



## Millennium Development Goals:

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were a set of eight global development targets established by the United Nations (UN) in the year 2000, with a deadline of 2015. The MDGs were

aimed at addressing key issues related to poverty, health, education, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and global partnerships. The eight MDGs were:

1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: To reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger.
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education: To ensure that all children have access to primary education and complete a full course of primary schooling.
3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: To achieve gender equality in education, employment, and decision-making, and to eliminate gender-based discrimination and violence.
4. Reduce Child Mortality: To reduce the mortality rate of children under five years of age.
5. Improve Maternal Health: To improve maternal health, reduce maternal mortality, and increase access to maternal healthcare services.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases: To halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other major diseases.
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability: To promote environmental sustainability, including targets for access to clean water, sanitation, and sustainable management of natural resources.
8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development: To strengthen global partnerships for development, including aid, trade, debt relief, and access to affordable essential medicines and technologies.



## SUSTAINABLE PROTOCOLS:

Sustainability is based on a simple principle: Everything that we need for our survival and wellbeing depends, either directly or indirectly, on our natural environment. Sustainable standards and

certifications are third-party verified systems that assess the environmental, social, and economic performance of products, services, or organizations against predetermined criteria related to sustainability. They are used as tools to promote sustainability, provide transparency to consumers,

and drive positive change in various industries. Some popular sustainable standards and certifications include:

**LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design):** A green building certification system that evaluates the sustainability of buildings and encourages the use of energy-efficient technologies, renewable energy, and resource conservation.

The WELL Building Standard is an international system that measures, monitors and certifies a series of features to promote occupant wellbeing. It investigates seven key concepts: air, water, nourishment, light, fitness, comfort, and mind.

**Fair Trade:** A certification that ensures farmers and workers receive fair wages, work in safe conditions, and have access to sustainable farming practices, promoting social and economic sustainability in agriculture and trade. BREEAM is the world's leading science-based suite of validation and certification systems for

sustainable built environment. Since 1990, BREEAM's third-party certified standards have helped

improve asset performance at every stage, from design through construction, to use and refurbishment.

The National Green Building Standard (NGBS) is the only green building rating system for homes and apartments approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), as an



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American National Standard. The NGBS provides a blueprint for builders to follow for the design

and construction of new and renovated single-family homes and multifamily apartment buildings.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC): A certification that verifies that forest products, such as wood and paper, are sourced from responsibly managed forests that promote biodiversity, protect indigenous rights, and support local communities.

Organic: A certification that verifies that agricultural products are grown without synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs), promoting environmentally friendly farming practices and healthy food systems.

B Corp: A certification for businesses that meet high social and environmental performance standards, demonstrating their commitment to sustainability, accountability, and transparency.

ISO 14001: An international standard for environmental management systems that helps organizations implement environmentally sustainable practices and reduce their environmental footprint.

Cradle to Cradle (C2C): A certification that evaluates products based on their sustainability throughout their lifecycle, from raw material extraction to end-of-life disposal, encouraging circular economy principles and waste reduction.

These are just a few examples of the many sustainable standards and certifications that exist across

various industries. They provide consumers and businesses with assurance that products and services meet specific sustainability criteria and contribute to a more sustainable future.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

The concept of sustainable development came to the limelight with Brundtland Declaration of 1987. It defined sustainable development as a pattern of growth and development that meets the



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needs and requirements of the present, without compromising with the ability of our future generations, to meet their requirements and needs.

Sustainable development aims at optimum use of natural resources with high degree of sustainability, minimum wastage, least generation of toxic byproducts and maximum productivity. Three core elements of sustainable development are economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.

## Environmental Sustainability:

- o It prevents nature from being used as an inexhaustible source of resources and ensures its protection and rational use.

- o Aspects such as environmental conservation, investment in renewable energy, saving water, supporting sustainable mobility, and innovation in sustainable construction and architecture, contribute to achieving environmental sustainability on several fronts.

## Social Sustainability:

1. It can foster gender equality, development of people, communities and cultures to help achieve a reasonable and fairly-distributed quality of life, healthcare and education across the Globe.

## Economic Sustainability:

- o Focuses on equal economic growth that generates wealth for all, without harming the environment.

- o Investment and equal distribution of economic resources.

- o Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG):

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs



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are designed to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges facing the world, with the overarching aim of promoting sustainable development that is inclusive, equitable, and environmentally responsible. TheSDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were established in 2000 and aimed to address poverty and other global issues by 2015.

1. No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms and ensure social protection for all.
2. Zero Hunger: Endhunger, achieve food security,improvenutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Good Health andWell-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Quality Education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. GenderEquality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Affordable and CleanEnergy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.
10. Reduced Inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
12. Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensuresustainable consumption and production patterns.



13. Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Life below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Life on Land: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Partnerships for the Goals: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TARGETS:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are accompanied by a set of targets that provide specific objectives to be achieved by 2030 in order to fulfill the goals. These targets provide measurable benchmarks and indicators to track progress towards achieving the SDGs. Each of the

17 SDGs has a set of targets associated with it, totaling to 169 targets in total. Some of the key targets for each SDG are given here.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty.

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable



Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Targets

2.1 By 2030, ensure access by all people, the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets

and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.3 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated

animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels.

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.3 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Targets

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes



4.2 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.3 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development

and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to

sustainable development

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage.

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Targets

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.3 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands,

rivers, aquifers and lakes

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all





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## Targets

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

## Targets

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation,

entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro,

small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster

innovation

## Targets

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all



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9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's

share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double

its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.