

Sustainability Hackathon



BMU, 12.04.2023



Sustainability

In 1987, the United Nations Brundtland Commission defined sustainability as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”





The 17 SDGs



17 SDGs

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 quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
5. Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls
6. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



17 SDGs

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities 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
15. Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
17. Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Millennium Development Goals, 2000

- In the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, 147 countries adopted MDGs.
- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. (SDG Goal 1, 2)
- Achieve universal primary education. (SDG Goal 4)
- Promote gender equality and empower women. (SDG Goal 5)
- Reduce child mortality. (SDG Goal 3)
- Improve maternal health. (SDG Goal 3)
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases. (SDG Goal 3)
- Ensure environmental sustainability. (SDG Goal 13, 14, 15)
- Develop a Global partnership for development. (SDG Goal 16,17)

● 2000 -2015 – did not succeed in achieving on MDGS



Sustainable Development Goals

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a bold, universal agreement to **end poverty in all its dimensions and craft an equal, just and secure world- for people, planet and prosperity by 2030.**
- There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals and **169 targets** as given by the UN and adopted by India.
- The SDGs cover a broad range of social and economic development issues. These include **Poverty, Hunger, Health, education, Climate change, Gender, Water, Sanitation, energy, environment and Social Justice**



Transition from MDGs to SDGs

	MDGs (2000-2015)	SDGs (2016-2030)
Goals	8	17
Targets	21	169
Indicators	60	306 (National Indicators)
Priority Areas	Human Development	Holistic: Economic, Social and Environmental
Scope	Developing Countries	Universal
Aid	Foreign Aid	Domestic Investments, Private Flows, International Aid



MDGs Vs. SDGs

1. Millennium development goals (MDGs) were not globally collaborative
2. The MDGs were not rooted in **human rights standards**
3. No **interconnectedness** in MDGs
4. Little emphasis on **environmental issues**
5. Commit to a **universal approach**, and with solutions that address all countries and all groups
6. The indicators present opportunities for **civil society engagement**
7. **Equity and equality** (often used interchangeably) are insufficiently addressed.



Highlights of SDGs Approach

1. **Integrate sustainability** in all activities, mindful of economic, environmental and social impacts
2. **Address inequalities** in all areas, agreeing that no goal or target be considered met unless met for all social and economic groups
3. Ensure that **all actions respect and advance human rights**, in full coherence with international standards
4. Address the **drivers of climate change and its consequences**
5. Ensure Base analysis in **credible data and evidence**, enhancing data capacity, availability, disaggregation, literacy and sharing;
6. **Expand our global partnership** for means of implementation to maximum effect, and full participation, including multi-stakeholder, issue-based coalitions
7. The **private sector now has a greater role** to play
8. The **UN can inspire the world with the SDGs**



What is new and different about the 17 SDGs?

First, and most important, these Goals apply to *every* nation ... and every sector. Cities, businesses, schools, organizations, *all* are **challenged to act**. This is called **Universality**

Second, it is recognized that the Goals are **all inter-connected**, in a system. We cannot aim to achieve just one Goal. We must achieve them all. This is called **Integration**

And finally, it is widely recognized that achieving these Goals involves making very big, **fundamental changes in how we live on Earth**. This is called **Transformation**



6 Essential elements of SDGs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



*Thank
you*

