

OVERVIEW 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



End poverty in all its form everywhere: Today many people in developing countries are living on less than USD 1.25 per day. In Belgium the fight against poverty also stays at the top of the political agenda. The aim of this goal is to reduce poverty at a national level by 50% by 2030. The idea is to eventually eradicate poverty in all its forms.



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: Everyone has access to affordable food. By using new agricultural techniques healthy and high-quality food is cultivated in a sustainable manner. This will guarantee food security for everyone.



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages: Child and maternal mortality must be reduced. The same goes for alcohol and drug abuse. Information about infectious diseases is required in order to prevent these diseases from spreading. The United Nations wants more attention for mental illnesses and plead for less traffic deaths.



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all: Boys and girls are free to go to primary and secondary school. They are also given the opportunity to continue to go to school. Technical, vocational or university education must be freely accessible, regardless of sex or origin.



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: We must get rid of gender inequality: the glass ceiling, the pay gap and gender violence. Women, like men, are entitled to good health and knowledge about sexuality and reproduction.



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all: Everyone has the right to safe drinking water and sanitation. The water quality must improve, such as by reducing pollution, reduce the dumping of chemicals and waste by fifty percent. Water scarcity must be addressed.



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all: Energy must be produced and used more efficiently. Universal access to modern, affordable and sustainable energy. Renewable sources are becoming increasingly important.



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: Particularly the least developed countries need economic growth. Safe working conditions, dignified work for men, women and young people and the protection of labour rights can contribute to this. The United Nations want to eradicate slavery, forced labour and child labour. Economic growth should in no case damage the environment and living conditions of people.



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation: A strong economy and social welfare are based on solid sustainable infrastructure. Innovative industry and internet are also essential for everyone.



Reduce inequality within and among countries: Inequality - both between countries and within countries themselves - must be addressed. Low wages, for example, should grow faster and developing countries should have more say in the decision-making of international financial and economic institutions.



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable: The housing of the future must take into account a growing population. That is coupled with safe, clean and sustainable construction techniques. Residential areas get more green areas and nature. Decent public transport provides an answer to traffic pollution.



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns: Our consumer society produces a lot of waste. Commodities should therefore be managed sustainably and used efficiently. People worldwide have to be warmed to a more sustainable lifestyle. Furthermore, it aims to decrease food waste and produce less waste.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: Climate change affects every country on every continent. Therefore, the administration should provide measures, and citizens should become aware of how to adapt to climate change. The United Nations wants to empower vulnerable nations against natural disasters.



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development: Seas and oceans are at risk and should be protected. Overfishing, waste and illegal fishing are at odds with a sustainable policy. Our use of water and wastewater on land plays a key role in the protection of seas and oceans.



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss: Ecosystems on land such as forests, swamps and mountains should be protected. Conservation of biodiversity is a priority. Affected natural areas are restored.



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels: Peace, security and legal protection are essential for a better world. This includes the protection of children from abuse or ill-treatment and the fight against corruption. People have a right to competent and fair governance at all levels.



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: The United Nations expect more cooperation: between businesses, governments, citizens and organizations, but also between all players. Technology, knowledge sharing, trade, finance and data are very important. Collaboration is the key to further sustainable growth.

The 17 goals are broken down according to the **'five pillars or five Ps of sustainable development'**. The pillars are closely interlinked. Committing to one pillar also means consistently taking the others into account. Together, they encompass a broad vision of sustainable development: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

