

# UN Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030.

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

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## United Nations (UN)

### Vision

A better and more sustainable future for all

### Mission

To address global challenges

DEMONSTRATION ONLY

## 1. Poverty

*End poverty in all its forms everywhere*

No Poverty — Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality. — While global poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 2000, one in ten people in developing regions are still living with their families on less than the international poverty line of US\$1.90 a day, and there are millions more who make little more than this daily amount. Significant progress has been made in many countries within Eastern and Southeastern Asia, but up to 42% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to live below the poverty line. Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality. Social protection systems need to be implemented to help alleviate the suffering of disaster-prone countries and provide support in the face of great economic risks. These systems will help strengthen responses by afflicted populations to unexpected economic losses during disasters and will eventually help to end extreme poverty in the most impoverished areas.

### 1.1. Extreme Poverty

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

### 1.2. Poverty Reduction

*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. Social Protection

*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. Equal Rights

*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. Resilience

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Poor People**

### 1.A. Resources

*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 programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions*

### 1.B. Policy Frameworks

*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*

## 2. Hunger

### Zero Hunger

#### Stakeholder(s)

##### Food Sector :

*The food and agriculture sector offers key solutions for development, and is central for hunger and poverty eradication.*

##### Agriculture Sector

It is time to rethink how we grow, share and consume our food. If done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment. Right now, our soils, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity are being rapidly degraded. Climate change is putting even more pressure on the resources we depend on, increasing risks associated with disasters, such as droughts and floods. Many rural women and men can no longer make ends meet on their land, forcing them to migrate to cities in search of opportunities. Poor food security is also causing millions of children to be stunted, or too short for the ages, due to severe malnutrition. A profound change of the global food and agriculture system is needed if we are to nourish the 815 million people who are hungry today and the additional 2 billion people expected to be undernourished by 2050. Investments in agriculture are crucial to increasing the capacity for agricultural productivity and sustainable food production systems are necessary to help alleviate the perils of hunger.

### 2.1. Food

*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.*

#### Stakeholder(s):

**People in Vulnerable Situations**

**Infants**

### 2.2. Malnutrition,

*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.*

#### Stakeholder(s):

**Children**

**Lactating Women**

**Adolescent Girls**

**Older Persons**

**Pregnant Women**

### 2.3. Productivity & Incomes

*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.*

#### Stakeholder(s):

**Small-Scale Food Producers**

## 2.4. Food Production

*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. Genetic Diversity

*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. Investment

*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. Trade

*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, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.*

### 2.C. Food Commodity Markets

*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.*

### 3. Health & Well-Being

#### *Good Health and Well-Being*

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development. — Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality, but working towards achieving the target of less than 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030 would require improvements in skilled delivery care. Achieving the target of reducing premature deaths due to incommunicable diseases by 1/3 by the year 2030 would also require more efficient technologies for clean fuel use during cooking and education on the risks of tobacco. Many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues. By focusing on providing more efficient funding of health systems, improved sanitation and hygiene, increased access to physicians and more tips on ways to reduce ambient pollution, significant progress can be made in helping to save the lives of millions.

#### 3.1. Maternal Mortality

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

#### 3.2. Newborns & Children

*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.*

##### Stakeholder(s):

**Newborn**

**Children under 5 Years of Age**

#### 3.3. Epidemics

*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. Premature Mortality

*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. Substance Abuse

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

#### 3.6. Traffic Accidents

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

### 3.7. Sexual & Reproductive Health-Care

*By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.*

### 3.8. Health Coverage

*Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.*

### 3.9. Hazardous Chemicals

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

#### 3.A. Tobacco

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**World Health Organization**

#### 3.B. Vaccines & Medicines

*Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.*

#### 3.C. Financing & Workforce

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

#### 3.D. Health Risks

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

## 4. Education

### *Quality Education*

Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development. — Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to creating sustainable development. In addition to improving quality of life, access to inclusive education can help equip locals with the tools required to develop innovative solutions to the world's greatest problems. Over 265 million children are currently out of school and 22% of them are of primary school age. Additionally, even the children who are attending schools are lacking basic skills in reading and math. In the past decade, major progress has been made towards increasing access to education at all levels and increasing enrollment rates in schools particularly for women and girls. Basic literacy skills have improved tremendously, yet bolder efforts are needed to make even greater strides for achieving universal education goals. For example, the world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education. The reasons for lack of quality education are due to lack of adequately trained teachers, poor conditions of schools and equity issues related to opportunities provided to rural children. For quality education to be provided to the children of impoverished families, investment is needed in educational scholarships, teacher training workshops, school building and improvement of water and electricity access to schools.

#### 4.1. Primary & Secondary Education

*By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Girls**

**Boys**

#### 4.2. Early Childhood

*By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Girls**

**Boys**

#### 4.3. Access

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

**Educational Institutions**

**Men**

#### 4.4. Skills

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Youth**

**Adults**

#### 4.5. Gender Disparities

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Vulnerable People**

**Indigenous Peoples**

**Persons with Disabilities**

**Children in Vulnerable Situations**

#### 4.6. Literacy & Numeracy

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Youth**

**Adults**

#### 4.7. Knowledge & Skills

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Learners**

#### 4.A. Education Facilities

*Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all*

#### 4.B. Scholarships

*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 programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

**Small Island Developing States**

**Least Developed Countries**

**African Countries**

#### 4.C. Teachers

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Teachers**

**Least Developed Countries**

**Developing Countries**

**Small Island Developing States**

## 5. Gender Equality

*Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. — While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Unfortunately, at the current time, 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15-49 have reported experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period and 49 countries currently have no laws protecting women from domestic violence. Progress is occurring regarding harmful practices such as child marriage and FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), which has declined by 30% in the past decade, but there is still much work to be done to completely eliminate such practices. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. Implementing new legal frameworks regarding female equality in the workplace and the eradication of harmful practices targeted at women is crucial to ending the gender-based discrimination prevalent in many countries around the world.

### 5.1. Discrimination

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

**Girls**

### 5.2. Violence

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

**Girls**

### 5.3. Harmful Practices

*Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Children**

**Girls**

#### 5.4. Unpaid Care & Domestic Work

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Families**

**Households**

#### 5.5. Leadership & Decisionmaking

*Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

#### 5.6. Sexual & Reproductive Health

*Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences*

#### 5.A. Economic Resources

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

#### 5.B. Technology

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

#### 5.C. Policies & Legislation

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

**Girls**

## 6. Water & Sanitation

*Ensure access to water and sanitation for all*

Clean Water and Sanitation — Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in and there is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. However, due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, millions of people including children die every year from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. At the current time, more than 2 billion people are living with the risk of reduced access to freshwater resources and by 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of fresh water. Drought in specific afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition. Fortunately, there has been great progress made in the past decade regarding drinking sources and sanitation, whereby over 90% of the world's population now has access to improved sources of drinking water. To improve sanitation and access to drinking water, there needs to be increased investment in management of freshwater ecosystems and sanitation facilities on a local level in several developing countries within Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia, Southern Asia, Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia.

### 6.1. Drinking Water

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

### 6.2. Sanitation & Hygiene

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

**Girls**

**People in Vulnerable Situations**

### 6.3. Water Quality

*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. Water Use

*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. Water Resources

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

## 6.6. Ecosystems

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

### 6.A. Cooperation & Capacity-Building

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

### 6.B. Management

*Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Local Communities**

## 7. Energy

*Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy*

Affordable and Clean Energy — Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity. — Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Be it for jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes, access to energy for all is essential. Working towards this goal is especially important as it interlinks with other Sustainable Development Goals. Focusing on universal access to energy, increased energy efficiency and the increased use of renewable energy through new economic and job opportunities is crucial to creating more sustainable and inclusive communities and resilience to environmental issues like climate change. At the current time, there are approximately 3 billion people who lack access to clean-cooking solutions and are exposed to dangerous levels of air pollution. Additionally, slightly less than 1 billion people are functioning without electricity and 50% of them are found in Sub-Saharan Africa alone. Fortunately, progress has been made in the past decade regarding the use of renewable electricity from water, solar and wind power and the ratio of energy used per unit of GDP is also declining. However, the challenge is far from being solved and there needs to be more access to clean fuel and technology and more progress needs to be made regarding integrating renewable energy into end-use applications in buildings, transport and industry. Public and private investments in energy also need to be increased and there needs to be more focus on regulatory frameworks and innovative business models to transform the world's energy systems.

### 7.1. Access

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

### 7.2. Renewable Energy

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

### 7.3. Energy Efficiency

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

### 7.A. International Cooperation

*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. Infrastructure & Technology

*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 programmes of support*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries :**

**Least Developed Countries**

**Small Island Developing States**

**Land-Locked Developing Countries**

DEMONSTRATION ONLY

## 8. Work & Economic Growth

*Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all*

Decent Work and Economic Growth — Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs. — Roughly half the world’s population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day with global unemployment rates of 5.7% and having a job doesn’t guarantee the ability to escape from poverty in many places. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty. A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-consumption lead to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that all must share in progress. Even though the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita worldwide is increasing year on year, there are still many countries in the developing world that are decelerating in their growth rates and moving farther from the 7% growth rate target set for 2030. As labor productivity decreases and unemployment rates rise, standards of living begin to decline due to lower wages. Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate the economy while not harming the environment. Job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population. There needs to be increased access to financial services to manage incomes, accumulate assets and make productive investments. Increased commitments to trade, banking and agriculture infrastructure will also help increase productivity and reduce unemployment levels in the world’s most impoverished regions.

### 8.1. Economic Growth

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Least Developed Countries**

### 8.2. Productivity

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

### 8.3. Policies

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Micro-Enterprises**

**Medium-Sized Enterprises**

**Small Enterprises**

### 8.4. Resource Efficiency

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

### 8.5. Work & Employment

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

**Young People**

**Men**

**Persons with Disabilities**

### 8.6. Youth

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Youth**

### 8.7. Forced Labour, Slavery & Human Trafficking

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Children**

### 8.8. Labour Rights & Work Environments

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Workers**

**Women Migrants**

**Migrant Workers**

**People in Precarious Employment**

### 8.9. Tourism

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Tourists**

### 8.10. Banking, Insurance & Financial Services

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Financial Institutions**

### 8.A. Aid for Trade

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

**Least Developed Countries**

### 8.B. Youth Employment

*By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Youth**

**International Labour Organization**

## 9. Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

*Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*

Invest in industry, innovation and infrastructure — Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. It has long been recognized that growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes require investment in infrastructure. Manufacturing is an important driver of economic development and employment. At the current time, however, manufacturing value added per capita is only US\$100 in the least developed countries compared to over US\$4,500 in Europe and Northern America. Another important factor to consider is the emission of Carbon Dioxide during manufacturing processes. Emissions have decreased over the past decade in many countries but the pace of decline has not been even around the world. Technological progress is the foundation of efforts to achieve environmental objectives, such as increased resource and energy-efficiency. Without technology and innovation, industrialization will not happen, and without industrialization, development will not happen. There needs to be more investments in high-tech products that dominate the manufacturing productions to increase efficiency and a focus on mobile cellular services that increase connections between people.

### 9.1. Infrastructure

*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. Industrialization

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Least Developed Countries**

### 9.3. Financial Services

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Small-Scale Industrial Enterprises**

**Developing Countries**

**Small-Scale Enterprises**

## 9.4. Industrial Sustainability

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Industries**

## 9.5. Research & Technological Capabilities

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Industrial Sectors**

### 9.A. Infrastructure

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

**African Countries**

**Least Developed Countries**

**Landlocked Developing Countries**

**Small Island Developing States**

### 9.B. Technology, R&D

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

### 9.C. ICT

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Least Developed Countries**

## 10. Inequalities

*Reduce inequality within and among countries*

### Stakeholder(s)

#### Disadvantaged Populations

#### Marginalized Populations

To reduce inequalities, policies should be universal in principle, paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations. — The international community has made significant strides towards lifting people out of poverty. The most vulnerable nations – the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and the small island developing states – continue to make inroads into poverty reduction. However, inequality persists and large disparities remain regarding access to health and education services and other assets. There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. Fortunately, income inequality has been reduced both between and within countries. At the current time, the per capita income of 60 out of 94 countries with data has risen more rapidly than the national average. There has been some progress regarding creating favorable access conditions for exports from least developing countries as well. To reduce inequality, policies should be universal in principle, paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations. There needs to be an increase in duty-free treatment and continuation of favoring exports from developing countries, in addition to increasing the share of developing countries' vote within the IMF. Finally, innovations in technology can help reduce the cost of transferring money for migrant workers.

### 10.1. Income

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

### 10.2. Inclusion

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

### 10.3. Opportunities & Outcomes

*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. Equality

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

### 10.5. Financial Markets & Institutions

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Financial Institutions**

### 10.6. Representation & Voice

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

### 10.7. Migration & Mobility

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Migrants**

### 10.A. Differential Treatment

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

**World Trade Organization**

**Least Developed Countries**

### 10.B. Development Assistance

*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 programmes*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Least Developed Countries**

**Small Island Developing States**

**African Countries**

**Landlocked Developing Countries**

### 10.C. Migrant Remittances

*By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Migrants**

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## 11. Cities & Communities

*Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*

### Stakeholder(s)

#### Cities

#### Communities

There needs to be a future in which cities provide opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more. — Cities are hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. At their best, cities have enabled people to advance socially and economically. With the number of people living within cities projected to rise to 5 billion people by 2030, it's important that efficient urban planning and management practices are in place to deal with the challenges brought by urbanization. Many challenges exist to maintaining cities in a way that continues to create jobs and prosperity without straining land and resources. Common urban challenges include congestion, lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing, declining infrastructure and rising air pollution within cities. Rapid urbanization challenges, such as the safe removal and management of solid waste within cities, can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty. One such example is an increase in municipal waste collection. There needs to be a future in which cities provide opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

### 11.1. Housing & Services

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

#### Stakeholder(s):

#### Slums

### 11.2. Transport Systems

*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*

#### Stakeholder(s):

#### People in Vulnerable Situations

#### Persons with Disabilities

#### Women

#### Older Persons

#### Children

### 11.3. Urbanization & Planning

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

### 11.4. Cultural & Natural Heritage

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

### 11.5. Disasters

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Poor People**

**People in Vulnerable Situations**

### 11.6. Environmental Impacts

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Cities**

### 11.7. Public Spaces

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Women**

**Older Persons**

**Children**

**Persons with Disabilities**

### 11.A. Planning

*Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning*

### 11.B. Risk Management

*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. Buildings

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Least Developed Countries**

## 12. Production & Consumption

### *Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*

Responsible Production and Consumption — Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty. At the current time, material consumption of natural resources is increasing, particularly within Eastern Asia. Countries are also continuing to address challenges regarding air, water and soil pollution. Since sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less,” net welfare gains from economic activities can increase by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole life cycle, while increasing quality of life. There also needs to be significant focus on operating on supply chain, involving everyone from producer to final consumer. This includes educating consumers on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing them with adequate information through standards and labels and engaging in sustainable public procurement, among others.

#### 12.1. Programmes

*Implement the 10-year framework of programmes 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*

##### **Stakeholder(s):**

**Developed Countries**

**Developing Countries**

#### 12.2. Natural Resources

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

#### 12.3. Food Waste

*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*

##### **Stakeholder(s):**

**Food Retailers**

**Consumers**

#### 12.4. Chemical & Waste Management

*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. Waste Generation

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

## 12.6. CSR Reports

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Companies**

## 12.7. Procurement

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

## 12.8. Information & Awareness

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

## 12.A. Developing Countries

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

## 12.B. Tourism

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Tourists**

## 12.C. Fossil-Fuel Subsidies

*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*

## 13. Climate Action

*Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Climate change is a global challenge that affects everyone, everywhere. — Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow. Weather patterns are changing, sea levels are rising, weather events are becoming more extreme and greenhouse gas emissions are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is likely to surpass 3 degrees centigrade this century. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most. Affordable, scalable solutions are now available to enable countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies. The pace of change is quickening as more people are turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts. Climate change, however, is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy. To strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris, which went into force in November of 2016. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees centigrade. As of April 2018, 175 parties had ratified the Paris Agreement and 10 developing countries had submitted their first iteration of their national adaptation plans for responding to climate change.

### 13.1. Resilience & Adaptation

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

### 13.2. Policies, Strategies & Planning

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Nations**

### 13.3. Education, Awareness & Capacity

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

### 13.A. Green Climate Fund

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developed Countries**

**Developing Countries**

### 13.B. Planning & Management

*Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in 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.

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Least Developed Countries**

**Youth**

**Small Island Developing States**

**Local Communities**

**Women**

**Marginalized Communities**

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## 14. Life Below Water

*Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources*

Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future. — The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been vital conduits for trade and transportation. Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future. However, at the current time, there is a continuous deterioration of coastal waters owing to pollution and ocean acidification is having an adversarial effect on the functioning of ecosystems and biodiversity. This is also negatively impacting small scale fisheries. Marine protected areas need to be effectively managed and well-resourced and regulations need to be put in place to reduce overfishing, marine pollution and ocean acidification.

### 14.1. Pollution

*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. Marine & Coastal Ecosystems

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

### 14.3. Acidification

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

### 14.4. Overfishing

*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. Coastal & Marine Areas

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

#### 14.6. Fisheries Subsidies

*By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which 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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**World Trade Organization**

#### 14.7. Marine Resources

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Small Island Developing States**

**Least Developed Countries**

#### 14.A. Ocean Health & Marine Biodiversity

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission**

**Small Island Developing States**

**Developing Countries**

**Least Developed Countries**

#### 14.B. Access

*Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Artisanal Fishers**

#### 14.C. International Law

*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*

## 15. Life On Land

*Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss*

### Stakeholder(s)

#### Lion's Share Fund :

*On 21 June, 2018, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), FINCH and founding partner Mars, Incorporated, announced the Lion's Share, an initiative aimed at transforming the lives of animals across the world by asking advertisers to contribute a percentage of their media spend to conservation and animal welfare projects. The Lion's Share will see partners contribute 0.5 percent of their media spend to the fund for each advertisement they use featuring an animal. Those funds will be used to support animals and their habitats around the world. The Fund is*

*seeking to raise US\$100m a year within three years, with the money being invested in a range of wildlife conservation and animal welfare programs to be implemented by United Nations and civil society organizations.*

#### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

#### FINCH

#### Mars

Forests cover 30.7 per cent of the Earth's surface and, in addition to providing food security and shelter, they are key to combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and the homes of the indigenous population. By protecting forests, we will also be able to strengthen natural resource management and increase land productivity. At the current time, thirteen million hectares of forests are being lost every year while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares. Even though up to 15% of land is currently under protection, biodiversity is still at risk. Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activities and climate change – pose major challenges to sustainable development and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in the fight against poverty. Efforts are being made to manage forests and combat desertification. There are two international agreements being implemented currently that promote the use of resources in an equitable way. Financial investments in support of biodiversity are also being provided.

### 15.1. Freshwater Ecosystems

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

### 15.2. Forests

*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. Desertification

*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. Mountain Ecosystems

*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. Biodiversity, Habitats & Threatened Species

*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. Genetic Resources

*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. Poaching & Protected Species

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

### 15.8. Invasive Species

*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. Planning, Development & Poverty

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

### 15.A. Conservation & Biodiversity

*Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems*

### 15.B. Forests

*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. Poaching & Protected Species

*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*

## 16. Peace, Justice & Institutions

*Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies*

Access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels. — The threats of international homicide, violence against children, human trafficking and sexual violence are important to address to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. They pave the way for the provision of access to justice for all and for building effective, accountable institutions at all levels. While homicide and trafficking cases have seen significant progress over the past decade, there are still thousands of people at greater risk of intentional murder within Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and around Asia. Children's rights violations through aggression and sexual violence continue to plague many countries around the world, especially as under-reporting and lack of data aggravate the problem. To tackle these challenges and build a more peaceful, inclusive societies, there needs to be more efficient and transparent regulations put in place and comprehensive, realistic government budgets. One of the first steps towards protecting individual rights is the implementation of worldwide birth registration and the creation of more independent national human rights institutions around the world.

### 16.1. Violence & Deaths

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

### 16.2. Children

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Children**

### 16.3. Rule of Law

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

### 16.4. Illicit Financial & Arms Flows

*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. Corruption & Bribery

*Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms*

### 16.6. Effectiveness, Accountability & Transparency

*Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels*

### 16.7. Representative Decision-Making

*Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels*

### 16.8. Global Governance

*Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

**Institutions of Global Governance**

### 16.9. Identity

*By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration*

### 16.10. Information & Freedom

*Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements*

### 16.A. Violence, Crime & Terrorism

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**National Institutions**

### 16.B. Laws & Policies

*Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development*

## 17. Partnerships

### *Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development*

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level. Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives. Long-term investments, including foreign direct investment, are needed in critical sectors, especially in developing countries. These include sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as information and communications technologies. The public sector will need to set a clear direction. Review and monitoring frameworks, regulations and incentive structures that enable such investments must be retooled to attract investments and reinforce sustainable development. National oversight mechanisms such as supreme audit institutions and oversight functions by legislatures should be strengthened.

#### 17.1. Domestic Resources

*Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection*

#### 17.2. Development Assistance

*Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries*

##### Stakeholder(s):

**Developed Countries**

**Least Developed Countries**

#### 17.3. Financial Resources

*Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources*

##### Stakeholder(s):

**Developing Countries**

#### 17.4. Debt

*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*

##### Stakeholder(s):

**Developing Countries**

### 17.5. Investment

*Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Least Developed Countries**

### 17.6. Cooperation & Knowledge

*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. Technology & Environment

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

### 17.8. Technology Bank

*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*

### 17.9. Capacity Building

*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*

### 17.10. Trade

*Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**World Trade Organization**

### 17.11. Exports

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

**Stakeholder(s):**

**Developing Countries**

### 17.12. Market Access

*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*

**Stakeholder(s):**

**World Trade Organization**

### 17.13. Macroeconomic Stability

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

### 17.14. Development Policy

*Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development*

### 17.15. National Policy & Leadership

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

### 17.16. Global Partnership

*Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries*

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

### 17.17. Public, Public-Private & Civil Society Partnerships

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

### 17.18. Support

*By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for 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. Metrics

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

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**Submitter:**

**Given Name:** Owen

**Surname:** Ambur

**Email:** [Owen.Ambur@verizon.net](mailto:Owen.Ambur@verizon.net)

**Phone:**