United by Action: Catalyzing the Sustainable Development Goals in Textiles
The **SDGs** are …

- A set of 17 global aspirational goals with target date of 2030
- Include 169 Targets + 232 Indicators
- A new vocabulary for sustainability
- Don’t be overwhelmed – same themes of sustainability (poverty, water stewardship, gender, clean energy, climate, ocean, etc.)
The **SDGs** are

➤ Universal

➤ Integrated

➤ Transformative
The Goals Support Business Resiliency in the Face of Growing Global Risks

When aligned with existing individual company priorities, the Goals can offer
- opportunities for new business models
- support innovation
- reduce risks, and
- ensure more resilient value chains.

“[T]he Goals provide the private sector with a new growth strategy that opens valuable market opportunities while creating a world that is both sustainable and inclusive.” See Better Business, Better World, by [http://report.businesscommission.org/](http://report.businesscommission.org/).
1. 1.6 billion people still live in multidimensional poverty

2. 80% of the extreme poor live in rural areas; 65% work in agriculture

3. Decent work remains one of the best routes to poverty eradication

4. Linkages to many other goals, including food security, gender equality, health, education, infrastructure, and more
• Approximately 793 million people are undernourished globally
• Some progress since 2000
• Ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition will require continued and focused efforts, especially in Asia and Africa
• More investments in agriculture are needed
• Sustainable agriculture a key factor in delivering on a number of the Goals, including Goal 1
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

• Despite progress, >6 million children still die before their fifth birthday every year & 16,000 children die each day from preventable diseases

• The Goals make a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria & other communicable diseases by 2030
• Enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91% but 57 million children remain out of school
• >50% of children that have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa
• 50% of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas
• 103 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60% of them are women
• Gender inequality persists worldwide
• Average amount of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is more than 3X higher for women than men
• Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector. The proportion of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015
• Women are still underrepresented in government and managerial positions
• Gender investments a priority because they deliver on many of the Goals
• Access to safe water and sanitation and sound management of freshwater ecosystems essential to human health, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity
• 6.6 billion people used improved drinking water sources in 2015
• >2 billion people globally living in countries with excess water stress
• agriculture is the largest user of freshwater resources (at 70%), and is both a source of water pollution and a transmitter of disease to consumers and farm workers through crop contamination
• 40% clean water shortfall estimated by 2030
• 3 years’ worth of drinking water to make your cotton T-shirt using conventional manufacturing practices [Kristen James]
• Less than 3% of the world’s water is fresh (drinkable), of which 2.5% is frozen in the Antarctica, Arctic and glaciers. Humanity must therefore rely on 0.5% for all of man’s ecosystem’s and fresh water needs

• Man is polluting water faster than nature can recycle and purify water in rivers and lakes

• More than 1 billion people still do not have access to fresh water

• Excessive use of water contributes to the global water stress

• Water is free from nature but the infrastructure needed to deliver it is expensive
• 1 in 5 people still lacks access to modern electricity

• 3 billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating

• Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60% of total global greenhouse gas emissions

• Reducing the carbon intensity of energy is a key objective in long-term climate goals
• Global unemployment increased from 170 million in 2007 to nearly 202 million in 2012, of which about 75 million are young women and men

• Nearly 2.2 billion people live below the US$2 poverty line and that poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs

• 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labor market between 2016 and 2030

• Increasing labor productivity, reducing the unemployment rate, especially for young people, and improving access to financial services and benefits are essential components of sustained and inclusive economic growth
• Inadequate infrastructure leads to a lack of access to markets, jobs, information and training, creating a major barrier to doing business

• Undeveloped infrastructures limits access to health care and education

• Least developed countries have immense potential for industrialization in food and beverages (agro-industry), and textiles and garments, with good prospects for sustained employment generation and higher productivity
• On average—and taking into account population size—income inequality increased by 11 per cent in developing countries between 1990 and 2010.

• A significant majority of households in developing countries—more than 75 per cent of the population—are living today in societies where income is more unequally distributed than it was in the 1990s.
• 95% of urban expansion in the next decades will take place in developing world

• 828 million people live in slums today and the number keeps rising

• The world’s cities occupy just 3% of the Earth’s land, but account for 60-80% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions

• Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment, and public health
• Need to decouple economic growth from natural resource use is fundamental to sustainable development.

• Domestic material consumption (the total amount of natural resources used in economic processes) UP
  • 1.2 kg to 1.3 kg per unit of GDP from 2000 to 2010
  • 48.7 billion tons to 71.0 billion tons

• Encourages companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
• By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

• By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
• Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

• Many linkages to other Goals
• By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

• As much as 40% of the world oceans are heavily affected by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats.
• By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

• By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
  • Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood. This includes some 70 million indigenous people
  • Forests are home to more than 80% of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects
  • 2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture, but 52% of the land used for agriculture is moderately or severely affected by soil degradation

• By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

The rate of children leaving primary school in conflict affected countries reached 50% in 2011, which accounts to 28.5 million children, showing the impact of unstable societies on one of the major goals of the post 2015 agenda: education
• Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries