

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets

Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary.

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, the planet, and prosperity. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They are integrated and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social, and environmental.

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources, and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social, and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful societies which are free from fear and violence.

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.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

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

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic

services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

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

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

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, 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

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 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, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect.

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

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

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

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

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

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

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

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks

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

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, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship

4.5 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

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 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 non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability, and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island

developing States, and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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 and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

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

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

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping

and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

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

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes

6. A. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies

6. B. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

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

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

7.A. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7. B. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support

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

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent 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 labor-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

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms

8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all

8.A. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8. B. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization

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

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

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in the 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

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States

9.b. Support domestic technology development, research, and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent 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 status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard

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

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable, and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular, least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to the global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons, and persons

with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social, and environmental links between urban, pier-urban, and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 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

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities

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

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and taking action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism

14. A) Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity, and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular, small island developing States and least developed countries

14. B) Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14. C) Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

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

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 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

15.3 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

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

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

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

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

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the

recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime

- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South, and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology, and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology, and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations.

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed country's share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 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 sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring, and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement the gross domestic product and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Means of Implementation and the Global Partnership

THE++++

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS RESOURCES

The **Agenda** is a commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by **2030** worldwide, **ensuring that no one is left behind**. The adoption of the **2030 Agenda** was a landmark achievement, providing for a shared global vision toward sustainable development for all.

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 is to eradicate poverty and shift into more sustainable development. Dec 3, 2018

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Is this goal ambitious? Yes. But it can be achieved. By dedicating ourselves to a human-centric, rights-based approach across all the other 16 **sustainable development goals will not only end poverty but also bring dramatic improvements in quality of life, the environment, and governance for everyone.** – *Alexandra Lopoukhine, Community Lead, Civil Society and Innovation*

Empowerment. Ability to do something about your needs, wants, opinions, beliefs, and feelings.

Six Factors Major factor for Economic Growth

- Natural Resources. The discovery of more natural resources like oil, or mineral deposits may boost economic growth as this shifts or increases the country's Production Possibility Curve. ...
- Physical Capital or Infrastructure. ...
- Population or Labor. ...
- Human Capital. ...
- Technology. ...
- Law.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – part of a wider 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Sustainable Development

How can the development goals be achieved?

Read more: How can we eradicate poverty by 2030?

Goal 1: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is quite a curtain-raiser: it calls on us to work together to **end poverty in all its forms, everywhere**. This intention to eradicate, not just reduce poverty, represents a major leap forward in terms of ambition compared with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is echoed in the commitment to “leave no one behind”.

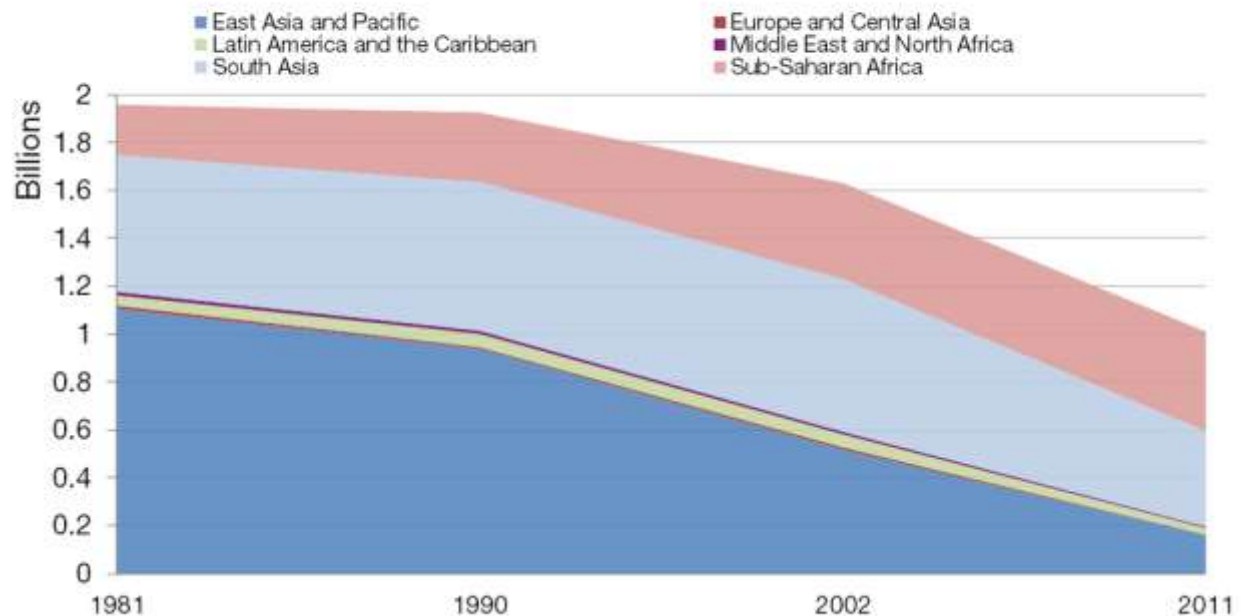
In Africa, almost one out of every two people still lives in extreme poverty. This is more than four times greater than the world average.

All governments, rich and poor, make national implementation plans

These should be clear and binding – with targets broken down into three- to five-year milestones. They should ensure the full participation of citizens and civil society in the delivery of these goals, and ensure that participatory monitoring systems are put in place to enable citizens to hold governments to account. Remember, the richer you are as a country, the more international responsibility you bear as well as the responsibility to your own population.

The number of people living in extreme poverty, 1981-2011

"Extreme poverty" is living on less than \$1.25 USD per day in 2005 International Dollar



Source: World Bank, Our World in Data

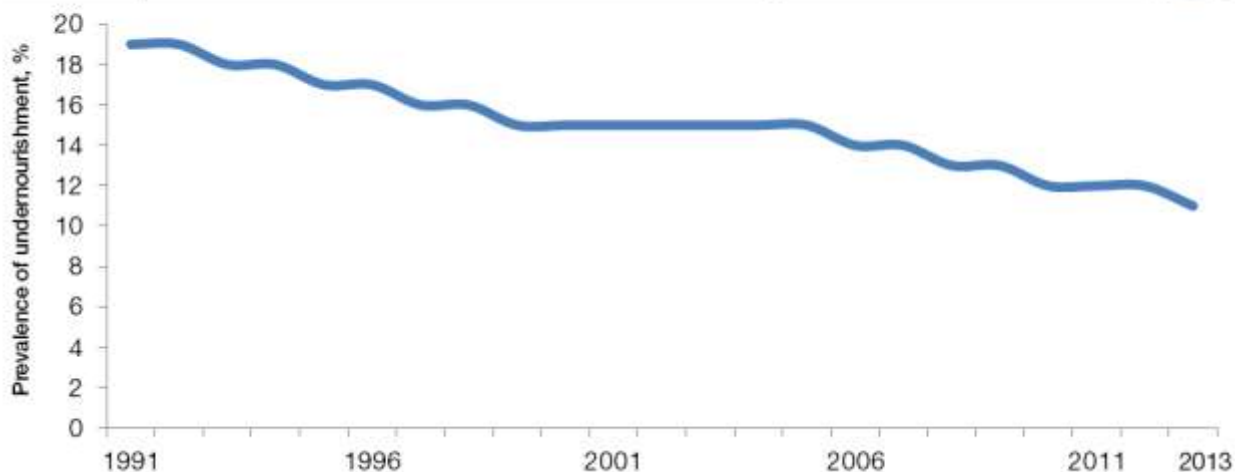
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Hunger can be eliminated within this lifetime if we create better opportunities for farmers and focus on the needs of undernourished groups. Sustainability means using fewer natural resources to produce food and reducing food waste and loss. Improved nutrition means reducing both hunger and obesity through improved education, and access and availability of quality foods – *Lisa Dreier, Head of Agriculture and Food Security Initiatives*

Problems can be complicated, but solutions must be simple if they are going to be embraced, implemented, and solved.

Ending hunger through sustainable agriculture. The beauty of sustainable agriculture is that it intersects with multiple goals. For example, it can contribute to ending poverty, ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water, and promoting inclusive and sustainable growth.

Global prevalence of undernourishment, 1991 - 2013



Source: FAO Food Security Indicators, Our World In Data

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

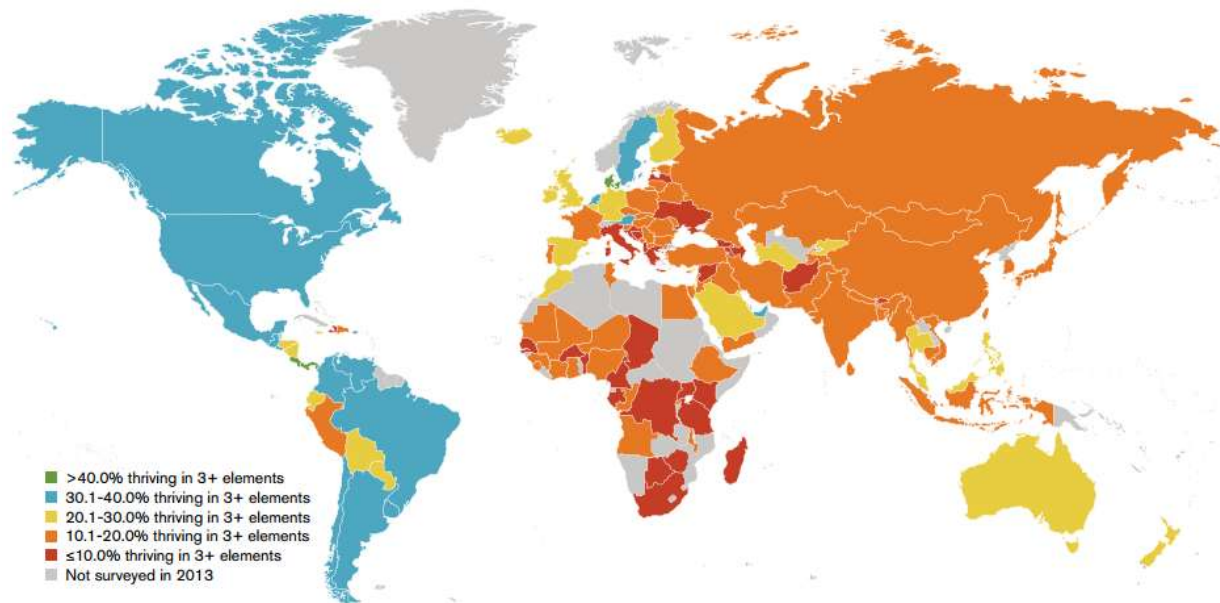
Innovation in terms of delivery models and technology means bringing the goal of healthy living for all within sight. Business models based on public-private cooperation unlock crucial investment without the need for massive infrastructure investment; meanwhile, telemedicine, precision medicine, and other advances are bringing dramatic improvements in terms of effectiveness and cost – *Arnaud Bernaert, Head of Global Health and Healthcare Industries*

Increasing support for mental health

During the last century, major efforts have been deployed to promote physical health. Tackling mental health challenges, however, is still lagging behind. According to the World Health Organization, mental challenges account for 47% of disability in life, calculated in the number of days during which people are unable to function normally in their daily life (depression 17%, other psychiatric conditions 12%, alcohol and drug addiction 10%, Alzheimer's 8%), compared with 8% for respiratory diseases, 5% for cardiovascular diseases and 2% for cancer. However, addressing mental ailments account for only a small part of the health budget of developed nations (about 10%).

2013 GLOBAL WELL-BEING

BASED ON PERCENTAGE THRIVING IN THREE OR MORE ELEMENTS



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

Technology can help us to fundamentally transform education delivery and, with the right mix of policies and incentives, we can scale up early success stories. But we need to move beyond “first study, then work” to a model based on lifelong learning. Content and quality, too, must change, with an emphasis on critical thinking, collaboration, and flexibility alongside “hard skills”. Business must play a critical role in the constant skilling, reskilling, and upskilling of employees and broader communities – *Saadia Zahidi, Head of Employment and Gender Initiatives*

Education is an aspect of social development that comes as a by-product of economic growth.

Education, in turn, helps fill the wallets, improves health, improves society and the quality of institutions, strengthens resilience at all levels, and even makes people happier.

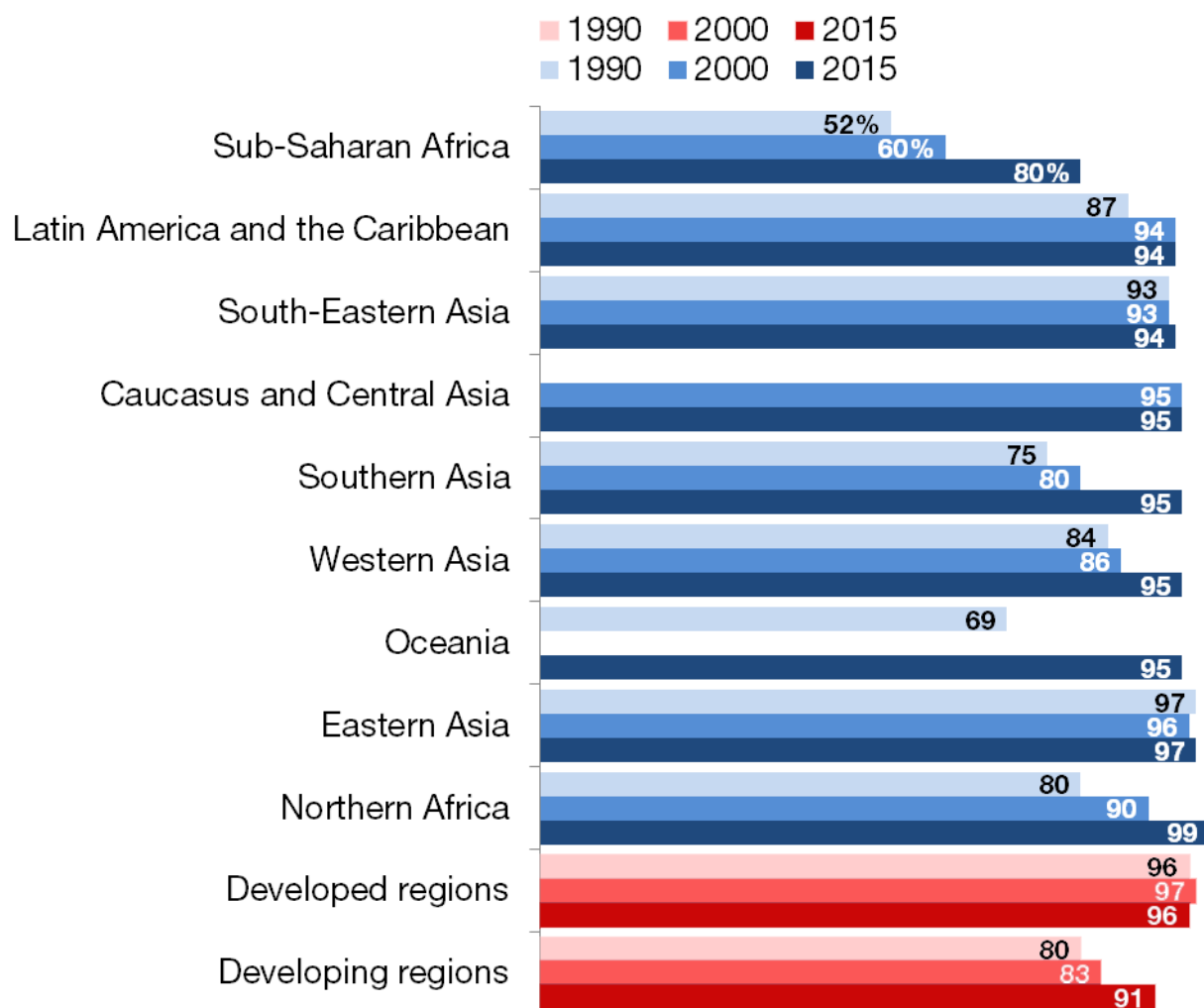
More convincing may be historical success stories.

Finland was one of the poorest corners of Europe in the late 19th century. In 1868-1869 it suffered the last great famine in Europe not induced by political events. Almost half of the children died in this hopelessly underdeveloped and poorly educated economy based on subsistence agriculture.

After that tragedy, the Lutheran Church, supported by the government, launched a radical education campaign: Young people could marry only after they passed a literacy test. The number of elementary school teachers increased by a factor of 10 over just three decades and by the beginning of the 20th century all young men and women in Finland had basic education. In 1906 Finland was the first country in Europe to grant women the right to vote and the subsequent economic development, based primarily on human capital, made Finland one of the world's leaders in technology, innovation, and, as a result, competitiveness.

Adjusted net enrolment rate* in primary education, %

1990, 2000 and 2015



Source: PEW. 2000 figure for Oceania not available. 1990 figure for Caucasus and Central Asia not available

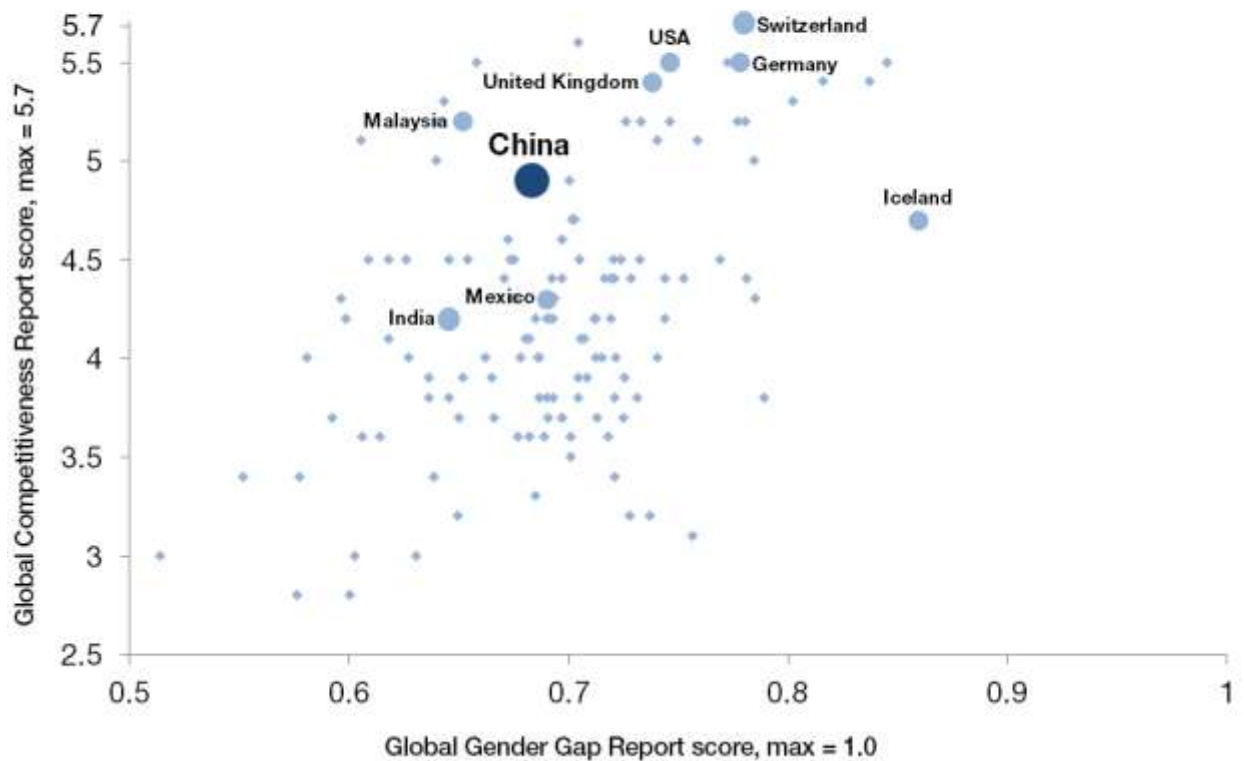
*Adjusted net enrolment rate is defined as the number of pupils of the official age for primary education enrolled in either primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

We will not achieve any of our goals if girls and women are not equal partners to boys and men. We have made tremendous strides in awareness of the gender gap – from schools to boardrooms – it’s time to translate these movements and campaigns into action. Workplaces, governments, and healthcare and education systems must be designed to provide a level playing field. Practices that have worked already must be adapted more broadly. – *Saadia Zahidi, Head of Employment and Gender Initiatives*

Parity vs Performance

A comparison of data from the Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015 and Global Gender Gap Report 2014-2015



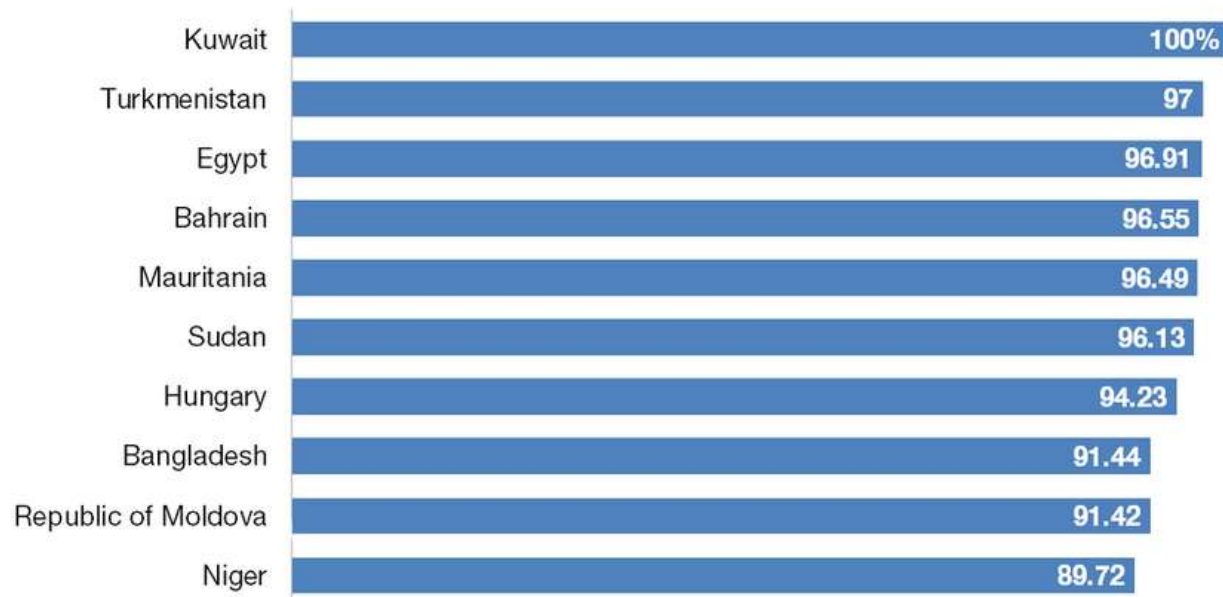
Source: World Economic Forum

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

Let’s tackle wastewater, especially in towns and cities. This is a good way in, as 80% of it is currently not treated. Accelerating technology, partnership models, and financing mechanisms to scale wastewater treatment solutions can create “new” reusable sources of water for industry and agriculture and free up lots more fresh water for humans and nature. – *Alex Mung, Head of Water Initiative*

Which countries are most dependent on others for their water?

Percentage of total renewable water originating outside the country



Source: UN Food and Agricultural Association, 2014

Without changes to business-as-usual, the future is grim: by 2030 the global demand for water will be 40% greater than the supply. The effects are real and happening right now.

Why business needs to get serious about water scarcity, 6 reasons why we need clean water for all

1. If groundwater were a bank account, in many places farmers are withdrawing money without knowing the balance and with no idea when the account will run dry. Until recently we've had little idea of the state of global groundwater levels. Now satellite data can show whether reserves are being depleted in the long term. Groundwater extraction in 21 of the 37 largest aquifers globally exceeds the recharge rate.

2. Glaciers, our other savings account, will be quickly emptied by rising temperatures. Hundreds of millions of people in South America and Asia depend on water from snow and glacial melt far away and out of sight. A recent study showed that global glacier decline is at a "historically unprecedented" rate. Another study from May this year projects that glaciers will potentially retreat by 70%-99 % by 2100. As the glaciers disappear, water supplies may radically decline as well as become much more erratic, thus constituting one of the biggest threats to future food security.

Percentage of population with access to improved water sources*



Source: World Bank

* "Improved water sources" defined as piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

3. Agriculture is the biggest user of blue water (irrigation accounts for 70% of blue water withdrawals), but irrigated agriculture only delivers about 34% of agricultural production, implying that 66% of food is grown with "invisible" green water. Food production must double by 2050 to feed a growing population, substantial further development of irrigation for this food production is not possible since blue water is scarce, often degraded, and needed for cities, industry, and healthy aquatic ecosystems. This means that the increase in food production will need to come from the expanded use of green water by managing rainfall and increasing water storage in soils.

4. Drinking water, toilets, and washing depend on blue water – 840,000 people die each year because they do not have clean reliable drinking water, while 2.5 billion people lack access to improved sanitation. Nearly 80% of all illnesses in developing countries can be traced back to a lack of clean water and sanitation. SDG sanitation goals depend entirely on already over-allocated blue-water availability.

5. In developing countries, 70% of industrial waste is dumped untreated into bodies of blue water. Additionally, in all nations, water quality standards must keep pace with new and emerging threats such as the persistent and unknown consequences of high concentrations of pharmaceuticals, micro-plastics, and organic compounds in water.

6. The scale of both deforestation and agricultural expansion is immense. We use an area the size of South America to grow our crops and an area the size of Africa for our livestock. This land-use change affects water in the atmosphere by altering how much water evaporates. This changes rainfall patterns downwind and there is growing evidence that clearing forests can aggravate

droughts in many places. The current vegetation around the planet provides about 20% of annual rainfall on land, a number that can be three to four times as high in specific locations, and higher yet in the dry season. Increased forest cover – or halting deforestation – for example, are ways of securing rainfall to cities and agricultural regions further downwind.

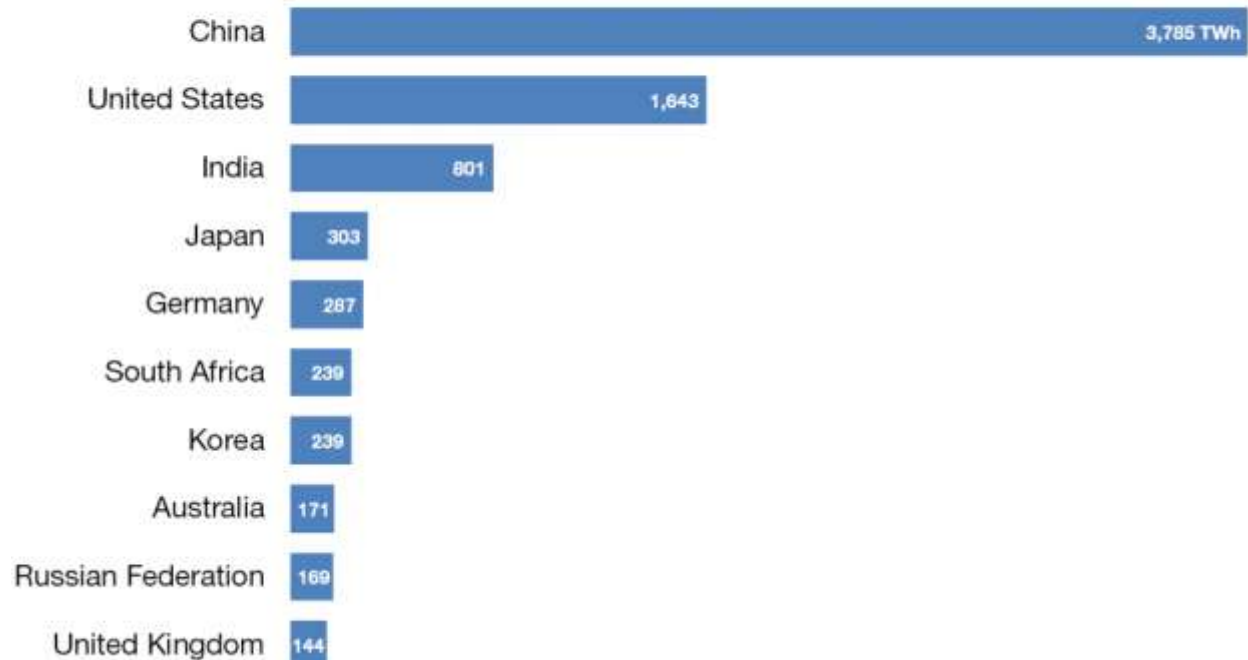
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

The evolution of distributed energy technology, the maturity of financial tools, and greater awareness across stakeholders offer a new opportunity for solving the global issue of energy access. With technology largely available, the critical factors to overcome are the financial challenge – by making long-term investment projects both bankable and scalable – and the capacity constraints. Enabling those will allow energy systems to reach their goal of affordability and sustainability today. – *Roberto Bocca, Head of Energy Industries*

Read more: [10 steps to remove energy from the global economy](#)

Which countries produce the most electricity from coal?

TWh from coal including peat and oil shale



Source: IEA, 2012

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

Well-functioning and transparent institutions that effectively protect property rights, reduce red tape, [combat corruption and keep nepotism in check are essential](#). Getting this right will create a stable and predictable business environment, which will, in turn, fuel investment, create jobs and facilitate the production of higher value goods and services in an economy. – *Margareta Drzeniek-Hanouz, Head of Global Competitiveness and Risks*

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

Through a resilient, trusted digital infrastructure we have a unique opportunity to add 2 billion people to the innovation process. Let's enable collaborative innovation processes focused on eliminating waste of resources instead of replacing labor with technology. – *Jim Hagemann Snabe, Chair, Centre for Global Industries*


Science, technology, and innovation can contribute to goals on food, health, water, energy, infrastructure, cities, sustainable consumption and production, and even – though the role of Information and Communication Technologies in enabling citizen participation, transparency, and accountability – improved governance.

Here are eight considerations to help guide the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, and enable innovation across all the Global Goals.

1. **Agenda-setting:** national policies for science, technology, and innovation must pay much greater attention to the direction of technological change, rather than its rate or scale, traditionally measured by gross domestic expenditure on research and development, GDP, patents, or high-tech exports. Whilst innovation agendas in each country will differ, the range of actors involved in innovation should strive towards locally-situated pathways that navigate within a “[safe and just operating space](#)”.
2. **Funding:** Goal 9 encourages public and private research and development spending. While increased funding has been recognized as an important possible contributor to development [for over forty years](#), this R&D must be linked to initiatives that improve social and environmental outcomes, [and for other complementary skills \(in design, engineering, and management\) to receive parallel attention](#). For instance, funding is not just for energy technologies – but for accessible, sustainable energy systems that make electricity available to the poor.

3. **Organizing:** innovation systems need to link to traditional science and technology sectors, firms and academia, and also to users and civil society networks with expertise and experience in sustainable development fields. Embracing a diversity of forms of innovation – including that emerging from the grassroots, and from citizens – is key to transformative change.
4. **Distributional issues:** it is vital to ask who stands to gain or lose from innovation. To take alternative pathways to sustainable food futures as an example, innovation could variously focus on high biotech and large-scale commercialization, or on small-scale production, participatory plant breeding, agro-ecology and food sovereignty – involving very different interests, values, benefits, costs and risks for different businesses, farmers, and consumers. Ensuring that innovation supports goals on equality, poverty reduction and gender, as well as sustainability, means addressing its distributional dimensions head-on.
5. **Capacity-building:** SDG 9 calls for an increase in the number of R&D workers per million. This will mean significant training and capacity-building. Beyond PhDs with important laboratory skills, real transformations require new kinds of 'bridging professionals' who are not only capable of deploying scientific and technical knowledge, but also understand local social, environmental and institutional contexts.
6. **Access and control:** innovation raises questions about who gets access to technologies, and who controls them – critical if the SDGs are to accord with the vital 'leave no one behind' agenda, and with other goals on gender (goal 5) or equality (goal 10). For instance initiatives to enhance women's access to and control over appropriate everyday technologies in four priority sectors – water, safe sanitation, clean cook stoves, and electricity – are proving transformative both for sustainability, and for women's health, dignity and work, and for poor women in particular.
7. **Lock-in:** years of research in technology studies have shown that certain infrastructures have a tendency to lock-in particular (e.g. high-carbon generation) pathways, and even power relations. Centralized energy through nuclear or large hydro may deliver low-carbon electricity, but may also displace farmers and disempower local residents over multiple generations. Decentralized infrastructures – such as more distributed energy systems – can empower users, and accommodate future clean-energy innovations.
8. **Monitoring, evaluation and accountability:** all donors and development actors need to be held to account for their sustainable development impacts. New donors such as the Asian Infrastructure Development Bank, with major contributions from China, are exciting opportunities to support countries around goal 9. However clear social and environmental safeguards are

required. Governments need to apply and implement regulatory and governance frameworks that ensure developments do not seek economic growth or narrow environmental goals at the expense of wider sustainable development objectives, including rights and justice for local populations.

 Innovation Top 10	
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015	Global rank*
Finland	1
Switzerland	2
Israel	3
Japan	4
United States	5
Germany	6
Sweden	7
Netherlands	8
Singapore	9
Taiwan, China	10

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015

Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

We need new policy frameworks and solutions that give economies every chance to drive growth that is inclusive and not limited to small elites. This means looking beyond redistribution to other levers that promote broad-based increases in living standards; for example, entrepreneurship, well-functioning financial systems and the upholding of ethical values in business and public spheres. – *Jennifer Blanke, Chief Economist.*

Read more: [5 reasons why we need to reduce global inequality](#)

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

A truly smart city needs multiple layers of intelligence – smart, transparent governance which devolves power to the city; a smart economy which promotes job creation and formalizes the informal; smart environmental management through the creation of intelligent infrastructure and a circular use of resources; and smart planning which creates dense, walkable, inclusive urban spaces. – *James Pennington, Knowledge Networks Specialist*

Read more: [10 ways to make our cities livable by 2030, the fight for sustainable development will be won or lost in our cities](#)

Given the scale of expected growth, this is a remarkable opportunity to develop thriving, healthy, livable cities with low pollution, integrated transport systems and low emissions. Unfortunately, the most popular model for urban expansion is the least sustainable of all: North American urban sprawl.

Cities are the action arm of civilization. They are engines of creativity and innovation. They are dynamic, complex, evolving systems but these dynamics can produce unintended or unforeseen outcomes.

To me, the following 10 items are the essential ingredients required to achieve thriving, prosperous cities.

1. **Empower cities:** More financial power should be delegated to cities in proportion to their responsibilities. In addition, it is important to recognize their rightful place in policy processes and implementing SDGs. Current implementation strategies emphasize country, regional and international approaches, without much focus on cities. Challenge cities to adopt the goals – and compete and cooperate to achieve them.
2. **National level support:** It is important to realize urban issues are not the responsibility of local government alone. The aggregated social and economic power and environmental impacts of cities are often comparable to that of entire nations, but their potential cannot be properly tapped without support. Having a place in the national government institutional structure is essential.
3. **Integrate new migrants and other vulnerable populations into the urban fabric:** In China alone, there are 250 million people termed the “floating population” who come to cities to work but often without adequate social

security or healthcare support. These people are often systematically discriminated against by cities' bureaucracies. Adopt a people-centered approach to urbanization, nurturing a sense of belonging and enhanced participatory governance.

4. **Beyond city limits:** Ensure policies and management decisions at the city level take into account the regional and global context and interactions.
5. **Coordinated long-term vision:** As cities grow and new cities emerge, we need a coordinated long-term vision of urban development. Unrealistically ambitious outlooks and over-competition results in redundant infrastructure and inefficient resource use.
6. **Prepare for future risks:** Cities need to be prepared not only for the risks arising from global phenomena such as climate change, but also those arising from local processes. For example, numerous cities sit on deltas, and many of the world's deltas are sinking as a result of extraction and the concentration of high-rise buildings.
7. **Implementation and accountability:** Many cities suffer from air and water pollution, where local officials prioritize economic development over environmental quality; or worse, corruption is rife and officials are bribed to ignore regulations. Enhancing implementation of environmental regulation and reducing corruption will have a dramatic effect on the livability of cities.
8. **More science in planning and decision-making:** We do not have a full grasp of how cities as a complex system behave and respond to intervention. For example, decisions about transport can affect housing, industry, energy consumption and health in unexpected ways. Unintended adverse consequences can be minimized through closer collaboration on science and urban policies. Moreover, the main urban research institutes are in wealthy countries. The most rapid urbanization will happen in Africa and Asia. We need more urban research institutes in these areas linked to local and national policies.
9. **Nurture cultural innovation:** Cities are centers of rapid cultural innovation. Evidence shows that cultural shifts in cities, e.g. "Cycling is cool" or "Wasting food is a shame", have the potential to deliver significant sustainability outcomes within and beyond cities.

10. Facilitate city-to-city learning: Cities learn from each other more than from anything else. However, engagement in such peer learning can be constrained by local capacity, and this is where upper-level government and international organizations can help. In doing so, we must recognize that solutions are not one-size-fits-all. It is also important to recognize that learning and sharing doesn't have to be uni-directional

It is hardly surprising then that the country's most likely to meet the 17 SDGs first are Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, according to a [report](#) published last week. The Nordics have the highest levels of equality in the world.

Report important Link to read: https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/fileadmin/files/BSt/Publikationen/GrauePublikationen/Studie_NW_Sustainable-Development-Goals_Are-the-rich-countries-ready_2015.pdf

Top 20 bike-friendly cities

Rank	Rank (2013)	City
1	(2)	Copenhagen
2	(1)	Amsterdam
3	(3)	Utrecht
4	(new)	Strasbourg
5	(8)	Eindhoven
6	(9)	Malmö
7	(6)	Nantes
8	(5)	Bordeaux
9	(7)	Antwerp
10	(4)	Seville
11	(17)	Barcelona
12	(10)	Berlin
13	(new)	Ljubljana
14	(new)	Buenos Aires
15	(11)	Dublin
16	(new)	Vienna
17	(19)	Paris
18	(new)	Minneapolis
19	(20)	Hamburg
20	(14)	Montréal

Source: The 2015 Copenhagenize Index

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Let's move on from a DUD (dig, use and dump) model, which pollutes nature and wastes money. We can constantly reuse resources and turn linear supply chains into value-adding closed loops. Less a DUD and more a circular economy. Technology and the internet of things can drive this. Governments can help too, by removing environmentally harmful subsidies and pricing natural resources right. – *Bernice Lee, Head of Climate Change and Resource Security Initiatives*

Read more: [Why creating a sustainable economy is in our hands](#)

Goal 12 isn't asking individuals to stop dining out, shopping or flying first class. It's simply asking us to revisit our personal consumption patterns and habits and become more conscious of their consequences.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

It starts with Paris. An ambitious global climate agreement will accelerate climate action and low-carbon growth. Putting a value on reducing carbon will help. Then, we must move the mindset from carbon compliance to "carbon positive" solutions. There are many cost-saving, value-creating, low-carbon innovations which will make your life and your business better. – *Bernice Lee, Head of Climate Change and Resource Security Initiatives*

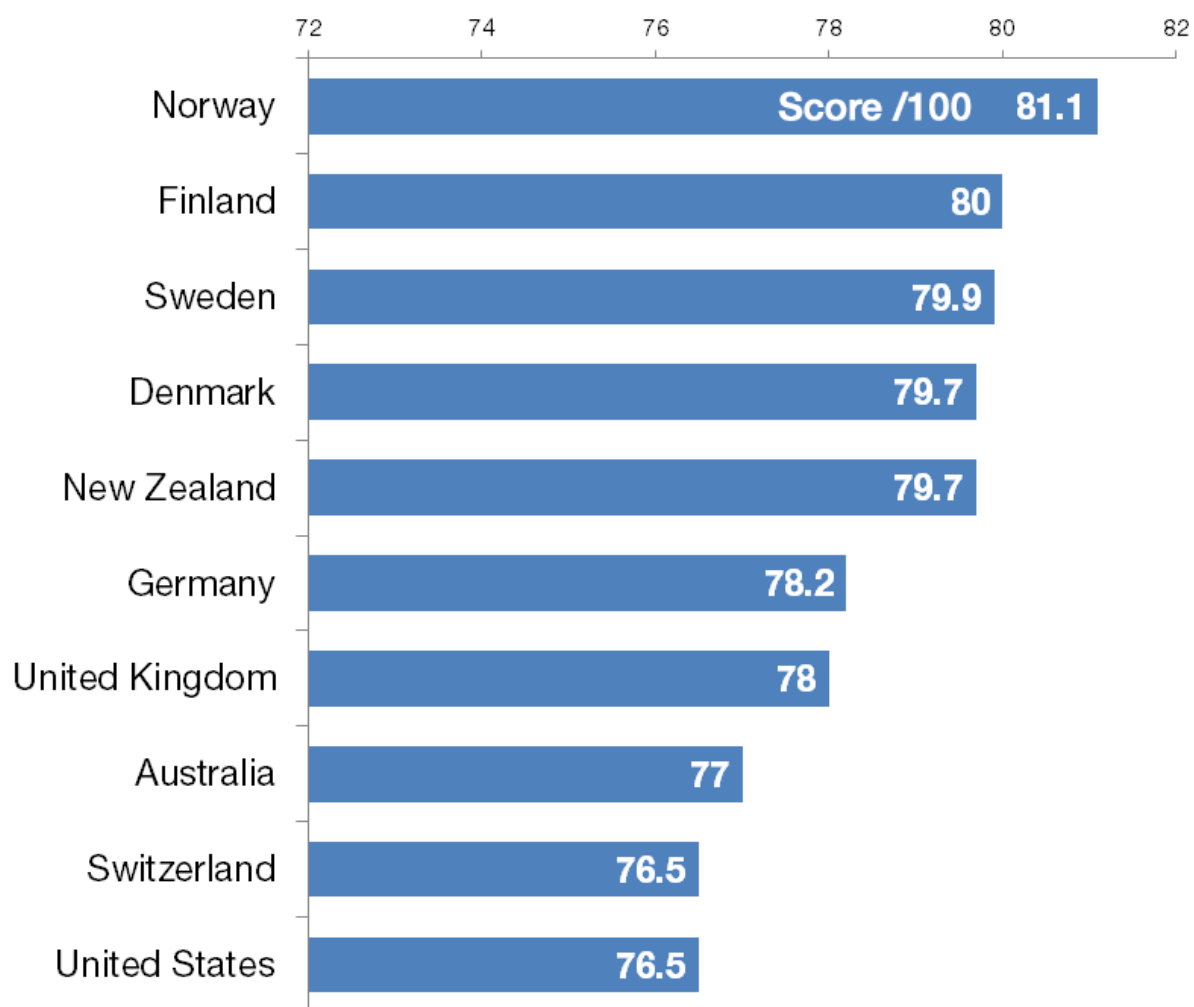
Read more: [Which countries will be 100% renewable by 2030?](#), [5 reasons why climate change may be worse than we think](#), [why we are all responsible for solving climate change](#), [How can countries demonstrate commitment to climate change?](#)

The countries best prepared for climate change

The index summarises a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience



COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD



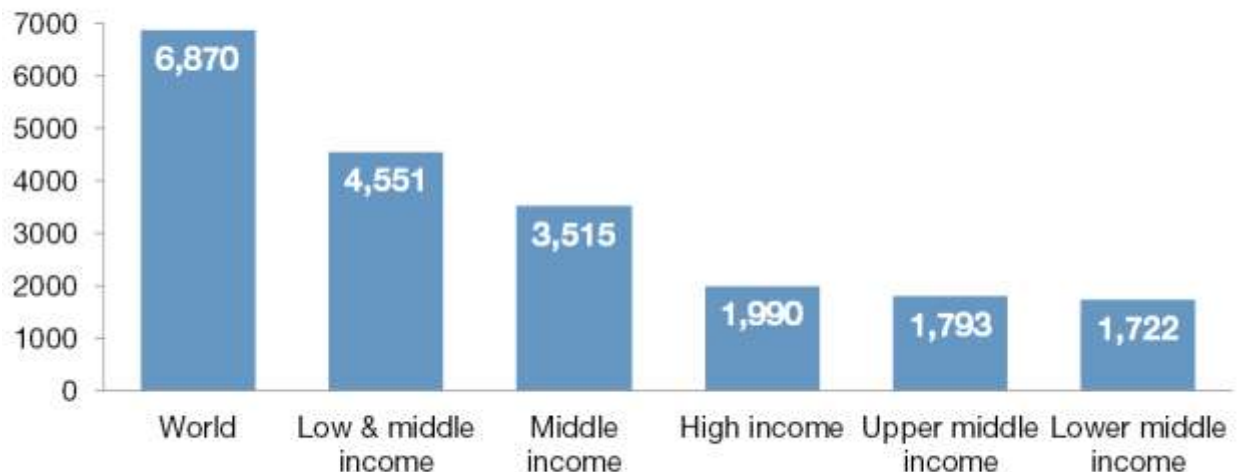
Source: ND-GAIN Country Index 2013

Goal 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use Oceans

Healthy oceans provide 50% of our oxygen, 20% of our protein and 30% of our oil and gas. They are suffering. We must 1) recognize the problem; 2) form new partnerships for fishing, acidification, waste, marine transport; 3) forge new forms of regional and global governance to manage our blue commons. – *Nathalie Chalmers, Manager, Global Agenda Council on Oceans*

Read more: [How can we protect our oceans while meeting demand for fish?](#), [Have our oceans reached a tipping point?](#)

Number of endangered* fish species, 2014



Source: World Bank, 2014

*Species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

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

This is a big one. Critical solutions include: sustainable intensification and climate-proofing of agriculture; best practice landscape-level ecosystem management; scaled land-use planning with satellite observation; ecosystem economics and natural capital modelling; doubling down investment in sustainable rural development; empowering rural, indigenous and forest people; sorting land tenure and enforcing law, including for trafficking endangered species. – *Marco Albani, Director, Tropical Forest Alliance 2020*

Read more: [Why forests are critical to achieving the Global Goals, How protecting the biodiversity of our planet protects us all, This Global Goal is key to the whole development agenda](#)

Our life supporting system

All human activities depend on healthy ecosystems. These ecosystems provide services such as clean water, arable land for agriculture, fish, timber, pollination and nutrient cycling required for crops, which enable us to grow and harvest the food we need to feed our increasing population and to build our economies. Furthermore, robust, intact ecosystems are more resilient to a changing climate. So protecting biodiversity is not about saving charismatic species for the sake of curiosity and science, but it is crucial for life on earth.

Loss of biodiversity increases poverty

Eventually we will all suffer from continued loss of biodiversity and eroding ecosystems, but the poor will suffer first. Globally, more than one billion people living in poverty rely directly on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems to meet their basic needs, such as for fuel for cooking and for obtaining their daily food. Biodiversity loss, environmental degradation and poor environmental governance deprive society of its natural resource base, pushing vulnerable groups deeper into poverty, and exacerbating inequality among social groups.

Putting nature first

Implementing the SDGs will require a shift of trillions of dollars and strong political will to fundamentally change the practices that are degrading the environment and causing biodiversity loss. We must incorporate sustainable practices throughout the global value chains, establish effective governance in order to fight poaching and illegal trade in wildlife, fish and timber, and we must support rural communities to sustainably manage the immense values of a healthy ecosystem.

In short, nature must come first in everything we do, because everything we do depends upon a healthy planet.

Biodiversity as a global public good

The initiative for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is a good example of how simple new ways of thinking can have massive effects. The principle is simple. By paying for forests to not be cut down, the program stimulates local development through sustainable use of the forest and contributes directly to the protection of a global public good. In this case, the global public good materializes through the forests' ability to capture and store carbon, but it could just as well have been their ability to house a considerable part of the planet's biodiversity.

New business models

The private sector is a crucial driver in this shift to sustainable development, production and consumption. Realizing that their supply might be in danger, companies directly involved in harmful practices can become drivers of positive change by changing their business practices.

It is gratifying to see that world leaders are recognizing biodiversity's critical and life supporting role. In order to halt biodiversity loss worldwide, as the achievement of Goal 15 requires, this recognition must be acted upon at a global scale. It must be underpinned by a political will to create an economic system that invests in biodiversity rather than destroys it. This is the ambition of SDG15 and we applaud global leaders for having the courage to address it.

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

Over 4 billion people, in almost all countries of the world, lack access to justice. Helping these people have their basic human rights respected means thinking creatively about how to implement reforms that enable efficient and accountable institutions that foster peaceful societies. Crowdsourcing platforms, such as www.ipaidabribe.com, for example, offer a brilliant way of raising awareness and fostering broad-based support for systemic change. – *Lisa Ventura, Manager, Global Agenda Council on Justice*

Read more: [How do we stop violence against children?](#), [The one Global Goal that could spell disaster for all the rest](#), [Why rule of law is the bedrock of sustainable development](#)

More so than any other Sustainable Development Goal, goal 16 is key to real progress across the entire 2030 development agenda. Failure to achieve it could stop progress on every other goal in its tracks.

Conflict devastates societies, impacting particularly on the very areas of progress that are central to the SDGs, including those where we've seen significant gains like health, child mortality, education, and poverty.

- More than 1.5 billion people live in countries affected by conflict (that is roughly 1 in every 4.5 people). People in these countries are three times more likely to be undernourished and gains on reducing infant mortality significantly impacted.
- In 2014, more 28.8 million had been forced by conflict and oppression to flee their homes; not a day in Europe goes by without a conversation about the fate and future of incoming stream of refugees.
- In 2011, 28.5 million children were out of school because of conflict in their countries. A UNICEF report notes that 13 million children in the Middle East are not in school due to conflict
- The average cost of civil war is equivalent to more than 30 years of GDP growth for a medium-sized developing county, crippling economic progress and making poverty a widespread problem.
- Each year, 526,000 people die in violent circumstances, but 90% of these deaths aren't related to armed conflict; 35% of the world's women have suffered from spousal abuse and up to 1.5 billion children experience physical violence.

In every country, boys and girls are vulnerable to many types of violence: neglect, physical and emotional abuse, sexual abuse, rape, trafficking, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, child marriage, honor killings...the list goes on.

The World Health Organization reports that each year 40 million children under the age of 15 are victims of child abuse. UNICEF reports that up to 275 million children witness domestic

violence annually, and 6 in 10 children between the ages of 2 and 14 are subjected to regular physical punishment by their caregivers. Around 120 million girls have been victims of sexual violence. Every year, 95,000 children are murder victims.

Violence against children has serious and long-lasting consequences on the physical health, emotional, behavioral and social development of every child, and the societies they live in. Research has recently shown how abuse and maltreatment can lead to life-long physical and mental health problems, lower educational achievement, and even affect a child's brain development. It has also shown that victims of violence are more likely to become future victims or perpetrators. Left unchecked, the cycle of violence ensures this is one learned behavior almost guaranteed to spread from one generation to the next.

While ending violence against children is first and foremost an ethical imperative, it is also a smart, cost-saving investment. The most recent study on the global economic burden of violence against children, resulting from physical, psychological and sexual violence, estimates that costs could be as high as \$7 trillion per year, or 8% of global GDP. It also showed that prevention pays. The cost of reducing violence is far less than the cost of inaction; it has even been shown to produce real economic returns. A recent EU study found that every euro invested in preventing violence against children produces a social return of €87 (\$100).

The good news is that there are proven solutions to stop this destructive and costly cycle. Last year, UNICEF published a report on [Six Strategies for Action](#) that provides evidence of effective programs to prevent and respond to violence against children from around the world.

Among those programs are a parent education program in Turkey that led to a reduction of physical punishment by 73% within two years; a parenting intervention in Liberia that led to a decrease in psychological violence by 29% over a 15-month period; a home visit program in the US that helped reduce child abuse and neglect by 48% over 15 years; and a school-based program in Croatia that led to a reduction in violence in schools by 50% over eight years.

Preventing violence against boys and girls won't just make life better for children around the world, it's critical to building a more peaceful and just society. It's also a critical key to the success of the rest of the SDGs. We can and must break the cycle of violence for all of us. Imagine a global generation of people who have only heard of but never witnessed or experienced violence – it is possible.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The SDGs say “what” to do, now we must figure out “how”. We need new alliances like those described above that tap the innovation of businesses, civil society, cities and governments. We need new models of using limited public money to draw in more private finance. There is room for us all to hack and innovate across every SDG, at

large or small scales. We must. – *Dominic Waughray, Head of Public-Private Partnership*

Read more: [Why the Global Goals are a golden opportunity for all of us, Podcast: Selling the Sustainable Development Goals, 4 ways to achieve the success of the Goals, 7 ways to turn the Global Goals from words to actions](#)

As a set of goals go, they are comprehensive. You can look at all of the SDGs in detail [here](#). They tackle eliminating poverty and hunger, dealing with climate change, addressing gender discrimination, ensuring clean water, good health, healthy oceans, clean energy and access to the internet for all, among many others.

Everyone can do something

You might be cynical and say it all sounds like apple pie, but these things really do matter. With a globally agreed set of goals, international organizations, large businesses, aid agencies, charities, foundations, schools, village fairs – or even you on a fundraiser swim – can all go and do something to improve the state of the world. Anyone from a global enterprise to a local school can pick a goal they particularly care about and run projects or raise money; big or small – it really doesn't matter. And the SDGs are not only for poor countries either – these goals are for all of us, wherever we live: from Detroit to Djibouti, Seattle to Senegal, and Vancouver to Vanuatu. They are a set of 17 global goals to guide us all towards living fair, fulfilling and healthy lives on our one planet – that's a pretty impressive and worthwhile ambition, whichever way you look at it.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) were their forerunner. The MDGs lasted from 2000 through 2015 and, by and large, they worked. MDG1 was to half the proportionate number of people on the planet living in extreme poverty (less than \$1.25 a day) by 2015 compared with 1990. The World Bank calculated that this MDG was achieved five years early, by 2010. The figure dropped from 43% in 1990 to 21% by 2010, not forgetting of course that absolute population numbers rose at the same time, The SDG for 2015 to 2030 is to finish the job.

New kinds of partnerships

The interesting thing is that the SDGs also ask for a new framework of collaboration for action – in fact, that is SDG17. It's not only up to aid agencies or governments to make them work, says the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. We all are asked to get involved in new kinds of partnerships, if we can. Given that 3 billion of us are already digitally connected, and 4 billion of us have at least 3G cell phone access, the interaction possibilities around the SDGs do seem limitless. Who knows what apps will be created.

What specifically might this new partnership approach mean? Let's take an example to do with energy, one of the new SDGs.

Over 1.4 billion people worldwide have no access to electricity. Since 2008, the companies Siemens and Osram and the NGO Global Nature Fund with support from the EC have supported

a small “Energy for Everyone” off-grid project in East Africa. The WE! Hub (water and energy hub) is at the heart of the initiative. The WE! Hub is a decentralized solar-powered charging station that generates clean power to charge lanterns and batteries rented to customers. Each WE! Hub also acts as a mobile phone charging station and internet café/ICT-training room, and has a water purification scheme that filters water and eliminates germs with UVC lamps.

4 ways to achieve the success of the Goals

The level of extreme poverty in China in 1994 was 46% which is about the same as the current level in the world’s least developed countries. Despite China then growing at an average 9.4% per capita annually for 15 years, the country was only able to reduce extreme poverty to 11.8%, not to 0% – the scope of SDG Goal 1 for the least developed countries over the next 15 years.



Achieving the new SDGs will require resource mobilization on an unprecedented scale. Developing countries alone will need to invest \$3.3 to \$4.5 trillion a year in basic infrastructure, food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, health and education.

One of the main lessons to take away from the last 25 years of development, however, is just how much things actually can change, given the right policy mix. A number of developing countries today are important engines of growth not only for their own regions, but for the global economy at large.

Since 2008, developing countries export more to each other than to developed ones. Between 2000 and 2011, internet usage in Africa grew by 2,500% and the number of mobile phones increased 12 times.

One of the key challenges of the coming 15 years is how to better translate growth and technological change into sufficient poverty reduction and more and better jobs. This challenge has become more difficult since the 2008 global financial crisis. Trade is now growing at a slower rate than global output and the recovery of global foreign direct investment remains bumpy. Large, speculative capital flows put the debt sustainability and macroeconomic stability of many developing countries at risk.

What needs to be done?

1. *We need to build productive capacity to transform economies.* This means investment, trade, technology and entrepreneurship as part of a broader industrial strategy for developing countries. Tax bases must be broadened, collection strengthened, evasion and avoidance reduced and capital flight and illicit financial flows stemmed.
2. *We need to create more effective states and more efficient markets.* We need to understand that they are two sides of the same coin: if governments are not competent, transparent and responsive, markets can't be efficient either. We must enhance competition and consumer protection, scale up infrastructure services and foster a better business environment by investing in skills and leadership development.
3. *We need to tackle vulnerabilities and build resilience.* We live in a world increasingly full of economic, social and environmental crises and the poor are always less capable of dealing with sudden changes and shocks. We need to better manage financialization and its macroeconomic effects, as well as strengthen the link between fiscal and monetary policies and development goals. We also need to enhance the climate resilience of key transport infrastructure since extreme weather and rising sea levels are an increasing threat.
4. *We need to strengthen multilateralism and find common solutions.* The need for global collective action is at an all-time high. We need more inclusive and better coordinated institutions, regulations, reforms and policies. We need to improve the effectiveness of the multilateral trading system and form global partnerships for development cooperation.

Islands of prosperity surrounded by poverty, injustice, climate change and environmental degradation are no longer either sustainable or acceptable. The time to act for multilateralism, for development and for our common future has come.

Percentage of the population with access to electricity, 2012



There are now eight WE! Hubs in operation around Lake Victoria in Kenya, an area where there are about 30 million people who do not have access to electricity. The WE! Hubs help people who currently rely on kerosene for lighting and power. For local fishermen, switching to solar-powered energy-saving lamps pays back in only four weeks as the cost of kerosene can take up to 50% of their income. These kinds of local, but inherently scalable, public-private clean energy access initiatives have huge potential for delivering SDG outcomes fast.

The WE! Hubs are a good example of a partnership. The companies get to generate new business in potentially large untapped markets. They use the help of an NGO that knows the local circumstances. As a result, the people get cheaper, cleaner energy with all the benefits it brings, including helping children do their homework at night under a clean solar lamp as opposed to the smoky, dangerous flame of a kerosene stove. A win-win partnership which is less about charity or handouts and much more about helping people get ahead in their own lives.

Making partnerships work

There are so many possibilities like this where we can hack at our global problems with local, bottom-up partnerships. Could a We! Hub work in your neighborhood? Who would you need to involve? Could you strike gold – by working on a SDG goal *and* starting a whole new business?

As the International Institute for Public Private Cooperation, these are the kinds of questions that the World Economic Forum constantly asks. We are proud to be a platform that helps governments, businesses, civil society and international organizations make more partnerships work – at large and at local scale. To this end, the SDGs are an exciting international innovation which we will do our best to help advance.

So what kind of new partnership could you think of to help meet the SDGs?

7 ways to turn the Global Goals from words to actions

The final text of Agenda 2030, and its center piece, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are quite staggering achievements. But at some point they have to go beyond aspiration and into action.

The SDGs are expected to be adopted by international consensus in a few days in New York, and there are barely three months to go before Agenda 2030 goes live. Officially, the new agenda will become the instruction manual for development – in the rich world as much as the poor – on 1 January next year. But few governments seem to have done much serious thinking about what this means.

Earlier this year, our team at Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) set out to see how far we could get in turning the SDGs into a national action agenda for Sweden.

We soon found out how tricky it was – and that, whatever our expertise in sustainability matters, the task was not one an independent research institute like ours could meaningfully complete.

Scratch at their surface and the SDGs quickly reveal themselves as profoundly political. If the SDGs are going to make a difference, deciding what they mean in terms of national action is a process that must be government-led and inclusive.

So here are seven tips that policy-makers might want to bear in mind when they try to formulate national targets and action plans for Agenda 2030:

Work out what the goals and targets mean in your country: On the face of it the SDGs deal with clear, specific issues. But this impression quickly dissolves as soon as you try to work out what they mean in practice for national (or any other) level. Many of the targets are international in scope. Others specify an action, but no achievable end point. Most are open to different readings. And it's not only a case of picking out which targets apply to your country, but also what would be an appropriate level of ambition.

Break down the targets: few of the targets deal with a single policy challenge. Countries will find that some dimensions of a specific target are more relevant to them than others; some demand more work, others less; and they may require very different policies and action. The national interpretation and target-setting process needs to operate at the level of issues, not global targets.

See what the data tells you (and what it doesn't): How to measure global progress towards 169 SDG targets, many of which deal with policy areas where data is sparse, is already proving a headache. But that's only half the story. Even the best data can only get you so far in analyzing how close a country is to achieving many of the targets. This is especially true of targets to "promote X", "significantly improve Y", or "eliminate Z", which simply can't be measured without subjective, often political, interpretations.

Work out how to make the political calls: Once you have identified all the areas needing political judgment (chiefly ambiguous, unmeasurable goals, and deciding which targets should be priorities) there is the question of who makes the calls. Ultimately, responsibility rests with the government, but in the spirit of Agenda 2030 – and to ensure that the actors who need to implement the agenda feel they have a stake – it needs to be democratic, consultative and transparent.

Define a national vision and narrative: Agenda 2030 is all about a global vision; but every country is starting from a different point, and doubtless heading for a different destination. Defining a national vision and narrative for Agenda 2030 should be an integral part of the interpretation process (and will make it much easier). It might mean revisiting existing national and regional development visions.

Don't leave the SDGs out in the cold: The global goals deal with issues at the heart of politics and social debate. It makes no sense to keep them as a separate and parallel agenda. Policy responses and management responsibilities should be integrated as far as possible with existing policies and structures. There will, of course, need to be some kind of oversight of the whole agenda – ideally from the Prime Minister's Office or its equivalent.

Don't forget policy coherence: Another reason to mesh Agenda 2030 with existing national debates and structures is to mitigate the huge risk that policies in one goal area will undermine progress in another. Incorporating Agenda 2030 into national policy is a perfect opportunity to review coherence and cooperation between different policy areas, and between national, bilateral and international policy levels.

Agenda 2030 has proved surprisingly effective at uniting the countries and people of the world. The challenge now is to translate that unity of purpose into strong national action to achieve the goals by 2030.

Planning Execution and Achievements
Will Follow Sustainable Development.