

[The 2030 Agenda](#) and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was adopted in 2015 by all countries of the United Nations. It is often called a radical plan for humanity and a new way of 'doing' development. But what do we mean by that?

Here are four things you need to know about our greatest chance to improve life for current and future generations.

### **1) The 2030 Agenda applies to all countries and actors**

Previous development plans have mainly focused on progress in developing nations. But today's reality is different. And we are facing issues which are shared by communities across the globe.

That is why the 2030 Agenda is **universal**, applying to all countries and actors. It requires all nations to take climate action, reduce unemployment, strengthen gender equality and promote peaceful societies, to name a few, if the world must shift into a more sustainable development path.

And we must look at the Agenda as an **integrated** package, as you can see below.

### **2) The SDGs are interlinked**

Traditional development efforts have often focused on one issue at a time, i.e. first hunger, then clean energy, then inclusive institutions, for example. The SDGs recognize that development must balance economic, social and environmental sustainability — and that interventions in one area will affect outcomes in others. For example, actions to support women and girls' empowerment may also catalyze local economies, enable safer childbirth, and build more inclusive communities.

### **3) Leaving No One Behind**

Development gains have often been measured in terms of improved average income, decreased average child mortality and lowered poverty rates. While those are important advances, the 2030 Agenda is clear: we need to do more.

The 2030 Agenda takes a radical stance through its pledge to **Leave No One Behind**. The SDGs are designed to bring the world to several life-changing 'zeros', including zero poverty, hunger, preventable child deaths, AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, discrimination against women and girls and human trafficking.

### **4) Everyone is needed!**

The 2030 Agenda needs the bright minds and relentless dedication from all of society — Governments and the UN cannot do it alone. Harnessing the knowhow, expertise, technology and financial resources from businesses, academia, civil society and individuals, is necessary to reach the ambitious targets in every context.

The SDGs were created through the largest ever participatory process undertaken by the UN. 10 million people from all walks of life expressed their views on- and offline in the consultation process to help shape the 2030 Agenda. **The multi-stakeholder approach** defines the core of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs: **we are all in this together**.

And now? What can we do as individuals and as members of CEIR federation?

Let's have a look together to the ActNow Guide by United Nations.

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/ActNow-action-guide.pdf>

It's part of the United Nations campaign for individual action on climate change and sustainability. Every one of us can help limit global warming and take care of our planet. By changing our habits and making choices that have less harmful effects on the environment, we have the power to confront the climate challenge and build a more sustainable world, let's go for it together!

Both as individuals and companies we can act together to spread the knowledge about SGDs and, in particular, about goals n.6 – clean water and sanitation - and n.7 – ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.

Goals 6 and 7 seem more “connected” to our Valves and Taps sector and any CEIR company can commit to contribute to SGDs fulfillment, designing and manufacturing products that can help our customers and people in general to contribute to Water and Energy saving, to climate change and sustainability. Let's go for it, knowing SDGs are all interconnected and that, with our products, we can give our contribution to make a real difference!

LP, 24<sup>th</sup> June 2021

Sources

[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

[www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)