

Sustainable Development Goals

UN 2030 AGENDA



On September 25th, 2015 countries adopted a set of global goals to **end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all** as part of a **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.**

WHAT IS THE UN?

video <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=what+is+the+un&&view=detail&mid=8BD0BAFB22779F87DC008BD0BAFB22779F87DC00&&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3Dwhat%2Bis%2Bthe%2Bun%26FORM%3DHDRSC4>

The United Nations (UN) is an **intergovernmental organization** established on **24 October 1945** to **promote international cooperation**¹. It was founded to replace the League of Nations following World War II and to prevent another conflict¹. The UN is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world². It is headquartered in New York City, with its other main offices in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague².



THE 2030 AGENDA: TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom.

We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

(...) to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

<https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, 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.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.



Family policy and 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

- Governments enact a broad range of family policies and programs. They relate to different aspects of the life of families and individual family members, including couples, parents, children and older persons. Such policies have an often untapped potential to contribute to the achievement of many national development goals.
- The design, development, implementation and monitoring of family-oriented policies and programmes are essential for the success in achieving several goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
- Several SDGs are closely related to family policies. Ending poverty in all its forms and ensuring food security and improved nutrition tops the agenda, followed by healthy lives and educational goals as well as gender equality goals.

SDGs closely related to family policy & relevant for Europe





Relevant for Europe:

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Families still are major social protection providers for their vulnerable members – supporting them is a direct investment in accomplishing this target.

Strategies at family level are important to do away with the intergenerational transfer of poverty. Family-targeted interventions for poverty reductions have already been successful for the achievement of Millennium Development Goals. Increasing family resources through cash or in-kind transfers, child allowances and tax credits are important for better child outcomes and helped with doing away with poverty in the next generation.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

Families are first educators and influence children's education outcomes. Children of involved and supportive parents have better school attendance records and better attitudes towards school and homework, achieve better grades and aspire to higher career goals. Parental support and encouragement is linked to children's future success in life. Programmes promoting positive parenting have a potential to boost child and youth school success and lifelong learning.



Most relevant for Europe

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

Achieving Goal 5 also rests on the recognition and valuing of unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. This requires building incentives to encourage greater participation of men in families, be it in labour market policies, family law, and the provision of health and social services in addition to education.

SDG 11

Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 is about making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Today, more than half the world's population live in cities. By 2050, an estimated 7 out of 10 people will likely live in urban areas. Cities are drivers of economic growth and contribute more than 80 per cent of global GDP.

However, they also account for more than 70 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions. If well-planned and managed, urban development can be sustainable and can generate inclusive prosperity. The deep inequalities exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and other cascading crises highlight the importance of sustainable urban development. Strengthening the preparedness and resilience of cities is crucial in responding to future crises.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VrBrpSTwPK8>



SDG 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



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

STEEP RISE IN
CONFLICT-RELATED CIVILIAN DEATHS



WITH AN OVER **50% SURGE** IN 2022,
FUELED BY THE **WAR IN UKRAINE**

2021 SAW

THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF
INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES
IN 20 YEARS

458,000 LIVES LOST



9 IN 10 VICTIMS WERE MALE



MORE THAN

108.4 MILLION PEOPLE

HAD BEEN FORCIBLY DISPLACED
WORLDWIDE **AS OF END-2022**

2.5X THE NUMBER A DECADE AGO

NEARLY
200,000



TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

WERE DETECTED WORLDWIDE
BETWEEN 2017 **AND** 2020

BUT MANY MORE LIKELY
REMAINED **UNDETECTED**

YOUTH FACE UNDERREPRESENTATION IN POLITICS,
HINDERING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES



30
GLOBAL MEDIAN AGE



51
AVERAGE AGE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

What would be the desired outcomes of family friendly policies?

- Self-sufficient, wealthy & resilient families
- Healthy & educated children
- Improved access to employment for economic family providers
- Better work-family balance in the workplace
- More choices in child care arrangements
- Gender equality and more options for women
- Stronger intergenerational bonds (grandparents-parents-children)





THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

To become more family-friendly:

- Leadership and political will are essential
- Strategies, such as plans of action for families at national and regional levels, national family policy frameworks, in line with SDG targets are useful tools
- Ministries or other Government Agencies/or focal points within ministries devoted to family policy design, implementation and monitoring should take charge
- Consultation with stakeholders: civil society, academics, families are indispensable
- Evaluation of policies and their impact on families should be conducted often
- Improvements and expansion of policies that work should be made
- And if family policies work, changes in Government should not affect them