

**From**  
**Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**  
**to**  
**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**  
**The Interface**

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# The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), September 2000

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1. **Eradicate extreme** poverty and hunger
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. **Reduce child mortality**
5. **Improve maternal health**
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development



# Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Targets by 2015

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- **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
  - Reduce by 1/2 proportion on < \$1/ day.
- **Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**
  - Ensure boys & girls complete Pr. Schooling
- **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**
  - Eliminate gender disparity in education
- **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**
  - Reduce by 2/3 the IMR and U5M
  - Increase proportion of children immunized

# Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Targets by 2015

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- **Goal 5: Improve maternal health**
  - Reduce by  $\frac{3}{4}$  the MMR
  - Increase proportion of births attended by skilled HWs
- **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases**
  - Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**
  - Integrate policies and reverse environmental impact
- **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**
  - Ensure access to markets and ICT

# 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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1. End poverty everywhere
2. End hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Attain healthy lives for all
4. Provide quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere

## SDGs (cont'd).....

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6. Ensure availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure sustainable energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Promote sustainable infrastructure and industrialization and foster innovation

## SDGs (cont'd).....

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10. Reduce inequality within and between countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable
12. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Tackle climate change and its impacts

## SDGs (cont'd).....

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14. Conserve and promote sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Protect and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, halt desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss
16. Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective and capable institutions
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and the global partnership for sustainable development

# What is different?

## Legacy of the MDGs

### A success: achievements on health at a glance

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- HIV, tuberculosis and malaria targets (halting and reversing the global epidemic) have been met.
- Child mortality decreased by 53% – a great achievement, but falling short of the 67% target.
- Deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth (maternal mortality) have fallen by more than 40%, impressive but short of the 75% target.

## Legacy of the MDGs

### A success: achievements on health at a glance (cont'd)

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- The target for drinking water has been met, with 91% of the global population using an improved drinking water source, compared to 76% in 1990
- Between 1990 and 2015, the global prevalence of underweight among children aged less than 5 declined from 25% to 14%, nearly reaching the target of a 50% reduction.

# Legacy of the MDGs

## Success factors and limitations

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### Success factors

- Few goals and targets in numbers, time-bound, measurable and easy to communicate
- Widely accepted as a measure of progress in the developing world
- Investments in measurement systems to track progress and enhance accountability

### Some limitations

- Several targets not met (e.g. child and maternal mortality, sanitation)
- Variable progress between countries, notably in African region and those affected by conflict
- Focus on aggregate rather than equitable achievement
- Contributed to strong vertical health and disease programs, but ignored health system strengthening

Unfinished MDG

# What is Sustainable Development?

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- **'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'** (Brundtland 1987)
- Sustainable development is about using resources more efficiently, in order for society to reduce not only its impact on the environment, but on the economy, whilst improving social impacts both locally and globally to ensure a fairer and more sustainable future.

# Our Most Basic Needs

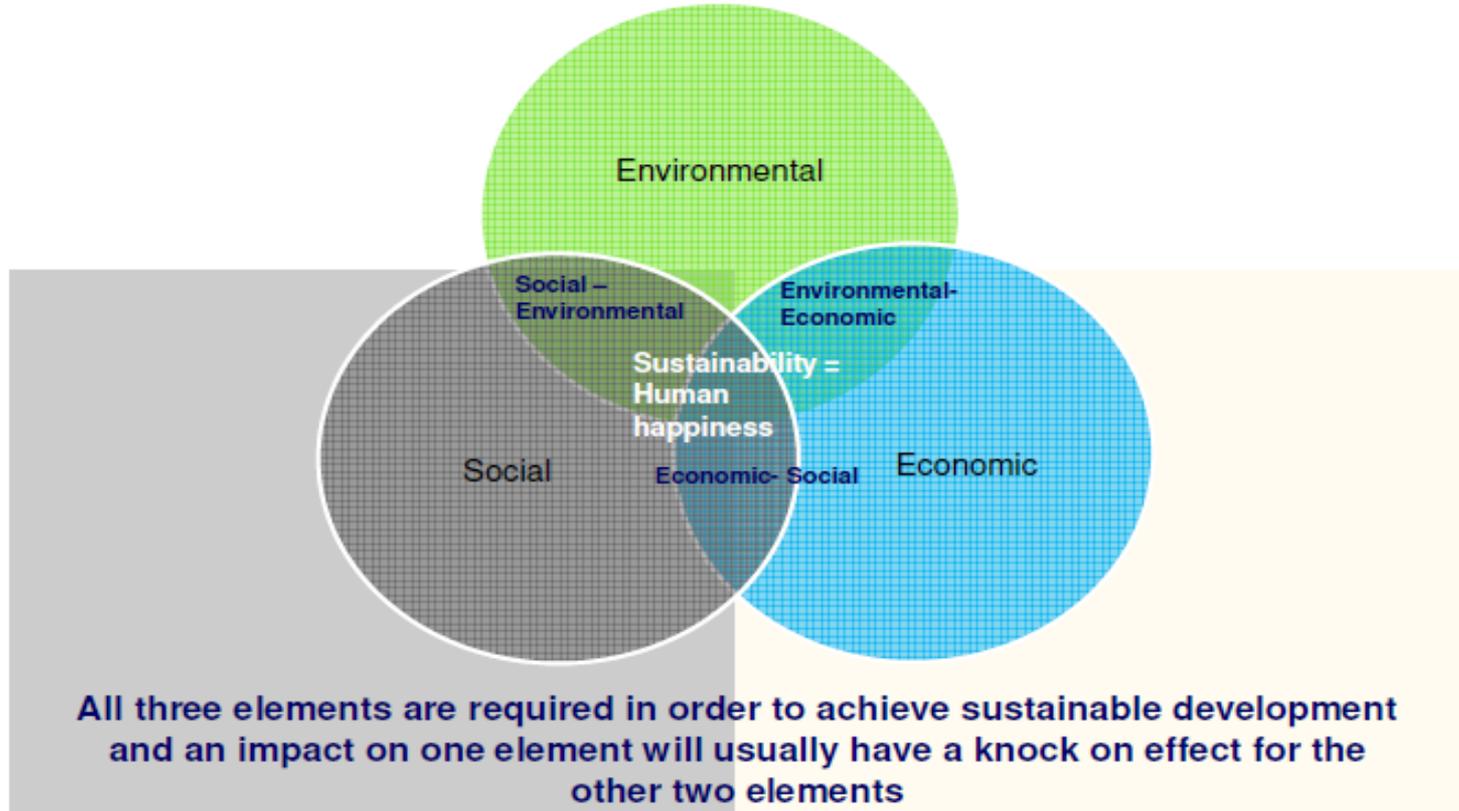
Water, Heat, Food, Light, ....



# The Three Elements of Sustainable Development

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The diagram illustrates the three elements of SD and focuses not just on the economic value of a company or project, but also on the environmental and social value



All three elements are required in order to achieve sustainable development and an impact on one element will usually have a knock on effect for the other two elements

# The New Agenda

## *General features and differences with the MDGs*

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- MDGs were about a limited set of human development targets
  - specifically targeted at developing countries
  - developed countries as partners
- SDGs are "integrated and indivisible, global and universally applicable":
  - they are applicable to **all** countries
  - they are about addressing the needs of the poor or otherwise disadvantaged groups wherever they may live (not just in poor countries)

- The SDG are "unprecedented in scope and significance"
  - The SDGs cover the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainable development with a strong focus on equity
  - The wide range of SDG goals more closely reflect the range of issues with which a government has to contend in reality
- People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership

# The 17 Sustainable Development Goals *coming with 169 targets*

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1. Poverty
2. Food security and nutrition
- 3. Health**
4. Education
5. Gender equality
6. Water and sanitation
7. Energy
8. Economic growth and employment
9. Infrastructure, industrialization, innovation
10. Equity
11. Cities
12. Consumption and production
13. Climate change
14. Oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Ecosystems
16. Peaceful and inclusive societies
17. Means of implementation

# What is new?

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## Sustainable Development Goals



TRANSFORMING OUR  
WORLD:  
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

**1** NO  
POVERTY



**2** ZERO  
HUNGER



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

**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



*“All that is valuable in human society depends upon the opportunity for development accorded the individual.” Albert Einstein*

- The future we want
- No one left behind
- Resilience
- Climate change
- New technologies

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