

Sustainable Development Goals

September 29, 2020

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were **adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015** as a universal call to action to **end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.**

More About SDGs

- The SDGs were born at the **United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.**
- The SDGs **replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, which started a global effort in 2000 to tackle the indignity of poverty.
- Each Goal is broken down into a range of targets, with a **total of 169 targets** spread out across the 17 goals.
- According to these targets, indicators are being established for monitoring and evaluating progress on each SDG in order to ensure high transparency and accountability within the 2030 Agenda.

SDGs

- **No poverty:** End poverty in all its forms.
- **Zero hunger:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- **Good health and well being:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages.
- **Quality education:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- **Gender equality:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- **Clean water and sanitation:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- **Affordable and clean energy:** Ensure access to

affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

- **Decent work and economic growth:** Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- **Industry, innovation and infrastructure:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- **Reduced inequalities:** Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- **Sustainable cities and communities:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- **Responsible consumption and production:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- **Climate action:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- **Life below water:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- **Life on land:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- **Peace, justice and strong institutions:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- **Partnerships for the goals:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.