



I'm not robot



Continue

Difference between sdgs and mdgs pdf

The purpose of this note is to provide a brief overview of the similarities and differences between the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) launched in 2000, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will be launched in 2015 when the MDGs expire. (Update December 4, 2014) The Secretary-General has released his synthesis report on SDGs, confirming and strengthening the 17 objectives described below). This note should be somewhat speculative, as governments will not finalise their agreement on the SDGs until September 2015 at the earliest. Over the past two years, however, the overall shape of the SDGs has remained surprisingly stable. There are certain important similarities. The UN Secretary-General has determined that the SDGs do not lose the most important successful elements of the MDGs – that they were clear, concise, time-bound and measurable. The first draft of the SDGs was created in 2013 by a high-level panel (click here) that distinguished between Five Transformative Shifts that would characterize the SDGs: The spirit of these transformative shifts has largely been maintained by negotiations by member states in an Open World Group, which released its final report (click here). At the bottom of this note, I have included a steno list of the 17 goals of the SDGs' current design. From THP's perspective, here's what I see as the Top 10 Differences between the MDGs and the SDGs. Zero Goals: The MDG goals for 2015 were set to set us halfway to the goal of ending hunger and poverty, with similar proportional goals in other areas. The SDGs are designed to get the job done – to a statistical zero on hunger, poverty, avoidable infant mortality and other goals. This approach will require very different strategies: getting halfway there encouraged countries to do the easiest parts first. Getting to zero requires a real focus on empowering the poorest and hardest to achieve. Much of the impetus and evidence for the success of zero-based goals comes from Brookings Institute, the new World Bank Zero Poverty goals, and the second inaugural address by U.S. President Obama. Universal goals: The MDGs were in the context of wealthy donors helping poor recipients. Since then, the world has changed dramatically. Official development assistance (ODA) is now small compared to other resource flows, and the majority of the poorest people live in middle-income countries. Inequality is the problem, not poverty at national level – and this applies to both rich and poor countries. The SDGs will then be a set of targets that apply to each country. More extensive objectives: There were 8 MDGs. The high-level panel recommended 12 objectives and the final report of the Open Working Group recommends 17 beyond the symptoms of poverty, to issues of peace, stability, human rights and good governance. This will undoubtedly complicate the mobilization around these goals, but everyone agrees that the complexity of sustainable global development development fully represented by the MDGs. Addressing THP Pillars: While THP celebrated and firmly committed to the MDGs, they largely ignored the three pillars of what we see as crucial to the sustainable end of hunger: empowering women, mobilizing everyone, and working with local government. The SDGs tackle these critical elements (to date) much more effectively, with much stronger gender goals, people's participation and government at all levels. Inclusive goal setting: The MDGs are created through a top-down process. The SDGs are created in one of the most inclusive participatory processes the world has ever seen (click here for the diagram) – with face-to-face consultations in over 100 countries, and millions of citizens input on websites. Civil society is well organised everywhere – coordinated worldwide until after 2015 (click here). Distinguishing between hunger and poverty: In the MDGs, hunger and poverty were lumped together in MDG1 – as if solving one would solve the other. So much has been learned about nutrition since that time, and the SDGs deal with the issue of poverty separate from Food and Nutrition Safety. Funding: It was largely intended that the MDGs would be financed by aid flows, which were not achieved. The SDGs put sustainable, inclusive economic development at the heart of the strategy and address countries' ability to largely address social challenges by improving their own revenue capabilities. Peace-building: Over the past 15 years, we have seen peaceful, reasonably well-governed countries flourish. After 2015, experts predict that the majority of people will live in extreme poverty in conflict zones. The integration of peace-building is therefore crucial to the success of ending hunger and poverty - but was completely ignored in the MDGs. It's controversial in the SDGs, but so far it's stayed there. Data Revolution: The MDGs said nothing about monitoring, evaluation and accountability – the SDGs' goal by 2020 to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data broken down by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national context. Quality education: The MDGs focused on quantity (e.g. high enrolment rates) to see the quality of education decline in many societies. The SDGs are the first attempt by the world community to focus on the quality of education – of learning – and the role of education in achieving a more humane world: education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyle, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of the from culture to sustainable development. SDGs identified in the Final Report of the Objective 1 Open Working Group. End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2. Ending hunger, achieving and improving food security sustainable agriculture Objective 3. Ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for everyone at all ages Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable, high-quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Objective 5. Achieving gender equality and strengthening all women and girls goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Objective 7. Provide access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all goal 8. Promote sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Objective 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and drive innovation Objective 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 11. Create cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Objective 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its consequences* Objective 14. Conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Objective 15. Protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and stopping and reversing soil degradation and stopping biodiversity loss Target 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, responsible and inclusive institutions at all levels Objective 17. Strengthening the resources for the implementation and revitalisation of the Millennium Development Goals Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (MDGs) were the eight international development goals for the year 2015. The United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. All 191 Member States of the United Nations at that time, and at least 22 international organisations, committed themselves to helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The MDGs set concrete objectives and indicators for poverty reduction in order to achieve the rights set out in the declaration. MDGs highlighted three areas: human capital, infrastructure and human rights (social, economic and political) with the aim of raising living standards. There were a total of 8 targets with 21 targets and a set of measurable health indicators and economic indicators for each goal. What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the United Nations global development goals. These are bold universal agreements to end poverty in all its dimensions and create an equal, just and safe world. SDG has 17 objectives and 169 objectives and covers multiple aspects of growth and development. It is also known as a successor to MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) It was adopted by 193 countries of the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 2015 SDG is officially known as Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is built on the agreed under the resolution, The Future We Want. For more details about SDG and its positive scope, please refer to: 17 differences between MDGs and SDGs are as follows: Successor or predecessor MDGs are the successor to SDGs. SDGs are the successor to the MDGs. MDG's number of targets consists of 8 SDGs goals comprised of 17 goals Number of goals MDG had 21 goals SDG has 169 targets Number of indicators MDG had 60 indicators SDG has 232 indicators Formulation of goals It was produced by a small group of technical experts It was produced by UN Open Working Group (OWG) consisting of 30 members representing 70 countries. SDG design process also included intensive consultation process under: - 193 UN member states - civil society organizations - Academics - Scientists - Private sectors and - Other stakeholders around the world Zero goals - MDG goals for 2015 were set to us halfway to the goal of ending hunger and poverty. – It had a limited focus on poverty alleviation. - The SDGs are designed to get the job done to a statistical zero on hunger, poverty, avoidable infant mortality and other goals. – It has a broad focus on poverty alleviation and tries to bring environmental, economic and social aspects together. Applicability – MDGs were mainly focused on development/least developed or poor countries. – It is designed in the context of wealthy donors helping poor recipients. – SDGs are targets and apply uniformly to all countries; rich, middle income and poor. – It calls on all countries to take action. Pillars for sustainable end hunger MDGs ignored the three crucial pillars for a sustainable end to hunger, i.e. empowering women, mobilising and collaborating with local authorities SDGs have tackled these three pillars more strongly, i.e. SDGs have ensured a stronger role of men and women, people's participation and participation of government-oriented areas It focuses mainly on social dimensions and better health It focuses on social integration, economic growth, better health and environmental protection. SDGs also strengthen fairness, human rights and non-discrimination MDG development agendas cannot focus holistically on development. It also missed out on addressing the root causes of poverty. SDG focuses holistically on development. Work description MDG emphasized only the prevailing challenges that SDG emphasizes on the current and future challenges that distinguish hunger and poverty. Hunger and poverty are combined in MDG SDGs treating the problem of poverty separate from hunger and, food and nutrition cost MDGs were less expensive compared to SDGs are much more expensive compared to MDGs Source of MDGs funding were largely intended to be funded by aid flows, which do not concretize SDGs putting sustainable, inclusive economic development at the core of MDG's peace building strategy not including MDGs peace-building included peace in their core agenda and SDGs goals include peace building to the success of ending poverty and hunger. Data Revolution MDGs did not prioritize monitoring, evaluation and accountability. SDGs aim to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, broken down by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, by 2020. Quality education The MDGs focused on quantity (e.g. high enrolment rates) rather than quality. This would have reduced the quality of education in many societies. SDGs focus on the quality of education and the role of education in achieving a more humane world: education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyle, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.