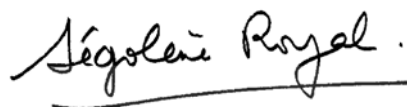


THE 2030 AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

“ *The sustainable development goals mark the beginning of a new era where humanity is called upon to respect its planet. Our roadmap is clear for the next 15 years and my Ministry will play a central role in implementing this program in France.* ”



*Minister of Ecology,
Sustainable Development and Energy*



FROM MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2000 the UN adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to change the lives of millions of people by 2015. Over these past fifteen years, the MDGs have contributed to unprecedented poverty reduction in the developing countries, reflecting a new global solidarity by mobilising all development stakeholders.

But the MDGs were limited to just the developing countries and the vision that drove them no longer addresses the challenges of today's world marked by increasing inequalities, growing vulnerability of populations to climate change and the depletion of our planet's resources.

Given this situation and to mark the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (called «Rio + 20» in reference to the Earth Summit held in Rio in 1992), the international

community launched a process to set Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) applicable both to the developing and industrialised countries and covering the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental).

After three years of consultations with all stakeholders – member countries, local authorities, private sector and civil society – the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015 (New York, 25-27 September) brought together all Heads of State and Government and was the culmination of this extensive, particularly inclusive, process.

France has been very active throughout this entire process by ensuring in particular that environmental and climate issues have their place among the goals.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL ROADMAP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, a genuine roadmap for sustainable development over the next 15 years has been officially adopted in New York, two months before the COP21 conference. It is an agenda for people, the planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. Its vision is to transform our world by eradicating poverty and ensuring the transition towards sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals are at the core of the 2030 Agenda.

There are 17 SDGs which are in turn subdivided into 169 targets. Their scope and ambition have been significantly boosted when compared to the MDGs, in particular as regards environmental and climate issues. Thus, we find SDGs dedicated to water and sanitation, sustainable energy, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, the climate, oceans and terrestrial ecosystems. The ambition is also reflected in the recognition of

intrinsic links between the environment and other themes. Thus, there are also environmental issues within the targets coming under SDGs that relate to the fight against poverty, agriculture and food, health, education, growth or industrialisation and infrastructures.

As for climate issues, they are taken into account in a specific SDG but also feature in various other goals, e.g. in the SDG on the fight against poverty reflecting the vulnerability of the poor to extreme climate phenomena.

AN AGENDA THAT ALL COUNTRIES MUST IMPLEMENT

The success of the 2030 Agenda will depend on collective action by all and for all. Each country must contribute, within its means, to full implementation of this new agenda. The countries of the North and the South must ensure that SDGs are integrated into their national policies and strategies and will be asked to give an account of their progress every year to the United Nations. Local authorities, the private sector and civil society will also play a key role in this implementation.

In France, the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (MEDDE) has the task of coordinating national implementation of the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development, in consultation with the appropriate civil society stakeholders. The national strategy for the ecological transition towards sustainable development (SNTEDD) is an invaluable tool that complements other national policies and strategies which must be adapted to help achieve the SDGs.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS FOR THE SUCCESS OF COP21

2015 marks a real turning point for the future of our planet. By acknowledging that the fight against climate change is a prerequisite for the sustainable development of our societies, the agreement of the

international community on a new ambitious roadmap for sustainable development lays down encouraging foundations in the run up to the Paris Conference (COP21).

**LINK TO THE UNITED NATIONS WEBSITE DEDICATED TO THE NEW YORK SUMMIT:
WWW.UN.ORG/SUSTAINABLEDEVELOPMENT/FR/**

LIST OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



GOAL 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



GOAL 2

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



GOAL 3

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



GOAL 4

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



GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



GOAL 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



GOAL 7

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



GOAL 8

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



GOAL 9

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



GOAL 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries



GOAL 11

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



GOAL 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



GOAL 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*



GOAL 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



GOAL 15

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



GOAL 16

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



GOAL 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

**Ministère de l'Écologie,
du Développement durable
et de l'Énergie**

Hôtel de Roquelaure
246 boulevard Saint-Germain
75007 Paris - France

Tel. +33 (0)1 40 81 21 22



MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY,
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND ENERGY