**Sustainable development: social equality, economic progress, and environmental preservation**

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 **INTRODUCTION**

Environmental chemistry is the branch of chemistry that deals with investigating the movement, origins, reactions, outcomes, and fate of all chemical species found in water, soil, and air. The study of naturally occurring chemical and biological processes in the environment falls under this field of science. It is a research distinct from that of soil, water, air, and chemicals. In order to find the answers to all of the environmental concerns, this field uses a variety of mathematical, biological, engineering, genetic, toxicological, and hydrologic methodologies. Additionally, it incorporates aspects of analytical chemistry, organic, inorganic, and physical chemistry as well as elements from a number of other disciplines, including public health, epidemiology, biology, biochemistry, and toxicology. Environmental chemists learn how the unpolluted environment functions and discover ways to sustainably improve the environment without endangering it. Environmental chemists conduct studies on how chemicals produced by humans and naturally occurring substances affect the atmosphere, soils, surface water, groundwater, and ground air. Discovering which chemicals are produced naturally and how they affect the environment is the focus of this research. Additionally, it is reliant on human activity and the control of chemicals' harmful effects on the environment.

An interdisciplinary field known as environmental chemistry includes:

* Mathematics
* Geology
* Biology
* Ecology (the study of ecosystems)
* Toxicology (the study of adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms)
* Hydrology (the study of water)

The analysis of how chemicals affect the environment can take all of these into account.

 IMPORTANCE OF GREEN CHEMISTRY

It is connected to environmental impact, pollutants, environmental management, and contamination reduction, environmental chemistry is valued on a societal level.Humans are one of the many creatures that are exposed to environmental chemicals, and they rely on many of these substances that are thought of as nutrients. Volcanoes, forest fires, and lake-level flooding are largely to blame for the contamination. Additionally, to some extent, organisms have a direct or indirect role in the dispersal of environmentally harmful compounds. The majority of substances that occur naturally are hazardous.

Analyzing how chemicals behave in a given setting as well as in the overall environment is vital to comprehend and study the effects of chemicals on the environment. The environment is divided into various sections to address the diversity of natural systems. These are regarded as the components of the actual surroundings that are enclosed by a line dividing them from the outside world. Surface water, soil, biota, and the atmosphere are a few examples of these natural systems.



 Figure-1 Green Chemistry

 **The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The Sustainable Development Goals , recognised as the Global Goals at times, are a set of 17 interconnected international objectives created to serve as a "roadmap to a better and more environmentally friendly future for all.

The UN General Assembly (UN-GA) established the SDGs in 2015, with the goal of achieving them by 2030.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are: No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-Being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure . Partnerships for the Goals, Reduced Inequality, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsive Production and Consumption, Climate Action, Life Below Water, Life On Land, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

#### Goal 1: No poverty

 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere," states SDG 1. Global extreme poverty would end by 2030 if SDG 1 was accomplished. Thirteen indicators are used to track progress toward the goal's seven targets. The five "outcome targets" are: eliminating extreme poverty; halving the rate of poverty overall; putting social protection systems in place; guaranteeing equal access to property, essential services, technology, and financial resources; and enhancing resilience to natural, man-made, and interpersonal disasters. Mobilizing resources to eliminate poverty and creating frameworks for policy on eradicating poverty at all levels are the two aims related to "means of achieving" SDG 1.

Despite steady improvements, 10% of the world's population still struggles to achieve necessities including health, education, and access to clean water and sanitary facilities. In low-income nations, particularly those plagued by conflict and political unrest, extreme poverty is still rife. Sub-Saharan Africa was home to more than half of the world's 736 million extremely poor people in 2015. By 2030, there will be a major increase in extreme poverty if social policy is not significantly changed. 17.2 percent of rural residents live in poverty, compared to 5.3 percent of urban dwellers (in 2016). The majority are kids.

The percentage of the population that is poorer than the international and national poverty lines is one of the main indicators of poverty. The percentage of the population that is covered by social protection programmes and resides in homes with access to essential services is another sign of how poor a country is. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has made eradicating poverty more challenging. Lockdowns at the local and federal levels resulted in a collapse of economic activity, which diminished or destroyed sources of income and hastened impoverishment. In spite of poverty having been consistently declining over the previous 20 years, according to a report released in September 2020, it increased by 7% in just a few months.

**TARGETS**

1.By 2030, end severe poverty worldwide, which is presently defined as a daily income of less than $1.25.

2.By 2030, halve the proportion of people of all ages who are considered to be living in poverty, as measured by national standards, in all of its forms.

3. Establish social protection laws and mechanisms that are suitable for every nation, including floor levels, and by 2030, achieve major coverage for the weak and the poor.

4.By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the most vulnerable, have equitable access to financial services, including microfinance, as well as to economic resources, land ownership and other forms of property, control over inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technologies, and financial services.

5. Boost the toughness of the underprivileged by 2030 and those who are already vulnerable, as well as lessen their exposure to and susceptibility to natural catastrophes and other shocks and shocks related to the economy, society, and environment.

6. Make sure that considerable resources are mobilised from a range of sources, including improved development cooperation, to give developing nations, especially the least developed nations, appropriate and dependable means to implement programmes and policies to overcome poverty in all of its forms.

7.Establish solid international, regional, and national policy frameworks levels that support increased investment in efforts to eradicate poverty and are based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development policies.

#### Goal 2: Zero hunger (No hunger)

"Zero hunger" is the goal of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2 or Global Goal 2). One of the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals, it was adopted in 2015. The phrase "End hunger, establish food security, boost nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture" is the official one. The intricate relationships between food security, nutrition, rural transformation, and sustainable agriculture are highlighted by SDG 2. Around 690 million people worldwide roughly 10% of the world's population are considered to be food insecure, according to the United Nations. Every night, one in every nine people goes to bed hungry, including the 20 million people in South Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, and Nigeria who are currently in danger of going hungry.

One in nine individuals worldwide, the vast majority of whom reside in poor nations, are undernourished. 52 million children worldwide suffer from serious or severe wasting due to undernutrition. It accounts for 3.1 million children's deaths under the age of five each year, or nearly half (45%) of all under-five deaths.

### ****Targets****

1.By 2030, eradicate hunger and guarantee year-round access to safe, wholesome food for all people, especially the underprivileged and those in vulnerable situations, such as infants.

2. By 2030, eradicate all forms of malnutrition, including reaching the goals for stunting and wasting in children under the age of five that have been set by international organisations. Additionally, the nutritional needs of older people, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls must be taken care of.

3. Increase the productivity of agriculture and the incomes of small-scale food producers, especially women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishermen, by doubling them by 2030. This will be accomplished in part by ensuring that all producers have equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for non-farm employment and value-adding.

4. By 2030, develop resilient agricultural practises that increase output and productivity, support ecosystem preservation, improve land and soil quality gradually, and help people adapt to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters.

5. To boost agricultural productivity in developing nations, invest more in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, plant and livestock gene banks, and agricultural research and extension services;

6. Take steps to prevent extreme food price volatility by ensuring the smooth operation of food commodity markets and their derivatives and enabling quick access to market data, particularly on food reserves.



**Figure-2 All people ought to have access to enough nutritious food**

### ****Resources****

* [Zero Hunger Challenge of the United Nations](http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/#&panel1-1)
* [Nutrition Programmes for Children with Disabilities](http://www.unicef.org/disabilities/index_65943.html), UNICEF
* [Background Note for the Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities: Inclusive Nutrition for Children and Mothers with Disabilities](http://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Nutrition_Background_Note-GPcwd.pdf), 2012, UNICEF
* [FAO Working in Support of Persons with Disabilities](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/file/58_disabilities/FAO_working_in_support_of_persons_with_disabilities.pdf), 2006, FAO
* [Promoting inclusion of people with disabilities in food security and agricultural development programmes and policies](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/forum/discussions/promoting-inclusion-people-disabilities-food-security-and-agricultural-development), 2010, FAO
* [Physical Disabilities and Food Access Among Limited Resource Households](http://dsq-sds.org/article/view/20/20), Disability Studies Quarterly, 2007
* [Food Insecurity Among Households With Working-Age Adults With Disabilities](http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/980690/err_144.pdf), United States Department of Agriculture, 2013

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

SDG 3 comprises 28 indicators and 13 targets for tracking progress. "Outcome targets" are the first nine targets. Reducing maternal mortality is one of them, along with eliminating all preventable infant deaths, combating communicable diseases, ensuring a decline in non-communicable disease mortality, promoting mental health, preventing and treating substance abuse, reducing traffic fatalities and injuries, ensuring universal access to family planning services, achieving universal health coverage, and reducing illnesses and deaths from toxic substances and pollution.

Implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control is one of the four "means to achieving" SDG 3 targets. The other three "means to achieving" SDG 3 targets are: increasing health financing and supporting the health workforce in developing countries; and improving early warning systems for global health risks.

Life expectancy has increased significantly, and some of the common causes of infant and maternal death have been reduced. The global under-five mortality rate fell by 47% between 2000 and 2016. (from 78 deaths per 1,000 live births to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births). Even yet, there were 5.6 million children under the age of five who passed away in 2016.

### Targets

1.By 2030, bring down the rate of maternal death worldwide to under 70 per 100 000 live births, on average.

2. Eliminate infant and child mortality that is preventable by 2030, with all countries aiming to reduce these rates to 12 per 1,000 live births for newborns and 25 per 1,000 live births for kids under the age of 5.

 3. By 2030, Eliminate hepatitis, water-borne infections, and other contagious diseases , as well as put an end to the AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical disease epidemics.

4.Through prevention and treatment, reduce premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases by one-third by 2030, and foster mental health and wellbeing.

5.By 2030, guarantee that all people have access to family planning services. Reproductive health should be covered in national policies and programmes, as well as through information and education.

6. Achieve universal health coverage for all individuals, including protection from financial risk, access to adequate and required  health care services, and access to critical medicines and vaccinations that are safe, effective, high-quality, and reasonably priced.

7.By 2030, significantly lower the number of fatalities and illnesses caused by hazardous substances, as well as pollution and contamination of the air, water, and soil.

8.As necessary, strengthen the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control's implementation among all nations.

9. Support the development of vaccines and medications for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which states that developing countries have the right to fully utilise the flexible licencing provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

10. Significantly boost health funding as well as the hiring, nurturing, educating, and retaining of the health personnel in developing nations, particularly in the least developed nations and small island developing States.

### ****Resources****

* [Better health for people with disabilities: infographic](http://www.who.int/disabilities/facts/Infographic_en_pdf.pdf?ua=1), WHO
* [HIV/AIDS and disability: capturing hidden voices](http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2004/04/6412965/hivaids-disability-capturing-hidden-voices), Washington, DC: World Bank
* [Meeting the needs of people with disabilities – new approaches in the health sector](http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2002/06/2504812/meeting-needs-people-disabilities-new-approaches-health-sector), Poverty Reduction Sourcebook technical note. Wiman, Ronald; Helander, Einar; Westland, Joan. 2002. Washington, DC: World Bank.

#### Goal 4: Quality education

 The purpose of SDG 4 is to "provide inclusive and equitable quality education and encourage opportunities for lifelong learning for everyone."

Ten targets in SDG 4 are monitored by 11 indicators. The seven "outcome-oriented targets" are: universal literacy and numeracy; free primary and secondary education; equal access to high-quality early childhood education; affordable technical, vocational, and higher education; increased numbers of people with skills necessary for financial success; elimination of all forms of discrimination in education; and education for sustainable development and global citizenship.

The three "ways of accomplishing targets" are to construct and improve inclusive and secure schools, raise the number of higher education scholarships available to developing nations, and boost the availability of competent instructors in such nations.

There has been significant improvement in both boys' and girls' access to education, particularly at the primary school level. Global involvement in tertiary education increased to 224 million in 2018, which is equivalent to a gross enrollment ratio of 38%.

### Targets

1.By 2030, guaranteeing that all boys and girls complete free, inclusive primary and secondary education that leads to successful learning outcomes for Goal 4.

2.Make sure all boys and girls have access to high-quality pre-primary education by the year 2030 so they are ready for primary school.

3.Ensure equal access to technical, vocational, and postsecondary education for men and women by the year 2030 i.e both affordable and of high quality.

4.By 2030, significantly raise the proportion of young people and adults who possess the necessary skills for employment, respectable jobs, and entrepreneurship, including technical and vocational skills.

5.By 2030, remove gender gaps in education and guarantee that all disadvantaged groups, including individuals with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in precarious situations, have equitable access to all levels of education and vocational training.

6.By 2030, make sure that every child ,men and women in their mature years are literate and numerate to a significant extent.

7. Assuring that all students, by the year 2030, possess the skills and knowledge necessary to enhance sustainable development, including, but not limited to, education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship, and an understanding of cultural diversity and its role in sustainable development.

8 Build and upgrade learning environments that are gender, disability, and child-sensitive and provide a safe, tranquil, inclusive, and successful learning environment for all students.

9. By 2020, significantly increase the number of scholarships given to developing countries particularly the least developed, small island, developing states, and African countries so that they can enrol in technical, engineering, and science programmes at universities in developed and other developing countries, as well as vocational training in information and communications technology.

10.By 2030, significantly enhance the number of trained educators available, including through international collaboration on teacher education in developing nations, particularly in least developed and small island developing states.



**Figure-3 Encourage everyone to pursue a lifetime education**

### Resources

* [The UN Secretary General’s Global Initiative on Education](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/strengthening-education-systems/inclusive-education/people-with-disabilities/)
* [UNESCO supports and promotes inclusive education](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/strengthening-education-systems/inclusive-education/people-with-disabilities/)
* [The Right of Children with Disabilities to Education: A Rights-Based Approach to Inclusive Education](http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/IEPositionPaper_ENGLISH.pdf) (UNICEF Position Paper, 2012)
* [The Global Partnership for Education](http://www.globalpartnership.org/) (supports developing countries to ensure every child receives quality basic education, with a focus area on children with disabilities)
* [Equal Right, Equal Opportunity, Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities](http://campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right%2C%20Equal%20Opportunity_WEB.pdf), Handicap International, 2013
* [Pocket Guide to Supporting Learners with Disabilities](http://toolkit.ineesite.org/pocket_guide_to_supporting_learners_with_disabilities), Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
* [Promoting the Rights of Children with Disabilities](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/children_disability_rights.pdf), (with chapters on education) UNICEF, 2007

#### Goal 5: Gender equality

SDG 5 states that all women and girls should be empowered.

Countries have committed to accelerating progress for those who are the most behind initially under the "Leave No One Behind" pledge. SDG 5 aspires to provide women and girls with equal rights, opportunity to live freely, and freedom from all forms of abuse and discrimination, especially at the workplace. The goal of this is to empower all women and girls and achieve gender equality.

In single or lower houses of national parliament, women made up 25% of the membership in 2020, up from 22% in 2015. Based on statistics from 133 nations and regions, women currently have better access to positions of decision-making at the local level, holding 36% of elected seats in local deliberative organisations. FGM/C, which involves cutting or mutilating the female genitalia, is damaging and still affects at least 200 million girls and women worldwide.

### Targets

1. Discrimination against women and girls must end worldwide in all forms.

2. Put an end to trafficking, sexual exploitation, and both public and private forms of violence against women and girls.

3. Put an end to all harmful practises, including female genital mutilation ,early, forced, and child marriage.

4. Recognize and appreciate unpaid caregiving and home labour by implementing public services, infrastructure, and social protection programmes, as well as by promoting shared responsibility within the home and family as is nationally appropriate.

5. Ensure that women have equal opportunities for leadership and full and effective involvement at all levels of political, economic, and public decision-making.

6. As agreed upon in accordance with the Beijing Platform for Action, the International Conference on Population and Development's Programme of Action and the review conferences final reports, ensure that all people have access to reproductive rights and sexual and reproductive health care..

7. Reforms should be started in line with national legislation to provide women with equal access to economic resources, such as financial services, inheritance, land ownership and governance, and natural resources.

8.Promote the empowerment of women by the application of supporting technology, especially information and communications technology.

9. Adopt and uphold reasonable rules and regulations that will advance gender equality and provide all women and girls the power they deserve at all levels.

### Resources

* [Operationalising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Women and Girls with Disabilities](https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/issues/women-and-girls-with-disabilities/csw60.html), side Event during the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW60), 2016
* [Information and Resources on Gender Equality and Empowerment](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/enable/index.html), Women Watch
* [Women with Disabilities and the Human Rights to Health: A Policy Paper](http://wwda.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/WWDAPolicyPaper2010.pdf), Women with Disabilities Australia (2010)
* [Disability rights, gender and development: A resource tool for action](http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/Publication/UNWCW%20MANUAL.pdf), Wellesley Centres for Women, 2010

#### Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

To "make sure that everyone has access to sustainable water and sanitation management," according to SDG 6. Eleven indicators are used to assess the eight aims.

The six "outcome-oriented targets" are: Safe and affordable drinking water; ending open defecation and providing access to sanitation and hygiene; improving water quality, wastewater treatment, and safe reuse; increasing water-use efficiency and ensuring freshwater supplies; implementing IWRM; and protecting and restoring ecosystems that are related to water. Extending assistance for water and sanitation to developing nations and encouraging local participation in water and sanitation management are the two "ways of attaining" the targets.

4.5 billion people do not currently have access to properly maintained sanitation, according to the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) published in 2017. In 2017, just 71% of the world's population utilised drinking water that was securely managed, and 2.2 billion people still lacked access to it. A very high water stress of more than 70% was recorded in 2017 in Central and Southern Asia and Northern Africa, which is defined as the ratio of fresh water withdrawn to all renewable freshwater resources. Disbursements of official development aid (ODA) to the water sector rose to $9 billion in 2018.

### ****Targets****

1.Ensure that everyone has fair access to clean, inexpensive drinking water by the year 2030.

2.By 2030, stop open defecation and ensure that everyone has access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene, with special consideration for the needs of women, girls, and those who are vulnerable.

3.By 2030, reduce pollution, stop dumping, limit the release of dangerous chemicals and materials, cut the percentage of untreated wastewater in half, and significantly increase recycling and safe reuse worldwide.

4.By 2030, significantly reduce the number of people affected by water scarcity and significantly improve water use efficiency across all sectors while ensuring sustainable freshwater withdrawals and supplies.

5.Achieve integrated water resources management by 2030, including when necessary through transboundary collaboration.

6.By 2020, conserve and restore water-related ecosystems, such as lakes, rivers, aquifers, marshes, mountains, and forested areas.

7.By 2030, increase international collaboration and capacity-building assistance for projects and initiatives connected to sanitation and water, encompassing technologies for water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse.

8. Encourage and support community participation in improving water and sewage management in the area.



 **Figure-4 For everyone, a supply of clean, inexpensive water**

**Resources**

* [Undoing inequity: inclusive water, sanitation and hygiene programmes that deliver for all: Uganda and Zambia](https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lc-ccr/ccdrp/downloads/briefs/WASH_Background_Brief.pdf), Leonard Cheshire Disability
* [Creating user-friendly water and sanitation services for the disabled,](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=9&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjlucz3i-nLAhWKqR4KHTgUDSMQFgh0MAg&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.wateraid.org%2F~%2Fmedia%2FPublications%2Fcreating-user-friendly-water-sanitation-services-disabled.pdf&usg=AFQjCNFqe0H1C2W24NtFT19ffgGPg8RCnA&sig2=tdb0-oJrhM3Zl6iZVPJz8A&bvm=bv.118353311,d.dmo) WaterAid Discussion Paper, 2008
* [Water and sanitation for disabled people and other vulnerable groups: Designing services to improve accessibility](http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/resources/books/Water_and_Sanitation_for_Disabled_People_-_Complete.pdf), Hazel Jones & Bob Reed, 2005
* [Water, sanitation and disabilities](http://www.ircwash.org/news/wash-and-disabilities), the work of the IRC
* [Water, Sanitation and Disability in Rural West Africa](http://www.inclusivewash.org.au/_literature_67847/Water%2C_sanitation_and_disability_in_rural_west_Africa), Messiah College, 2008

#### Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy

 To "ensure that everyone has access to reliable, cost-effective, sustainable, and contemporary energy".

By 2030, the goal's five targets must be met. Six indicators are used to gauge success in achieving the goals. Out of the five objectives, three are "outcome targets": Universal access to modern energy, an increase in the worldwide share of renewable energy, and a doubling of energy efficiency advancements. The final two goals are "means of attaining goals" and include expanding and improving energy services for poor nations as well as promoting access to research, technology, and investments in clean energy.

Several nations, most notably India, Bangladesh, and Kenya, have made progress in increasing access to energy. From 1.2 billion in 2010 to about 840 million in 2017, fewer people were without access to power. (sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the largest access deficit). In 2016, 17.5 percent of the world's total energy consumption was from renewable sources. The usage of renewables increased the fastest with regard to electricity out of the three end uses of renewables (heat, transport, and power). The average yearly investment between 2018 and 2030 will need to be $55 billion to boost energy access, $700 billion to increase renewable energy, and $600 billion to increase energy efficiency.

**Targets**

**1. Ensure that everyone has access to dependable, affordable, and sophisticated energy services by 2030.**

 **2. By 2030, increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by a significant amount.**

**3. Doubling the rate of energy efficiency growth at the global level by 2030.**

**4.By 2030, increase investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology. Access to clean energy research and technology should be made easier. This includes advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies as well as renewable energy sources.**

**5.By 2030, improve technology and extend infrastructure to provide modern, sustainable energy services to all developing nations.In accordance with their specific assistance plans, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing states, and landlocked developing countries..**

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

 Encourage sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth as well as decent work is the goal of SDG 8.

SDG 8 includes a total of (12) twelve targets that must be accomplished by 2030. A few goals are set for 2030, while others are for 2020. "Outcome targets" are the first ten (10) items. These include "sustainable economic growth; diversify, innovate, and upgrade for economic productivity," "promote policies to support job creation and growing businesses," "improve resource efficiency in consumption and production," "full employment and decent work with equal pay," "end modern slavery, trafficking, and child labour," "protect labour rights and promote safe working environments," and "promote beneficial and sustainable economic practises." Additionally, there are (2) two targets for "means of attaining," which are: Develop a worldwide youth employment plan; and Increase aid for trade support.

Least developed nations have had economic growth at an average annual rate of 4.3% during the last five years. The real GDP per capita increased by 2% globally in 2018. Additionally, the rate for least developed nations fell short of the SDG 8 target of 7% growth in 2018 and 2019 at 4.5% and 4.8%, respectively. The percentage of young people worldwide who were not in job, education, or training in 2019 was 22%, which has hardly changed since 2005. In order to address youth employment, it is important to work with and for the young people who are looking for a good job. Such solutions ought to deal with both supply and demand, i.e., education, skill development, and training. In contrast to men, who made up 75% of the labour force in 2018, women made up only 48% of it.

### ****Targets****

1.Maintain per capita economic growth in accordance with local conditions, with the least developed nations experiencing annual GDP growth of at least 7%.

2. Increase economic productivity through innovation, technical advancement, and diversity, with particular emphasis on high-value-added and labor-intensive industries.

Encourage the formalisation and expansion of micro, small, and medium-sized firms by promoting development-oriented policies that support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, as well as by facilitating access to financial services.

4. According to the 10-year framework of initiatives on sustainable production and consumption, with industrialised countries taking the lead,, gradually increase global resource efficiency in consumption and production through 2030 and try to divorce economic growth from environmental damage.

5. By the year 2030, we should have full and productive employment, respectable employment for all women and men, including children and those with disabilities, and equitable pay for work of equal value.

 6.By 2020, significantly lower the percentage of young people who are not in paid work, education, or training.

7.Adopt swift and decisive action to put an end to child labour in all its manifestations by 2025. This includes eradicating child labour in all its forms, putting an end to modern slavery, human trafficking, and child recruitment and use.

8.Protect workers' rights and advance secure working conditions for all employees, including those with insecure jobs and migratory workers, particularly women.

9.By 2030, develop and put into action policies that support sustainable tourism, which supports local economies and products while also generating jobs.

10. Encourage and expand everyone's access to banking, insurance, and financial services by strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to do so.

11. Increase aid-for-trade support to developing countries, especially the least developed ones. This should be done in particular through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

 12.By 2020, develop and put into action a global strategy for youth employment and put the ILO's Global Jobs Pact into action.

**RESOURCES**

* [United Nations DESA Factsheet on Disability and Employment](https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/resources/factsheet-on-persons-with-disabilities/disability-and-employment.html)
* [Decent work for persons with disabilities: promoting rights in the global development agenda](http://www.ilo.org/skills/pubs/WCMS_430935/lang--en/index.htm), International Labour Organisation (2015)
* [Moving towards disability inclusion: Stories of Change](http://www.ilo.org/skills/pubs/WCMS_423412/lang--en/index.htm), International Labour Organisation (2015)
* [International Labour Organisation Global Business and Disability Network](http://www.businessanddisability.org/index.php/en/) (charter signed in October 2015).
* [Managing disability in the Workplace](http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_103324.pdf), International Labour Organization.

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

SDG 9 states that we must "encourage innovation, advance inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and build resilient infrastructure."

SDG 9 includes eight aims, and twelve indicators track progress. "Outcome targets" are the first five objectives: Increase access to financial services and markets; create sustainable, resilient, and inclusive infrastructures; modernise all sectors of industry and infrastructure; strengthen scientific research; and advance industrial technology. The latter three objectives are "means of accomplishing" objectives: Supporting domestic technological development and industry diversification, as well as ensuring that everyone has access to information and communications technologies, can help emerging nations build sustainable infrastructure.

14 percent of all workers worldwide were involved in manufacturing in 2019. Since 2000, this percentage has hardly changed. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia had the highest manufacturing job share (18%) and sub-Saharan Africa had the lowest manufacturing employment share (6 percent). Since 2000, the intensity of global CO2 emissions has decreased by around 25%, demonstrating a widespread decoupling of CO2 emissions from GDP growth. Nearly everyone on Earth as of 2020 resides in a place where a mobile network is available. Due to accessibility issues, cost, and other factors, millions of people still cannot use the internet. Just 53% of people worldwide are reportedly internet users as of right now.

**TARGETS**

1. To encourage economic growth and human well-being, provide high-quality, dependable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and global infrastructure, with a focus on affordable, egalitarian, and universal access.

2. Promote equitable and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, dramatically boost the industry's contribution to employment and GDP, taking into account local conditions, and double that contribution in the least developed nations.

3.Promote small-scale industrial and other businesses' integration into value chains and marketplaces as well as their access to financial services, particularly in emerging nations.

4. Enhance resource consumption efficiency and accelerate the adoption of clean, environmentally friendly technologies and industrial processes by 2030. Each country will act in accordance with its own capabilities. Modernize infrastructure and restructure industries to make them sustainable.

 5. Encourage innovation, raise governmental and commercial research and development spending, and greatly increase the number of R&D workers per million inhabitants by 2030. This includes improving scientific research, modernising industrial sectors' technological capabilities worldwide, but especially in developing nations.

6. Encourage the development by giving better financial, technological, and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, we can improve the infrastructure in developing countries.

7. Encourage domestic technical innovation, research, and development in emerging nations, especially by making sure that the regulatory framework is favourable for, among other things, industrial diversification and the addition of value to raw materials.

8. Strive to give widespread and reasonably priced access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020. This would require significantly expanding access to information and communications technologies.

#### Goal 10: Reduced inequality

 Reduce income inequality within and across countries is the goal of SDG 10.

Ten targets under the Goal must be completed by 2030. Indicators will track how well we're doing in relation to our goals. "Outcome targets" are the first seven objectives: Reduce income disparities; encourage universal social, economic, and political inclusion; guarantee equal opportunities and end discrimination; adopt fiscal and social policies that promote equality; improve global financial market and institution regulation; increase representation of developing nations in financial institutions; and implement responsible and well-managed migration policies. The remaining three goals are "means of attainment" goals. Treating developing nations differently; promoting investment and development aid in least developed nations; and lowering transaction costs for migrant remittances.

The income of the bottom 40% of the population increased in 73 nations between 2012 and 2017. Nevertheless, the bottom 40% of the population in all the nations with data received less than 25% of the total income or consumption. 12 Women are more likely than men to become the targets of prejudice. 3 out of 10 people with impairments report having personally encountered discrimination, with greater rates among disabled women. These women primarily cited religion, ethnicity, and sex as the bases for prejudice rather than the disability itself, highlighting the critical need for policies to address various and intersecting types of discrimination. In 2019, 54% of nations have a complete set of policy measures in place to support responsible, regular, safe, and orderly migration.

### ****Targets****

1.By 2030, gradually increase and maintain the poorest 40% of the population's income at a rate that is faster than the national average.

2.Empower all individuals by the year 2030, regardless of their age, gender, physical or mental impairment, race, ethnicity, country of origin, religion, or other status.

3. Eliminate discriminatory laws, rules, and practises in order to ensure equal opportunity and reduce outcome discrepancies and encouraging the adoption of suitable legislation, policies, and other measures.

4.Adopt strategies to gradually attain greater equality, focusing on budgetary, wage, and social protection programmes.

5. Strengthen the enforcement of existing regulations and enhance their oversight of international financial markets and institutions.

6. To create more efficient, credible, accountable, and legitimate institutions, ensure that developing nations have a stronger voice and representation in the international economic and financial organisations.

7. Facilitate the orderly, secure, regular, and responsible movement of people, including by putting in place well-thought-out migration regulations.

8. In keeping with World Trade Organization accords, apply the principle of special treatment and differential treatment for developing countries, especially for the least developed ones.

9. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, particularly least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states, and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

10. By 2030, lower the transaction costs for migrant remittances to less than 3% and remove remittance corridors with prices of more than 5%.



**Figure-5 Minimise wealth disparities within and between nations**

#### Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

 Create inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements is the goal of SDG 11.

In 2018, there were more than 1 billion slum residents, or 24% of the urban population. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Central and Southern Asia have the highest populations living in urban slums. In 2019, just 50 percent of people residing in metropolitan areas had easy access to public transportation, which is defined as being 500 metres or less from a low-capacity system (like a bus stop) and one kilometre or less from a high-capacity system (such as a railway). Most urban regions saw an overall increase in the amount of built-up area per inhabitant between 1990 and 2015.

**TARGETS**

1. By 2030, ensure that everyone has access to essential amenities and adequate, safe, and affordable housing, and modernise slums.

2. By 2030, improve road safety by expanding public transportation and ensuring that everyone has access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transportation systems. Pay particular attention to the needs of those who are most at risk, such as women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly.

3. By 2030, increase the capacity of all nations for human settlement design and management that is inclusive, integrated, and sustainable.

4. Step up efforts to protect and conserve the world's natural resources and cultural assets.

5. With a focus on protecting the underprivileged and those in danger, considerably reduce the number of fatalities, the number of persons affected, and the direct economic losses caused by disasters, particularly those connected to water, as a percentage of the global gross domestic product by 2030.

6.By 2030, lessen the negative environmental effects of cities on a per-capita basis, particularly in regard to municipal and other trash management, as well as air quality.

7. Until 2030, give all people access to green places that are inclusive, safe, and accessible, with a focus on women, children, senior citizens, and people with disabilities.

8.Support strong national and regional development planning to promote connections between urban, periurban, and rural areas on the economic, social, and environmental fronts.

9.By 2020, significantly more cities and human settlements should adopt and put into practise integrated policies and plans that promote diversity, resource efficiency, climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster resilience, and the development and implementation of comprehensive disaster risk management at all levels in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

10.Help the least developed nations construct durable, sustainable buildings using local materials, particularly by providing financial and technical support.

### ****Resources****

* [Disability, Accessibility and Sustainable Urban Development](https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/resources/disability-accessibility-and-sustainable-urban-development.html), UN DESA
* [The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities Living in Cities](http://unhabitat.org/books/the-right-to-adequate-housing-for-persons-with-disabilities-living-in-cities/), UN Habitat, 2015
* United Nations Report following a [Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development,](http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/2015/report-desaforum-disability-inclusion-Nairobi.pdf) 2015
* [Accessibility and Disability Inclusion in Urban Development](http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/2015/accessibility-urbandevelopment.pdf), United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 2015
* [Third World Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development](https://www.habitat3.org/)(Habitat III)

#### Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production

 "Ensure sustainable consumption and production trends," states SDG 12.

 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns; achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; reduce by half the amount of food wasted globally at the retail and the quantity of food lost during production and supply channels, including post-harvest losses, and consumer levels; and achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes are the first eight "outcome targets". The three "means of achievement" goals are to support developing nations in enhancing their technology and scientific capabilities, create and use tools to track the effects of sustainable development, and eliminate market distortions like fossil fuel subsidies that promote wasteful consumption.

In order to encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns, 79 nations and the European Union have reported on at least one national policy instrument by 2019. Sustainable consumption and production patterns are addressed in the "10-Year Framework of Programmes" and was being worked toward with this action. $400 billion was spent on fossil fuel subsidies worldwide in 2018. This was twice the projected amount of subsidies for renewable energy, which is bad for the effort to lower carbon dioxide emissions worldwide.

Changes like lowering usage and boosting the circularity of the plastic economy are anticipated to be needed to make plastic products more durable and hence reduce plastic trash. Other measures that could assist in achieving the objective include increasing domestic recycling and reducing dependency on the international plastic trash trade.

**Targets**

1.Put into action a 10-year plan for programmes promoting sustainable production and consumption, with industrialised nations taking the lead and all other nations following suit while taking into account the progress and potential of developing nations.

2. Manage natural resources sustainably and effectively by the year 2030.

3.By 2030, cut down on food losses throughout the supply and production chains, including post-harvest losses, and minimise global per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels.

4. By 2020, all wastes and chemicals should be managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout their entire life cycles, in accordance with recognised international frameworks, and their release into the air, water, and soil should be significantly reduced to minimise any negative effects on human health and the environment.

5. Use trash reduction, recycling, and reuse techniques to significantly reduce waste creation by 2030.

6. Encourage businesses to adopt sustainable practises and to incorporate sustainability data into their reporting cycle, especially large and multinational corporations.

7. In line with national aims and policies, promote sustainable public procurement practises.

8. By 2030, make sure that everyone has access to the necessary information and is aware of the need for sustainable development and environmentally friendly lifestyles.

7. Develop and use instruments to track the effects of sustainable development on job creation and the promotion of regional arts and goods through sustainable tourism.

8.Reasonably rationalise ineffective fossil fuel subsidies that promote wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, taking into account national conditions, including by restructuring taxation and gradually eliminating those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, fully taking into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries, and minimising any potential negative effects on their development in a way that protects the poor.

#### Goal 13: Climate action

 Immediately take steps to reduce climate change and its effects by limiting emissions and encouraging advancements in renewable energy sources, according to SDG 13.

The warmest decade in history was the one lasting from 2010 to 2019. Currently, every country in the globe is being impacted by climate change on a global scale. The effects of climate change extend beyond national economies to people's lives and livelihoods, particularly those who are already vulnerable. By 2018, the frequency of natural disasters like large wildfires, droughts, hurricanes, and floods had increased due to climate change. The greenhouse gas emissions of developed nations in transition have decreased by 6.5 percent between 2000 and 2018. Nevertheless, between 2000 and 2013, the emissions of developing nations increased by 43%. At least 120 of the 153 developing nations had started working on their national adaptation plans as of 2019. SDG 13 and SDG 7 on clean energy are interconnected and mutually supportive. Switching to renewable energy as a fuel source and improving end-use energy efficiency are the two main areas where governments need to concentrate in order to meet their pledges under the Paris Agreement.

 **Targets**

1. Increase each nation's capacity for adapting to climate-related threats and natural disasters.

2. Include climate change mitigation measures in national planning, strategy, and policies.

3.Improve education, awareness-raising, and institutional and human capacity on early warning, impact reduction, and adaptation to climate change.

4.Fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund by capitalising it as soon as possible to the pledge made by developed-country parties to the UNFCCC to a target of collectively mobilising $100 billion yearly from all sources by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the framework of significant mitigation steps and transparency on implementation.

5.Focus on women, youth, and local, marginalised populations as a way to increase the capacity of least developed countries and small island developing States to manage and plan for climate change effectively.

**Resources**

* [The Impact of Climate Change on People with Disabilities](https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lc-ccr/centrepublications/staffpublications/Impact_of_Climate_Change_on_Disability-Report-2010.pdf), The Global Partnership for Disability & Development and World Bank, 2009
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#### Goal 14: Life below water

SDG 14 states that "oceans, seas, and marine resources will be conserved and sustainably used for sustainable development."

"Outcome targets" are the first seven objectives: Increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources while reducing marine pollution, protecting and restoring ecosystems, reducing ocean acidification, practising sustainable fishing, conserving coastal and marine areas, and eliminating incentives that encourage overfishing. The following three goals are "means of achieving" goals: increasing scientific understanding, research, and technology for the health of the oceans; assisting small-scale fishermen; and implementing and upholding international maritime law.

The world's population relies on the oceans and fisheries to meet its economic, social, and environmental demands. The planet's life comes from the oceans, which also control the temperature on a worldwide scale. They include approximately a million recognised species, making them the biggest ecosystem in the world. Almost two-thirds of the surface of the world is covered by oceans, which also hold 97% of the water on the planet. For the planet to be habitable, they are necessary. Ocean temperatures and currents control the amount of rain, the quality of drinking water, and the climate. More than 3 billion people rely on marine life for their daily needs. However, during the industrial revolution, there has been a 26% increase in acidity. To enhance ocean sustainability, it is necessary to develop effective measures to reduce the negative consequences of accelerated ocean acidification.

The existing protection measures for the oceans, marine habitats, and small-scale fishers fall short of what is required to safeguard the resources. Illegal fishing is a major contributor to worldwide overfishing. It is linked to serious human rights violations and even organised crime, endangers marine habitats, undermines food security, and threatens regional stability. The "deadly trifecta" of climate change pressures on the marine environment consists of increased ocean temperatures, oxygen loss, and acidification.

Goal 14 is primarily concerned with minimising the effects of marine plastic pollution.

**TARGETS**

1.By 2025, avoid and drastically cut down all forms of marine pollution, especially that caused by land-based activities, such as marine debris and nutrient pollution.

2.Achieve healthy and productive seas by 2020 by sustainably managing, protecting, and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems to prevent substantial negative consequences, especially by boosting their resilience.

3. Reduce and mitigate the effects of ocean acidification, notably through improved cross-cutting scientific collaboration.

4.By 2020, implement science-based management plans, effectively regulate harvesting, put an end to overfishing, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, as well as destructive fishing practises, in order to restore fish stocks as quickly as is practical, if not to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

5. By 2020, on the basis of the most recent scientific knowledge and in compliance with international and national legislation, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine regions.

6. By 2020, ban some fisheries subsidies that support overfishing and overcapacity, do away with subsidies that encourage unreported, unregulated, and illegal fishing, and refrain from proposing new subsidies of this kind. This is done with the understanding that the World Trade Organization's negotiations on fisheries subsidies should include appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries.

7.By 2030, boost the economic advantages from the sustainable use of marine resources to Small Island Developing States and least developed countries, including through the management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism.

8.Improve ocean health and increase the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries, by increasing scientific knowledge, developing research capacity, and transferring marine technology while taking into account the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology established by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

9.Make marine resources and markets accessible to small-scale artisanal fishers.

10.As said in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want, implement international law as it is embodied in UNCLOS to improve the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources. UNCLOS serves as the legal foundation for such actions.



Figure-6

#### Goal 15: Life on land

 Protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests sustainably, preventing desertification, and halting biodiversity loss are all part of SDG 15.

**TARGETS**

1.By 2020, ensuring that terrestrial and inland freshwater habitats, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, are conserved, restored, and used sustainably in accordance with obligations under international agreements.

2.Halt deforestation, repair degraded forests, and significantly boost afforestation and replanting globally by the year 2020. 3.Promote the application of sustainable management of all types of forests.

3.By 2030, combat desertification, rehabilitate degraded land and soil, particularly land affected by drought, floods, and desertification, and work toward creating a world without land degradation.

4.By 2030, make sure that mountain ecosystems are preserved, particularly their biodiversity, to increase their capacity to offer advantages that are crucial for sustainable development.

5.Combat both the supply and demand of illegal wildlife products. Take immediate action to stop poaching and trafficking of species of flora and fauna that are protected.

6.By 2020, put measures in place to control or eradicate the priority species as well as prevent the entry of invasive alien species and considerably lessen their impact on land and aquatic ecosystems.

7.By 2020, include ecological and biodiversity values into regional, local, and economic planning, as well as strategies and accounts for reducing poverty.

8. Raise and greatly raise the amount of money available from all sources to protect and sustainably use ecosystems and biodiversity.

9. Raise a sizable amount of money from all sources and levels to finance sustainable forest management and give developing nations the right incentives to enhance such management, especially for conservation and reforestation.

10.Increase international support for initiatives to stop the poaching and trade in endangered species, especially by giving local communities more resources to pursue alternatives for sustainable livelihoods.

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

"Foster inclusive and peaceful communities for long-term growth,, ensure that all people have access to justice, and create institutions that are efficient, responsible, and inclusive at all levels.," is the goal of SDG 16.

The elimination of child abuse, forced labour, sex trafficking, and violent crime are clear global objectives. The International Community calls for more powerful judicial systems that will enforce laws and work toward a more equitable and peaceful society because they cherish peace and justice. To access justice and critical services, all women must be able to turn to institutions that are fair and effective. In the absence of peace and stability in any nation, sustainable development is impossible to expect for. Around 1 in 5 nations would need to speed up development in order to attain universal birth registration by 2030, as more than a quarter of children under the age of 5 were not registered globally as of 2015. According to data collected from 38 nations over the previous ten years, high-income nations have the lowest incidence of bribery (an average of 3.7%), but low-income nations have high levels of bribery when using public services (22.3%).

**TARGETS**

**1**. Significantly lower the global death rates associated with all forms of violence.

2. Put an end to all types of violence against and torture of children, including abuse, exploitation, and trafficking.

3. Assure that everyone has equal access to justice and encourage the application of the law both domestically and internationally.

4. By 2030, significantly reduce the use of illicit weapons and financial flows, enhance the return of stolen goods, and combat all dimensions of organised crime.

5. Significantly lessen all sorts of corruption and bribery.

6. Create institutions that are efficient, responsible, and open at all levels.

7. Ensure that decisions are made at all levels in a responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representational manner.

8.Increase and broaden poor nations' engagement in global governance institutions.

9.By 2030, everyone will have access to a legal identity, including birth registration.

10. In accordance with domestic law and international agreements, guarantee public access to information and preserve fundamental freedoms.

11.Increase the capacity of pertinent national institutions, including those in developing nations, to prevent violence and fight terrorism and criminality on all fronts, including through international cooperation.

12.Advocate for and uphold inclusive legislation and regulations for sustainable development.

#### Goal 17: Partnership for the goals

 Strengthening the means of implementation and reviving the global collaboration for sustainable development are the goals of SDG 17. There are 24 indicators and 19 outcome targets for this goal. Each of the 16 earlier goals is thought to require greater international collaboration. Goal 17 is included to ensure that nations and organisations work together rather than against one another. The achievement of the SDGs as a whole is thought to depend on the creation of multi-stakeholder partnerships to share knowledge, skills, technology, and financial support. Enhancing North-South and South-South collaboration is one of the objectives, and public-private partnerships with civil societies are especially addressed.

To fulfil the SDGs, investments ranging from $5 trillion to $7 trillion year were made, totaling US$147.2 billion in 2017. Although consistent, this is below the predetermined goal. Six nations achieved the global goal of maintaining government development aid at or above 0.7 percent of gross national GDP in 2016. Conflict-related or disaster-related humanitarian problems have continued to necessitate greater funding and assistance. To promote trade and prosperity, however, many nations also require official development support.

**TARGETS**

**Finance**

1. To increase domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection, strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, particularly through foreign aid to underdeveloped nations.

2. Developed nations should fully carry out their commitments to provide official development assistance, including their pledges to reach the goals of providing 0.7% of their GDP to developing nations and 0.15–0.20% of their GDP to the least developed nations. ODA donors are urged to think about aiming to give the least developed nations at least 0.20 percent of their total ODA/GNI.

3. Find additional funding for developing nations from a variety of sources.

4.Help developing nations achieve long-term debt sustainability by coordinating policies that encourage debt financing, debt relief, and debt restructuring, when necessary, and handle the external debt of heavily indebted poor nations to lessen debt distress.

5. Adopt and put in place least developed country investment promotion policies.

**Technology**

1. Improve knowledge exchange on mutually agreed-upon conditions and North-South, South-South, and triangular regional and international collaboration, notably through better coordination across existing platforms, particularly at the UN level, and through a global technological facilitation framework.

2. Encourage the creation, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of ecologically sound technologies in developing nations under advantageous conditions, including preferential and concessional ones that are mutually agreed upon.

3.By 2017, fully operationalize the technology bank and the mechanism for least developed nations to expand their capacity in science, technology, and innovation. Also, improve the use of enabling technology, particularly information and communications technology.

**Capacity building**

1. Strengthen international support for the implementation of efficient and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development objectives, particularly through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation.

**Trade**

1. Encourage the development of a worldwide, rules-based, fair, open, and multilateral trading system under the auspices of the World Trade Organization, especially by concluding discussions under its Doha Development Agenda.

2. Significantly boost exports from developing nations, especially with an eye on doubling the share of exports from the least developed nations by 2020.

3.Achieve timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs on an ongoing basis, in accordance with WTO decisions, including by ensuring that the preferential rules of origin that apply to imports from LDCs are clear and easy to understand and help facilitate market access.

**Systemic issues**

Institutional and policy coherence

1. Promote macroeconomic stability globally, including through coherence and coordination of policies

2. Strengthen the consistency of policy for sustainable development

3.Respect the ability of each nation to set and carry out policies for the eradication of poverty and sustainable development.

Multi-party collaborations

1. Strengthen the multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and exchange knowledge, skills, technology, and financial resources in order to assist the accomplishment of the sustainable development goals in all nations, particularly emerging ones.

Encourage and support successful public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, drawing on their resources and experience.

Data, observation, and responsibility

1.By 2020, strengthen capacity-building assistance to developing nations, including least developed nations and small island developing States, in order to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data that are broken down by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other factors pertinent to national contexts.

2.By 2030, expand on current efforts to create metrics for sustainable development progress that complement gross domestic product and aid in the development of statistical capacity in poor nations.



**Figure-7 Collaboration for the common good**

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