



# Sustainable Development Goals

The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, adopted by all United Nations members in 2015, created 17 world **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. They were created with the aim of "peace and prosperity for people and the planet..."<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> – while tackling climate change and working to preserve oceans and forests. The SDGs highlight the connections between the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development. Sustainability is at the center of the SDGs.<sup>[4][5]</sup>

The short titles of the 17 SDGs are: No poverty (SDG 1), Zero hunger (SDG 2), Good health and well-being (SDG 3), Quality education (SDG 4), Gender equality (SDG 5), Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), Reduced inequalities (SDG 10), Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), Climate action (SDG 13), Life below water (SDG 14), Life on land (SDG 15), Peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16), and Partnerships for the goals (SDG 17).

These goals are ambitious, and the reports and outcomes to date indicate a challenging path. Most, if not all, of the goals are unlikely to be met by 2030. Rising inequalities, climate change, and biodiversity loss are topics of concerns threatening progress. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 to 2023 made these challenges worse. The pandemic impacted all 17 goals and emphasized the interconnectedness of global health, economic, social, and environmental challenges.<sup>[6]</sup> Some regions, such as Asia, have experienced significant setbacks during that time. The global effort for the SDGs calls for prioritizing environmental sustainability, understanding the indivisible nature of the goals, and seeking synergies across sectors.

With regards to the political impact of the SDGs, it has been observed that they have mainly influenced global and national debates. By doing so, they have led to discursive effects for global and national debates. However, they have struggled to achieve transformative changes in policy and institutional structures.<sup>[6]</sup> The uneven prioritization of goals reflects longstanding national development policies. This complicates the global endeavor towards sustainable development. For example, there has long been a tendency to favor socio-economic objectives over environmental ones.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



### Mission statement

"A shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future"

### Location

Global

### Founder

United Nations

### Established

2015

### Website

sdgs.un.org (<https://sdgs.un.org/>)

Funding remains a critical issue for achieving the SDGs. Significant financial resources would be required worldwide. The UN, other international organizations, and national governments are trying to assist with funding efforts. Furthermore, the role of private investment and a shift towards sustainable financing are also essential for realizing the SDGs. Examples of progress from some countries demonstrate that achieving sustainable development through concerted global action is possible.

## The 17 Sustainable Development goals

---

### Structure of goals, targets and indicators

The lists of targets and indicators for each of the 17 SDGs was published in a UN resolution in July 2017.<sup>[7]</sup> Each goal typically has eight to 12 targets, and each target has between one and four indicators used to measure progress toward reaching the targets, with the average of 1.5 indicators per target.<sup>[8]</sup> The targets are either *outcome targets* (circumstances to be attained) or *means of implementation targets*.<sup>[9]</sup> The latter targets were introduced late in the process of negotiating the SDGs to address the concern of some Member States about how the SDGs were to be achieved. Goal 17 is wholly about how the SDGs will be achieved.<sup>[9]</sup>

The numbering system of targets is as follows: Outcome targets use numbers, whereas means of implementation targets use lower case letters.<sup>[9]</sup> For example, SDG 6 has a total of 8 targets. The first six are outcome targets and are labeled Targets 6.1 to 6.6. The final two targets are means of implementation targets and are labeled as Targets 6.a and 6.b.

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) website provides a current official indicator list which includes all updates until the 51st session Statistical Commission in March 2020.<sup>[10]</sup>

The indicators for the targets have varying levels of methodological development and availability of data at the global level.<sup>[11]</sup> Initially, some indicators (called Tier 3 indicators) had no internationally established methodology or standards. Later, the global indicator framework was adjusted so that Tier 3 indicators were either abandoned, replaced or refined.<sup>[11]</sup> As of 17 July 2020, there were 231 unique indicators.<sup>[11]</sup>

Data or information must address all vulnerable groups such as children, elderly people, persons with disabilities, refugees, indigenous peoples, migrants, and internally-displaced persons.<sup>[12]</sup>

### Reviews of indicators

The indicator framework was comprehensively reviewed at the 51st session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2020. It will be reviewed again in 2025.<sup>[13]</sup> At the 51st session of the Statistical Commission (held in New York City from 3 to 6 March 2020) a total of 36 changes to the global indicator framework were proposed for the commission's consideration. Some indicators were replaced, revised or deleted.<sup>[13]</sup> Between 15 October 2018 and 17 April 2020, other changes were made to the indicators.<sup>[14]</sup> Yet their measurement continues to be fraught with difficulties.<sup>[15]</sup>

### Goal 1: No Poverty

SDG 1 is to: "End poverty in all its forms everywhere."<sup>[16]</sup> Achieving SDG 1 would end extreme poverty globally by 2030. One of its indicators is the proportion of population living below the poverty line.<sup>[16]</sup> The data gets analyzed by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural).

SDG 1 aims to eradicate every form of extreme poverty including the lack of food, clean drinking water, and sanitation. Achieving this goal includes finding solutions to new threats caused by climate change and conflict. SDG 1 focuses not just on people living in poverty, but also on the services people rely on and social policy that either promotes or prevents poverty.<sup>[17]</sup>



SDG 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere, by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$2.15 a day. Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimension according to national definition. By 2030, all men and women in particular the poor and the vulnerable have equal right to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resource, appropriate new technology and financial services including microfinance. High fertility rates can trap countries in poverty large family size and poverty often go hand in hand. People living in deprived areas are usually not empowered to choose the number of children they have and in some cases feel the need to have many so they can be provided for in their old age, when people are poor and have many children which leads to kids not being able to attend school and girls getting married off as child bride.

Poverty eradication is addressed in chapter II of the Johannesburg plan of implementation (2002), which stressed that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenges facing the world today and indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particular for developing countries. Priority actions on poverty eradication include:<sup>[18]</sup>

- Improving access to sustainable live hoods entrepreneurial opportunities and productive resources
- Providing universal access to basic social services
- progressively developing social protection systems to support those who cannot support themselves.
- Empowering people living in poverty and their organizations
- Addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women
- Working with interested donors and recipients to allocate increased shares of ODA to poverty eradication and
- intensifying international cooperation for poverty eradication

The General Assembly, in its 1997 Programme for further implementation of agenda 21( paragraphy27) decided that poverty eradication should be an overriding theme of sustainable development for the coming years.

## Goal 2: Zero hunger (No hunger)

SDG 2 is to: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture."<sup>[19]</sup> Indicators for this goal are for example the prevalence of diet, prevalence of severe food insecurity, and prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age.



Sufficient and healthy foods should be made available to everyone

SDG 2 has eight targets and 14 indicators to measure progress.<sup>[20]</sup> The five *outcome targets* are: ending hunger and improving access to food; ending all forms of malnutrition; agricultural productivity; sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices; and genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals; investments, research and technology. The three *means of implementation targets*<sup>[21]</sup> include: addressing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets and food commodity markets and their derivatives.<sup>[20][22]</sup>

### Goal 3: Good health and well-being

SDG 3 is to: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages."<sup>[23]</sup> Important indicators here are life expectancy as well as child and maternal mortality. Further indicators are for example deaths from road traffic injuries, prevalence of current tobacco use, and suicide mortality rate.<sup>[23]</sup>

SDG 3 has 13 targets and 28 indicators to measure progress toward targets. The first nine targets are *outcome targets*:

- reducing maternal mortality
- ending all preventable deaths under five years of age
- fighting communicable diseases
- reducing mortality from non-communicable diseases and promoting mental health
- preventing and treating substance abuse
- reducing road injuries and deaths
- granting universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education
- achieving universal health coverage
- reducing illnesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution.
- implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- supporting research, development, and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines
- increasing health financing and support the health workforce in developing countries
- improving early warning systems for global health risks.<sup>[24]</sup>

### Goal 4: Quality education

SDG 4 is to: "Ensure inclusive<sup>[1]</sup> and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."<sup>[25]</sup> The indicators for this goal are, for example, attendance rates at primary schools, completion rates of primary school education, participation in tertiary education, and so forth. In each case, parity indices are looked at to ensure that disadvantaged students do not miss out (data is collected on "female/male, rural/urban, bottom/towealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples") . There is



School children in Kakuma refugee camp, Kenya

also an indicator around the facilities that the school buildings have (access to electricity, the internet, computers, drinking water, toilets etc.).<sup>[25]</sup>

SDG 4 has 10 targets which are measured by 11 indicators. The seven *outcome targets* are: free primary and secondary education; equal access to quality pre-primary education; affordable technical, vocational and higher education; increased number of people with relevant skills for financial success; elimination of all discrimination in education; universal literacy and numeracy; and education for sustainable development and global citizenship. The three *means of implementation targets*<sup>[26]</sup> are: build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools; expand higher education scholarships for developing countries; and increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries.

## Goal 5: Gender equality

SDG 5 is to: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls."<sup>[27]</sup> Indicators include, for example, having suitable legal frameworks and the representation by women in national parliament or in local deliberative bodies.<sup>[28]</sup> Numbers on forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) are also included in another indicator.<sup>[29][28]</sup>

- ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- ending violence and exploitation of women and girls
- eliminating harmful practices such as child early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- increasing value of unpaid care and promoting shared domestic responsibilities
- ensuring full participation of women in leadership and decision-making
- ensuring access to universal reproductive rights and health.

The three *means of implementation targets*<sup>[30]</sup> are:

- fostering equal rights to economic resources, property ownership, and financial services for women
- promoting empowerment of women through technology
- adopting and strengthening policies for gender equality, and supporting legislation to enforce it.<sup>[31]</sup>

## Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

SDG 6 is to: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all."<sup>[32]</sup> The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF is responsible for monitoring progress to achieve the first two targets of this goal. Important indicators for this goal are the percentages of the population that uses safely managed drinking water, and has access to safely managed sanitation. The JMP reported in 2017 that 4.5 billion people do not have safely managed sanitation.<sup>[33]</sup> Another indicator looks at the proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater that is safely treated.

The six key *outcome targets* to be achieved by 2030 include:

1. Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all,



Example of sanitation for all: School toilet (IPH school and college, Mohakhali, Dhaka, Bangladesh)



2. 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
3. Improve water quality, by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater (wastewater treatment) and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
4. Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
5. Implement integrated water resources management (IWRM), at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
6. protect and restore water-related ecosystems including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

## Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy

SDG 7 is to "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all."<sup>[34]</sup> One of the indicators for this goal is the percentage of population with access to electricity (progress in expanding access to electricity has been made in several countries, notably India, Bangladesh, and Kenya<sup>[35]</sup>). Other indicators look at the renewable energy share and energy efficiency.

The goal has five targets to be achieved by 2030.<sup>[36]</sup> Progress towards the targets is measured by six indicators.<sup>[36]</sup> Three out of the five targets are *outcome targets*: Universal access to modern energy; increase global percentage of renewable energy; double the improvement in energy efficiency. The remaining two targets are *means of implementation targets*<sup>[37]</sup>: to promote access to research, technology and investments in clean energy; and expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries. In other words, these targets include access to affordable and reliable energy while increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. They also focus on improving energy efficiency, international cooperation and investment in clean energy infrastructure.

## Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth

SDG 8 is to: "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all."<sup>[38]</sup> Important indicators for this goal include economic growth in least developed countries and the rate of real GDP per capita. Further examples are rates of youth unemployment and occupational injuries or the number of women engaged in the labor force compared to men.<sup>[38]</sup>

SDG 8 has twelve targets in total to be achieved by 2030. Some targets are for 2030; others are for 2020. The first ten are *outcome targets*. These are: "sustainable economic growth; diversify, innovate and upgrade for economic productivity", "promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises", "improve resource efficiency in consumption and production", 'full employment and decent work with equal pay', 'promote youth employment, education and training', 'end modern slavery, trafficking, and child labour', 'protect labour rights and promote safe working environments', 'promote beneficial and sustainable tourism', universal access to banking, insurance and financial services. In addition, there are also two targets for *means of implementation*<sup>[39]</sup>, which are: Increase aid for trade support; develop a global youth employment strategy.

## Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 9 is to: "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and faster innovation."<sup>[40]</sup> Indicators in this goal include for example, the proportion of people who are employed in manufacturing activities, are living in areas covered by a mobile network, or who have access to the internet.<sup>[28]</sup> An indicator that is connected to climate change is "CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value added."

SDG 9 has eight targets, and progress is measured by twelve indicators. The first five targets are *outcome targets*: develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization; increase access to financial services and markets; upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability; enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies. The remaining three targets are *means of implementation targets*<sup>[41]</sup>: Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development for developing countries; support domestic technology development and industrial diversification; universal access to information and communications technology.

## Goal 10: Reduced inequality

SDG 10 is to: "Reduce inequality within and among countries."<sup>[42]</sup> Important indicators for this SDG are: income disparities, aspects of gender and disability, as well as policies for migration and mobility of people.<sup>[43]</sup>

The Goal has ten targets to be achieved by 2019. Progress towards targets will be measured by indicators. The first seven targets are *outcome targets*: Reduce income inequalities; promote universal social, economic and political inclusion; ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination; adopt fiscal and social policies that promotes equality; improved regulation of global financial markets and institutions; enhanced representation for developing countries in financial institutions; responsible and well-managed migration policies. The other three targets are *means of implementation targets*<sup>[44]</sup>: Special and differential treatment for developing countries; encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries; reduce transaction costs for migrant remittances.<sup>[45]</sup>

## Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

SDG 11 is to: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable."<sup>[46]</sup> Important indicators for this goal are the number of people living in urban slums, the proportion of the urban population who has convenient access to public transport, and the extent of built-up area per person.<sup>[28]</sup>

SDG 11 has 10 targets to be achieved, and this is being measured with 15 indicators. The seven *outcome targets* include safe and affordable housing, affordable and sustainable transport systems, inclusive and sustainable urbanization,<sup>[47]</sup> protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage, reduction of the adverse effects of natural disasters, reduction of the environmental impacts of cities and to provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces. The three *means of implementation targets*<sup>[48]</sup> include strong national and regional development planning, implementing policies for inclusion, resource efficiency, and disaster risk reduction in supporting the least developed countries in sustainable and resilient building.<sup>[49][50]</sup>

## Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production

SDG 12 is to: "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns."<sup>[51]</sup> One of the indicators is the number of national policy instruments to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.<sup>[28]:14</sup> Another one is global fossil fuel subsidies.<sup>[28]:14</sup> An increase in domestic recycling and a reduced reliance on the global plastic waste trade are other actions that might help meet the goal.<sup>[52]</sup>

Sustainable Development Goal 12 has 11 targets. The first 8 are *outcome targets*, which are: implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns; achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; reducing by half the per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and the reduction of food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses; achieving the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle; reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices; promote public procurement practices that are sustainable; and ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development. The three *means of implementation targets*<sup>[53]</sup> are: support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity; develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts; and remove market distortions, like fossil fuel subsidies, that encourage wasteful consumption.<sup>[54]</sup>

## Goal 13: Climate action

SDG 13 is to: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy."<sup>[55]</sup> In 2021 to early 2023, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published its Sixth Assessment Report which assesses scientific, technical, and socio-economic information concerning climate change.<sup>[56]</sup>

SDG 13 has five targets which are to be achieved by 2030. They cover a wide range of issues surrounding climate action. The first three targets are *outcome targets*. The first target is to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity towards climate change-related disasters. The second target is to integrate climate change measures into policies and planning. The third target is to build knowledge and capacity. The remaining two targets are *means of implementation targets*<sup>[57]</sup>. These include implementing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and to promote mechanisms to raise capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management. Along with each target, there are indicators that provide a method to review the overall progress of each target. The UNFCCC is the main intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

## Goal 14: Life below water

SDG 14 is to: "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development."<sup>[58]</sup> The current efforts to protect oceans, marine environments and small-scale fishers are not meeting the need to protect the resources.<sup>[28]</sup> Increased ocean temperatures and oxygen loss act concurrently with ocean acidification to constitute the *deadly trio* of climate change pressures on the marine environment.<sup>[59]</sup>

The first seven targets are *outcome targets*: Reduce marine pollution; protect and restore ecosystems; reduce ocean acidification; sustainable fishing; conserve coastal and marine areas; end subsidies contributing to overfishing; increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources. The last three targets are *means of implementation targets*<sup>[60]</sup>: To increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health; support small scale fishers; implement and enforce international sea law.<sup>[61]</sup> One indicator (14.1.1b) under Goal 14 specifically relates to reducing impacts from marine plastic pollution.<sup>[62]</sup>



Nusa Lembongan Reef

## Goal 15: Life on land



SDG 15 is 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."<sup>[63]</sup> The proportion of remaining forest area, desertification and species extinction risk are example indicators of this goal.<sup>[28][64]</sup>

The nine *outcome targets* include: Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; end deforestation and restore degraded forests; end desertification and restore degraded land; ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems, protect biodiversity and natural habitats; protect access to genetic resources and fair sharing of the benefits; eliminate poaching and trafficking of protected species; prevent invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems; and integrate ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning. The three *means of implementation targets*<sup>[65]</sup> include: Increase financial resources to conserve and sustainably use ecosystem and biodiversity; finance and incentivize sustainable forest management; combat global poaching and trafficking.

## Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

SDG 16 is to: "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels."<sup>[66]</sup> Rates of birth registration and prevalence of bribery are two examples of indicators included in this goal.<sup>[67][28]</sup>

SDG 16 has ten *outcome targets*: Reduce violence; protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence; promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice; combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows, substantially reduce corruption and bribery; develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions; ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making; strengthen the participation in global governance; provide universal legal identity; ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms. There are also two *means of implementation targets*<sup>[68]</sup>. Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat crime and terrorism; promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies.<sup>[69]</sup>

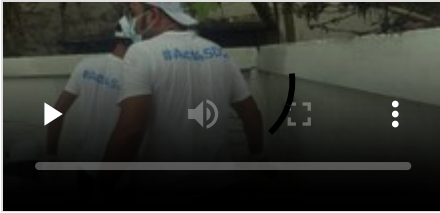
## Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

SDG 17 is to: "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development."<sup>[70]</sup> Increasing international cooperation is seen as vital to achieving each of the 16 previous goals.<sup>[71]</sup> Developing multi-stakeholder partnerships to facilitate knowledge exchange, expertise, technology, and financial resources is recognized as critical to overall success of the SDGs. The goal includes improving north–south and South–South cooperation. Public-private partnerships which involve civil societies are specifically mentioned.<sup>[72][73]</sup>

SDG 17 is a vision for improved and more equitable trade, as well as coordinated investment initiatives to promote sustainable development across borders. It is about strengthening and streamlining cooperation between nation-states, both developed and developing, using the SDGs as a shared framework and a shared vision for defining that collaborative way forward.<sup>[74]</sup> It seeks to promote international trade and an equitable trading system.<sup>[75]</sup> The Goal has 17 targets to be achieved by 2030, broken down into five categories: finance, technology, capacity building, trade and systemic issues. Progress towards targets will be measured by 25 indicators.<sup>[74][76]</sup> All these targets are regarded as *means of implementation targets*.<sup>[77]</sup>

## Public relations

---



SDG materials are being painted in the form of graffiti to raise public awareness by independent volunteers in Dhaka, Bangladesh in collaboration with UNDP, Bangladesh

The 2030 Agenda did not create specific authority for communicating the SDGs; however, both international and local advocacy organizations have pursued significant non-state resources to communicate the SDGs.<sup>[78]</sup> UN agencies which are part of the United Nations Development Group decided to support an

independent campaign to communicate the new SDGs to a wider audience. This campaign, Project Everyone, had the support of corporate institutions and other international organizations.<sup>[79]</sup>

Using the text drafted by diplomats at the UN level, a team of communication specialists developed icons for every goal.<sup>[80]</sup> They also shortened the title *The 17 Sustainable Development Goals* to *Global Goals*, then ran workshops and conferences to communicate the Global Goals to a global audience.<sup>[81][82]</sup>

The Aarhus Convention is a United Nations convention passed in 2001, explicitly to encourage and promote effective public engagement in environmental decision making. Information transparency related to social media and the engagement of youth are two issues related to the Sustainable Development Goals that the convention has addressed.<sup>[83][84]</sup>

## Advocates

In 2019 and then in 2021, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres appointed 17 *SDG advocates*.<sup>[85][86]</sup> The role of the public figures is to raise awareness, inspire greater ambition, and push for faster action on the SDGs. The co-chairs are: Mia Mottley, Prime Minister of Barbados and Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada.

## Global events

Global Goals Week is an annual week-long event in September for action, awareness, and accountability for the Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>[87]</sup> It is a shared commitment for over 100 partners to ensure quick action on the SDGs by sharing ideas and transformative solutions to global problems.<sup>[88]</sup> It first took place in 2016. It is often held concurrently with Climate Week NYC.<sup>[89]</sup>



Katherine Maher, then-Executive Director of the Wikimedia Foundation, talks about "The role of free knowledge in advancing the SDGs" in Stockholm, 2019



A proposal to visualize the 17 SDGs in a thematic pyramid

The Arctic Film Festival is an annual film festival organized by HF Productions and supported by the SDGs' Partnership Platform. Held for the first time in 2019, the festival is expected to take place every year in September in Longyearbyen, Svalbard, Norway.<sup>[90][91]</sup>

## History

The Post-2015 Development Agenda was a process from 2012 to 2015 led by the United Nations to define the future global development framework that would succeed the Millennium Development Goals. The SDGs were developed to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015.

In 1983, the United Nations created the World Commission on Environment and Development (later known as the Brundtland Commission), which defined sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."<sup>[92]</sup> In 1992, the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro, where the first agenda for Environment and Development, also known as Agenda 21, was developed and adopted.

In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also known as Rio+20, was held as a 20-year follow up to UNCED.<sup>[93][94]</sup> Colombia proposed the idea of the SDGs at a preparation event for Rio+20 held in Indonesia in July 2011.<sup>[95]</sup> In September 2011, this idea was picked up by the United Nations Department of Public Information 64th NGO Conference in Bonn, Germany. The outcome document proposed 17 sustainable development goals and associated targets. In the run-up to Rio+20 there was much discussion about the idea of the SDGs. At the Rio+20 Conference, a resolution known as "The Future We Want" was reached by member states.<sup>[96]</sup> Among the key themes agreed on were poverty eradication, energy, water and sanitation, health, and human settlement.

In January 2013, the 30-member UN General Assembly Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals was established to identify specific goals for the SDGs. The OWG submitted their proposal of 8 SDGs and 169 targets to the 68th



Global Goals Week logo



The sustainable development goals are a UN initiative



Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development containing the targets and indicators, July 2017 (UN resolution A/RES/71/313)

session of the General Assembly in September 2014.<sup>[97]</sup> On 5 December 2014, the UN General Assembly accepted the Secretary General's Synthesis Report, which stated that the agenda for the post-2015 SDG process would be based on the OWG proposals.<sup>[98]</sup>



UN SDG consultations in Mariupol, Ukraine

## Background

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) created the SDGs as part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This agenda sought to design a new global development framework, replacing the Millennium Development Goals, which were completed that same year.<sup>[99]</sup> These goals were formally articulated and adopted in a UNGA resolution known as the *2030 Agenda*.<sup>[100]</sup> On 6 July 2017, the SDGs were made more actionable by a UNGA resolution that identifies specific targets for each goal and provides indicators to measure progress.<sup>[7]</sup> Most targets are to be achieved by 2030, although some have no end date.<sup>[10]</sup>

There are cross-cutting issues and synergies between the different goals; for example, for SDG 13 on climate action, the IPCC sees robust synergies with SDGs 3 (health), 7 (clean energy), 11 (cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 14 (oceans).<sup>[101][102]:70</sup> On the other hand, critics and observers have also identified trade-offs between the goals,<sup>[102]:67</sup> such as between ending hunger and promoting environmental sustainability.<sup>[103]:26</sup> Furthermore, concerns have arisen over the high number of goals (compared to the eight Millennium Development Goals), leading to compounded trade-offs, a weak emphasis on environmental sustainability, and difficulties tracking qualitative indicators.

The SDGs are monitored by the UN (United Nations) High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), an annual forum held under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. However, the HLPF comes with its own set of problems due to a lack of political leadership and divergent national interests.<sup>[104]:206</sup> To facilitate monitoring of progress on SDG implementation, the online SDG Tracker was launched in June 2018 to present all available data across all indicators.<sup>[105]</sup> The COVID-19 pandemic had serious negative impacts on all 17 SDGs in 2020.<sup>[28]</sup> A scientific assessment of the political impacts of the SDGs found in 2022 that the SDGs have only had limited *transformative political impact* thus far.<sup>[6]</sup> At the very least, they have affected the way actors understand and communicate about sustainable development.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Adoption

On 25 September 2015, the 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."<sup>[106][107][108]</sup> This agenda has 92 paragraphs. Paragraph 59 outlines the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the associated 169 targets and 232 indicators.



The UN-led process involved its 193 Member States and global civil society. The resolution is a broad intergovernmental agreement that acts as the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The SDGs build on the principles agreed upon in Resolution A/RES/66/288, entitled "The Future We Want".<sup>[109]</sup> This was a non-binding document released as a result of Rio+20 Conference held in 2012.<sup>[109]</sup>

## Implementation

Implementation of the SDGs started worldwide in 2016. This process can also be called *Localizing the SDGs*. In 2019 António Guterres (secretary-general of the United Nations) issued a global call for a *Decade of Action* to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.<sup>[110]</sup> This decade will last from 2020 to 2030. The plan is that the secretary general of the UN will convene an annual platform for driving the Decade of Action.<sup>[111][112]</sup>

There are two main types of actors for implementation of the SDGs: state and non-state actors.<sup>[6]</sup> State actors include national governments and sub-national authorities, whereas non-state actors are corporations and civil society.<sup>[113]:80</sup> Civil society participation and empowerment is important but there are also diverse interests in this group.<sup>[113]:80</sup>

Building new partnerships is useful.<sup>[113]</sup> However, the SDGs are not legally binding and purposefully designed to provide much leeway for actors. Therefore, they can interpret the goals differently and often according to their interests.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Cross-cutting issues

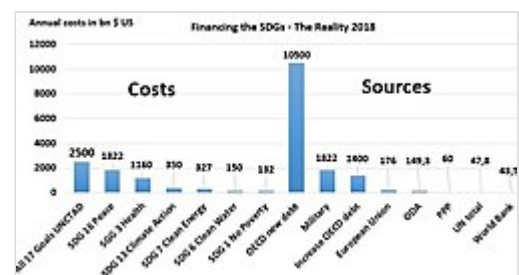
The widespread consensus is that progress on all of the SDGs will be stalled if women's empowerment and gender equality are not prioritized, and treated holistically. The SDGs look to policy makers as well as private sector executives and board members to work toward gender equality.<sup>[114][115]</sup> Statements from diverse sources such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UN Women and the World Pensions Forum, have noted that investments in women and girls have positive impacts on economies. National and global development investments in women and girls often exceed their initial scope.<sup>[116]</sup>



Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN Resolution A/RES/70/1), containing the goals (October 2015)



A diagram listing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals



Cost comparison for UN Goals

Gender equality is mainstreamed throughout the SDG framework by ensuring that as much sex-disaggregated data as possible are collected.<sup>[117]:11</sup>

Education for sustainable development (ESD) is explicitly recognized in the SDGs as part of Target 4.7 of the SDG on education. UNESCO promotes the Global Citizenship Education (GCED) as a complementary approach.<sup>[118]</sup> Education for sustainable development is important for all the other 16 SDGs.<sup>[119]</sup>



Young people holding SDG banners in Lima, Peru

Culture is explicitly referenced in SDG 11 Target 4 ("Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage"). However, culture is seen as a cross-cutting theme because it impacts several SDGs.<sup>[117]</sup> For example, culture plays a role in SDG targets where they relate to environment and resilience (within SDGs 11, 12 and 16), prosperity and livelihoods (within SDG 8), inclusion and participation (within SDG 11 and 16).<sup>[117]:2</sup>

SDGs 1 to 6 directly address health disparities, primarily in developing countries.<sup>[120]</sup> These six goals address key issues in Global Public Health, Poverty, Hunger and Food security, Health, Education, Gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as water and sanitation.<sup>[120]</sup> Public health officials can use these goals to set their own agenda and plan for smaller scale initiatives for their organizations.

The links between the various sustainable development goals and public health are numerous and well established:

- SDG 1: Living below the poverty line is attributed to poorer health outcomes and can be even worse for persons living in developing countries where extreme poverty is more common.<sup>[121]</sup> A child born into poverty is twice as likely to die before the age of five compared to a child from a wealthier family.<sup>[122]</sup>
- SDG 2: The detrimental effects of hunger and malnutrition that can arise from systemic challenges with food security are enormous. The World Health Organization estimates that 12.9 percent of the population in developing countries is undernourished.<sup>[123]</sup>
- SDG 4 and 5: Educational equity has yet to be reached in the world. Public health efforts are impeded by this, as a lack of education can lead to poorer health outcomes. This is shown by children of mothers who have no education having a lower survival rate compared to children born to mothers with primary or greater levels of education.<sup>[122]</sup>

## Synergies

Synergies amongst the SDGs are "the good antagonists of trade-offs."<sup>[102]:67</sup> With regards to SDG 13 on climate action, the IPCC sees robust synergies particularly for the SDGs 3 (health), 7 (clean energy), 11 (cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 14 (oceans).<sup>[101][102]:70</sup>



To meet SDG 13 and other SDGs, sustained long-term investment in green innovation is required to: decarbonize the physical capital stock – energy, industry, and transportation infrastructure – and ensure its resilience to a changing future climate; to preserve and enhance natural capital – forests, oceans, and wetlands; and to train people to work in a climate-neutral economy.<sup>[124][125][126]</sup>

## Results and outcomes

---

Most or all of the goals and targets are unlikely to be achieved by 2030.<sup>[127]:41</sup>

Of particular concern - which cut across many of the SDGs – are rising inequalities, ongoing climate change and increasing biodiversity loss.<sup>[127]:41</sup> In addition, there is a trade-off between the planetary boundaries of Earth and the aspirations for wealth and well-being. This has been described as follows: "the world's social and natural biophysical systems cannot support the aspirations for universal human well-being embedded in the SDGs."<sup>[127]:41</sup>

An independent group of scientists appointed by the Secretary General, found that: "the world is far off track".<sup>[128]</sup> This report urges "urgent course correction" to help achieve the SDGs.<sup>[128]</sup> This report blames the lingering drag of the COVID-19 pandemic, a rise in conflicts and, inflation for the lagging progress of the SDGs.<sup>[128]</sup>

Due to various economic and social issues, many countries are seeing a major decline in the progress made. In Asia for example, data shows a loss of progress on goals 2, 8,10,11, and 15.<sup>[129]</sup> Recommended approaches to still achieve the SDGs are: "Set priorities, focus on harnessing the environmental dimension of the SDGs, understand how the SDGs work as an indivisible system, and look for synergies."<sup>[129]</sup>

## Assessing the political impact of the SDGs

In 2022, the last book in series of books analysed the political impacts of the SDGs.<sup>[104]</sup> It reviewed over 3,000 scientific articles, mainly from the social sciences, and looked at possible discursive, normative and institutional effects. The presence of all three types of effects throughout a political system is defined as *transformative impact*, which is the eventual goal of the 2030 Agenda.<sup>[6]</sup>

*Discursive effects* relate to changes in global and national debates that make them more aligned with the SDGs.<sup>[6]</sup> *Normative effects* would be adjustments in legislative and regulatory frameworks and policies in line with, and because of, the SDGs. *Institutional effects* would be the creation of new departments, committees, offices or programs linked to the achievement of the SDGs or the realignment of existing institutions.<sup>[6]</sup>

The review found that the SDGs are too nonspecific to be quantified or measured. Subjective assessments are often paradoxical due to the nature of wealth and prosperity. An individual with good health, supportive family and social well-being could be considered a form of wealth not enjoyed by individuals who are isolated, in poor health and employed in labor which exacts an extreme physical toll and frequent injuries or toxin-related illness.<sup>[6]</sup> They have had mainly discursive effects only.<sup>[6]</sup> For example, the broad uptake of the principle of *leaving no one behind* in pronouncements by policymakers and civil society activists is a discursive effect. The SDGs have also led to some isolated normative and institutional reforms.<sup>[6]</sup> However, there is widespread doubt that the SDGs can steer societies towards

more ecological integrity at the planetary scale.<sup>[6]</sup> This is because countries generally prioritize the more socioeconomic SDGs (e.g. SDGs 8 to 12) over the environmentally oriented ones (e.g. SDGs 13 to 15), which is in alignment with their long-standing national development policies.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the mental and physical wellbeing of communities around the world.<sup>[128]</sup> The pandemic slowed progress towards achieving the SDGs. It has "exacerbated existing fault lines of inequality".<sup>[128]</sup> The brunt of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were felt by poorer segments of the population.<sup>[128]</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 had impacts on all 17 goals. It has become "the worst human and economic crisis in a lifetime."<sup>[28]:2</sup> The pandemic threatened progress made in particular for SDG 3 (health), SDG 4 (education), SDG 6 (water and sanitation for all), SDG 10 (reduce inequality) and SDG 17 (partnerships).<sup>[28]</sup>

At the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2023, speakers remarked that the pandemic, and multiple worldwide crises such as climate change, threatened decades of progress on the SDGs.<sup>[130]</sup>

## Uneven priorities of goals

In 2019 five progress reports on the 17 SDGs were published. Three came from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA),<sup>[131][132]</sup> one from the Bertelsmann Foundation and one from the European Union.<sup>[133][134]</sup> A review of the five reports analyzed which of the 17 Goals were addressed in priority and which ones were left behind.<sup>[135]</sup> In explanation of the findings, the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics said Biodiversity, Peace and Social Inclusion were "left behind" by quoting the official SDGs motto "Leaving no one behind."<sup>[135]</sup>

It has been argued that governments and businesses actively prioritize the social and economic goals over the environmental goals (such as Goal 14 and 15) in both rhetoric and practice.<sup>[136]</sup>

## SDG preferences in the World's five major SDG reports in 2019<sup>[135]</sup>

SDG Topic	Rank	Average Rank	Mentions
Health	1	3.2	1814
Energy Climate Water	2	4.0	1328 1328 1784
Education	3	4.6	1351
Poverty	4	6.2	1095
Food	5	7.6	693
Economic Growth	6	8.6	387
Technology	7	8.8	855
Inequality	8	9.2	296
Gender Equality	9	10.0	338
Hunger	10	10.6	670
Justice	11	10.8	328
Governance	12	11.6	232
Decent Work	13	12.2	277
Peace	14	12.4	282
Clean Energy	15	12.6	272
Life on Land	16	14.4	250
Life below Water	17	15.0	248
Social Inclusion	18	16.4	22

## Funding

---

### Cost estimates

The United Nations estimates that for Africa, considering the continent's population growth, yearly funding of \$1.3 trillion would be needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also estimates that \$50 billion may be needed only to cover the expenses of climate adaptation.<sup>[137][138][139]</sup> The IMF has also taken the initiative to achieve the SDGs by offering their support to developing countries.<sup>[140]</sup>

Estimates for providing clean water and sanitation for the whole population of all continents have been as high as US\$200 billion.<sup>[141]</sup> The World Bank says that estimates need to be made country by country, and reevaluated frequently over time.<sup>[141]</sup>

In 2014, UNCTAD estimated the annual costs to achieving the UN Goals at US\$2.5 trillion per year.<sup>[142]</sup> Another estimate from 2018 (by the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics, that conducts the World Social Capital Monitor) found that to reach all of the SDGs this would require between US\$2.5 and \$5.0

trillion per year.<sup>[143]</sup>

## Allocation of funds

In 2017 the UN launched the Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development (UN IATF on FfD) that invited to a public dialogue.<sup>[144]</sup> The top-5 sources of financing for development were estimated in 2018 to be: Real new sovereign debt OECD countries, military expenditures, official increase sovereign debt OECD countries, remittances from expats to developing countries, official development assistance (ODA).<sup>[143]</sup>

The Rockefeller Foundation asserted in 2017 that "The key to financing and achieving the SDGs lies in mobilizing a greater share of the \$200+ trillion in annual private capital investment flows toward development efforts, and philanthropy has a critical role to play in catalyzing this shift."<sup>[145]</sup> Large-scale funders participating in a Rockefeller Foundation-hosted design thinking workshop concluded that "while there is a moral imperative to achieve the SDGs, failure is inevitable if there aren't drastic changes to how we go about financing large scale change."<sup>[146]</sup>

A meta-analysis published in 2022 found that there was scant evidence that governments have substantially reallocated funding to implement the SDGs, either for national implementation or for international cooperation. The SDGs do not seem to have changed public budgets and financial allocation mechanisms in any important way, except for some local governance contexts.<sup>[6]</sup> National budgets cannot easily be reallocated.<sup>[113]:81</sup>

## SDG-driven investment

Capital stewardship is expected to play a crucial part in the progressive advancement of the SDG agenda to "shift the economic system towards sustainable investment by using the SDG framework across all asset classes."<sup>[115][147]</sup> The notion of *SDG Driven Investment* gained further ground amongst institutional investors in 2019.<sup>[148][149]</sup>

In 2017, 2018 and early 2019, the World Pensions Council (WPC) held a series of ESG-focused (Environmental, Social and Governance) discussions with pension board members (trustees) and senior investment executives from across G20 nations. Many pension investment executives and board members confirmed they were in the process of adopting or developing SDG-informed investment processes, with more ambitious investment governance requirements – notably when it comes to climate action, gender equality and social fairness.<sup>[150][115]</sup>

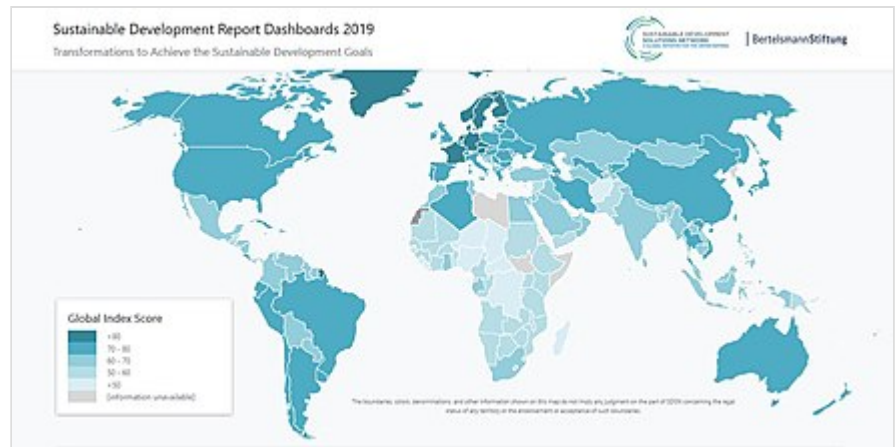
Some studies, however, warn of selective implementation of SDGs and political risks linked to private investments in the context of continued shortage of public funding.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Measuring progress

---

### Monitoring tools and websites

The online publication SDG-Tracker was launched in June 2018 and presents data across all available indicators.<sup>[105]</sup> It relies on the Our World in Data database and is also based at the University of Oxford.<sup>[152][153]</sup> The publication has global coverage and tracks whether the world is making progress towards the SDGs.<sup>[154]</sup> It aims to make the data on the 17 goals available and understandable to a wide audience.<sup>[155]</sup> The SDG-Tracker highlights that the world is currently (early 2019) very far away from achieving the goals.



Countries that are closest to meeting the SDGs (in dark blue) and those with the greatest remaining challenges (in the lightest shade of blue) in 2018<sup>[151]</sup>

The *Global SDG Index and Dashboards Report* is the first publication to track countries' performance on all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>[156]</sup> The annual publication, co-produced by Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN, includes a ranking and dashboards that show key challenges for each country in terms of implementing the SDGs. The publication also shows an analysis of government efforts to implement the SDGs.

## UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

This subdivision should be a "regular meeting place for governments and non-state representatives to assess global progress towards sustainable development."<sup>[104]:206</sup> The meetings take place under the auspices of the United Nations economic and Social Council. In July 2020 the meeting took place online for the first time due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The theme was "Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development" and a ministerial declaration was adopted.<sup>[28]</sup>

High-level progress reports for all the SDGs are published in the form of reports by the United Nations Secretary General. The most recent one is from April 2020.<sup>[28]</sup>

However, the HLPF has a range of problems.<sup>[6]</sup> It has not been able to promote system-wide coherence. The reasons for this include its broad and unclear mandate combined with a lack of resources and divergent national interests.<sup>[6]</sup> Therefore, this reporting system is mainly just a platform for voluntary reporting and peer learning among governments.<sup>[6]</sup>

The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) replaced the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in 2012.<sup>[104]:206</sup>

## Challenges

---

### Too many goals and overall problems

Scholars have pointed out flaws in the design of the SDGs for the following aspects: "the number of goals, the structure of the goal framework (for example, the non-hierarchical structure), the coherence between the goals, the specificity or measurability of the targets, the language used in the text, and their reliance on neoliberal economic development-oriented sustainable development as their core orientation."<sup>[157]:161</sup>

The SDGs may simply maintain the *status quo* and fall short of delivering an ambitious development agenda. The current status quo has been described as "separating human wellbeing and environmental sustainability, failing to change governance and to pay attention to trade-offs, root causes of poverty and environmental degradation, and social justice issues."<sup>[4]</sup>

A commentary in *The Economist* in 2015 argued that 169 targets for the SDGs is too many, describing them as sprawling, misconceived and a mess compared to the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).<sup>[158]</sup>

### Weak on environmental sustainability

Scholars have criticized that the SDGs "fail to recognize that planetary, people and prosperity concerns are all part of one earth system, and that the protection of planetary integrity should not be a means to an end, but an end in itself."<sup>[157]:147</sup> The SDGs "remain fixated on the idea that economic growth is foundational to achieve all pillars of sustainable development."<sup>[157]:147</sup> They do not prioritize environmental protection.<sup>[157]:144</sup>

The SDGs include three environment-focused SDGs, which are Goal 13, 14 and 15 (climate, land and oceans), but there is no overarching environmental or planetary goal.<sup>[157]:144</sup> The SDGs do not pursue planetary integrity as such.<sup>[157]:144</sup> Other SDGs, which as Goal 7, 12 and 13 ignore the planetary limits and encourage consumption<sup>[160]</sup>



SDG wedding cake model: A way of viewing the economic, social and ecological aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).<sup>[159]</sup>

Environmental constraints and planetary boundaries are underrepresented within the SDGs. For instance, the way the current SDGs are structured leads to a negative correlation between environmental sustainability and SDGs, with most indicators within even the sustainability-focused goals focusing on



social or economic outcomes.<sup>[161]</sup> This helps further the denial that there are absolute limits to economic growth.<sup>[160]</sup> They could unintentionally promote environmental destruction in the name of sustainable development.<sup>[162][163]</sup>

Certain studies also argue that the focus of the SDGs on neoliberal sustainable development is detrimental to planetary integrity and justice.<sup>[6]</sup> Both of these ambitions (planetary integrity and justice) would require limits to economic growth.<sup>[157]:145</sup> This helps further the denial that there are absolute limits to economic growth. These studies question whether economic growth and ecological sustainability go hand in hand.

Scientists have proposed several ways to address the weaknesses regarding environmental sustainability in the SDGs:

- The monitoring of essential variables to better capture the essence of coupled environmental and social systems that underpin sustainable development, helping to guide coordination and systems transformation.<sup>[164]</sup>
- More attention to the context of the biophysical systems in different places (e.g., coastal river deltas, mountain areas)<sup>[165][166]</sup>
- Better understanding of feedbacks across scales in space (e.g., through globalization) and time (e.g., affecting future generations) that could ultimately determine the success or failure of the SDGs.<sup>[167]</sup>
- Reframing the message of the SDGs to help advocate to limits to growth rather than the empirically unfounded idea that economic growth can continue in a limited world.<sup>[160]</sup>
- Reformulating specific goals that emphasis reduced consumption instead of the business as usual model.<sup>[160]</sup>

## Ethical aspects

There are concerns about the ethical orientation of the SDGs: they remain "underpinned by strong (Western) modernist notions of development: sovereignty of humans over their environment (anthropocentrism), individualism, competition, freedom (rights rather than duties), self-interest, belief in the market leading to collective welfare, private property (protected by legal systems), rewards based on merit, materialism, quantification of value, and instrumentalization of labor."<sup>[168]:453</sup>

The SDGs have been criticized for furthering a neoliberal agenda that extends to promote neoliberal and business interests.<sup>[169]</sup> Furthermore, the framework represents a universal template grounded in Western ideology. This framework is then used to reproduce a flawed Western paradigm.<sup>[169]</sup> Some scientists worry that the SDGs could be used against legitimate protests about development initiatives.<sup>[169]</sup>

Some studies warn that the SDGs could be used to camouflage business-as-usual by disguising it using SDG-related sustainability rhetoric.<sup>[6]</sup> A meta-analysis review study in 2022 found that: "There is even emerging evidence that the SDGs might have even adverse effects, by providing a "smokescreen of hectic political activity" that blurs a reality of stagnation, dead ends and business-as-usual."<sup>[104]:220</sup>

## Difficulties with tracking qualitative indicators

Regarding the targets of the SDGs, there is generally weak evidence linking the means of implementation to outcomes.<sup>[9]</sup> The targets about means of implementation (those denoted with a letter, for example, Target 6.a) are imperfectly conceptualized and inconsistently formulated, and tracking their largely qualitative indicators will be difficult.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Trade-offs not explicitly addressed

The trade-offs among the 17 SDGs might prevent their realization.<sup>[102]:66</sup> For example, these are three difficult trade-offs to consider: "How can ending hunger be reconciled with environmental sustainability? (SDG targets 2.3 and 15.2) How can economic growth be reconciled with environmental sustainability? (SDG targets 9.2 and 9.4) How can income inequality be reconciled with economic growth? (SDG targets 10.1 and 8.1)."<sup>[103]</sup>

The SDGs do not specifically address the tensions between economic growth and environmental sustainability. Instead, they emphasize "longstanding but dubious claims about decoupling and resource efficiency as technological solutions to the environmental crisis."<sup>[157]:145</sup> For example, continued global economic growth of 3 percent (SDG 8) may not be reconcilable with ecological sustainability goals, because the required rate of absolute global eco-economic decoupling is far higher than any country has achieved in the past.<sup>[170]</sup>

## Examples of progress

---

A study in 2024 predicted SDG scores of regions until 2030 using machine learning models.<sup>[171]</sup> The forecast results for 2030 show that "OECD countries" (80) (with a 2.8% change) and "Eastern Europe and Central Asia" (74) (with a 2.37% change) are expected to achieve the highest SDG scores. "Latin America and the Caribbean" (73) (with a 4.17% change), "East and South Asia" (69) (with a 2.64% change), "Middle East and North Africa" (68) (with a 2.32% change), and "Sub-Saharan Africa" (56) (with a 7.2% change) will display lower levels of SDG achievement, respectively.<sup>[171]</sup>

## Asia and Pacific

### Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia was one of the 193 countries that adopted the 2030 Agenda in September 2015. Implementation of the agenda is led by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) with different federal government agencies responsible for each of the goals.<sup>[172]</sup>

In November 2020, the Transforming Australia: SDG Progress Report stated that while Australia was performing well in health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4) it was falling behind in the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (SDG 13), waste and environmental degradation (SDG 12, SDG 14 and SDG 15), and addressing economic inequality (SDG 10).<sup>[173]</sup>

### China

UN Secretary General Guterres has praised China's Belt and Road Initiative for its capacity to advance the sustainable development goals.<sup>[174]:164</sup> Institutional connections between the BRI and multiple UN bodies have also been established.<sup>[174]:164</sup>

## Africa

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has collected information to show how awareness about the SDGs among government officers, civil society and others has been created in many African countries.<sup>[175]</sup>

## Nigeria

Nigeria is one of the countries that presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2017 and 2020 on the implementation of the SDGs at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).<sup>[176]</sup> In 2020, Nigeria ranked 160 on the 2020 world's SDG Index.<sup>[177]</sup> The government affirmed that Nigeria's current development priorities and objectives are focused on achieving the SDGs.<sup>[178]</sup>

## Europe and Middle East

Baltic nations, via the Council of the Baltic Sea States, have created the Baltic 2030 Action Plan.<sup>[179]</sup>

## Lebanon

Lebanon adopted the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. It presented its first Voluntary National Review VNR in 2018 at the High Level Political Forum in New York. A national committee chaired by the Lebanese Prime Minister is leading the work on the SDGs in the country.<sup>[180]</sup> In 2019, Lebanon's overall performance in the SDG Index ranked 6th out of 21 countries in the Arab region.<sup>[181]</sup>

## Syria

Higher education in Syria began with sustainable development steps through Damascus University.<sup>[182]</sup>

## United Kingdom

The UK's approach to delivering the Global SDGs is outlined in Agenda 2030: Delivering the Global Goals, developed by the Department for International Development.<sup>[183]</sup> In 2019, the Bond network analyzed the UK's global progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).<sup>[184]</sup> The Bond report highlights crucial gaps where attention and investment are most needed. The report was compiled by 49 organizations and 14 networks and working groups.

## See also




17 individual, yet interconnected, art strips symbolising each of the 17 interconnected Sustainable Development Goals in the shape of the Australian continent







- SDG Publishers Compact – Non-binding United Nations pact

## References


1. "The 17 Goals" (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>). *Sustainable Development Goals*. UN. Retrieved 10 August 2022.
2. United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313 (<https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201128194012/https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>) 28 November 2020 at the Wayback Machine)
3. Isnaeni, Nur Meily; Dulkiah, Moh; Wildan, Asep Dadan (18 November 2022). "Patterns of Middle-Class Communities Adaptation to the Village SDGS Program in Bogor Regency" (<https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/temali/article/view/20466>). *Temali: Jurnal Pembangunan Sosial*. **5** (2): 173–82. doi:10.15575/jt.v5i2.20466 (<https://doi.org/10.15575%2Fjt.v5i2.20466>). ISSN 2615-5028 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2615-5028>).
4. Schleicher, Judith; Schaafsma, Marije; Vira, Bhaskar (2018). "Will the Sustainable Development Goals address the links between poverty and the natural environment?" (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cosust.2018.09.004>). *Current Opinion in Ecology & Environment*. **34**: 43–47. Bibcode:2018COES...34...43S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2018COES...34...43S>). doi:10.1016/j.cosust.2018.09.004 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cosust.2018.09.004>).
5. Bali Swain, R.; Yang-Wallentin, F. (2020). "Achieving sustainable development goals: predicaments and strategies" (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F13504509.2019.1692316>). *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*. **27** (2): 96–106. Bibcode:2020IJSDW..27...96B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2020IJSDW..27...96B>). doi:10.1080/13504509.2019.1692316 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F13504509.2019.1692316>).
6. Biermann, Frank; Hickmann, Thomas; S  nit, Carole-Anne; Beisheim, Marianne; Bernstein, Steven; Chasek, Pamela; Grob, Leonie; Kim, Rakhyun E.; Kotz  , Louis J.; Nilsson, M  ns; Ord    ez Llanos, Andrea; Okereke, Chukwumerije; Pradhan, Prajal; Raven, Rob; Sun, Yixian (20 June 2022). "Scientific evidence on the political impact of the Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41893-022-00909-5>). *Nature Sustainability*. **5** (9): 795–800. Bibcode:2022NatSu...5..795B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2022NatSu...5..795B>). doi:10.1038/s41893-022-00909-5 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41893-022-00909-5>). hdl:2066/253734 (<https://hdl.handle.net/2066%2F253734>). ISSN 2398-9629 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2398-9629>).  Text was copied from this source, which is available under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License
7. United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313 (<https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201128194012/https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>) 28 November 2020 at the Wayback Machine)
8. Kim, Rakhyun E. (1 April 2023). "Augment the SDG indicator framework" (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.envsci.2023.02.004>). *Environmental Science & Policy*. **142**: 62–67. Bibcode:2023ESPol.142...62K (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2023ESPol.142...62K>). doi:10.1016/j.envsci.2023.02.004 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.envsci.2023.02.004>). ISSN 1462-9011 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1462-9011>). S2CID 256758145 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:256758145>).

9. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. Bibcode:2018npjCW...1....3B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2018npjCW...1....3B>). doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>).  Text was copied from this source, which is available under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)
10. "SDG Indicators – Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>). *United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)*. Retrieved 6 August 2020.
11. "IAEG-SDGs – Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators" (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>). *United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063855/https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 10 September 2020.
12. "Leaving no one behind — SDG Indicators" (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/leaving-no-one-behind>). *unstats.un.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064017/https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/leaving-no-one-behind>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 4 February 2019.
13. "IAEG-SDGs 2020 Comprehensive Review Proposals Submitted to the 51st session of the United Nations Statistical Commission for its consideration" (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/2020-comprev/UNSC-proposal/>). *United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063956/https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/2020-comprev/UNSC-proposal/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 1 September 2020.
14. "SDG Indicator changes (15 October 2018 and onward) – current to 17 April 2020" ([https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/List\\_of\\_changes\\_since\\_15\\_Oct\\_2018.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/List_of_changes_since_15_Oct_2018.pdf)) (PDF). *United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division*. 17 April 2020. Retrieved 10 September 2020.
15. Winfried, Huck (2019). Iovane, Massimo; Palombino, Fulvio; Amoroso, Daniele; Zarra, Giovanni (eds.). *Measuring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with Indicators: Is Legitimacy Lacking?*. Oxford University Press. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3360935 (<https://doi.org/10.2139%2Fssrn.3360935>). S2CID 203377817 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:203377817>). {{cite book}}: |work= ignored (help)
16. "Goal 1: No poverty" (<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-1-no-poverty.html>). *UNDP*. Retrieved 30 December 2020.
17. "Goal 1: No Poverty" (<https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals/no-poverty>). *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*. Retrieved 17 September 2020.
18. "Poverty eradication ∴ Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform" (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/povertyeradication>). *sustainabledevelopment.un.org*. Retrieved 22 March 2024.
19. "Goal 2: Zero hunger" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-2-zero-hunger.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063934/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-2-zero-hunger.html>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 13 April 2017.
20. United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, *Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313* (<https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>))



21. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. Bibcode:2018npjCW...1....3B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2018npjCW...1....3B>). doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
22. "Explained: What is zero-hunger which is a Sustainable Development Goal?" (<https://www.news9live.com/knowledge/explained-what-is-zero-hunger-which-is-a-sustainable-development-goal-2223800>). *News9live*. 24 July 2023. Retrieved 31 July 2023.
23. "Goal 3: Good health and well-being" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-3-good-health-and-well-being.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063900/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-3-good-health-and-well-being.html>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 13 April 2017.
24. Ritchie, Roser, Mispy, Ortiz-Ospina (2018) "Measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (<https://sdg-tracker.org/good-health>)." (SDG 3) *SDG-Tracker.org, website*  Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)
25. "Goal 4: Quality education" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-4-quality-education.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180911002735/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-4-quality-education.html>) from the original on 11 September 2018. Retrieved 13 April 2017.
26. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
27. "Goal 5: Gender equality" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-5-gender-equality.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180227135817/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-5-gender-equality.html>) from the original on 27 February 2018. Retrieved 13 April 2017.
28. United Nations Economic and Social Council (2020) Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General (<https://undocs.org/en/E/2020/57>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063859/https://undocs.org/en/E/2020/57>) 30 December 2020 at the [Wayback Machine](#), High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (E/2020/57), 28 April 2020
29. "Female genital mutilation" (<https://www.unicef.org/protection/female-genital-mutilation>). *www.unicef.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063938/https://www.unicef.org/protection/female-genital-mutilation>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 27 August 2020.



30. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
31. "Goal 5: Gender Equality - SDG Tracker" (<https://sdg-tracker.org/gender-equality>). *Our World in Data*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201126101550/https://sdg-tracker.org/gender-equality>) from the original on 26 November 2020. Retrieved 20 August 2020.
32. "Goal 6 Targets" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-6-clean-water-and-sanitation/targets/>). *United Nations Development Programme*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180219061511/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-6-clean-water-and-sanitation/targets/>) from the original on 19 February 2018. Retrieved 16 November 2017.
33. WHO and UNICEF (2017) *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 Update and SDG Baselines* (<https://washdata.org/reports>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190725020452/https://washdata.org/reports>) 25 July 2019 at the Wayback Machine. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2017
34. "Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-7-affordable-and-clean-energy.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180907180441/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-7-affordable-and-clean-energy.html>) from the original on 7 September 2018. Retrieved 28 September 2015.
35. IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO (2019), *Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report 2019* (<https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/data/files/download-documents/2019-Tracking%20SDG7-Full%20Report.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063844/https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/data/files/download-documents/2019-Tracking%20SDG7-Full%20Report.pdf>) 30 December 2020 at the Wayback Machine, Washington DC (on Tracking SDG 7 website (<https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064018/https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/>) 30 December 2020 at the Wayback Machine)
36. Ritchie, Roser, Mispy, Ortiz-Ospina (2018) "Measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals." (SDG 7) (<https://sdg-tracker.org/energy>) *SDG-Tracker.org, website*  Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)
37. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
38. "Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180225022602/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth.html>) from the original on 25 February 2018. Retrieved 12 March 2018.

39. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
40. "Goal 9: Industry, innovation, infrastructure" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-9-industry-innovation-and-infrastructure.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180301060431/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-9-industry-innovation-and-infrastructure.html>) from the original on 1 March 2018. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
41. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. Bibcode:2018npjCW...1....3B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2018npjCW...1....3B>). doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
42. "Goal 10: Reduced inequalities" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-10-reduced-inequalities.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063954/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-10-reduced-inequalities.html>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
43. United Nations (2020) Sustainable development goals report (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2020.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064006/https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2020.pdf>) 30 December 2020 at the [Wayback Machine](#), New York
44. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
45. United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313 (<https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>))
46. "Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180911192025/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities.html>) from the original on 11 September 2018. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
47. McGranahan, Gordon; Schensul, Daniel; Singh, Gayatri (2016). "Inclusive urbanization: Can the 2030 Agenda be delivered without it?" (<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0956247815627522>). *Environment & Urbanization*. **28** (1): 13–34. Bibcode:2016EnUrb..28...13M (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2016EnUrb..28...13M>). doi:10.1177/0956247815627522 (<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0956247815627522>).

48. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. Bibcode:2018npjCW...1....3B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2018npjCW...1....3B>). doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
49. United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, *Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/71/313 (<https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>))
50. "Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities" (<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities.html>). *United Nations Development Programme*. Retrieved 6 September 2020.
51. "Goal 12: Responsible consumption, production" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-12-responsible-consumption-and-production.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180813113459/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-12-responsible-consumption-and-production.html>) from the original on 13 August 2018. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
52. Walker, Tony R. (August 2021). "(Micro)plastics and the UN Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cogsc.2021.100497>). *Current Opinion in Green and Sustainable Chemistry*. **30**: 100497. Bibcode:2021COGSC..3000497W (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2021COGSC..3000497W>). doi:10.1016/j.cogsc.2021.100497 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cogsc.2021.100497>).
53. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. Bibcode:2018npjCW...1....3B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2018npjCW...1....3B>). doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
54. United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, *Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/71/313 (<https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>))
55. "Goal 13: Climate action" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180813130618/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html>) from the original on 13 August 2018. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
56. "AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023 — IPCC" (<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/>). Retrieved 1 March 2023.
57. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. Bibcode:2018npjCW...1....3B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2018npjCW...1....3B>). doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)

58. "Goal 14: Life below water" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-14-life-below-water.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180815201503/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-14-life-below-water.html>) from the original on 15 August 2018. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
59. "Ocean acidification (Issues Brief)" ([https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/ocean\\_acidification\\_issues\\_brief.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/ocean_acidification_issues_brief.pdf)) (PDF). *IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)*. November 2017. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063843/https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/ocean\\_acidification\\_issues\\_brief.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063843/https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/ocean_acidification_issues_brief.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 3 November 2020.
60. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
61. United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, *Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/71/313 (<https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>))
62. Walker, Tony R. (August 2021). "(Micro)plastics and the UN Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cogsc.2021.100497>). *Current Opinion in Green and Sustainable Chemistry*. **30**: 100497. doi:10.1016/j.cogsc.2021.100497 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cogsc.2021.100497>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)
63. "Goal 15: Life on land" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-15-life-on-land.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064011/https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-15-life-on-land.html>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
64. "Desertification, land degradation and drought ∴ Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform" (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/desertificationlanddegradationanddrought>). *sustainabledevelopment.un.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063959/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/desertificationlanddegradationanddrought>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 5 September 2020.
65. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
66. "Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-16-peace-justice-and-strong-institutions.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063908/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-16-peace-justice-and-strong-institutions.html>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
67. "Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era" ([https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Progress\\_for\\_Every\\_Child\\_V4.pdf](https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Progress_for_Every_Child_V4.pdf)) (PDF). *UNICEF*. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20200715000653/https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Progress\\_for\\_Every\\_Child\\_V4.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20200715000653/https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Progress_for_Every_Child_V4.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 15 July 2020. Retrieved 2 April 2018.

68. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. Bibcode:2018npjCW...1....3B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2018npjCW...1....3B>). doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
69. United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, *Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/71/313 (<https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>))
70. "Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals" (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-17-partnerships-for-the-goals.html>). *UNDP*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064022/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-17-partnerships-for-the-goals.html>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 12 March 2018.
71. Pierce, Alan (26 November 2018). "SDG Indicators: why SDG 17 is the most important UN SDG" (<https://www.sopact.com/perspectives/sdg17-most-important-sdg>). *Sopact*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064014/https://www.sopact.com/perspectives/sdg17-most-important-sdg>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 24 September 2020.
72. "Sustainable Development Goal 17" (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>). *Sustainable Development Goals*. 16 November 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180905221234/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>) from the original on 5 September 2018. Retrieved 16 November 2017.
73. Peccia, T., R. Kelej, A. Hamdy, A. Fahmi (2017), "A reflection on Public-Private Partnerships' contribution to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals", *Scienza e Pace*, VIII, 1, pp. 81–103.
74. Pierce, Alan (26 November 2018). "SDG Indicators: why SDG 17 is the most important UN SDG?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201107215727/https://www.sopact.com/perspectives/sdg17-most-important-sdg>). *Sopact*. Archived from the original (<https://www.sopact.com/perspectives/sdg17-most-important-sdg>) on 7 November 2020. Retrieved 24 September 2020.
75. "Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals" (<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-17-partnerships-for-the-goals.html>). *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*. Retrieved 24 September 2020.
76. "#Envision2030Goal17: Partnerships for the goals" (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dissabilities/envision2030-goal17.html>). *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)*. Retrieved 24 September 2020.
77. Bartram, Jamie; Brocklehurst, Clarissa; Bradley, David; Muller, Mike; Evans, Barbara (December 2018). "Policy review of the means of implementation targets and indicators for the sustainable development goal for water and sanitation" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). *npj Clean Water*. **1** (1): 3. doi:10.1038/s41545-018-0003-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41545-018-0003-0>). S2CID 169226066 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:169226066>). Text was copied from this source, which is available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)
78. Mulholland, Eric (January 2019). *Communicating Sustainable Development and the SDGs in Europe: Good practice examples from policy, academia, NGOs, and media* ([https://www.esdn.eu/fileadmin/ESDN\\_Reports/ESDN\\_Quarterly\\_Report\\_51\\_Final.pdf](https://www.esdn.eu/fileadmin/ESDN_Reports/ESDN_Quarterly_Report_51_Final.pdf)) (PDF). ESDN Quarterly Report 51. European Sustainable Development Network. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20230608062925/https://www.esdn.eu/fileadmin/ESDN\\_Reports/ESDN\\_Quarterly\\_Report\\_51\\_Final.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20230608062925/https://www.esdn.eu/fileadmin/ESDN_Reports/ESDN_Quarterly_Report_51_Final.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 8 June 2023.
79. "Project Everyone" (<http://www.project-everyone.org/>). *Project-everyone.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180917101256/https://www.project-everyone.org/>) from the original on 17 September 2018. Retrieved 11 October 2016.

80. "Guest Article: Making the SDGs Famous and Popular" (<http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/making-the-sdgs-famous-and-popular/>). *IISD's SDG Knowledge Hub*. 16 December 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063939/http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/making-the-sdgs-famous-and-popular/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 14 November 2018.
81. Wudel, Katie (24 September 2015). "How This Great Design Is Bringing World Change to the Masses" (<https://www.good.is/slideshows/designing-the-global-goals-for-everyone>). *GOOD Magazine*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171010211100/https://www.good.is/slideshows/designing-the-global-goals-for-everyone>) from the original on 10 October 2017. Retrieved 11 November 2017.
82. "Global Festival of Action" (<http://globalfestivalofideas.org/>). *globalfestivalofideas.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171024035632/http://globalfestivalofideas.org/>) from the original on 24 October 2017. Retrieved 11 November 2017.
83. "The Aarhus Convention safeguards transparency and supports disaster risk reduction and measurement of Sustainable Development Goals" (<http://www.unece.org/info/media/news/environment/2019/the-aarhus-convention-safeguards-transparency-and-supports-disaster-risk-reduction-and-measurement-of-sustainable-development-goals/doc.html>). *United Nations Economic Commission for Europe*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063946/https://unece.org/environment/news/aarhus-convention-safeguards-transparency-and-supports-disaster-risk-reduction-and>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 25 January 2020.
84. Mamadov, Ikrom (2018). "Youth, Aarhus and the Sustainable Development Goals" ([http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/wgp/WGP-22/Special\\_sessions/Anniversary\\_segment/WGP-22\\_Special\\_Segment\\_Aarhus\\_Centre\\_Ikrom\\_Mamadov.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/wgp/WGP-22/Special_sessions/Anniversary_segment/WGP-22_Special_Segment_Aarhus_Centre_Ikrom_Mamadov.pdf)) (PDF). Geneva: Youth Group on the Protection of the Environment.
85. "United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has Appointed 17 Sustainable Development Goals Advocates" (<https://www.globalgoals.org/news/secretary-general-antonio-guterres-has-appointed-new>). *The Global Goals*. 10 May 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064017/https://www.globalgoals.org/news/secretary-general-antonio-guterres-has-appointed-new>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 21 August 2020.
86. "UN Secretary-General António Guterres announces Founder and CEO of Chobani, Mr. Hamdi Ulukaya as SDG Advocate" (<https://www.unsdgadvocates.org/news/un-secretary-general-antonio-guterres-announces-founder-and-ceo-of-chobani-mr-hamdi-ulukaya-as-sdg-advocate>). *SDG Advocates*. 20 July 2022. Retrieved 28 July 2022.
87. "Global Goals Week – About" (<https://globalgoalsweek.org/about/>). United Nations Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063942/https://globalgoalsweek.org/about/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 4 August 2020.
88. "global goals week" (<https://globalgoalsweek.org/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064024/https://globalgoalsweek.org/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 5 August 2020.
89. "Global Goals Week 2019" (<http://sdg.iisd.org/events/global-goals-week-2019/>). IISD SDG Knowledge Hub. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064012/http://sdg.iisd.org/events/global-goals-week-2019/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 4 August 2020.
90. "Arctic Film Festival" (<https://filmfreeway.com/ArcticFilmFestival>). *FilmFreeway*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064030/https://filmfreeway.com/ArcticFilmFestival>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 14 October 2019.
91. "The Arctic Film Festival – United Nations Partnerships for SDGs platform" (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=32901>). *sustainabledevelopment.un.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063950/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=32901>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 14 October 2019.



92. Development, World Commission on Environment and. "Our Common Future, Chapter 2: Towards Sustainable Development – A/42/427 Annex, Chapter 2 – UN Documents: Gathering a body of global agreements" (<http://www.un-documents.net/ocf-02.htm>). *www.un-documents.net*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190517002735/http://www.un-documents.net/ocf-02.htm>) from the original on 17 May 2019. Retrieved 17 November 2017.
93. "Major Agreements & Conventions .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform" (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=122>). United Nations. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063946/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=122>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 6 August 2020.
94. "Resources .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform" (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/resourcelibrary>). United Nations. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064120/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/resourcelibrary>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 6 August 2020.
95. Caballero, Paula (29 April 2016). "A Short History of the SDGs" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171118221940/http://deliver2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A%2Dshort%2Dhistory%2Dof%2Dthe%2DSDGs%2DPaula%2DCaballero.pdf>) (PDF). *Deliver 2030*. Archived from the original (<http://deliver2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A-short-history-of-the-SDGs-Paula-Caballero.pdf>) (PDF) on 18 November 2017.
96. "Future We Want – Outcome document" (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/futurewewant.html>). *Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063948/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/futurewewant.html>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 11 October 2016.
97. "Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151006035004/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal/>). *Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform*. Archived from the original (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal/>) on 6 October 2015. Retrieved 11 October 2016.
98. "The road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet" ([https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/700&Lang=E](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/700&Lang=E)). *United Nations*. 4 December 2014. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064030/https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A%2F69%2F700&Lang=E](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064030/https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A%2F69%2F700&Lang=E)) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 11 October 2016.
99. Biermann, Frank; Kanie, Norichika; Kim, Rakhyun E (1 June 2017). "Global governance by goal-setting: the novel approach of the UN Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877343517300209>). *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*. Open issue, part II. 26–27: 26–31. Bibcode:2017COES...26...26B (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2017COES...26...26B>). doi:10.1016/j.cosust.2017.01.010 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cosust.2017.01.010>). hdl:1874/358246 (<https://hdl.handle.net/1874%2F358246>). ISSN 1877-3435 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1877-3435>).
100. United Nations (2015) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1 (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201128002202/https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>) 28 November 2020 at the Wayback Machine)
101. IPCC, 2018: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty ([https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2019/06/SR15\\_Full\\_Report\\_High\\_Res.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2019/06/SR15_Full_Report_High_Res.pdf)) [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In Press

102. Berg, Christian (2020). *Sustainable action: overcoming the barriers* (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1124780147>). Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-429-57873-1. OCLC 1124780147 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/1124780147>).
103. Machingura, Fortunate (27 February 2017). "The Sustainable Development Goals and their trade-offs" (<https://odi.org/en/publications/the-sustainable-development-goals-and-their-trade-offs/>). *ODI: Think change*. Retrieved 25 April 2022.
104. Biermann, Frank; Hickmann, Thomas; Sénit, Carole-Anne; Grob, Leonie (31 July 2022), "Chapter 8: The Sustainable Development Goals as a Transformative Force?: Key Insights", in Biermann, Frank; Hickmann, Thomas; Sénit, Carole-Anne (eds.), *The Political Impact of the Sustainable Development Goals* (1 ed.), Cambridge University Press, pp. 204–26, doi:10.1017/9781009082945.009 (<https://doi.org/10.1017%2F9781009082945.009>), ISBN 978-1-009-08294-5
105. "SDG Tracker" (<https://sdg-tracker.org/>). Our World in Data. Retrieved 6 August 2020.
106. "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>). *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Sustainable Development*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171205210925/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>) from the original on 5 December 2017. Retrieved 23 August 2015.
107. "Breakdown of U.N. Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/26/world/breakdown-of-un-sustainable-development-goals.html>). *The New York Times*. 25 September 2015. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20170709115207/https://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/26/world/breakdown-of-un-sustainable-development-goals.html?\\_r=0](https://web.archive.org/web/20170709115207/https://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/26/world/breakdown-of-un-sustainable-development-goals.html?_r=0)) from the original on 9 July 2017. Retrieved 26 September 2015.
108. "World leaders adopt Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064011/http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/09/24/undp-welcomes-adoption-of-sustainable-development-goals-by-world-leaders.html>). *United Nations Development Programme*. 25 September 2015. Archived from the original (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/09/24/undp-welcomes-adoption-of-sustainable-development-goals-by-world-leaders.html>) on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 25 September 2015.
109. "The Future We Want" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180423213340/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/733FutureWeWant.pdf>). *United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development*. June 2012. Archived from the original (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/733FutureWeWant.pdf>) on 23 April 2018. Retrieved 18 October 2016.
110. "Decade of Action" (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/decade-of-action/>). *United Nations Sustainable Development*. Retrieved 27 September 2022.
111. "Digital generation" (<https://www.undp.org/digital-generation>). *UNDP*. Retrieved 8 August 2024.
112. Guterres, António (24 September 2019). "Remarks to High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development" (<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/speeches/2019-09-24/remarks-high-level-political-sustainable-development-forum>). *United Nations Secretary-General*. Retrieved 27 September 2022.
113. Llanos, Andrea Ordóñez; Raven, Rob; Bexell, Magdalena; Botchwey, Brianna; Bornemann, Basil; Censoro, Jecel; Christen, Marius; Díaz, Liliana; Hickmann, Thomas (31 July 2022), Biermann, Frank; Hickmann, Thomas; Sénit, Carole-Anne (eds.), "Chapter 3: Implementation at Multiple Levels" ([https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/EE1BEAD7D6D3F216EB2016FDCCC3936C/9781316514290c3\\_59-91.pdf/implementation-at-multiple-levels.pdf](https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/EE1BEAD7D6D3F216EB2016FDCCC3936C/9781316514290c3_59-91.pdf/implementation-at-multiple-levels.pdf)) (PDF), *The Political Impact of the Sustainable Development Goals* (1 ed.), Cambridge University Press, pp. 59–91, doi:10.1017/9781009082945.004 (<https://doi.org/10.1017%2F9781009082945.004>), ISBN 978-1-009-08294-5

114. Firzli, Nicolas (5 April 2017). "6th World Pensions Forum held at the Queen's House: ESG and Asset Ownership" (<https://amnt.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/6th-World-Pensions-Forum2017.pdf>) (PDF). *Revue Analyse Financière*. Revue Analyse Financière. Retrieved 28 April 2017.
115. Firzli, Nicolas (3 April 2018). "Greening, Governance and Growth in the Age of Popular Empowerment" (<http://www.pensions-expert.com/Special-Features/The-Cut/Greening-governance-and-growth-in-the-age-of-popular-empowerment>). *FT Pensions Experts*. Financial Times. Retrieved 27 April 2018.
116. "Gender equality and women's rights in the post-2015 agenda: A foundation for sustainable development" (<https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/POST-2015%20Gender.pdf>) (PDF). *Oecd.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063852/https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/POST-2015%20Gender.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 18 October 2016.
117. UNESCO (2019) Culture | 2030 Indicators ([http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/publication\\_culture\\_2020\\_indicators\\_en.pdf](http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/publication_culture_2020_indicators_en.pdf)) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063854/http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/publication\\_culture\\_2020\\_indicators\\_en.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063854/http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/publication_culture_2020_indicators_en.pdf)) 30 December 2020 at the Wayback Machine, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France, ISBN 978-92-3-100355-4, CC-BY-ND 3.0 IGO
118. Global Citizenship Education: Topics and learning objectives (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002329/232993e.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180712215733/http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002329/232993e.pdf>) 12 July 2018 at the Wayback Machine, UNESCO, 2015.
119. UNESCO (2017). *Education for Sustainable Development Goals: Learning Objectives* (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002474/247444e.pdf>) (PDF). Paris, UNESCO. p. 7. ISBN 978-92-3-100209-0. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063855/https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000247444\\_eng](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063855/https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000247444_eng)) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 13 April 2017.
120. "Sustainable development goals – United Nations" (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>). *United Nations Sustainable Development*. Retrieved 25 November 2015.
121. "Child Poverty" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180624190322/http://www.nccp.org/topics/childpoverty.html>). *www.nccp.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.nccp.org/topics/childpoverty.html>) on 24 June 2018. Retrieved 25 November 2015.
122. "Health – United Nations Sustainable Development" (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/>). *United Nations Sustainable Development*. Retrieved 25 November 2015.
123. "Hunger and food security – United Nations Sustainable Development" (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>). *United Nations Sustainable Development*. Retrieved 25 November 2015.
124. Bank, European Investment (14 December 2020). *The EIB Group Climate Bank Roadmap 2021–2025* (<https://www.eib.org/en/publications/the-eib-group-climate-bank-roadmap>). European Investment Bank. ISBN 978-92-861-4908-5.
125. Bhattacharya, Amar; Ivanyna, Maksym; Oman, William; Stern, Nicholas (26 May 2021). "Climate Action to Unlock the Inclusive Growth Story of the 21st Century" (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/001/2021/147/article-A001-en.xml>). *IMF Working Papers*. **2021** (147): 1. doi:10.5089/9781513573366.001 (<https://doi.org/10.5089/9781513573366.001>). S2CID 242841434 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:242841434>).
126. "Grand Duchy of Luxembourg International Climate Finance Strategy" (<https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/documents/actualites/2021/07-juillet/26-fci-dieschbourg/Strategie-FCI.pdf>) (PDF).

127. SEI; CEEW (18 May 2022). "Stockholm+50: Unlocking a Better Future" (<https://www.sei.org/publications/stockholm50-unlocking-better-future>). *SEI Reports*. doi:10.51414/sei2022.011 (<https://doi.org/10.51414%2Fsei2022.011>). S2CID 248881465 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:248881465>).
128. Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the Secretary-General, *Global Sustainable Development Report 2023: Times of crisis, times of change: Science for accelerating transformations to sustainable development*, (United Nations, New York, 2023).
129. "Let's get the SDGs back on track" (<https://www.sei.org/perspectives/lets-get-the-sdgs-back-on-track/>). *Stockholm Environment Institute*. 1 October 2020. Retrieved 19 October 2022.
130. "Impact of Pandemic, Worldwide Crises Must Be Overcome to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals, Speakers Stress, as High-Level Political Forum Opens | UN Press" (<https://press.un.org/en/2023/ecosoc7134.doc.htm>). *press.un.org*. Retrieved 11 July 2023.
131. *The Sustainable Development Goals report 2019*. United Nations. 2019. ISBN 978-92-1-101403-7. OCLC 1117643666 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/1117643666>).
132. Publications, United Nations (2019). *Report of the inter-agency task force on financing for development 2019: financing for sustainable development report 2019*. ISBN 978-92-1-101404-4. OCLC 1098817400 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/1098817400>).
133. Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the Secretary-General, *Global Sustainable Development Report 2019: The Future is Now – Science for Achieving Sustainable Development* ([https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24797GSDR\\_report\\_2019.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24797GSDR_report_2019.pdf)) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063857/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24797GSDR\\_report\\_2019.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063857/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24797GSDR_report_2019.pdf)) 30 December 2020 at the Wayback Machine, (United Nations, New York, 2019)
134. "Sustainable development in the European Union" (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf/1965d8f5-4532-49f9-98ca-5334b0652820>). Eurostat.
135. "Leaving Biodiversity, Peace and Social Inclusion behind" ([http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Synopsis\\_SDG\\_Reports\\_Goals\\_Allocation\\_2019.pdf](http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Synopsis_SDG_Reports_Goals_Allocation_2019.pdf)) (PDF). Basel Institute of Commons and Economics. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063855/http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Synopsis\\_SDG\\_Reports\\_Goals\\_Allocation\\_2019.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063855/http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Synopsis_SDG_Reports_Goals_Allocation_2019.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 27 November 2019.
136. Forestier, Oana; Kim, Rakhyn E. (September 2020). "Cherry-picking the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal prioritization by national governments and implications for global governance" (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2Fsd.2082>). *Sustainable Development*. **28** (5): 1269–1278. doi:10.1002/sd.2082 (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2Fsd.2082>). ISSN 0968-0802 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0968-0802>). S2CID 225737527 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:225737527>).
137. Bank, European Investment (19 October 2022). *Finance in Africa – Navigating the financial landscape in turbulent times* (<https://www.eib.org/en/publications/finance-in-africa-navigating-the-financial-landscape-in-turbulent-times>). European Investment Bank. ISBN 978-92-861-5382-2.
138. "Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2021" (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2021-Report.pdf>) (PDF). UN.
139. Nations, United. "Population growth, environmental degradation and climate change" (<https://www.un.org/en/desa/population-growth-environmental-degradation-and-climate-change>). United Nations. Retrieved 28 October 2022.
140. "IMF and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)" (<https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/IMF-Sustainable-development-goals-SDGs>). IMF. Retrieved 29 April 2023.

141. Hutton, Guy (15 November 2017). "The Costs of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Targets on Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene" (<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/847191468000296045/pdf/103172-PUB-Box394556B-PUBLIC-EPI-K8632-ADD-SERIES.pdf>) (PDF). *Documents/World Bank*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063857/http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/847191468000296045/pdf/103172-PUB-Box394556B-PUBLIC-EPI-K8632-ADD-SERIES.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 15 November 2017.
142. "UNCTAD | Press Release" (<https://unctad.org/en/pages/PressRelease.aspx?OriginalVersionID=194>). *unctad.org*. 24 June 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063956/https://unctad.org/press-material/developing-countries-face-25-trillion-annual-investment-gap-key-sustainable>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 8 December 2019.
143. Alexander Dill (2018) The SDGs are public goods – Costs, Sources and Measures of Financing for Development ([https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/The\\_SDGs\\_are\\_public\\_goods\\_IATF\\_2019.pdf](https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/The_SDGs_are_public_goods_IATF_2019.pdf)) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063900/https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/The\\_SDGs\\_are\\_public\\_goods\\_IATF\\_2019.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063900/https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/The_SDGs_are_public_goods_IATF_2019.pdf)) 30 December 2020 at the Wayback Machine – Policy paper to the UN Inter-Agency Taskforce on Financing for Development, Basel Institute of Commons and Economics
144. "About the IATF | United Nations" (<https://developmentfinance.un.org/about-iatf>). *developmentfinance.un.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063959/https://developmentfinance.un.org/about-iatf>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 8 December 2019.
145. Madsbjerg, Saadia (19 September 2017). "A New Role for Foundations in Financing the Global Goals" (<https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/blog/new-role-foundations-financing-global-goals/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180823162537/https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/blog/new-role-foundations-financing-global-goals/>) from the original on 23 August 2018. Retrieved 4 June 2018.
146. Burgess, Cameron (March 2018). "From Billions to Trillions: Mobilising the Missing Trillions to Solve the Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://sphaera.world/billions-to-trillions/>). *sphaera.world*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180917215312/https://sphaera.world/billions-to-trillions/>) from the original on 17 September 2018. Retrieved 4 June 2018.
147. Firzli, M. Nicolas J. (October 2016). "Beyond SDGs: Can Fiduciary Capitalism and Bolder, Better Boards Jumpstart Economic Growth?" (<https://www.academia.edu/28982570>). *Analyse Financière*. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063938/https://www.academia.edu/28982570/Beyond\\_SDGs\\_Can\\_Fiduciary\\_Capitalism\\_and\\_Bolder\\_Better\\_Boards\\_Jumpstart\\_Economic\\_Growth](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063938/https://www.academia.edu/28982570/Beyond_SDGs_Can_Fiduciary_Capitalism_and_Bolder_Better_Boards_Jumpstart_Economic_Growth)) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 1 November 2016.
148. Firzli, Nicolas (10 February 2020). "G7 Pensions Roundtable: Les ODD ('SDGs') Désormais Incontournables". *Cahiers du Centre des Professions Financières*. CPF. SSRN 3545217 ([https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3545217](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3545217)).
149. McGregor, Jena (20 August 2019). "Group of top CEOs says maximizing shareholder profits no longer can be the primary goal of corporations" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2019/08/19/lobbying-group-powerful-ceos-is-rethinking-how-it-defines-corporations-purpose/>). *The Washington Post*. WP. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063945/https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2019/08/19/lobbying-group-powerful-ceos-is-rethinking-how-it-defines-corporations-purpose/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 17 March 2020.
150. Firzli, Nicolas (7 December 2018). "An Examination of Pensions Trends. On Balance, How Do Things Look?" (<https://securities.bnpparibas.pl/insights/examination-pensions-trends.html>). *BNPSS Newsletter*. BNP Paribas Securities Services. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063939/https://securities.bnpparibas.pl/insights/examination-pensions-trends.html>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 3 January 2019.

151. Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G. (2019): Sustainable Development Report 2019 (<https://www.sustainabledevelopment.report/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190922112837/https://www.sustainabledevelopment.report/>) 22 September 2019 at the Wayback Machine. New York: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
152. Ritchie, Roser, Mispy, Ortiz-Ospina. "Measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (<https://sdg-tracker.org/>)". SDG-Tracker.org, 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063910/https://sdg-tracker.org/>) 30 December 2020 at the Wayback Machine.
153. "SDG-Tracker.org Releases New Resources" (<http://sdg.iisd.org/news/sdg-tracker-org-releases-new-resources/>). *IISD's SDG Knowledge Hub*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063949/http://sdg.iisd.org/news/sdg-tracker-org-releases-new-resources/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 10 March 2019.
154. "Eerste 'tracker' die progressie op SDG's per land volgt | Fondsnieuws" (<https://www.fondsnieuws.nl/nieuws/eerste-tracker-die-progressie-op-sdgs-land-volgt>). *www.fondsnieuws.nl*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063913/https://www.fondsnieuws.nl/nieuws/eerste-tracker-die-progressie-op-sdgs-land-volgt>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 10 March 2019.
155. "SDG Gracker" (<https://sdg-tracker.org/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230063944/https://sdg-tracker.org/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 28 July 2020.
156. SDSN; Bertelsmann Stiftung. "SDG Index" (<https://sdgindex.org/>). *SDG Index and Dashboards Report*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064016/https://sdgindex.org/>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 24 May 2019.
157. van Norren, Dorine E. (1 September 2020). "The Sustainable Development Goals viewed through Gross National Happiness, Ubuntu, and Buen Vivir" (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10784-020-09487-3>). *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*. **20** (3): 431–458. doi:10.1007/s10784-020-09487-3 (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10784-020-09487-3>). ISSN 1573-1553 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1573-1553>).
158. "The 169 commandments" (<https://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21647286-proposed-sustainable-development-goals-would-be-worse-useless-169-commandments>). *The Economist*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171018114345/https://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21647286-proposed-sustainable-development-goals-would-be-worse-useless-169-commandments>) from the original on 18 October 2017. Retrieved 19 February 2016.
159. "The SDGs wedding cake" (<https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/research-news/2016-06-14-the-sdgs-wedding-cake.html>). *www.stockholmresilience.org*. 14 June 2016. Retrieved 12 July 2022.
160. Robra, Ben; Heikkurinen, Pasi (2021), Leal Filho, Walter; Azul, Anabela Marisa; Brandli, Luciana; Lange Salvia, Amanda (eds.), "Degrowth and the Sustainable Development Goals" ([https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95867-5\\_37](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95867-5_37)), *Decent Work and Economic Growth*, Encyclopedia of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 253–262, doi:10.1007/978-3-319-95867-5\_37 ([https://doi.org/10.1007%2F978-3-319-95867-5\\_37](https://doi.org/10.1007%2F978-3-319-95867-5_37)), ISBN 978-3-319-95867-5, retrieved 27 December 2023
161. Wackernagel, Mathis; Hanscom, Laurel; Lin, David (11 July 2017). "Making the Sustainable Development Goals Consistent with Sustainability" (<https://doi.org/10.3389%2Ffenrg.2017.00018>). *Frontiers in Energy Research*. **5**: 18. doi:10.3389/fenrg.2017.00018 (<https://doi.org/10.3389%2Ffenrg.2017.00018>).
162. The University of Queensland (6 July 2020). "Latest U.N. sustainability goals pose more harm than good for environment, scientists warn" (<https://phys.org/news/2020-07-latest-sustainability-goals-pose-good.html>). *phys.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200706163936/https://phys.org/news/2020-07-latest-sustainability-goals-pose-good.html>) from the original on 6 July 2020. Retrieved 27 August 2020.



163. Zeng, Yiwen; Maxwell, Sean; Runting, Rebecca K.; Venter, Oscar; Watson, James E. M.; Carrasco, L. Roman (October 2020). "Environmental destruction not avoided with the Sustainable Development Goals". *Nature Sustainability*. **3** (10): 795–798. Bibcode:2020NatSu...3..795Z (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2020NatSu...3..795Z>). doi:10.1038/s41893-020-0555-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41893-020-0555-0>). S2CID 220260626 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:220260626>).
164. Reyers, Belinda; Stafford-Smith, Mark; Erb, Karl-Heinz; Scholes, Robert J; Selomane, Odirilwe (June 2017). "Essential Variables help to focus Sustainable Development Goals monitoring". *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*. 26–27: 97–105. Bibcode:2017COES...26...97R (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2017COES...26...97R>). doi:10.1016/j.cosust.2017.05.003 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cosust.2017.05.003>). hdl:11858/00-001M-0000-002E-1851-0 (<https://hdl.handle.net/11858%2F00-001M-0000-002E-1851-0>). S2CID 113715479 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:113715479>).
165. Scown, Murray W. (November 2020). "The Sustainable Development Goals need geoscience". *Nature Geoscience*. **13** (11): 714–715. Bibcode:2020NatGe..13..714S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2020NatGe..13..714S>). doi:10.1038/s41561-020-00652-6 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41561-020-00652-6>). hdl:1874/410039 (<https://hdl.handle.net/1874%2F410039>). S2CID 225071652 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:225071652>).
166. Kulonen, Aino; Adler, Carolina; Bracher, Christoph; Dach, Susanne Wymann von (2019). "Spatial context matters in monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development Goals: Reflections based on research in mountain regions" (<https://doi.org/10.14512%2Fgaia.28.2.5>). *GAIA – Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society*. **28** (2): 90–94. doi:10.14512/gaia.28.2.5 (<https://doi.org/10.14512%2Fgaia.28.2.5>). hdl:20.500.11850/350274 (<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11850%2F350274>). S2CID 197775743 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:197775743>).
167. Reyers, Belinda; Selig, Elizabeth R. (August 2020). "Global targets that reveal the social–ecological interdependencies of sustainable development". *Nature Ecology & Evolution*. **4** (8): 1011–1019. Bibcode:2020NatEE...4.1011R (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2020NatEE...4.1011R>). doi:10.1038/s41559-020-1230-6 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41559-020-1230-6>). hdl:2263/78221 (<https://hdl.handle.net/2263%2F78221>). PMID 32690904 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32690904>). S2CID 220656353 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:220656353>).
168. van Norren, Dorine E. (1 September 2020). "The Sustainable Development Goals viewed through Gross National Happiness, Ubuntu, and Buen Vivir" (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10784-020-09487-3>). *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*. **20** (3): 431–458. doi:10.1007/s10784-020-09487-3 (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10784-020-09487-3>). ISSN 1573-1553 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1573-1553>).
169. Arora-Jonsson, Seema (1 February 2023). "The sustainable development goals: A universalist promise for the future" (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.futures.2022.103087>). *Futures*. **146**: 103087. doi:10.1016/j.futures.2022.103087 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.futures.2022.103087>). ISSN 0016-3287 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0016-3287>).
170. Hickel, Jason (September 2019). "The contradiction of the sustainable development goals: Growth versus ecology on a finite planet". *Sustainable Development*. **27** (5): 873–884. doi:10.1002/sd.1947 (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2Fsd.1947>). S2CID 159060032 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:159060032>).
171. Chenary, Kimia; Pirian Kalat, Omid; Sharifi, Ayyoob (2024). "Forecasting sustainable development goals scores by 2030 using machine learning models" (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2Fsd.3037>). *Sustainable Development*. doi:10.1002/sd.3037 (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2Fsd.3037>).

172. Cabinet, Prime Minister and (20 February 2018). "2030 Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://www.pmc.gov.au/news-centre/office-women/2030-sustainable-development-goals>). *www.pmc.gov.au*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064019/https://www.pmc.gov.au/news-centre/office-women/2030-sustainable-development-goals>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 14 September 2020.
173. Monash Sustainable Development Institute (19 November 2020). "Transforming Australis SDG Progress Report – 2020 Update" ([https://www.sdgtransformingaustralia.com/wp-content/uploads/MSDI\\_TA2020\\_Summary.pdf](https://www.sdgtransformingaustralia.com/wp-content/uploads/MSDI_TA2020_Summary.pdf)) (PDF). *SDG Transforming Australia*. Archived (<https://www.sdgtransformingaustralia.com/>) from the original on 1 February 2021.
174. Curtis, Simon; Klaus, Ian (2024). *The Belt and Road City: Geopolitics, Urbanization, and China's Search for a New International Order*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press. doi:10.2307/jj.11589102 (<https://doi.org/10.2307%2Fjj.11589102>). ISBN 9780300266900. JSTOR jj.11589102 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/jj.11589102>).
175. "Sustainable Development Goals" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064154/https://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>). *UNDP in Ghana*. Archived from the original (<https://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>) on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 20 September 2020.
176. "FG presents SDGs voluntary national review report to UN today" (<https://guardian.ng/news/fg-presents-sdgs-voluntary-national-review-report-to-un-today/>). *Guardian Nigeria*. Retrieved 24 September 2020.
177. "Sustainable Development Report 2020" (<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/nga>). *dashboards.sdgindex.org*. Retrieved 23 September 2020.
178. "The Government of Nigeria Presents 2nd Voluntary National Review on Sustainable Development" (<https://sdgs.gov.ng/the-government-of-nigeria-presents-2nd-voluntary-national-review-on-sustainable-development/>). *Sustainable Development Goals*. 28 July 2020. Retrieved 23 September 2020.
179. "Sustainable Development – Baltic 2030" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171115220914/http://www.cbss.org/sustainable-prosperous-region/egsd-baltic-2030-2/>). *cbss.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.cbss.org/sustainable-prosperous-region/egsd-baltic-2030-2/>) on 15 November 2017. Retrieved 11 November 2017.
180. "Lebanon ∴ Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform" (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/lebanon>). *sustainabledevelopment.un.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064134/https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/lebanon>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 4 October 2020.
181. Luomi, M.; Fuller, G.; Dahan, L.; Lisboa Bå Sund, K.; de la Mothe Karoubi, E.; Lafortune, G. (2019). *Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2019* (<https://www.sdgindex.org/reports/2019-arab-region-sdg-index-and-dashboards-report/>). SDG Centre of Excellence for the Arab Region/Emirates Diplomatic Academy and Sustainable Development Solutions Network. p. 5.
182. Al-Raei, Marwan (22 May 2023). "Analysing of the sustainable development goals in Damascus University during Syrian crisis using the strategy in the university and the bibliometrics data from SciVal" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10201509>). *Discover Sustainability*. 4 (1): 24. Bibcode:2023DiSus...4...24A (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2023DiSus...4...24A>). doi:10.1007/s43621-023-00140-y (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs43621-023-00140-y>). ISSN 2662-9984 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2662-9984>). PMC 10201509 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10201509>). PMID 37251498 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37251498>).

183. Department for International Development (2017) *Agenda 2030 The UK Government's approach to delivering the Global Goals for Sustainable Development – at home and around the world* ([https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/603500/Agenda-2030-Report4.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/603500/Agenda-2030-Report4.pdf)) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064022/https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/603500/Agenda-2030-Report4.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064022/https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/603500/Agenda-2030-Report4.pdf)) 30 December 2020 at the Wayback Machine
184. "The UK's global contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals – Progress, gaps and recommendations" (<https://www.bond.org.uk/resources/the-uks-global-contribution-to-the-sustainable-development-goals>). *Bond*. 17 June 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201230064057/https://www.bond.org.uk/resources/the-uks-global-contribution-to-the-sustainable-development-goals>) from the original on 30 December 2020. Retrieved 30 October 2019.

---

## External links

---

- UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform – The SDGs (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)
- "Global Goals" Campaign (<http://www.globalgoals.org>) Campaign on the SDGs published by Project Everyone
- Global SDG Indicators Database of the United Nations (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>)
- SDG-Tracker.org (<https://sdg-tracker.org/>) – Visualized tracking of progress towards the SDGs
- SDG Pathfinder (<https://sdg-pathfinder.org/>) – Explore content on SDGs from six international organizations (powered by the [OECD](#))



Wikipedia's health care articles can be viewed offline with the **Medical Wikipedia app**.

---

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sustainable\\_Development\\_Goals&oldid=1246996100](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sustainable_Development_Goals&oldid=1246996100)"