

Introduction

Ending poverty in all of its forms is the greatest global challenge and is a key requirement for sustainable development.

The 7 target aims are:

- 1 To put an end to extreme poverty (which is classified as people living on less than \$1.25 per day) by 2030.
- 2 Halve the number of men, women and children living in poverty by 2030.
- 3 To put in place social protection systems and measures for all nations.
- 4 By 2030 make sure that all men and woman (particularly the poor and vulnerable) have equal rights to economic resources, basic services, land, inheritance, new technologies and microfinance.
- 5 By 2030 build the resilience of and lessen the exposure of the poor to climate related extreme events as well as economic and social shocks.
- 6 Provide developing countries with significant resources promptly to ensure implementation of programmes to end poverty.
- 7 Create robust policies regionally, nationally and internationally based that are pro-poor and gender sensitive.

Background information

At the Millennium Summit in 2000, 189 countries adopted the Millennium Declaration in which they pledged to "Spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty".

This commitment was translated into 8 goals known as the 'Millennium Development Goals'. These helped to lift 1 billion people out of extreme poverty, reduced hunger and enabled more girls to attend school. Yet poverty and inequalities remain. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 goals have been developed to build upon the achievements and work of the MDG's.

Priority actions on poverty elimination include:

- Improved access to sustainable livelihoods
- Universal access to basic social services
- Progressive development of social protection systems
- Addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women
- Intensifying international cooperation for poverty eradication

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 21 – Chapter 3
- Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development – Commitment 2



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Introduction

As world population rises, more effort is required to sustainably increase agricultural production, improve the food supply chain and to decrease food loss and waste. The international community believes it can eliminate hunger, predominantly a rural issue, within the next generation.

The 8 target aims are:

- 1 To end hunger by 2030 and to ensure all people have access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food.
- 2 To end all forms of malnutrition by 2030.
- 3 Double agricultural productivity and incomes of smaller food producers.
- 4 To ensure sustainable food production systems by 2030 through increased productivity, maintenance of ecosystems, strengthening capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought and flooding and improving soil quality.
- 5 To maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, plants and animals by 2020.
- 6 To increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology and plant and livestock gene banks to improve production.
- 7 To correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in the world's agricultural markets through the withdrawal of all export subsidies.
- 8 To limit extreme food price volatility through the proper operation of commodity markets.

Background information

During the 2012 Rio +20 conference, leaders reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe, nutritious food. The UN Secretary General launched a 'Zero Hunger Challenge' at this event.

Suggested methods of increasing production:

- Boost yield on existing agricultural land
- Restoration of degraded lands
- Halting land degradation
- Management of water through improved irrigation
- Better water storage technologies for irrigation
- Development of new drought resistant crop varieties
- Enriching traditional farmer knowledge with the latest scientific knowledge
- Investment in the research and development of technologies to improve, (in the context of climate change,) the sustainability of food systems.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement
- Agenda 21 - Chapter 14 (Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development)



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Goal 3

Good health and wellbeing

Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals established in 2000 made significant progress, but less so in parts of Africa, least developed or landlocked countries and small island nations. The goals related to maternal, newborn and child health and reproductive health have been of particular concern and are the focus of this goal.

By 2030 the aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births.
- 2 Reduce preventable deaths of newborns (to 12 deaths per 1000 live births) and children under the age of 5 (to 25 deaths per 1000 live births).
- 3 End the AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria epidemics and combat hepatitis and water borne diseases.
- 4 Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and to promote mental health and wellbeing.
- 5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse.
- 6 Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- 7 Enable access for all to sexual and reproductive healthcare including family planning information and education.
- 8 Provide quality health care coverage for all .
- 9 Reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and pollution.
- 10 Strengthen the delivery of the World Health Organisation 'Framework Convention on Tobacco Control' in all countries.
- 11 Support research and development, and affordable access to vaccines and medicines targeting diseases that primarily affect developing countries.
- 12 Significantly increase recruitment, development, training and retention of health workers in least developed countries.
- 13 Strengthen the ability of all countries (in particular developing countries) for early warning and risk reduction.

Background information

The UN secretary general launched the 'Every Woman Every Child' initiative in 2010, this global movement focusses action nationally and internationally to address the major health challenges facing women and children across the globe. It is recognised that health and development are interconnected, sustainable development can only occur with the absence of common diseases.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- Every Woman Every Child Initiative
- Global Strategy for Women and Children's Health
- United Nations on Environment and Development - Agenda 21 - Chapter 6



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Introduction

Ensuring inclusive and quality education for all is the key to improving people's lives. Significant improvements have been made in increasing access to education and school enrolment rates, greater steps must be taken to achieve equality at all levels of education.

The 10 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Ensure that all girls and boys get free primary and secondary education.
- 2 Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-school education so that they are ready to enter primary education.
- 3 Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality vocational, technical and tertiary education.
- 4 Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant employment skills.
- 5 Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training.
- 6 Ensure that all youth and a significant proportion of men and women achieve literacy and numeracy by 2030.
- 7 Ensure that all learners gain the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development through education for sustainable development/lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity.
- 8 Build and improve facilities that provide safe and inclusive learning environments.
- 9 Significantly expand by 2020 the scholarships available to developing nations for enrolment in higher education.
- 10 Significantly increase the supply of qualified teachers through international cooperation.

Background information

Basic literacy skills have improved significantly and the world has largely achieved equality of education at primary level between boys and girls, however more progress must be made in achieving equality at higher levels of education. It is estimated that 103 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, over 60% of this number are women.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- UNICEF Education Programme
- Global Education First Initiative



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Goal 5

Gender Equality

Introduction

Gender equality is a crucial driver of progress. The potential of women has not been fully realised due to social, economic and political inequalities. These inequalities are entrenched deep and include lack of access to decent work, wage gaps, denial to basic education and health care and the under representation of women in political and economic decision making.

The 9 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 End discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 2 Eliminate violence against women and girls in public and private (including trafficking and sexual exploitation).
- 3 Eliminate harmful practices such as child/early/forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services and promotion of shared responsibilities within the household and family.
- 5 Ensure women's full participation and their equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in public, political and economic life.
- 6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.
- 7 Provide women with equal rights and access to economic resources, ownership and control over land, financial services, inheritance and natural resources.
- 8 Enhance the use of technology to promote the empowerment of women.
- 9 Put in place and strengthen policies and legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

Background information

In the 70 years since its founding, the UN has achieved strong results in advancing gender equality. One of the key milestones has been the establishment of the 'Commission of the Status of Women' which is the main global body dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. This Commission has adopted agreements such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- We The Peoples - Report by Ban Ki-Moon
- The Future We Want - Paragraphs 236-244



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Goal 6

Clean water and sanitation

Introduction

This goal seeks to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

The 8 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Achieve universal and equal access to safe affordable drinking water for all.
- 2 Achieve access to adequate and equal sanitation for all and to end open defecation.
- 3 Improve water quality (reducing pollution, preventing the release of hazardous chemicals, reducing untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse).
- 4 Increase water use efficiency and to ensure a sustainable supply of freshwater.
- 5 Have integrated water management that involves cooperation across borders.
- 6 Protect and re-establish water related ecosystems by 2020 (e.g. mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes).
- 7 Expand international cooperation and support for developing countries in water and sanitation related programmes (including water harvesting, desalination, wastewater treatment, recycling/reuse).
- 8 Support and help local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Background information

Chapter 18 of Agenda 21 (the United Nations Sustainable Development Action Plan) focuses on water and sanitation improvement. Initiatives such as the 'Water for life' Decade have been launched to promote and fulfil international commitments made at these meetings.

The Millennium Development Declaration of 2000 called for the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water as well as those without access to basic sanitation to be halved by 2015. Although the proportion of global population using improved drinking water increased to 91%, it is estimated that 663 million still do not have access to improved drinking water sources.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- Agenda 21, chapter 18



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Goal 7

Affordable and Clean Energy

Introduction

Energy is an essential component in sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. However it's estimated that 2.8 billion people still have no access to modern energy services and around 1.1 billion don't have electricity (2015 figures). It is further estimated that approximately 4.3 million people die prematurely each year from the inhalation of indoor pollution from cooking and heating with unsustainable fuels. This goal aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

The 5 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 To ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030.
- 2 To increase significantly the proportion of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.
- 3 To double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.
- 4 To improve international cooperation in accessing clean energy research and technology and the promotion of investment in infrastructure and clean energy technology by 2030 (including renewable energy and cleaner fossil fuel technology).
- 5 Develop infrastructure and improve technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all people in developing countries by 2030.

Background information

The challenges posed by energy and sustainable development were highlighted at a meeting of the United Nations in Rio De Janeiro in 1992. Agenda 21 was established at this meeting and provided a blueprint for sustainability in the 21st Century. One of the document's key themes was energy and it also highlighted the fact that current levels of energy consumption and energy production were not sustainable. As world population rises, demand continues to increase placing greater importance on the use of energy resources in a way that protects human health, the atmosphere and the natural environment.

In 2001 countries agreed that greater emphasis needed to be placed on development, implementation and transfer of cleaner more efficient energy technologies and that urgent action was needed to expand alternative energy sources.

In 2002 at a world summit in Johannesburg key outcomes included recognition that energy services have a positive impact on poverty eradication as well as the recognition that action needed to be taken on subsidies in this area that were inhibiting sustainable development.

In 2011 a 'Sustainable Energy For All' initiative was created by the UN Secretary General to pursue three major objectives by 2030: • universal energy access to modern energy services • double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency • doubling the share of renewable energy in global use

The decade from 2014-2024 has been declared the 'United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy' and will be a period during which the objectives of this goal are accelerated. A shift must be made towards low carbon energy systems and green economies.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- Agenda 21



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Goal 8

Decent Work and Economic Growth

Introduction

The key role of decent work for all in achieving sustainable development is highlighted by this goal which provides particular attention to vulnerable groups specifically women, the urban poor and unemployed rural labourers.

The 12 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Sustain economic growth in line with national circumstances, but to particularly achieve at least 7% GDP per annum in the least developed countries.
- 2 Achieve greater economic productivity through diversification, technological improvement and innovation.
- 3 Promote policies that encourage productive activities, decent jobs, entrepreneurship and creativity and encourage the growth of micro/small/medium enterprises.
- 4 Improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production.
- 5 Achieve full, productive, decent work with equal pay for work of equal value for all women and men.
- 6 Reduce the number of young people not in employment, education or training by 2020.
- 7 Take immediate measures to stop forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and prohibit the worst forms of child labour including the recruitment and use of child soldiers.
- 8 Protect labour rights and to promote safe working environments for all.
- 9 Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and crafts.
- 10 Strengthen the ability of domestic financial organisations to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all people.
- 11 Increase 'Aid for Trade*' support for developing countries (particularly the least developed).
- 12 To develop and operate a global strategy for youth employment by 2020.

Background information

Governments have been called upon to develop national strategies for sustainable development, whilst recognising a number of ecological limits. The 'Green Economy' has been proposed as a way to move forward, although the international community still continues to clarify the definition and principles of this concept. Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries and an important source of foreign currency exchange, trade and employment for the poor. The international community recognizes the need to support sustainable tourism activities, environmental awareness and conservation to protect the environment, respect biodiversity and improve the livelihood of local communities.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- Agenda 21, chapter 3
- ST-EP Programme (Sustainable Tourism Eliminating Poverty)

* Aid for Trade is a World Trade Organisation led initiative that helps developing countries (and particularly least developed countries) to trade by minimising infrastructure obstacles.



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Introduction

Goal 9 covers the importance of inclusive and sustainable industrial development alongside resilient infrastructure and strong innovation. It is recognized that industrialisation is a driver of development; increasing productivity, creating jobs and income and contributing to poverty eradication.

The 8 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Develop reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and wellbeing.
- 2 Promote sustainable industrialisation and raise the share of employment in industry as well as GDP produced by industry.
- 3 Increase access to financial services for small scale industrial and other enterprises particularly in developing countries.
- 4 Upgrade infrastructure and systems with new technologies to make them sustainable using clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.
- 5 To enhance scientific research and the technological capability of industry and substantially increase the number of research and development workers.
- 6 Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development in developing countries through improved financial and technological support to African countries and other less developed countries.
- 7 Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries.
- 8 Increase access to information and communications technology and to work towards providing affordable access to the internet in the least developed countries.

Background information

Industrialisation is known to be a driver of development however it also contributes to other development goals including providing opportunities for social inclusion, empowering women and girls, creating youth employment, gender equality, labour standards and greater access to education and healthcare. There is a mutually reinforcing relationship between social and industrial development.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Agenda 21 – Chapters 9 and 7



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Goal 10

Reduced Inequalities

Introduction

This goal focusses on the reduction of inequality within and among countries. The international community has made significant inroads into lifting people out of poverty, however inequalities still remain particularly regarding incomes and access to health and education services. Furthermore although inequality between countries has lessened, inequality within countries has risen.

The 10 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Maintain income growth for the bottom 40% of the population, at a rate higher than the national average.
- 2 Promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all regardless of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic status.
- 3 Ensure equal opportunity through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate policies and legislation.
- 4 Achieve greater equality through the adoption of fiscal, wage and social protection policies.
- 5 Improve the monitoring and regulation of global financial markets and institutions.
- 6 Ensure better representation and more of a voice for developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions.
- 7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration of people through planned and well managed migration policies.
- 8 Implement the principle of special treatment for developing countries in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements.
- 9 Encourage official development assistance and the flow of finance and investment to countries where the need is greatest such as least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries.
- 10 Reduce to less than 3% the cost of migrants sending earnings home to their origin nations.

Background information

It is estimated that income inequality increased by 11% in developing countries between 1990 and 2010. Despite maternal mortality declining overall in most developing countries, women living in rural areas are still 3 times more likely to die in childbirth than their urban living counterparts.

There is a growing understanding that economic growth is not sufficient to lessen poverty and economic growth needs to be inclusive and must involve the 3 dimensions of social development - economic, social and environmental.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- United Nations Development Programme



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Goal 11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Introduction

Cities are hotspots for commerce, culture, productivity and enable economic and social advancement. However, the challenge lies in maintaining cities in a way that creates jobs and to prosperity whilst not putting a strain on land and resources. This goal seeks to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The 10 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.
- 2 Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.
- 3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation.
- 4 Enhance efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- 5 Decrease the number of deaths, numbers of people affected by and economic losses caused by disasters, focussing on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 6 Reduce the per capita adverse environmental impact of cities by 2030 (focussing on air quality and waste management).
- 7 Provide access to safe, inclusive and accessible green spaces.
- 8 Strengthen national and regional development planning to create positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, pre-urban and rural areas.
- 9 Increase the numbers of cities and other settlements adopting and using integrated policies towards inclusion, resource efficiency, resilience to disasters and mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- 10 Help least developed countries to build sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials.

Background information

Half of the world's population lives in cities, by the year 2030 this will rise to 60%. Although the world's cities occupy only 3% of the world's land they account for approximately 60-80% of energy consumption. This trend towards urban living is placing pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage systems, public health and the environment in which we live.

Urban challenges include congestion, provision of basic services, old infrastructure and a shortage of good quality housing. These challenges can be met in ways that allow our cities to continue to develop and grow, through improved resource usage, reducing pollution and poverty.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- UN Environment Programme - Cities - Investing in energy and resource efficiency
- UN Population Fund – Urbanisation



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11. Sustainable Cities and Communities



Introduction

This goal seeks to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns through resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, access to basic services and decent jobs. It aims to do 'more and better for less'. It requires cooperation along the whole supply chain from producer to final consumer and involves engaging consumers through awareness raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

The 11 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Implement the 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developing countries taking the lead but all countries taking action.
- 2 Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 3 Reduce per capita global food waste by half and reduce food losses during production and supply.
- 4 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes in accordance with international frameworks by 2020 and to significantly reduce their release into air, water and soil to minimize impacts on human health and environment.
- 5 Reduce waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 6 Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reports.
- 7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable.
- 8 Ensure that all people have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and living in harmony with nature.
- 9 Help developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity so they are able to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 10 Develop tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture/products.
- 11 Resolve fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, whilst minimizing adverse impacts on developing countries.

Background information

It is estimated that every year one third of food produced - with a value of \$1 trillion, ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers; whilst 1 billion people go undernourished.

When it comes to water, humanity is polluting water faster than nature can recycle and purify it in rivers and lakes and more than 1 billion people don't have access to fresh water.

Currently one fifth of the world's energy consumption is from renewable resources.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- UN Environment Programme - Resource Efficiency



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Goal 13

Climate Action

Introduction

Climate change is now having an impact on every country across every continent, from changing weather patterns, rising sea levels to the likelihood of more extreme weather events. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities continue to rise and drive climate change. Without the action of the global community the world's average surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century. The poorest people in the world are being affected the most.

The 5 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive abilities to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 2 Integrate climate change steps into national policies, strategies and planning.
- 3 Improve education and awareness on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 4 Implement the commitment made by developed countries to mobilize \$100 billion annually to address the needs of developing countries in mitigating climate change.
- 5 Promote measures for raising effective climate change related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states.

Background information

Figures from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change tell us that between 1880 and 2012 average global temperature increased by 0.85 degrees Celsius. It is known that grain yields decrease by around 5% for every 1 degree of temperature increase. Figures indicate that the yield of maize, wheat and other staple crops has decreased between 1981 and 2002 due to a warmer climate. It is predicted that sea levels may rise between 24 - 30cm by 2065.

Climate change is a global challenge that transgresses borders. Solutions must be coordinated at the international level and require international cooperation to aid developing countries in moving towards low carbon economies.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- UN & Climate Change site
- UN Climate Change Newsroom



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Goal 14

Life Below Water

Introduction

The earth's oceans are a driving force that make the earth habitable. The sea regulates and provides our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, oxygen and significant proportions of our food. Careful management of this resource is a fundamental part of a sustainable future. This goal seeks to conserve and sustainably use our oceans and seas for sustainable development.

The 10 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Reduce and prevent marine pollution, particularly from land based activities.
- 2 Manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts.
- 3 Reduce and address the impacts of ocean acidification.
- 4 Regulate harvesting and end overfishing and any destructive fishing practices and to implement management plans to replenish fish stocks in the shortest possible time.
- 5 Conserve a minimum of 10% of coastal and marine areas.
- 6 Prohibit/eliminate certain types of fisheries subsidies which add to overcapacity and overfishing.
- 7 Increase the economic benefit to least developed countries and small island developing states from sustainable use of marine resources.
- 8 Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer technology to improve ocean health and improve the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries.
- 9 Provide access for small fishers to marine resources and markets.
- 10 Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law.

Background information

Our oceans cover three quarters of the earth's surface and over 1 billion people rely on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. The marine and coastal industries are estimated to be worth around 5% of global GDP and provide jobs to around 200 million people. In addition 3 billion people depend on the oceans for their protein. The ocean also buffers the impacts of global warming by absorbing approximately 30% of the carbon dioxide produced by humans. This vast resource must be managed carefully if we are to maintain this vital source of nutrition, biodiversity, climate regulation, transport and water.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission



For more information and to take part in the Global Learning Programme please see: www.glp-e.org.uk and @glp_e

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Introduction

Approximately 30% of the earth's surface is forested. Forests provide food security and shelter and are crucial in combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and are home to indigenous peoples. Human activities and climate change are leading to the loss of 13 million hectares of forest every year, posing major challenges to sustainable development. This goal seeks to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

The 12 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems.
- 2 Promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and greatly increase afforestation and reforestation.
- 3 Combat desertification and restore degraded land and soil.
- 4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity, to enhance their ability to provide benefits for sustainable development.
- 5 Take urgent action to reduce degradation of natural habitats, stop the loss of biodiversity and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- 6 Promote fair and equal sharing of the benefits coming from the use of genetic resources and promote access to these resources as agreed by the international community.
- 7 Take critical action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address the supply and demand of illegal wildlife products.
- 8 Introduce measures to stop the introduction and reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems.
- 9 Integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies.
- 10 Significantly increase financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- 11 Mobilize resources to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries for this.
- 12 Improve global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species.

Background information

Approximately 1.6 billion people (including 70 million indigenous peoples) depend on forests. The world's forests are also home to over 80% of terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects. Of over 80,000 tree species known to science only 1 percent have been studied for their potential use. Over 80% of the human diet is provided by plants yet we are reliant on 3 crops (wheat, maize, rice) for 60% of our energy intake.

2.6 billion people depend on agriculture for an income, however drought and desertification are causing the loss of millions of hectares of land where crops could have been grown. This land degradation is significantly affecting the poor.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- United Nations Environment Programme



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A 60 Second Guide To: Sustainable Development

Goal 16

Peace, justice and strong institutions

Introduction

This goal is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and the building of effective and transparent institutions at all levels.

The 12 aims of this goal are to:

- 1 Reduce all forms of violence and related deaths across the world.
- 2 End the abuse, exploitation, trafficking, violence against and torture of children.
- 3 Promote law and equal access to justice for all.
- 4 Reduce the flow of illegal money and weapons, return stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.
- 5 Reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms.
- 6 Develop, effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.
- 8 Develop and strengthen the participation of developing countries in global governance.
- 9 Provide legal identity including birth registration for all.
- 10 Ensure public access to information and to protect fundamental freedoms.
- 11 Strengthen appropriate national institutions through international cooperation, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 12 Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws/policies for sustainable development.

Background information

In order for sustainable development to occur at the national and international level, law and development go hand in hand and must reinforce one another. It is estimated that corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost developing countries \$1.26 trillion per year, this money could be better spent lifting people out of poverty.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- UNESCO



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A 60 Second Guide To: Sustainable Development

Goal 17

Partnerships for the goals

Introduction

A successful sustainable development agenda will require partnerships between governments, the private sector and society. These partnerships will have at their heart a shared vision and shared goals that put people and the planet at the core. This goal seeks to strengthen and revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development.

The aims of this goal are to:

Finance:

- 1 Strengthen the mobilization of domestic resources eg tax and revenue collection.
- 2 Developed countries to fully implement their official development assistance commitments.
- 3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries.
- 4 Help developing countries to attain long term debt sustainability.
- 5 Embrace and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

Technology:

- 1 Enhance regional and international cooperation on science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing.
- 2 Promote the development, transfer and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms for them.
- 3 Enhance the use of enabling technology.

Capacity Building:

- 1 Improve international support for effective capacity building in developing countries to support plans that work towards the sustainable development goals.

Trade:

- 1 Promote a universal, open, rules based trading system under the World Trade Organisation.
- 2 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries.
- 3 Enable least developed countries duty free and quota free market access.

Background information

Critical action is needed to redirect and unlock trillions of dollars held in private resources in order to deliver on sustainable development objectives. Long term investments needed particularly in developing countries include sustainable energy, infrastructure, transport and information and communications technologies. It is estimated that the number of internet users in Africa has almost doubled in the last 4 years. However of the 4 billion people who do not use the internet, 90% of them are from the developing world.

Further Reading/Linked Resources

- United Nations Development Programme



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