



MDGs & SDGs



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

FROM 2000 TO 2030:
OUR JOURNEY TOWARDS A BETTER WORLD

1 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)



Origin: Adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000



Timeframe: 2000–2015



Structure: 8 Goals, 21 Targets, 60 Indicators

THE 8 MDGs

1



Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

2



Achieve universal primary education

3



Promote gender equality and empower women

4



Reduce child mortality

5



Improve maternal health

6



Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

7



Ensure environmental sustainability

8



Develop a global partnership for development



Character: MDGs were largely developing-country focused, top-down (expert-led) and concentrated on social development and poverty reduction.

2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)



Origin: Adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in **September 2015**



Timeframe: 2015–2030 (took effect from 1 Jan 2016)



Structure: 17 Goals, 169 Targets, 231 Indicators*

THE 17 SDGs



1 No Poverty



2 Zero Hunger



3 Good Health & Well-being



4 Quality Education



5 Gender Equality



6 Clean Water & Sanitation



7 Affordable & Clean Energy



8 Decent Work & Economic Growth



9 Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure



10 Reduced Inequalities



11 Sustainable Cities & Communities



12 Responsible Consumption & Production



13 Climate Action



14 Life Below Water



15 Life on Land



16 Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions



17 Partnerships for the Goals

ROOTS OF SDGs

SDGs trace back to the **Rio+20 Conference (2012)** and rest on the **5 Ps**



PEOPLE



PLANET



PROSPERITY



PEACE



PARTNERSHIP





MEMORY HOOK:

SDG 4 = Quality Education | **SDG 5** = Gender Equality
SDG 13 = Climate Action
— the three most frequently asked!



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THE 17 SDGs

- 1**  No Poverty
- 2**  Zero Hunger
- 3**  Good Health & Well-being
- 4**  Quality Education
- 5**  Gender Equality
- 6**  Clean Water & Sanitation
- 7**  Affordable & Clean Energy
- 8**  Decent Work & Economic Growth
- 9**  Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- 10**  Reduced Inequalities
- 11**  Sustainable Cities & Communities
- 12**  Responsible Consumption & Production
- 13**  Climate Action
- 14**  Life Below Water
- 15**  Life on Land
- 16**  Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
- 17**  Partnerships for the Goals

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3 MDG vs SDG — COMPARISON (HIGH-YIELD)

FEATURE	MDGs (2000)	SDGs (2015)
 Adopted	2000 (Millennium Declaration)	2015 (2030 Agenda)
 Duration	2000–2015	2015–2030
 Goals	8	17
 Targets	21	169
 Indicators	60	231
 Scope	Mainly developing nations	Universal (all countries)
 Approach	Top-down (expert-led)	Bottom-up / participatory
 Focus	Social development	Social + Economic + Environmental
 Financing	ODA / donor-driven	Diverse (public, private, domestic)

4 KEY FACTS WORTH MEMORISING



Brundtland Report: The Brundtland Commission Report “Our Common Future” (1987) popularised sustainable development — development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



Legal status: SDGs are not legally binding — voluntary commitments monitored through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).



India's nodal body: NITI Aayog coordinates and monitors SDG implementation in India and releases the SDG India Index.



Drafting body: The SDGs were negotiated by an Open Working Group (OWG), unlike the expert-led MDGs.

5 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MILESTONES (CHRONOLOGY)



1972
Stockholm Conference
(UN Conference on the Human Environment)



1987
Brundtland Report –
“Our Common Future”



1992
Rio Earth Summit (UNCED)
Agenda 21



2000
Millennium Summit –
MDGs adopted



2012
Rio+20 Conference –
“The Future We Want”



UN Sustainable Development Summit –
SDGs / 2030 Agenda

[**Attempt Quiz Click Here**](#)