The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are 8 goals that UN Member States have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2015.

The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. The MDGs are derived from this Declaration. Each MDG has targets set for 2015 and indicators to monitor progress from 1990 levels. Several of these relate directly to health.

Progress report on the health-related MDGs

While some countries have made impressive gains in achieving health-related targets, others are falling behind. Often the countries making the least progress are those affected by high levels of HIV/AIDS, economic hardship or conflict.

Millennium Development Goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.C. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Undernutrition which includes fetal growth restriction, stunting, wasting and deficiencies of vitamin A and zinc, along with suboptimal breastfeeding; is the underlying cause of death in an estimated 45% of all deaths among children under 5 years of age. The proportion of underweight children in developing countries has declined from 28% to 17% between 1990 and 2013. This rate of progress is close to the rate required to meet the MDG target, however improvements have been unevenly distributed between and within different regions.

Millennium Development Goal 4: reduce child mortality

Target 4.A. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Globally, significant progress has been made in reducing mortality in children under 5 years of age. In 2013, 6.3 million children under 5 died, compared with 12.7 million in 1990. Between 1990 and 2013, under-5 mortality declined by 49%, from an estimated rate of 90 deaths per 1000 live births to 46. The global rate of decline has also accelerated in recent years – from 1.2% per annum during 1990–1995 to 4.0% during 2005–2013. Despite this improvement, the world is unlikely to achieve the MDG target of a two-thirds reduction in 1990 mortality levels by the year 2015.

More countries are now achieving high levels of immunization coverage; in 2013, 66% of Member States reached at least 90% coverage. In 2013, global measles immunization coverage was 84% among children aged 12–23 months. During 2000–2013, estimated measles deaths decreased by 74% from 481 000 to 124 000.

Millennium Development Goal 5: improve maternal health

Target 5.A. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Target 5.B. Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Despite a significant reduction in the number of maternal deaths – from an estimated 523 000 in 1990 to 289 000 in 2013 – the rate of decline is less than half of what is needed to achieve the MDG target of a three quarters reduction in the mortality ratio between 1990 and 2015.

To reduce the number of maternal deaths, women need access to good-quality reproductive health care and effective interventions. In 2012, 64% of women aged 15–49 years who were married or in a consensual union were using some form of contraception, while 12% wanted to stop or postpone childbearing but were not using contraception.

The proportion of women receiving antenatal care at least once during pregnancy was about 83% for the period 2007–2014, but for the recommended minimum of 4 or more visits the corresponding figure drops to around 64%.

The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel – crucial for reducing perinatal, neonatal and maternal deaths – is above 90% in 3 of the 6 WHO regions. However, increased coverage is needed in certain regions, such as the WHO African Region where the figure was still only 51%.

Millennium Development Goal 6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6A. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 6B. Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.

In 2013 an estimated 2.1 million people were newly infected with HIV – down from 3.4 million in 2001. By the end of 2013 about 12.9 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally. Of these, 11.7 million lived in low- and middle-income countries, representing 36% of the estimated 32.6 million people living with HIV in these countries. Should current trends continue the target of placing 15 million people on ART by 2015 will be exceeded.

The decrease in the number of those newly infected along with the increased availability of ART have contributed to a major decline in HIV mortality levels – from 2.4 million people in 2005 to an estimated 1.5 million in 2013. As fewer people die from AIDS-related causes the number of people living with HIV is likely to continue to grow.

Target 6C. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Malaria

About half the world’s population is at risk of malaria, and an estimated 198 million cases in 2013 led to approximately 584 000 deaths – most of these in children under the age of 5 living in Africa.

During the period 2000–2013, malaria incidence and mortality rates of population at risk have both fallen globally, 30% and 47% respectively.

The coverage of interventions such as the distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying has greatly increased, and will need to be sustained in order to prevent the resurgence of disease and deaths caused by malaria. Globally, the MDG target of halting by 2015 and beginning to reverse the incidence of malaria has already been met.

Tuberculosis

The annual global number of new cases of tuberculosis has been slowly falling for a decade thus achieving MDG target 6.C to reverse the spread of the disease by 2015. In 2013, there were an estimated 9 million new cases and 1.5 million deaths (including 360 000 deaths among HIV-positive people).

Globally, treatment success rates have been sustained at high levels since 2007, at or above the target of 85%. However, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB), which emerged primarily as a result of inadequate treatment, continues to pose problems.

Other diseases

MDG Target 6.C also includes neglected tropical diseases – a medically diverse group of infectious conditions caused by a variety of pathogens.

In 2013 only 6314 cases of human African trypanosomiasis were reported, representing the lowest levels of recorded cases in 50 years. This disease is now targeted for elimination as a public health problem by 2020. Dracunculiasis is also on the verge of eradication with an historic low of 126 cases reported in 2014 and an ongoing WHO target of interrupting its transmission by the end of 2015.

Plans to eliminate leprosy as a public health problem worldwide by 2020 have also been prepared and are being implemented. The elimination of visceral leishmaniasis as a public health problem in the Indian subcontinent by 2020 is on track with a greater than 75% reduction in incident cases recorded since the launch of the programme in 2005. In the case of lymphatic filariasis, more than 5 billion treatments have been delivered since 2000 to stop its spread and of the 73 known endemic countries 39 are on track to achieve its elimination as a public health problem by 2020.

Millennium Development Goal 7: ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7C: By 2015, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

The world has now met the MDG target relating to access to safe drinking-water. In 2012, 90% of the population used an improved source of drinking-water compared with 76% in 1990. Progress has however been uneven across different regions, between urban and rural areas, and between rich and poor.

With regard to basic sanitation, current rates of progress are too slow for the MDG target to be met globally. In 2012, 2.5 billion people did not have access to improved sanitation facilities, with 1 billion these people still practicing open defecation. The number of people living in urban areas without access to improved sanitation is increasing because of rapid growth in the size of urban populations.

Millennium Development Goal 8: develop a global partnership for development

Target 8E. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential medicines in developing countries

Many people continue to face a scarcity of medicines in the public sector, forcing them to the private sector where prices can be substantially higher. Surveys undertaken from 2007-2013 show the average availability of selected generic medicines in 21 low- and middle-income countries was only 55% in the public sector.

Even the lowest-priced generics can put common treatments beyond the reach of low-income households in developing countries. The greatest price is paid by patients suffering chronic diseases. Effective treatments for the majority of the global chronic disease burden exist, yet universal access remains out-of-reach.

WHO response

WHO works with partners to support national efforts to achieve the health-related MDGs. WHO’s activities include:

* setting prevention and treatment guidelines and other global norms and standards;
* providing technical support to countries to implement guidelines;
* analysing social and economic factors and highlighting the broader risks and opportunities for health.

WHO assists national authorities as they develop health policies and plans, and helps governments work with development partners to align external assistance with domestic priorities. WHO also collects and disseminates data on health so countries can plan health spending and track progress.

**17 THE SUTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

[*List of Sustainable Development Goal targets and indicators*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Sustainable_Development_Goal_targets_and_indicators)

Accelerating climate actions and progress towards a [just transition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Just_transition) is essential to reducing climate risks and addressing sustainable development priorities, including water, food and human security (robust evidence, high agreement). Accelerating action in the context of sustainable development involves not only expediting the pace of change (speed) but also addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability and high emissions (quality and depth of change) and enabling diverse communities, sectors, stakeholders, regions and cultures (scale and breadth of change) to participate in just, equitable and inclusive processes that improve the health and well-being of people and the planet.

**Goal 1: No poverty**

**SDG 1 is to: "End poverty in all its forms everywhere". Achieving SDG 1 would end**[**extreme poverty**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extreme_poverty)**globally by 2030.**

The goal has seven targets and 13 indicators to measure [progress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progress). The five "outcome targets" are: eradication of extreme poverty; reduction of all poverty by half; implementation of social protection systems; ensuring equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources; and the building of resilience to environmental, economic and social [disasters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disaster). The two targets related to "means of achieving" SDG 1 are [mobilization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobilization) of resources to end poverty; and the establishment of [poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty) eradication policy frameworks at all levels.

Despite the ongoing progress, 10 percent of the [world's population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_population) live in poverty and struggle to meet basic needs such as [health](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health), [education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education), and access to [water and sanitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WASH).[  Extreme poverty remains [prevalent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prevalence) in [low-income](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty) countries particularly those affected by [conflict](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict_%28process%29) and [political upheaval](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_upheaval). In 2015, more than half of the world's 736 million people living in extreme poverty lived in Sub-Saharan Africa. Without a significant shift in social policy, extreme poverty will dramatically increase by 2030. The [rural poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_poverty) rate stands at 17.2 percent and 5.3 percent in urban areas (in 2016). Nearly half are children.

A study published in September 2020 found that poverty increased by 7 per cent in just a few months due to the [COVID-19 pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic), even though it had been steadily decreasing for the last 20 years.



Sufficient and healthy foods should be made available to everyone

**SDG 2 is to: "End**[**hunger**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunger)**, achieve**[**food security**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_security)**and improved nutrition, and promote**[**sustainable agriculture**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_agriculture)**".**

SDG 2 has eight targets and 14 indicators to measure progress. The five "outcome targets" are: ending [hunger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunger) and improving access to food; ending all forms of [malnutrition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malnutrition); [agricultural productivity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 achieving" targets include: addressing [trade restrictions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_restriction) and distortions in world agricultural markets and food [commodity markets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commodity_market) and their derivatives.

Globally, 1 in 9 people are undernourished, the vast majority of whom live in developing countries. Under nutrition causes wasting or severe wasting of 52 million children worldwide. It contributes to nearly half (45%) of deaths in children under five – 3.1 million children per year.

Goal 3: Good health and well-being



Mothers with healthy children in rural India

[SDG 3](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_3) is to: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages".

SDG 3 has 13 targets and 28 indicators to measure progress toward targets. The first nine targets are "outcome targets". Those are: reduction of [maternal mortality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maternal_death); ending all preventable [deaths under five years of age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_mortality); fight [communicable diseases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infection); ensure reduction of mortality from [non-communicable diseases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-communicable_disease) and promote [mental health](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_health); prevent and treat [substance abuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Substance_abuse); reduce [road injuries and deaths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_motor_vehicle_collisions); grant universal access to [sexual and reproductive care](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reproductive_health), [family planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_planning) and education; achieve [universal health coverage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_health_care); and reduce illnesses and deaths from [hazardous chemicals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dangerous_goods) and [pollution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pollution). The four "means to achieving" SDG 3 targets are: implement the [WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WHO_Framework_Convention_on_Tobacco_Control); support research, development and universal access to affordable [vaccines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaccine) and medicines; increase health financing and support [health workforce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health_human_resources) in [developing countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_countries); and improve early warning systems for global health risks.

Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common causes of child and maternal mortality. Between 2000 and 2016, the worldwide under-five [mortality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mortality_rate) rate decreased by 47 percent (from 78 deaths per 1,000 live births to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births). Still, the number of children dying under age five is very high: 5.6 million in 2016.

**Goal 4: Quality education**

[**SDG 4**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_4)**is to: "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all".**

SDG 4 has ten targets which are measured by 11 indicators. The seven "outcome-oriented targets" are: free [primary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_education) and [secondary education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_education); equal access to quality [pre-primary education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preschool); affordable technical, [vocational](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vocational_education) and [higher education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_education); increased number of people with relevant skills for financial success; elimination of all [discrimination in education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrimination_in_education); universal [literacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literacy) and [numeracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Numeracy); and [education for sustainable development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_for_sustainable_development) and global citizenship. The three "means of achieving targets" are: build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools; expand [higher education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_education) scholarships for developing countries; and increase the supply of qualified [teachers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teacher) in developing countries.

Major progress has been made in access to education, specifically at the [primary school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_school) level, for both boys and girls. The number of out-of-school children has almost halved from 112 million in 1997 to 60 million in 2014. In terms of the progress made, global participation in tertiary education reached 224 million in 2018, equivalent to a gross enrollment ratio of 38%.

**Goal 5: Gender equality**

[**SDG 5**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_5)**is to: "Achieve**[**gender equality**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_equality)**and empower all women and girls".**

Through the pledge to "Leave No One Behind", countries have c ommitted to fast-track progress for those furthest behind, first. SDG 5 aims to grant women and girls [equal rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equal_rights_for_women), opportunities to live free without discrimination including workplace [discrimination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Workplace_discrimination) or any violence. This is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

In 2020, representation by women in single or lower houses of [national parliament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament) reached 25 per cent, up slightly from 22 per cent in 2015. Women now have better access to decision-making positions at the local level, holding 36 per cent of elected seats in local deliberative bodies, based on data from 133 countries and areas. Whilst [female genital mutilation/cutting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Female_genital_mutilation) (FGM/C) is becoming less common, at least 200 million girls and women have been subjected to this harmful practice.

**Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation**



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

[**SDG 6**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_6)**is to: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all". The eight targets are measured by 11 indicators.**

The six "outcome-oriented targets" include: Safe and affordable [drinking water](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drinking_water); end [open defecation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_defecation) and provide access to [sanitation, and hygiene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WASH), improve [water quality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_quality), [wastewater treatment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wastewater_treatment) and [safe reuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reclaimed_water), increase [water-use efficiency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water-use_efficiency) and ensure [freshwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresh_water) supplies, implement [IWRM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_water_resources_management), protect and restore water-related [ecosystems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem). The two "means of achieving" targets are to expand water and sanitation support to developing countries, and to support local engagement in water and sanitation management.

The Joint Monitoring Programme ([JMP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Monitoring_Programme_for_Water_Supply_and_Sanitation)) of World Health Organisation [WHO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Health_Organization) And United Nations International Children's Emergency fund [UNICEF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNICEF) reported in 2017 that 4.5 billion people currently do not have [safely managed sanitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Improved_sanitation).[[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals#cite_note-JMP2017-37)  Also in 2017, only 71 per cent of the global population used safely managed drinking water, and 2.2 billion persons were still without safely managed drinking water. With regards to [water stress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_scarcity): "In 2017, [Central and Southern Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia) and [Northern Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Africa) registered very high water stress – defined as the ratio of fresh water withdrawn to total renewable freshwater resources – of more than 70 per cent".[Official development assistance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Official_development_assistance) (ODA) [disbursements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disbursement) to the water sector increased to $9 billion in 2018. Evidence shows that both supply- and demand-side interventions financed by aid can contribute to promoting access to water, but consistent long-term investments are needed.

**Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy**

[**SDG 7**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_7)**is to: "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all".**

The goal has five targets to be achieved by 2030. Progress towards the targets is measured by six indicators. Three out of the five targets are "outcome targets": Universal access to modern energy; increase global percentage of [renewable energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy); double the improvement in energy efficiency. The remaining two targets are "means of achieving targets": to promote access to research, technology and investments in [clean energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_energy); and expand and upgrade [energy services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_system) 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_mix). This would involve improving energy efficiency and enhancing international cooperation to facilitate more open access to clean energy technology and more investment in clean energy infrastructure. Plans call for particular attention to infrastructure support for the [least developed countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Least_Developed_Countries), [small islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small_Island_Developing_States) and land-locked [developing countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country).

Progress in expanding access to [electricity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electricity) has been made in several countries, notably [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh), and [Kenya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenya).[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals#cite_note-Energyreport2019-42) The global population without access to electricity decreased to about 840 million in 2017 from 1.2 billion in 2010 ([sub-Saharan Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sub-Saharan_Africa) remains the region with the largest access deficit). [Renewable energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy) accounted for 17.5% of global total energy consumption in 2016. Of the three end uses of [renewables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy) ([electricity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electricity), [heat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heat), and [transport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport)) the use of renewables grew fastest with respect to electricity. Between 2018 and 2030, the annual average investment will need to reach approximately $55 billion to expand energy access, about $700 billion to increase renewable energy and $600 billion to improve energy efficiency.



Solar panels on house roof

**Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth**

[**SDG 8**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_8)**is to: "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all".**

SDG 8 has (12) twelve targets in total to be achieved by 2030. Some targets are for 2030; others are for 2020. The first (10) ten are "outcome targets". These are: sustainable [economic growth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_growth); [diversify](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diversity_%28business%29), innovate and upgrade for [economic productivity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Productivity); promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises; improve [resource efficiency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_efficiency) in consumption and production; full [employment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employment) and [decent work](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decent_work) with [equal pay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equal_pay_for_equal_work); promote youth employment, education and training; end [modern slavery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_21st_century), [trafficking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smuggling), and [child labour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_labour); protect [labour rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labor_rights) and promote safe working environments; promote beneficial and [sustainable tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_tourism); universal access to banking, insurance and [financial services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_services). In addition, there are also (2) two targets for "means of achieving", which are: Increase [aid for trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aid_for_Trade) support; develop a global youth employment strategy.

Over the past five years, economic growth in least developed countries has been increasing at an average rate of 4.3 per cent. In 2018, the global growth rate of real [GDP per capita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lists_of_countries_by_GDP_per_capita) was 2 per cent. In addition, the rate for [least developed countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Least_developed_countries) was 4.5 per cent in 2018 and 4.8 per cent in 2019, less than the 7 per cent growth rate targeted in SDG 8.  In 2019, 22 per cent of the world's young people were not in employment, education or training, a figure that has hardly changed since 2005. Addressing youth [employment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employment) means finding solutions with and for young people who are seeking a decent and productive job. Such solutions should address both supply, i.e. education, skills development and training, and demand. In 2018, the number of women engaged in the labor force was put at 48 per cent while that of men was 75 per cent.

**Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

[**SDG 9**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_9)**is to: "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation".**

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 achieving" targets: Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development for developing countries; support domestic technology development and industrial diversification; universal access to information and communications technology.

In 2019, 14% of the world's workers were employed in [manufacturing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manufacturing) activities. This percentage has not changed much since 2000. The share of manufacturing employment was the largest in [Eastern and South-Eastern Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia) (18 percent) and the smallest in sub-Saharan Africa (6 percent). The intensity of global [carbon dioxide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_dioxide) emissions has declined by nearly one quarter since 2000, showing a general decoupling of carbon dioxide emissions from GDP growth. As at 2020, nearly the entire world population lives in an area covered by a mobile network. Millions of people are still unable to access the internet due to cost, coverage, and other reasons. It is estimated that just 53% of the world's population are currently internet users.

**Goal 10: Reduced inequality**

[**SDG 10**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_10)**is to: "Reduce**[**income inequality**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_inequality)**within and among countries".**

The Goal has ten targets to be achieved by 2030. Progress towards targets will be measured by indicators. The first seven targets are "outcome targets": Reduce [income inequalities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Income_inequality_metrics); promote universal social, economic and political inclusion; ensure [equal opportunities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equal_opportunity) and end [discrimination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrimination); adopt fiscal and social policies that promotes equality; improved regulation of global [financial markets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_market) and institutions; enhanced representation for [developing countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country) in [financial institutions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_institution); responsible and well-managed migration policies. The other three targets are "means of achievement" targets: Special and differential treatment for developing countries; encourage [development assistance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Development_aid) and investment in [least developed countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Least_developed_countries); reduce transaction costs for migrant [remittances](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remittance).

In 73 countries during the period 2012–2017, the bottom 40 per cent of the population saw its incomes grow. Still, in all countries with data, the bottom 40 per cent of the population received less than 25 per cent of the overall income or consumption. Women are more likely to be victims of discrimination than men. Among those with disabilities, 3 in 10 personally experienced discrimination, with higher levels still among women with disabilities. The main grounds of discrimination mentioned by these women was not the disability itself, but religion, ethnicity and sex, pointing to the urgent need for measures to tackle multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. In 2019, 54 per cent of countries have a comprehensive set of policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.

**Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities**

**Sustainable Development Goal 11 is divided into 10 targets and 14 indicators at the global level. The seven “outcome targets” are:**

* [11.1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_11) – "Adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums"
* 11.2 – "Safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems"
* 11.3 – "Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries"
* 11.4 – "Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage"
* 11.5 – "Reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters and decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters"
* 11.6 – "Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management"
* 11.7 – "Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces"
* 11.a – "Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning"
* 11.b – "Increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk managements at all levels"
* 11.c – "Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials"

The number of slum dwellers reached more than 1 billion in 2018, or 24 per cent of the urban population. The number of people living in urban slums is highest in [Eastern and South-Eastern Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia), [sub-Saharan Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sub-Saharan_Africa) and [Central and Southern Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia). In 2019, only half of the world's urban population had convenient access to public transport, defined as living within 500 metres' walking distance from a low-capacity transport system (such as a bus stop) and within 1 km of a high-capacity transport system (such as a railway). In the period 1990–2015, most [urban areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_area) recorded a general increase in the extent of built-up area per person.

**Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production**

[**SDG 12**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_12)**is to: "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns".**

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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resource); reducing by half the [per capita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Per_capita) global [food waste](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_waste) at the [retail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retail) and [consumer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consumer) levels and the reduction of food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses; achieving the environmentally sound management of [chemicals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemicals) and all wastes throughout their life cycle; reducing [waste](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste) generation through prevention, reduction, [recycling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recycling) and reuse; encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices; promote public [procurement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procurement) practices that are sustainable; and ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and [awareness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Awareness) for [sustainable development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development). The three "means of achievement" targets are: support [developing countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country) to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity; develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts; and remove market distortions, like [fossil fuel subsidies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fossil_fuel_subsidies), that encourage wasteful consumption.

By 2019, 79 countries and the [European Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union) have reported on at least one national policy instrument to promote [sustainable consumption](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_consumption) and production patterns. This was done to work towards the implementation of the "10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns".Global fossil fuel subsidies in 2018 were $400 billion. This was double the [estimated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estimation) subsidies for renewables and is detrimental to the task of reducing global carbon dioxide emissions.

To ensure that plastic products are more sustainable, thus reducing plastic waste, changes such as decreasing usage and increasing the circularity of the plastic economy are expected to be required. An increase in domestic recycling and a reduced reliance on the global plastic waste trade are other actions that might help meet the goal.

**Goal 13: Climate action**

[**SDG 13**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_13)**is to: "Take urgent action to combat**[**climate change**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change)**and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy".**

There are 5 targets of this SDG in total, all of which cover a wide range of issues surrounding climate action. The first three targets are "output targets": Strengthen resilience and [adaptive capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive_capacity) to climate-related [disasters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disaster); integrate climate change measures into policies and planning; [build knowledge and capacity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacity_building) to meet climate change. The remaining two targets are "means of achieving" targets: To implement the [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Framework_Convention_on_Climate_Change); and to promote mechanisms to raise capacity for planning and management. Along with each target, there are “indicators” that provide a method to review the overall progress of each target, along with SDG 13 as a whole. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

The decade between 2010 - 2019 was the warmest decade recorded in history. Currently climate change is affecting the global community in every nation across the world. The impact of climate change not only impacts national economies, but also lives and livelihoods, especially those in vulnerable conditions. By 2018, climate change continued exacerbating the frequency of natural disasters, such as massive [wildfires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildfire), [droughts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drought), [hurricanes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_cyclone), and [floods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood). Over the period 2000–2018, the [greenhouse emissions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse_gas_emissions) of developed countries in transitions have declined by 6.5%. However, the emissions of the developing countries are up by 43% in the period between 2000 and 2013. In 2019, at least 120 of 153 developing countries had undertaken activities to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.

**Goal 14: Life below water**

[**SDG 14**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_14)**is to: "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for**[**sustainable development**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development)**"**

The first seven targets are "outcome targets": Reduce [marine pollution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine_pollution); protect and restore [ecosystems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem); reduce [ocean acidification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ocean_acidification); [sustainable fishing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_fishery); [conserve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine_conservation) coastal and marine areas; end subsidies contributing to [overfishing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overfishing); increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources. The last three targets are "means of achieving" targets: To increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health; support [small scale fishers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artisanal_fishing); implement and enforce international [sea law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_the_sea).

Oceans and [fisheries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fishery) support the global population's economic, social and environmental needs. Oceans are the source of life of the planet and the global climate system regulator. They are the world's largest ecosystem, home to nearly a million known species. Oceans cover more than two-thirds of the earth's surface and contain 97% of the planet's water. They are essential for making the planet livable. [Rainwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainwater), [drinking water](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drinking_water) and climate are all regulated by [ocean temperatures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ocean_temperature) and [currents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ocean_current). Over 3 billion people depend on marine life for their livelihood. However, there has been a 26 percent increase in acidification since the [industrial revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_revolution). Effective strategies to mitigate adverse effects of increased ocean acidification are needed to advance the sustainable use of oceans.

The current efforts to protect oceans, marine environments and small-scale fishers are not meeting the need to protect the resources. One of the key drivers of global overfishing is [illegal fishing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegal%2C_unreported_and_unregulated_fishing). It threatens marine ecosystems, puts food security and regional stability at risk, and is linked to major human rights violations and even organized crime. Increased ocean temperatures and oxygen loss act concurrently with [ocean acidification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ocean_acidification) and constitute the "deadly trio" of climate change pressures on the marine environment.



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One indicator (14.1.1b) under Goal 14 specifically relates to reducing impacts from [marine plastic pollution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine_plastic_pollution).

**Goal 15: Life on land**

[**SDG 15**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_15)**is to: "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial**[**ecosystems**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem)**, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land**[**degradation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_degradation)**and halt**[**biodiversity loss**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodiversity_loss)**".**

The nine "outcome targets" include: Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater [ecosystems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem); end [deforestation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deforestation) and restore degraded forests; end [desertification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desertification) and restore degraded land; ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems, protect [biodiversity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodiversity) and [natural habitats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habitat); protect access to genetic resources and fair sharing of the benefits; eliminate [poaching](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poaching) and trafficking of [protected species](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endangered_species); prevent [invasive alien species](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasive_species) on land and in water ecosystems; and integrate ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning. The three "means of achieving targets" include: Increase financial resources to conserve and sustainably use ecosystem and biodiversity; finance and incentivize [sustainable forest management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_forest_management); combat global poaching and trafficking.

Humans depend on earth and the [oceans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ocean) to live. This goal aims at securing sustainable livelihoods that will be enjoyed for generations to come. The [human diet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_nutrition) is composed 80% of plant life, which makes [agriculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture) a prime economic resource. [Forests cover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_cover) 30 percent of the Earth's surface, provide vital [habitats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habitat) for millions of species, and important sources for clean air and water, as well as being crucial for combating [climate change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change).

The proportion of forest area fell, from 31.9 per cent of total land area in 2000 to 31.2 per cent in 2020, representing a net loss of nearly 100 million ha of the world's forests. This was due to decreasing forest area decreased in Latin America, sub-Saharan [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa) and South-Eastern Asia, driven by deforestation for agriculture. Desertification affects as much as one-sixth of the world's population, 70% of all drylands, and one-quarter of the total land area of the world. It also leads to spreading [poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty) and the [degradation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_degradation) of billion hectares of [cropland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_land). A report in 2020 stated that globally, the [species extinction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extinction) risk has worsened by about 10 per cent over the past three decades.

**Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions**

[**SDG 16**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_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".**

The goal has ten "outcome targets": Reduce [violence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence); protect [children from abuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_abuse), exploitation, [trafficking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trafficking_of_children) and violence; promote the [rule of law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rule_of_law) and ensure equal access to [justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice); combat [organized crime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organized_crime) and [illicit financial and arms flows](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illicit_financial_flows), substantially reduce [corruption](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corruption) and [bribery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bribery); develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions; ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making; strengthen the participation in [global governance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_governance); provide universal [legal identity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_person); ensure public access to information and protect [fundamental freedoms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamental_rights). There are also two "means of achieving targets": Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat crime and [terrorism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism); promote and enforce [non-discriminatory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrimination) laws and policies.

Reducing [violent crime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violent_crime), [sex trafficking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_trafficking), [forced labor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unfree_labour), and child abuse are clear global goals. The International Community values peace and justice; they call for stronger judicial systems that will enforce laws and work toward a more peaceful and just society. All women need to be able to turn to fair and effective institution to access Justice and important services.[[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals#cite_note-78)  We cannot hope for sustainable development without peace and stability.

With more than a quarter of children under 5 unregistered worldwide as of 2015, about 1 in 5 countries will need to accelerate progress to achieve universal birth registration by 2030. Data from 38 countries over the past [decade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decade) suggest that high-income countries have the lowest prevalence of [bribery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bribery) (an average of 3.7 per cent), while lower-income countries have high levels of bribery when accessing public services (22.3 per cent).

**Goal 17: Partnership for the goals**

[**SDG 17**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_17)**is to: "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development".**

This goal has 19 outcome targets and 24 indicators. Increasing [international cooperation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multilateralism) is seen as vital to achieving each of the 16 previous goals. Goal 17 is included to assure that countries and organizations cooperate instead of compete. Developing multi-stakeholder partnerships to share knowledge, expertise, [technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology), and financial support is seen as critical to overall success of the SDGs. The goal encompasses improving north–south and [South-South](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South-South_Cooperation) cooperation, and [public-private partnerships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public%E2%80%93private_partnership) which involve civil societies are specifically mentioned.

With US$5 trillion to $7 trillion in annual investment required to achieve the SDGs, total official [development assistance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Development_assistance) reached US$147.2 billion in 2017. This, although steady, is below the set target. In 2016, six countries met the international target to keep official development assistance at or above 0.7 percent of [gross national income](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_national_income).[  [Humanitarian crises](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanitarian_crises) brought on by conflict or [natural disasters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_disasters) have continued to demand more financial resources and [aid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aid). Even so, many countries also require official development assistance to encourage growth and trade.