



UNITED NATIONS



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



**THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Ending Hunger: Making
Sustainable
Development Goal 2
work
1-3.06.2016**

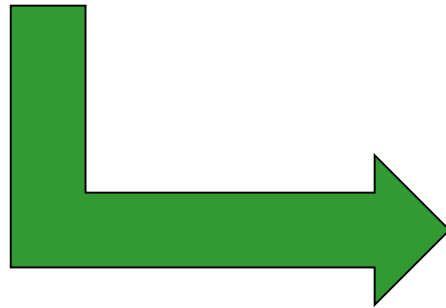
**Mathias Mogge
Welthungerhilfe**

2030- Agenda builds on

Millennium Development Goals

MDG-Summit 2010 decides to elaborate a

"**Post-2015-Agenda for Sustainable Development**"



UN Conference on Sustainable Development
decides 2012 to elaborate

„**Sustainable Development Goals**“

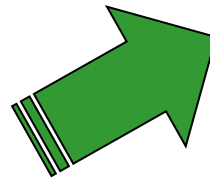
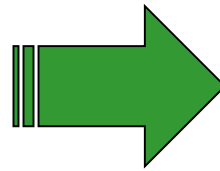
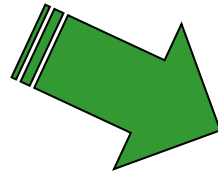


2012 to 2015: Transparent + Participatory Process



A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: ERADICATE POVERTY AND TRANSFORM ECONOMIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on
the Post-2015 Development Agenda



17 Goals
169 Targets



Adopted by
UN General Assembly
25. September 2015

Sustainable Development Goals in comparison to the Millennium Development Goals



- result of a negotiation (193 UN Member, civil society, scientists etc.). MDGs produced by group of experts.
- address the root causes of the problems and not only the symptoms
- address the interconnected elements of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. The MDGs focused primarily on the social agenda.
- MDGs targeted developing countries, the Sustainable Development Goals apply to the entire world
- Implementations of goals addressed more prominently in the SDGs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

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 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	

How will the new development agenda be implemented?



- SDGs are a compass for aligning countries' plans with their global commitments
- Countries develop and implement own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes
- agenda will be monitored and reviewed using a set of global indicators
- Governments will also develop their own national indicators to assist in monitoring progress made on the goals and targets
- follow-up and review process will be undertaken on an annual basis by the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development through a SDG Progress Report to be prepared by the Secretary-General

2030 Agenda and the Right to Food



7. [...] We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. [...] A world where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the **human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene; and where food is sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious.**

8. We envisage a world of **universal respect for human rights** and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. [...]"

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2

ZERO HUNGER



BY 2030

End hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food.

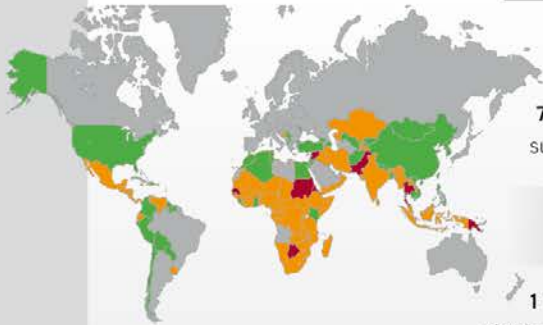


End all forms of malnutrition.

BY 2030

ALL 193 UN MEMBER COUNTRIES FACE A SERIOUS MALNUTRITION PROBLEM:

UNDERNUTRITION



795 million worldwide who suffer from hunger regularly

2 billion people who are micronutrient deficient

1 in 4 children under five is physically and mentally impaired due to chronic undernutrition



OBESITY



1.9 billion adults who are overweight or obese

1 in 12 adults has type 2 Diabetes

41 million children under the age of 5 are overweight or obese

World Health Assembly's child stunting targets

GOOD PROGRESS

SOME PROGRESS

NO PROGRESS

NO DATA

ON COURSE

OFF COURSE

NO DATA

World Health Assembly's obesity targets



Secure availability and access to diversified and nutritious food



Improve maternal health and nutrition



Promote recommended breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices



Eliminate causes of undernutrition, e.g. unequal access to resources, education, health

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Secure availability and access to diversified and nutritious food



Include nutrition in education schemes



Promote physical activity



Limit marketing of unhealthy food and beverages



Civil society contributions to realizing the 2030 Agenda



- Our role as analysts and advocates on
 - strategies
 - policies,
 - budgets and
 - programmes

- Our role as implementers of
 - projects/programmes for sustainable development and
 - capacity builders

- Our role as awareness raisers and citizen engagers

- Our role on different levels
 - local
 - national
 - regional/international
 - global

CSO Participation in SDG implementation in Germany



- Government made funds available for participation of CSO
- During negotiations regular dialogues organised
- Five conferences organised by chancellery
- CSO will comment on the National Sustainability Agenda online and during dialogue forum
- CSOs demand from the government transparent, comprehensive and substantial participation of CSO.
- Participation should be regular, reliable and inclusive
- German platform of NGOs suggested to have a two tier participation structure:
 - 1. regular consultation with representatives of CSO networks
 - 2. regular dialogue forum for civil society and interested public