

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Training Presentation

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established by the United Nations (UN) in 2015 as a global framework for achieving a sustainable future. The SDGs were developed through a comprehensive process involving governments, civil society, and other stakeholders.

Background

In 2000, the UN launched the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a set of eight goals aimed at addressing global challenges such as poverty, hunger, and disease. The MDGs were set to expire in 2015, and the UN recognized the need for a new framework that would build on the progress made and address the remaining challenges.

From MDGs to SDGs

The SDGs were designed to be more comprehensive and inclusive than the MDGs, with a focus on sustainable development and the interconnectedness of economic, social, and environmental challenges. The SDGs also recognized the importance of human rights, gender equality, and the participation of all stakeholders in achieving sustainable development.

Key differences between MDGs and SDGs

- **Broader scope:** SDGs cover a wider range of topics, including sustainable consumption and production, climate change, and inequality.
- **Universal applicability:** SDGs apply to all countries, whereas MDGs were primarily focused on developing countries.
- **Emphasis on sustainability:** SDGs emphasize the importance of sustainable development and the need to balance economic, social,



and environmental considerations.

MDGs (2000-2015)

The MDGs were a set of eight goals aimed at addressing global challenges such as:

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieving universal primary education
3. Promoting gender equality and empowering women
4. Reducing child mortality
5. Improving maternal health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability
8. Developing a global partnership for development

The MDGs helped to focus global attention on key development challenges and mobilize efforts to address them. While progress was made in some areas, many challenges remained, and the SDGs were designed to build on the progress made and address the remaining challenges.

SDGs (2015-2030)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all. These goals are a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for everyone.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) includes the following:

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

SDG 1: No Poverty

Goal: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

What it means: Poverty is a major obstacle to development. This goal aims to ensure that everyone has access to basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare.

Why it matters: Poverty can lead to hunger, poor health, and limited opportunities. By ending poverty, we can improve overall well-being and promote economic growth.



Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Vocational training for youth and women
- Microfinance programs for small businesses
- Food security initiatives (e.g., urban farming, food banks)

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Goal: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

What it means: Everyone deserves access to nutritious food. This goal focuses on ensuring people have enough food to eat and promoting sustainable agriculture practices.

Why it matters: Hunger and malnutrition can have serious consequences for health and development. By ending hunger, we can improve overall health and well-being.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Sustainable agriculture initiatives (e.g., organic farming, permaculture)
- Nutrition education programs for schools and communities
- Food distribution programs for vulnerable populations

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Goal: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

What it means: Good health is essential for a happy life. This goal aims to improve healthcare and promote well-being for everyone.

Why it matters: Good health is crucial for economic growth, social



development, and overall well-being. By improving healthcare, we can reduce mortality rates and improve quality of life.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Health education programs for communities and schools
- Maternal and child health initiatives (e.g., prenatal care, immunization programs)
- Disease prevention and control programs (e.g., malaria, HIV/AIDS)

SDG 4: Quality Education

Goal: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

What it means: Education is a fundamental right. This goal focuses on providing quality education for all, ensuring everyone has access to learning and skills development.

Why it matters: Education is crucial for personal and economic development. By providing quality education, we can improve skills, reduce poverty, and promote economic growth.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Teacher training programs
- Infrastructure development for schools (e.g., classrooms, libraries, technology)
- Literacy programs for adults and children



SDG 5: Gender Equality

Goal: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

What it means: Everyone deserves equal opportunities and treatment. This goal promotes equality between men and women, empowering women and girls to reach their full potential.

Why it matters: Gender inequality can limit opportunities and perpetuate poverty. By promoting gender equality, we can improve economic growth, health, and well-being.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Women's empowerment programs (e.g., vocational training, microfinance)
- Girls' education initiatives
- Advocacy programs to address gender-based violence

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

What it means: Clean water and proper sanitation are basic human rights. This goal aims to ensure everyone has access to these essentials.

Why it matters: Clean water and sanitation are crucial for health and well-being. By providing access to these essentials, we can reduce water-borne diseases and improve quality of life.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Water infrastructure development (e.g., boreholes, water treatment plants)



- Sanitation programs (e.g., latrine construction, waste management)
- Hygiene education programs

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Goal: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

What it means: Energy is crucial for development. This goal promotes affordable and clean energy sources, reducing our reliance on fossil fuels.

Why it matters: Energy access is essential for economic growth, health, and education. By promoting clean energy, we can reduce pollution and mitigate climate change.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Renewable energy initiatives (e.g., solar, wind)
- Energy efficiency programs (e.g., energy-saving appliances, building insulation)
- Energy access programs for rural communities

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

What it means: Everyone deserves a chance to work and earn a living. This goal focuses on promoting economic growth, creating jobs, and ensuring fair working conditions.

Why it matters: Economic growth is crucial for development. By promoting decent work and economic growth, we can reduce poverty and improve



living standards.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Entrepreneurship programs (e.g., business incubators, mentorship)
- Vocational training programs for youth
- Job creation initiatives (e.g., public-private partnerships)

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

Goal: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

What it means: Infrastructure like roads, bridges, and buildings are essential for economic growth. This goal promotes innovation, industry, and infrastructure development.

Why it matters: Infrastructure development is crucial for economic growth, trade, and development. By promoting innovation and industry, we can improve productivity and competitiveness.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Infrastructure development (e.g., roads, bridges, public transportation)
- Industrial development initiatives (e.g., manufacturing, processing)
- Innovation programs (e.g., tech hubs, startup incubators)

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Goal: Reduce inequality within and among countries

What it means: Everyone deserves equal opportunities, regardless of their background. This goal aims to reduce inequalities in income, wealth, and



access to services.

Why it matters: Inequality can limit opportunities and perpetuate poverty. By reducing inequality, we can promote social cohesion and economic growth.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Programs to address income inequality (e.g., progressive taxation, social protection)
- Initiatives to promote social inclusion (e.g., education, healthcare)
- Advocacy programs to address discrimination and marginalization

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Goal: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

What it means: Cities and communities, especially in developing countries, face unique challenges. This goal aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

Why it matters: Cities are hubs of economic growth, innovation, and cultural exchange. By making cities and human settlements sustainable, we can promote economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve living standards.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Urban planning initiatives (e.g., green spaces, public transportation)
- Housing development programs (e.g., affordable housing, slum upgrading)
- Disaster risk reduction and management programs



- Community engagement and participation initiatives

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Goal: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

What it means: Our consumption habits affect the planet. This goal promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns, reducing waste and pollution.

Why it matters: Sustainable consumption and production are crucial for environmental sustainability and economic growth. By promoting sustainable practices, we can reduce pollution, conserve resources, and promote economic growth.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Waste management programs (e.g., recycling, composting)
- Sustainable agriculture initiatives (e.g., organic farming, permaculture)
- Environmental education programs

SDG 13: Climate Action

Goal: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

What it means: Climate change is a major threat to development. This goal focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy, and taking action to mitigate climate change.

Why it matters: Climate change can have devastating impacts on economies, societies, and ecosystems. By taking action to combat climate change, we can reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.

Possible Projects in Edo State:



- Climate change awareness and education programs
- Renewable energy initiatives (e.g., solar, wind)
- Climate-resilient agriculture programs

SDG 14: Life Below Water

Goal: Conserve and sustainably use the world's oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

What it means: Our oceans are crucial for life on Earth. This goal promotes conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

Why it matters: The oceans provide many benefits, including food, livelihoods, and ecosystem services. By conserving and sustainably using marine resources, we can promote sustainable development and protect the oceans.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Marine conservation initiatives (e.g., marine protected areas, fisheries management)
- Sustainable fishing practices programs
- Water pollution reduction programs

SDG 15: Life on Land

Goal: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

What it means: Our planet's ecosystems are interconnected. This goal focuses on protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of



terrestrial ecosystems.

Why it matters: Terrestrial ecosystems provide many benefits, including food, water, and ecosystem services. By protecting and restoring these ecosystems, we can promote sustainable development and protect biodiversity.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Forest conservation initiatives (e.g., reforestation, sustainable forest management)
- Wildlife conservation programs (e.g., protected areas, wildlife corridors)
- Sustainable land management practices programs

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Goal: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

What it means: Peace, justice, and strong institutions are essential for sustainable development. This goal promotes peaceful societies, access to justice, and effective institutions.

Why it matters: Peace, justice, and strong institutions are crucial for development, stability, and prosperity. By promoting peaceful societies and effective institutions, we can promote sustainable development and reduce conflict.

Possible Projects in Edo State:

- Conflict resolution and peacebuilding programs
- Access to justice initiatives (e.g., legal aid, human rights education)



- Institutional strengthening programs (e.g., capacity building, transparency and accountability initiatives)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Goal: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

What it means: Achieving the SDGs requires collaboration and partnerships. This goal promotes global partnership, resource mobilization, and capacity building.

Why it matters: Partnerships are crucial for achieving the SDGs. By working together, we can leverage resources, expertise, and support to achieve the SDGs.

Possible Ways of Partnership:

- Partnership-building initiatives (e.g., stakeholder engagement, collaboration with NGOs and private sector)
- Resource mobilization programs (e.g., funding, technical assistance)
- Capacity-building programs for stakeholders

By working together to achieve these goals, we can create a better future for everyone in Edo State and beyond.

THANK YOU

