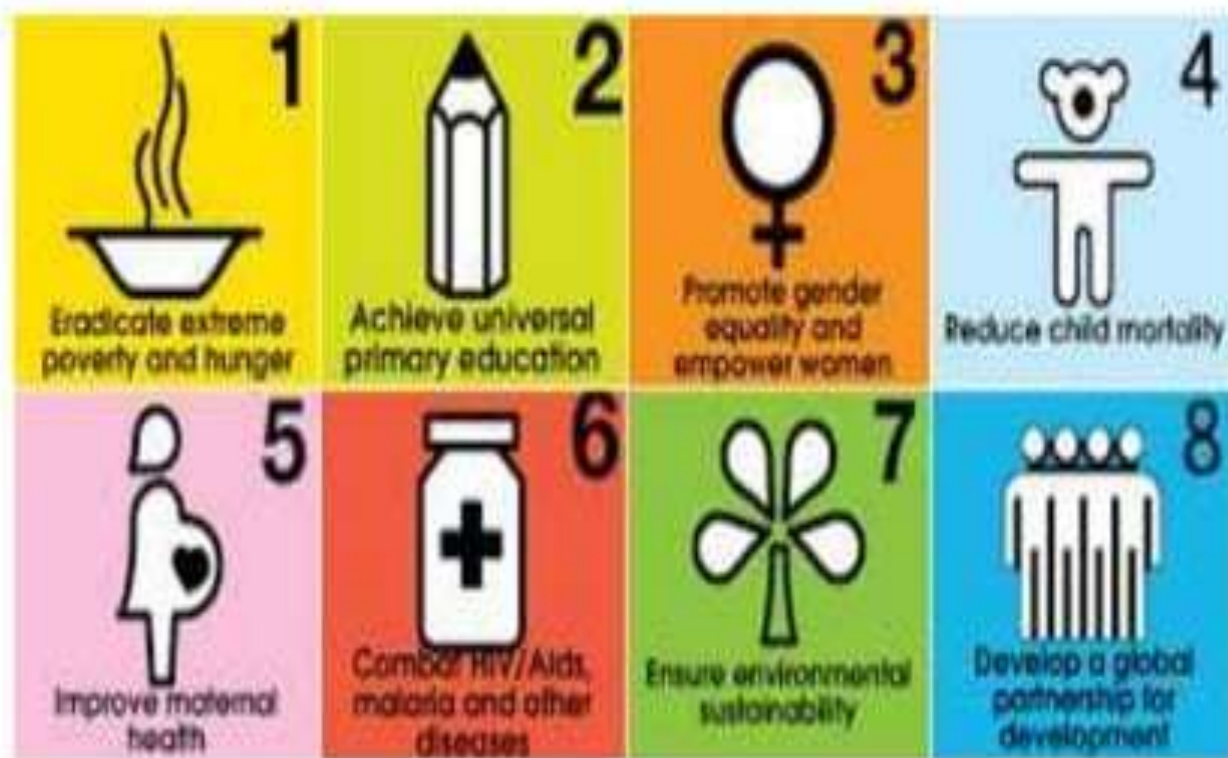
In 2015 SDG set by UnitedNation General assembly with 17 global goals "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all" and intended to achieve by year 2030 as part of UN resolution 70/1 the 2030 agenda

# Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) (2000-2015)



The Millennium Development Goals were established in the year 2000 and include eight anti-poverty targets to be accomplished by 2015. Since then, enormous progress has been made towards achieving the MDGs,

- To fulfill the responsibilities and duties towards the people of world, global agenda was set with 8 goals to be achieved by 2015, which are known as MDGs .
- As commitment to world's development, all world leaders at millennium summit signed a declaration, known as the United Nations Millennium Declaration.
- ***The original declaration had 8 international development goals with 18 measurable targets and 48 indicators to monitor progress.*** Its revised indicator framework on MDGs came into effect from 2008. This framework had 8 goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators.



The 8 goals were,

- Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
- Achieve Universal Primary Education
- Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- Reduce Child Mortality
- Improve Maternal Health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Develop a Global Partnership for Development



# Achievements in MDGs

- The Millennium Development Goals were established in the year 2000 and include eight anti-poverty targets to be accomplished by 2015. Since then, enormous progress has been made towards achieving the MDGs:
1. The extreme poverty rate has dropped significantly in most developing countries( more than 1 billion people have been lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990)
  2. Across the world ,tremendous progress has been made since 2000 in enrolling children in primary school(91 % in 2015 from 83% in 2000)
  3. Majority of region reached gender parity in primary education(by 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of countries in developing countries)
  4. Substantial progress in reducing child mortality.(90 to 43 death per 1000Lb between 1990-2015)
  5. Great progress in reducing MMR(mmr has been cut nearly in half)
  6. Number of newly infected with HIV continues to decline in many regions of world.(fell by 40%)
  7. Deforestation has slowed, elimination of ozone depleting substances, 2.6 billion people have

# Strength:

- Simplicity , numerical targets and consensus as key strengths of MDGs
- Creating power to communicate ending poverty as an objective and mobilising support for this urgent global priority.
- It mainly focused on poverty reduction without a clear focus on other development dimensions such as human rights ,empowerment, equality.

# Criticism:

- Lack of analysis and justification behind chosen objectives.
- Goals are too narrow and targets poorly defined.
- Difficulty / lack of measurement for some goals.
- Uneven progress
- Weak governance and mismanagement
- Lack of transparent performance assessment system and susceptible to distorting priorities
- Unmet commitments, inadequate resources, lack of focus and accountability and insufficient interest in sustainable development (by UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon)

# MDGs to SDGs: Strategic Shifts

- **Conclusiveness** – Focus on the Finish line: Zero Poverty, Hunger, preventable Child Deaths, Gender Discrimination & Violence, etc.
- **Comprehensiveness** • The SDGs are more comprehensive with fuller array of targets, better focus on causality and strategic issues.
- **Universality** – Applicable to all countries, with greater emphasis on the responsibility of the developed countries,
- **Inclusiveness** – Clear focus on 'leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first

- **Hunger distinct from Poverty** – deeper analysis of structural and social factors separates poverty from food and nutrition security.

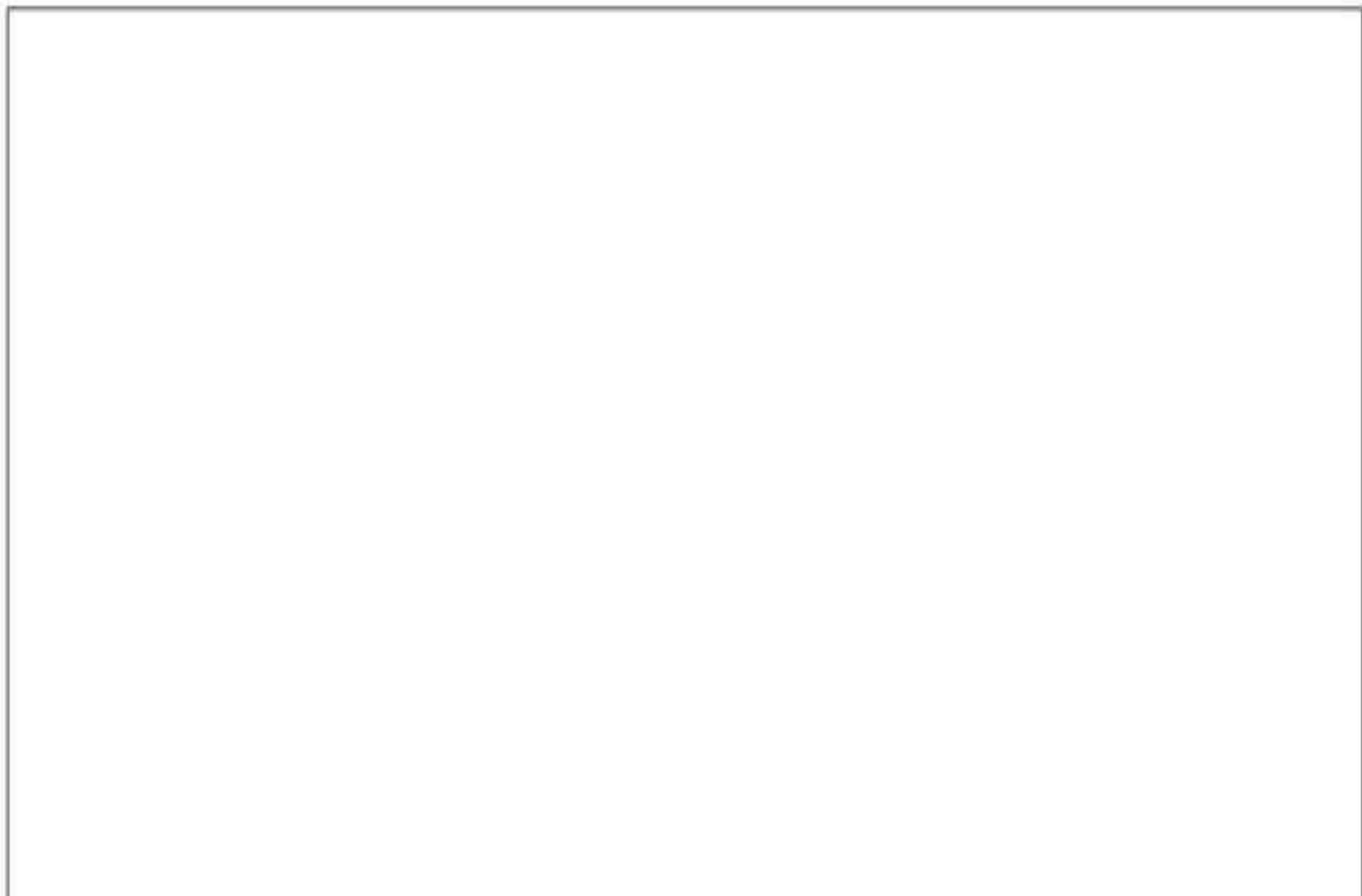
- **Peace Building** – Addressing conflict resolution and peace building as enablers of growth and development

- **Resourcing :**

- Focus on sustainable economic development in a country to meet financial resource requirement for achieving SDGs;

- Holistic approach to international financing of SDGs – Stronger focus on ODA(official development assistance),international resource flows, technology transfer and trade







# 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- At the Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September, 2015, UN Member States 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 which have 169 targets to be achieved by 2030.
- The UN SDGs adopted by international community in 2015 under UN sustainable development summit, comprehensively covers social, economic, environmental dimensions and build on MDGs.
- The new Global Goals, 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



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# Sustainable development goals 2015 -2030

2010

- In 2010 the member states of UN gave their first mandate to start to look ahead beyond 2015.
- In 2012 UN Conference on sustainable development at Rio de Janeiro a second approval was given.

2015

- In 2015 UN general assembly adopted new development agenda "Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development"
- They declared 17 SDGs of the 2030 agenda.

2016

- Agenda for sustainable development and 169 interlinked targets to be attained by collaborative partnership between countries and stakeholders
- These SDGs came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016.



# Sustainable development

- It is "*development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*"
- 3 core elements if sustainable developments:



1)THEME of SDG : *No one is left behind*

*Economic growth*

*b)Social inclusion*

*c)Environmental protection*

3)Five principles:

*a) people*

*b) planet*

*c) prosperity*

*d) peace*

*e) partnership*

2)Core elements : *a)*



- **Social**

- • SDG 1 - No Poverty
- • SDG 2 - Zero Hunger
- • SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being
- • SDG 4 - Quality Education
- • SDG 5 - Gender Equality
- • SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

**Environmental**

- § SDG 12- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- § SDG 13- Climate Action
- § SDG 14- Life Below Water
- § SDG 15- Life on Land

- **Economic**

- • SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy
- • SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth
- • SDG 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- • SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities
- • SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities

- **Fostering Peace and Partnership**

- § SDG16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- § SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goals

- A core feature of the SDGs is their focus on “means implementation”-the mobilisation of financial resources ,capacity building and technology, as well as data management

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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
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
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



# Health and SDGs

- Almost all SDGs are directly or indirectly health related.
- One of goals SDG3, "ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages" with 13 measurable targets specifically set out for health.
- One of the target is UHC which provide overall framework for implementation of agenda in all countries.
- UHC is the only target that cut across all targets of the health goals.
- It links health related target in other goals.



# Health related indicators among different SDGs

Grouped into 7 thematic areas;

- RMNCH
- Infectious diseases
- NCDs and mental health
- Injuries and violence
- UHC and health systems
- Environmental risks
- Health risks and disease outbreaks

While the only SDG explicitly focused on health is SDG3, there are other 10 goals addressing health related issues.

# Goals and targets

(17 goals 169 targets 232 indicators)

## SDG 3 : GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING.

- 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births (37% decline between 2000 – 2015.)
- 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases (new HIV cases decline by 66% for uninfected from 2010-2016)

- 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

- 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and program
- 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination



- 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

# UHC and SDGs

- Under SDG, UHC defined as
- *'all people receive the health services they need including public health services designed to promote better health, prevent illness and to provide treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care of sufficient quality to be effective, while at same time ensuring that use of these service does not expose user to financial hardships'.*

# Indicators of UHC under SDGs

- 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- SDG indicator 3.8.1: coverage of essential health services(include 7 areas among general and most disadvantaged population)
- SDG indicator 3.8.2: proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.

## SDGs: The New Goals for Humanity

Succeeding the MDGs, the SDGs are the new universal goals, adopted by 193 countries including India.

SDGs comprise 17 Goals and 169 targets:  
Implementation Span: 2016-2030.

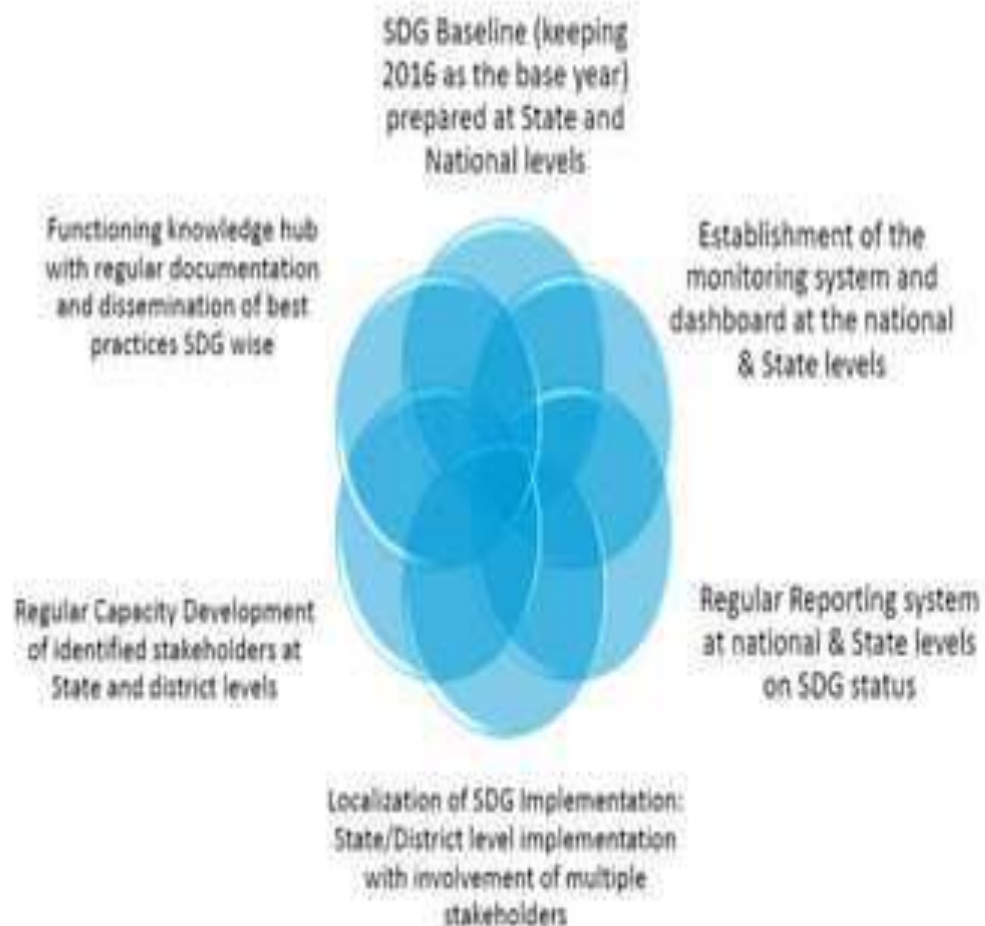
Several SDG targets are to be achieved before 2030;  
Some of them even by 2020.

SDGs integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions;  
Goals & targets interconnected as never before.

# Criticism(SDGs)

- Setting contradictory goals.
- Trying to do everything first ,instead of focusing on most urgent /fundamental priorities .
- The goals are wishful and unattainable.(eradication of poverty by 2030 will almost impossible in wake of low economic growth and various other issues in conflict-ridden world)
- The economist calling SDGs as 'worse than useless'.
- No precise definition given for sustainable development.
- In the absence of planning regarding the financing of SDGs is biggest drawback.
- Lack of political will to deal with ssue of environment degradation and climate change in various countries of world.
- No enough emphasis on social issues.

## Ways Forward





*Thank You*