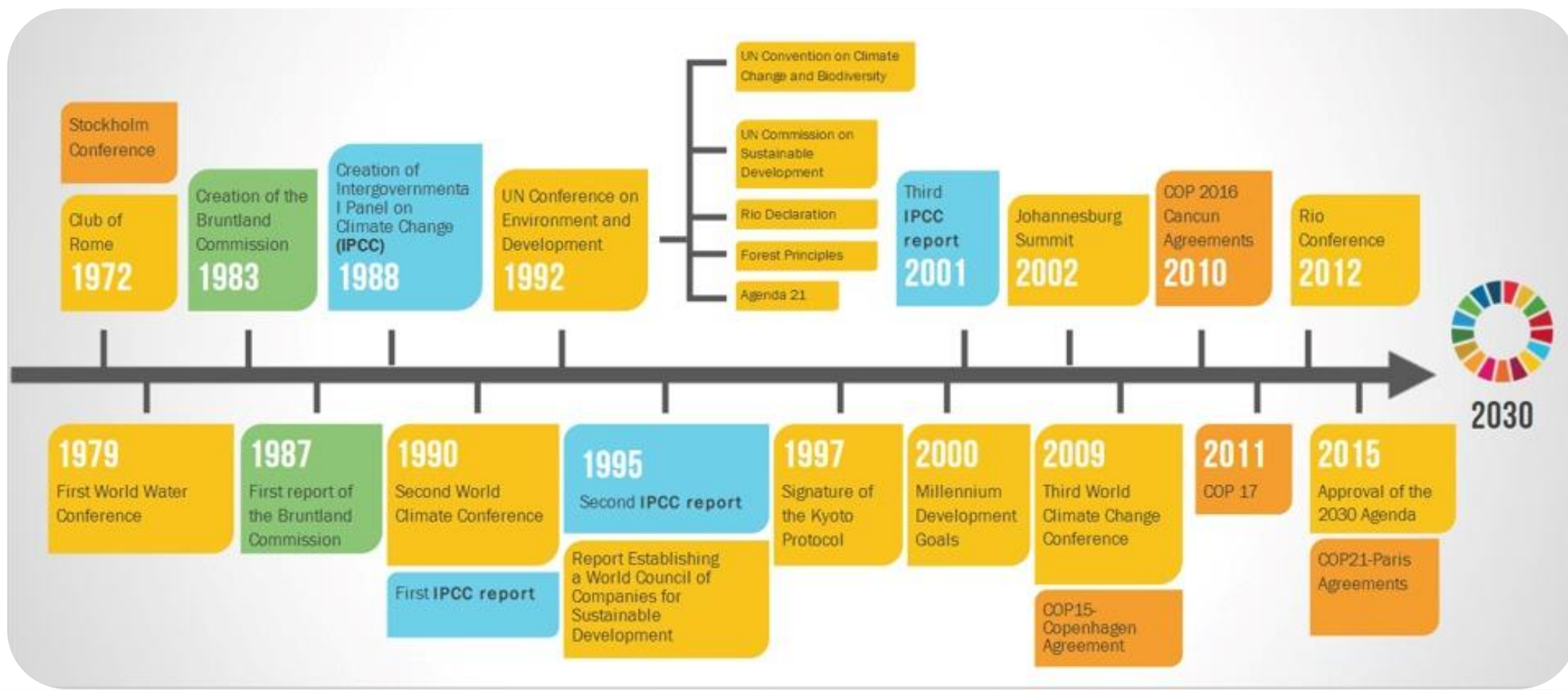


The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Institutional milestones



Sustainable development



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.”



2030 Agenda



On **25 September 2015**, the UN General Assembly adopted the **2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals** to be achieved by 2030.

It is signed by **193 countries**, including Italy.



2030 Agenda: a global challenge

The signing of the 2030 Agenda represents a **historic event** in several respects:

- The **current development model** has been judged **unsustainable** not only environmentally, but also economically and socially, requiring an integrated vision of the different dimensions of development.
- **All countries are called upon** to help put the world on a sustainable path, no longer distinguishing between developed, emerging and developing countries, to define a sustainable development strategy and to present the results to the UN.
- **Its implementation** requires a strong involvement of all parts of **society, from business to the public sector, civil society, universities and research centres to information and cultural workers and the media.**

The process of change is monitored through a system based on 17 Goals, 169 targets and 240 indicators. Against these parameters, each country is periodically evaluated at the UN.



2030 Agenda

The United Nations Global Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

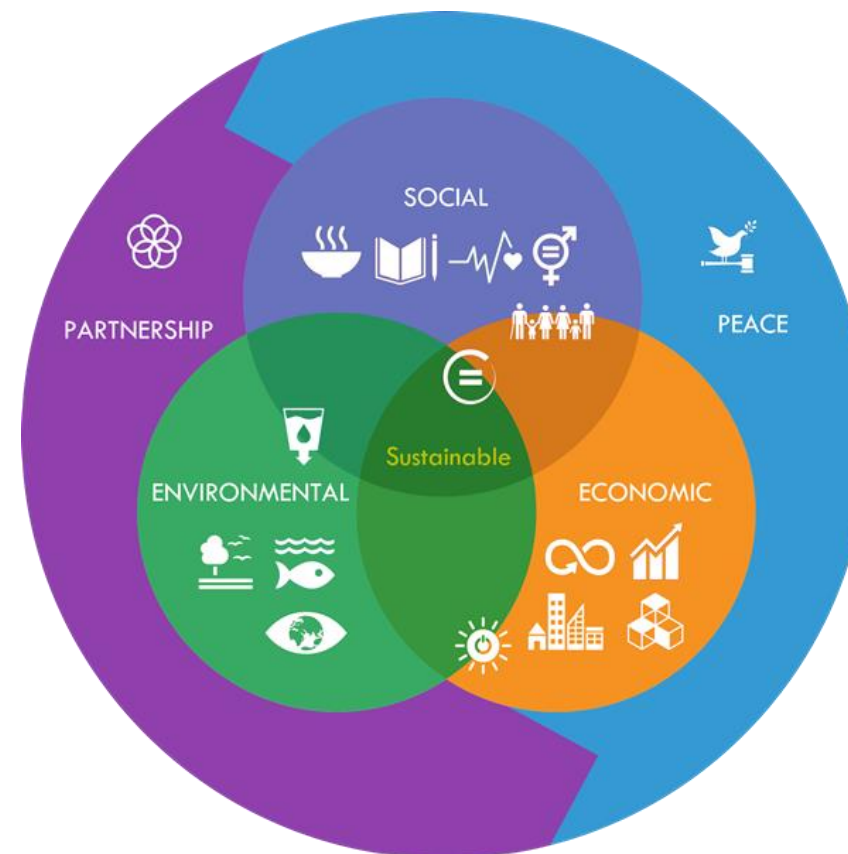
- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 240+ indicators



UN Agenda 2030



It offers an integrated vision of sustainable development, based on four pillars (**Economy, Society, Environment, Institutions**) and three principles (**Integration, Universality, Participation**).



UN Agenda 2030



Goals

- 1: Eradicate poverty
- 2: Food
- 3: Health
- 4: Education
- 5: Gender equality
- 6: Water
- 7: Energy
- 8: Economy
- 9: Infrastructure
- 10: Reduce inequality
- 11: Cities
- 12: Sustainable production
- 13: Climate
- 14: Oceans
- 15: Biodiversity
- 16: Institutions
- 17: Implementation



The Agenda is based on 5 key concepts, the 5 'Ps' of Sustainable Development:

- **People:** eradicating hunger and poverty in all ways, ensuring dignity and equality.
- **Prosperity:** ensuring prosperous and full lives in harmony with nature.
- **Peace:** promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies
- **Partnership:** implementing the Agenda through strong partnerships
- **Planet:** protecting the planet's natural resources and climate for future generations.



L'Agenda 2030

The 2030 Agenda is the result of a long negotiation between states, business, civil society:

- It goes beyond the environmental conception of sustainability.
- It shows how to read the overall complexity of phenomena through an integrated vision.
- It is not hierarchical in its objectives.
- It is based on free collaboration between stakeholders.



Agenda 2030 calls for transformative actions to change our world

