

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
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Module 04
Scope and Inclusion and Agenda 2030

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UN SDGs
: 17 goals to transform our world

Module 4

- Scope and Inclusion and Agenda 2030,
- Our Common Future and Philosophy behind SDGs

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Hello, everyone, I welcome you all to this module 4 of the course of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In this module, we will study about scope and inclusive and agenda 2030. And second, our common future and philosophy beyond, behind SDGs.

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1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	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
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* Scope and Inclusion and Agenda 2030



Introduction



The United Nations Summit, held in New York City from September 25–27, 2015, resulted in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 linked, indivisible goals, the Agenda is a comprehensive and global policy agenda. The 2030 Agenda, which builds on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), aims to help Member States change their strategy for achieving inclusive, people-centered, sustainable development that leaves no one behind.



Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Declaration was operationalized within the framework of the eight MDGs, which were established in 2002. The Declaration, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000, outlined the global community's "collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality, and equity at the global level" as well as their commitment to eradicating the most severe and appalling conditions, such as poverty and squalor.



So, the topic first, so United Nations Summit held in New York City from September 25 to 27th 2015 resulted in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 linked indivisible goals the agenda is a comprehensive and global policy agenda, the 2030 agenda, which builds on the Millennium Development Goals MDGs aims to help member states changes their strategy for achieving inclusive people centered sustainable development that leaves no one behind.

So, that is the premise on which SDGs one built, we have seen it previously, but to reiterate it like how does it affects everyone's life. So, you can see in this cycle the illustration shown over here, the cyclic illustration. So, in this one we have beginning from the number 1 which is very very individual household or individual or centric no poverty, zero Hunger, good health and well being. Then again coming down to their future, well this is for the utmost survival, survival with the good health, and survival with good nutrition, survival without any lack of resources because of the economic challenges.

And then coming down to how one can you built anyone's future, anyone's family's future, quality education, and then coming to the social issues just such as gender equality, even larger environmental issues such as clean water and sanitation, affordable clean energy, then decent work and economy growth, where everybody gets equal opportunity access to the facilities and chances to work in the mainstream society.

Then finally, moving on to the or even larger ones, industry innovation and infrastructure how the infrastructure of cities, towns, villages and any place of living should be established and then reduced inequalities, and then again, coming down to the social challenges and shortcomings, which are still existing in the society in different parts of the world.

So, in any ((03:02)) how we can reduce or bring them down to zero, and then further again, building on the community sustenance and all of those things, sustainable cities and communities, where they both work for each other, they work both in the cohesion and then consumption pattern sustainable consumption pattern as we know in the recent decades, the consumption has rise in very high, earlier the society used to having short supply of things, they were not very a multiple options available of any products such as mobile furniture any of these things even garments, apparel, etc but now there are many more.

So, well that has helped suffice the need and requirement of the people, but now, it is going a little beyond that real fulfillment. Now, it is going towards an excessive consumption towards

an excessive a similar wastage and all of those things, then global phenomenas controlling climate change by collective efforts and then handling two things which are interrelated we know, the world has two lungs through which the world oxygen gets supply, the one is of course from the trees, and the second is from the oceans, that aquatic like a marine lives from there.

So, both of these and then much larger and global issues such as peace and justice, because only in a peaceful and justice term one can have access to the basic necessities, for their fundamental rights fulfilled or even other things fulfilled educational systems and health facilities, all of those things will be able to work in a place where there is order, there is law and order and there is a hierarchy, there is a kind of no organization in the society and partnerships because no one can live alone no one can fight alone so, we need each other's helps and this is where these 17 SDGs are moving very nicely very intricately which touch every all of us our lives.

Now, little going back behind in time how MDGs also had some targets and things in their mind, and how the whole thing has taken up because MDGs were the first set of an organized goals at global level, which were launched by United Nations.

And, well, we have come a long way down that line and we are at the current 17 SDGs. Further down the line in the year 2030, when this agenda will be fulfilled to its majority of the percentage again some new set of goals will be, I think coming up, so this whole world is going to give its feedback on those things, and it will be channelized into again renewed scenario.

But first, let us see, the Millennium Declaration was operationalized within the framework of the eight MDGs which was established in the year 2002, the declaration which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2000, outlined the global community's collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level as well as their commitment to eradicate the most severe and appalling conditions such as poverty and squalor so, you can clearly see over here.

The first one talks about eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, second one receive universal primary education, third one talks about promoting gender equality and empower women reduced child mortality, because in the older time this also used to be major cause of concern this used to be in a huge numbers then we have improved material, maternal health expecting

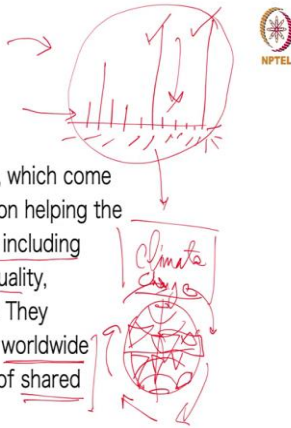
mothers, lactating mothers, the newborn kids, newborn children, their health, their nutritional upkeepsments.

And then combating several types of diseases, such as HIV, AIDS, malaria, and other forms of diseases which were, which humanity were facing for a long time and which used to take heavy toll and such some diseases HIV and AIDS, they were sort of untreatable in the older times and they created a lot of taboo also in the society a lot of inhibitions such things.

So, how those also things can be handled for the in the seventh one, ensure environmental sustainability, particularly focus to the environment and then finally, Global Partnerships for development.

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■ Millennium Development Goals




The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which come to an end at the end of 2015, are focused on helping the most vulnerable people and address issues including extreme poverty, hunger, illness, gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability. They represent a successful and unprecedented worldwide mobilisation attempt to advance a number of shared societal agendas.

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The Millennium Development Goals, which come to an end at the end of 2015 are focused on helping the most vulnerable people and address issues including extreme poverty, hunger, illness, gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability.

They represent a successful and unprecedented worldwide mobilization attempt to advance a number of shared societal agendas. So, if you see this has helped creating a global shared societal agenda. So, if you see these keywords from this phrase, this sentence, it will make you understand how things have evolved over time and how the whole world has become a one single unit earlier it used to be divided into continents from here and there North America, then South America, then Africa in the middle, and then then Asia over here, South Asia here, Australia at this side, Arctic region here, Antarctica over here.

And now with this collective and cohesive approaches in mutual cooperation on sharing technology, economic activities, whether, for selling whether for buying and exchanges in health, education and all other sectors has reduced world to a one living entity, where things are interconnected and heavily interdependent.

So, of course, the phenomenas such as climate change, this is a global phenomenon, this is not a one, country's problem this is not a one community's problem, it is definitely not created by one person or one country perhaps, there are contribution from a different countries different industrial units but they are running in several huge numbers well different countries have they are in different scale of impacts, that is true some of them have a very small footprint some of them have a large footprint, but collectively if you see this is a global responsibility now.

So, we all need to come together well of course, if you go further in the evaluating the economics often this overall this phenomena. Of course, these countries which are most responsible for a such a mess, they must share responsibility also in the equal share, and help other countries also because many of these countries which are from the low economic domain range, they are facing the brunt more because the climate change brought havoc's and disturbances, which are hampering the worlds regular day to day life they are feeling a heavy tolls.

So, these countries must share their responsibility towards these countries, so, well, but anyways, I think everyone's help and cooperation is needed that is what it means. And again, let me go back it says, addressing issues including extreme poverty hunger, illness, gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. So, if you see from individual or community based issues to the global issues these are mostly covered under these heads.

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■ Millennium Development Goals



The MDGs encourage global awareness, political accountability, increased monitoring, the mobilisation of epistemic communities, civic engagement, and public pressure by organising these priorities into an understandable set of eight goals and by defining quantifiable, time-bound targets.

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Then next the MDG MDGs encouraged global awareness political accountability the point we were discussing in the previous slide how some countries have larger impact and some have shorter impact. So, how that political accountability can be established increased monitoring because we need to know every year every quarter of the year to understand what is going on in which part of the world at what rate, the mobilisation of epistemic communities, civic engagement and public pressure by organizing these priorities into an understandable set of eight goals and by defining quantifiable time bound targets.

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■ Millennium Development Goals



To achieve the MDGs, several nations have made important strides. Nearly half of the developing world had a daily income of less than US\$1.25 in 1990, the base year used to gauge MDG progress (the World Bank poverty line used during the MDG period). Less than 10% of the world's population currently live on less than the equivalent of \$1.90 a day, measured in 2010 US dollars, according to recent World Bank figures.

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To achieve the MDGs, several nations have made important strides nearly half of the developing world had a daily income of less than 1.25 US dollars in the year of 1990 the base

year used to gauge MDGs progress. So, if you see this is a factual information for you year 1990 and this per day income of 1.25 US dollars became the base comparison, became the base year for gauging once level of economic prosperity and subsequently for gauging the MDGs progress.

So, the World Bank poverty line used during the MDG period, so this defines this thing, less than 10 percent of world's population currently live on less than the equivalent of 1.90 US dollars a day measured in year 2010 according to recent World Bank figures. So, of course, this requires huge progress, so over the years you can see things are improving but still there is a huge margin where improvement is needed.

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Millennium Development Goals


In addition, the risk of a child dying before the age of five has practically been cut in half, and the worldwide maternal mortality ratio has decreased by 45% according to the UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2015. Since 1990, over 3.3 million malaria deaths have been prevented, and there have been 1.4 million fewer new HIV infections. In the developing world, net enrolment in primary schools has risen to 91%. 91% of the world's population consumes improved drinking water.

Handwritten notes: child mortality / under 5 reduction 50% / age 5 yrs

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In addition, the risk of a child dying before the age of 5 has practically been cut in half and the worldwide maternal mortality ratio has decreased by 45 percent. Well, of course there are number of success stories if you want to see what are their results, MDGs and SDG are bearing, so you can see one of one of the best examples child kids dying before the age of five years has practically been cut into half, so that means, if 50 percent reduction in child mortality rate under the age of 5 years.

So, it is a huge achievement 50 percent reduction into that, well in, there is nothing to be very proud of because this is still we see there are a number of kids which are still dying but at least you can see the light of hope that it is improving and improving improving over the years.

And, maternal mortality ratio has also decreased by 45 percent. So, newly a mothers who are actually gave births to the kid they used to die also because of several issues and maybe lack of proper nutrition, some blood related condition, maybe other health related conditions if you refer the report from WHO and United Nations you will see even those reasons which are majorly responsible for that.

And these are the, of course improvement figures and those studies which indicated for what reason they are dying, those reasons were actually worked upon. And over the years, we are seeing some positive change into this. So, for example, if they are dying some blood related issue issues such as lack of iron or something that.

So, with the help of several schemes and nutritional supplement is given to the expecting mothers, lactating mothers, this has actually has bore this fruit and of course there is still 55 percent of these women which are prone to such a catastrophic situation in their life so this must actually go on with full force because we still have huge percentage of women ((17:15)).

According to the UN Millennium Development Goals report 2015 since 1990 over 3.3 million malaria deaths have been prevented. So, you see it is a huge figure if you see 3.3 million means 33 lakhs deaths have been prevented and only because of one region this malaria it is a mosquito borne disease which kills still huge number of people across the world.

And there have been 1.4 million fewer new HIV infections, Human Immuno Deficiency virus what we typically know this as so 14 lakh fewer new HIV infections, that means there is a saving in the number of people who are if we had continue with the same kind of curve we were going to the there were 14 lakh people who are going to contract HIV they were saved at least. So, that is I know definitely an encouraging situation in the developing world net enrolment in primary schools has risen to 91 percent.

So, there are definitely challenging situations in the developing world a big number of countries, they are still in the category of developing world where growth and development is still taking place and every member of that country of that society is yet to get all the benefits of this growth and development and that is why we call it they are still developing in terms of infrastructure development basic facilities basic commodities and all of those things.

But if you see the net enrollment in primary schools that means from 0 to 5 level of school has risen to 91 percent, so that is a definitely good growth 91 percent of the world's population consumes improved drinking water.

So, another heartening scenario for drinking water in the developing countries you just cannot open a tap any general tap and drink it because that piped water supply may not necessarily be a portable or drinkable, readily drinkable you may need to kind of take it to maybe some filtering device and then only you will be able to fill your glass and drink it compared to the developed worlds where piped water supply to the domestic connections is readily drinkable.

So, where there you do not require any additional filtering devices and things like that but in developing countries definitely at most of the places most of the households and water these pipe connections here require additional filtering facilities, but yes there is definitely good hope we are seeing.

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Millennium Development Goals

Ozone-depleting compounds have also all but disappeared, and by the middle of the century, the ozone layer is expected to recover. The MDGs have also acted as a catalyst and a framework for establishing development cooperation. Since 2000, official development aid (ODA) has grown by 66%, contributing an additional US\$135.2 billion in assistance.

CFC free

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The slide features a red box with the handwritten text "CFC free" and an arrow pointing to the text below. The text below discusses the recovery of the ozone layer and the growth of ODA. The slide also includes logos for UN SDGs, IIT Hyderabad, and NPTTEL, and a small portrait of Dr. Shiva Ji.

Another example ozone depleting compounds have also all but disappeared and by the middle of the century, the ozone layer is expected to recover well few years back a decade back and this was a major issue, this was a major cause of concern but this collective cooperation technology transfers and helping each other with the newly manufactured devices where CFCs and other such a ozone harming compounds they were actually taken care of when this was introduced CFC free our technologies the world is able to achieve this success and it is expected, very soon the world will be totally saved from this ozone hole.

That means the ozone hole will be no longer completely filled. The MDGs have also acted as a catalyst and a framework for establishing development cooperation. Since year 2000 Official Development aid ODA has grown by 66 percent contributing additional US Dollars 135.2 billion in assistance, that is a huge amount a huge wealth and that has gone as in the in the form of official development aid. And that has huge increased by 66 percent, two thirds from the previous cycles. So, that is a great acceptance.

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■ Millennium Development Goals

ESE



The SDG Agenda is wider and more complicated than the MDGs since it addresses these interrelated concerns. Most crucially, it takes sustainable development—a triangulation of economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability—as the organising concept for international collaboration. As the main message to the global audience, the overarching moniker "Sustainable Development Goals" was chosen. The SDGs and associated objectives also apply to both wealthy and developing nations equally.



The SDGs agenda is wider and more complicated than the MDGs since it addresses these interrelated concerns most crucially, it takes sustainable development, a triangulation of economic growth social inclusion and environmental sustainability like we have seen those three components of ESEs as the organizing concept for international collaboration as the main message to the global audience the overarching moniker Sustainable Development Goals was chosen the OSDG the SDGs and associated objective also apply to both wealthy and developing nations equally. So, these set of rules and regulations, they apply to every country equally.

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■ Millennium Development Goals

5 P's



The Post-2015 Agenda urges players to shift away from business as usual (BAU) methods in favour of resource sustainability and inclusive, peaceful communities. By stating that the SDG framework would encourage action on five important themes—people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships—which are briefly discussed below, the outcome paper for the SDG Agenda summarises the depth of these challenges.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 1



In every emerging region, the prevalence of extreme poverty has decreased. Five years ahead of schedule, the MDG objective for the percentage of the world's population living in extreme poverty has been reached.



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The post 2015 agenda urges players to shift away from the business as usual BAU methods in favor of resource sustainability and inclusive peaceful communities by stating that the SDG framework would encourage action on 5 important things, people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships.

You can see these 5 P's, which are briefly discussed below, the outcomes paper for the SDG agenda summarizes the depth of the challenges we will see next. So, here in MGD MDG 1 extreme poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 1990. So, we saw this fact, and this is definitely an encouraging fact at the global level.

And I am sure soon this will be completely taken care of in the coming years, in every emerging region the prevalence of extreme poverty has decreased 5 years ahead of schedule,

the MDG objective for the percentage of the world's population living in extreme poverty has been reached. So, a very good a news very good result you can see over here through this graphic.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 1



In 2010 there were about 700 million fewer people living in extreme poverty than there were in 1990. Despite this remarkable global achievement, 1.2 billion people continue to live in abject poverty.



In 2010, there were about 700 million fewer people living in extreme poverty than there were in 1990. Despite this remarkable global achievement, 1.2 billion people continue to live in abject poverty. So, of course, there are you can see 700 million fewer people, who are living under the BPL below poverty level that level but still that is a good day thing to be proud of but still I think we have not even close to the end final target, there are still if you can see in 1200 million people 1.2 billion people living below that level. So, it still is still a mammoth, task to do at global level.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 1

Food & Nutrition
Phys -
Psych -



However, the proportion of undernourished people has decreased from 23 per cent in 1990-1992 to 15 per cent in 2010-2012, and with concerted action by national governments and international partners, the hunger target can be achieved. Though there has been some progress since the MDGs were established, there is still more work to be done.

Well-being



However, the proportion of undernourished people has decreased from 23 percent in 1990 to 1992 to 15 percent in 2010 to 12, so the percentage of undernourished people like we saw during SDG third well being human body.

So, in that well being, there is physical and psychological and all sorts of conditions which take collectively help for well being of a person, so in that physical well being if we focus for now how this can be taken care of.

So, for that proper food and nutrition, just food is not enough the food should be able to carry those nutritional elements which help the person and which are the basic necessities of the human body we know as the lack of vitamin of a b c d what happens to the human body and how the body actually becomes diseased and becomes underperforming and then it becomes a liability on the society.

So, it is a kind of always a negative negative kind of situation, if a person actually falls sick first it is not good for the person himself it is not good for his or her family it is not good for his or her no employee employment place it is not good for the overall society for the whole country for the whole world.

So, if you see, this is, this chain is so interlinked it is so kind of interdependent but good thing that percent has reduced to 15 from 23 with concerted action by national governments and international partners the hunger target can be achieved though there has been some progress since the MDGs were established there is still more work to be done of course.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 1



In South Asia, there were 22.3% of people living in extreme poverty as of 2011, whereas the percentage in sub-Saharan Africa was 44.3%. The least developed nations, landlocked developing nations, and tiny island developing states in particular continue to lag behind because they have structural development obstacles. The most vulnerable groups in many civilizations have not advanced much.



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In South Asia, there were 22.3 percent of people people living in extreme poverty as of 2011 very close to one fourth of the population, if you just go by percentage certain a little more. So, that means huge every fourth person close to every fourth person is living in extreme poverty as of 2011 not very far and we are just 11 years or 12 years back down the line, whereas the percentage in sub Saharan Africa was even staggering at 44.3 percent, we know these African this African continent we have this Sahara, this Sahara zone this is this desert zone and sub Sahara and Africa and any close to this region.

So, here, 44.3 percent close to perhaps 1 in every 2 person that is a huge number it means how far behind we are on the overall growth and development how can we say with these numbers we have developed, this is such painful kind of statistics to witness but of course at least UN has taken this lead and things are improving.

So, that is a wonderful thing on the every once part the least developed nations landlocked developing nations and tiny island developing states in particular continue to lag behind because they have structural development obstacles.

So, if you see certain countries, which are landlocked means they do not have access to the oceans through which they can enhance their trade and exchanges through sea route ocean route and tiny islands where they have very limited extremely limited resources and land also to have their own infrastructure and manufacturing things in place, that they may be having very short number of people living at that place.

So, that also is not enough or sufficient for creating industrial revolution sort of thing. So, they are anyways if you see they have limited scope limited opportunity in terms of such growth and development things. So, they are in a way you can see more victims to this phenomena.

So, how they can be helped to improve on these conditions the most vulnerable groups in many civilizations have not advanced much, so over the years over the decades and centuries if you see their growth and development is not very new significant. So, that is definitely a matter of concern.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 1



Young people will suffer the most from the crisis as a result of the economy's decreasing growth, which will result in further job losses. The worldwide economic and financial crisis has caused a gap of 67 million people without jobs, with the number of unemployed rising by 28 million since 2007 and an estimated 39 million people quitting the labour force.



Young people will suffer the most from the crisis as a result of the economy's decrease in growth which will result in further job losses. So, this kind of activity actually further leads to the devastation in the social level. The worldwide economy and financial crises has caused a gap of 67 million people without jobs, with the number of unemployed rising by 28 million since 2007 and an estimated 39 million people quitting the labor force. That is a staggering number.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 1



According to recent estimates, 60.9% of employees in the developing world still live on less than \$4 per day, despite the fact that the number of workers living with their families in extreme poverty—on less than \$1.25 per day—has decreased significantly over the past ten years by 294 million.

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According to recent estimates, 60.9 percent of employees in the developing world still live on less than 4 dollars per day, despite the fact that the number of workers living with their families in extreme poverty on less than 1.2 dollars in the US dollars per day has decreased significantly over the past 10 years by 294 million.