SOUTH SUDAN SDG RESCUE PLAN SDG Summit 18-19 September

1. Country Context

South Sudan gained independence in 2011. Since independence, the country has faced multiple and complex challenges, including political instability, protracted organised violence with disastrous effects on food security and livelihoods, flooding in the last four years, and escalating humanitarian and economic crises. The political, peace and security environment remains unstable and fragile. The government is still struggling to implement the peace agreement signed in 2018. There are delays in the establishment of the Hybrid Court, Permanent Constitution making, Anti-Corruption bill, the National Audit Chamber bill, the Public Financial Management and Accountability bill, and the Petroleum Revenue Management bill as outlined in the R-ARCSS Roadmap.

The humanitarian situation remains dire, with millions of people in need of assistance. According to South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, about 9.4 million people in the country need humanitarian assistance including food, shelter, and healthcare. The humanitarian crisis has also resulted in significant displacement, with over 4 million people either internally displaced or seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic coupled with a struggling health system and the war in Ukraine exacerbated these challenges. In addition, the ongoing conflict in Sudan has forced returnees to South Sudan and increased the Sudan refugees into South Sudan, which has affected service delivery and the well-being of communities in the Northern states bordering Sudan.

The climate change situation in South Sudan is a growing concern, with the country heavily exposed and vulnerable to extreme weather events, including floods and droughts. The country is dealing with the aftermath of severe flooding for the past four years, which has displaced thousands of people and destroyed crops and infrastructure. Climate shocks continue to exacerbate the already fragile food security situation in the country. Floods and droughts affect agriculture-dependent communities, increase crop and livestock disease incidents, loss of pasture, and influence pastoralist mobility patterns and routes as they search for stable conditions for their households and livestock.

The economic situation remains challenging, with the country heavily dependent on oil exports, rising inflation, a depreciating currency, and high levels of debt. Oil exports account for almost the whole of the country's export revenues contributing to over 90 per cent of government revenues. Further the country is heavily dependent on imports of essential goods and commodities including food and refined petroleum. The COVID-19 pandemic also impacted the economy, with reduced oil prices and disruptions to supply

chains. The government is working to diversify the economy and attract investment, but progress has been slow.

2. Status on SDGs in South Sudan

South Sudan continues to face significant challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Compounding shocks, triggered by conflict, food insecurity, inflation, lack of basic services, and climate distress, have made progress on the SDGs difficult. For the selected SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, and 16, major challenges remain for all with stagnating or worsening trends in achievement.

SDG 2: <u>End hunger</u>, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

South Sudan's food security and nutrition situation has been steadily deteriorating particularly in recent years, with a current peak of people suffering from severe food insecurity reaching 60% of the population coupled with alarming levels of both chronic and acute malnutrition in children under five years of age. This is driven by multiple and interrelated crises. Conflict, chronic subnational and localized violence in areas of entrenched isolation and inequity, protracted macroeconomic crises, and unprecedented climate shocks are keeping South Sudan off track in achieving SDG 2. These entrenched vulnerabilities have been exacerbated by the ripple effects of the global food crisis and the ongoing Sudan crisis.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

South Sudan faces several health-related issues. The country has a high burden of communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. Maternal and child mortality rates are also alarmingly high, partly due to limited access to quality healthcare services and inadequate nutrition. Additionally, South Sudan struggles with a shortage of healthcare professionals, across the country. The ongoing conflict and displacement including by climate impacts such as flooding, have further strained the healthcare system, making it difficult for people to access essential medical services.

SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

In South Sudan, access to education is severely limited, especially in remote and conflict-affected areas. The country has one of the lowest literacy rates globally, with significant gender disparities. Many children, particularly girls, face barriers such as early and forced child marriage, cultural norms, and economic constraints that prevent them from accessing education. Limited resources, lack of trained teachers, and inadequate infrastructure contribute to poor learning outcomes. Ongoing conflict and displacement including by climate impacts such as flooding, have further disrupted the education system, with schools being damaged or occupied by armed forces and armed groups or used as shelters, making it difficult for children to attend classes regularly.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

In South Sudan, the achievement of SDG 5 faces numerous challenges due to deep-rooted gender inequalities, social norms, and the impact of protracted conflicts. The country has a long history of gender-based violence, including sexual violence and early and forced marriage, and domestic violence. Women and girls in the country face limited access to education, healthcare, land, economic opportunities, and political participation. Harmful cultural practices, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage, are prevalent, further exacerbating gender disparities.

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Progress towards SDG 6 in South Sudan is off-track. The country faces severe water scarcity and lack of access to safe drinking water. Conflict, floods, and drought are causing mass displacement, as well as water contamination and scarcity, which is resulting in very poor WASH indicators. Many communities rely on contaminated water sources, leading to waterborne diseases and high mortality rates. Open defecation is prevalent and pervasive. Limited infrastructure, including the absence of water treatment plants and inadequate distribution systems, exacerbates the water crisis in the country.

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

South Sudan ranks among the five countries in the world that is most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, as evidenced by communities devastated, destroyed, and displaced by large-scale flooding across the country. The cumulative impact of recurrent flooding has contributed to damage water facilities, increasing the likelihood of water-borne diseases, and intensifying the existing vulnerabilities of the affected people, which include high poverty rates, widespread displacement, and limited access to basic services such as health, nutrition, and education. Climate distress has also exacerbated livelihood insecurity and resource competition, which increases the risk of conflict. Historic flooding along the White Nile has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, exacerbating ethnic tensions and may risk reviving historical grievances. The heavy dependency on fuelwood and charcoal for household cooking remains a leading cause for deforestation, and the generation of electricity from diesel are major sources of GHG emissions even if the national contribution to the global total of GHG is small.

SDG16: <u>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access</u> to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

South Sudan has experienced protracted periods of conflict and political instability since gaining independence in 2011. In the Global Peace Index 2022, South Sudan ranks 159th out of a total of 163 countries listed. There has been slow progress in the implementation of the 2018 Peace Agreement (R-ARCSS). Intercommunal violence, political disputes, and armed conflicts pose significant challenges to achieving sustainable peace and stability. The presence of multiple armed groups, competition over resources, and unresolved grievances contribute to ongoing insecurity.

During the first half of 2022, intercommunal violence was the primary source of violence affecting civilians, accounting for more than 60 per cent of civilian casualties. There are weak governance structures across the country from state to national levels which has hindered the effectiveness and accountability of institutions responsible for upholding the rule of law, ensuring justice, and promoting human rights. The country lacks a coherent and well-resourced National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration program as witnessed in many post conflict countries.

Thus, as noted above, nearly all available data paint a grim picture on South Sudan's progress on the SDGs. However, progress on SDG 16 has the potential to act as an 'enabler' to unlock pathways in other SDG areas and build the foundations for longer-term development. Therefore, the long-term progress on the SDGs in the country will require more inclusion of marginalized groups and increased accountability in the political and governance spheres while addressing the very real justice and reconciliation needs of the people, as well as the historical (and more recent) grievances that underpin many intercommunal tensions and violence.

3. Identifying SDGs acceleration pathways

Identifying acceleration pathways was done in two steps:

- a) first identifying which of the 17 goals are the most prominent SDGs referenced in the South Sudan Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS)2021-2024
- b) and then identifying one SDG target in each of the top three goals.

Identifying the most prominent goals was done using machine learning, which revealed the most prominent SDGs referenced in the R-NDS. The analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Figure 1 shows that the most prominent SDG is 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), followed by 8 (decent work and economic growth) and 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure). Note that the larger the bubble, the more prominent the SDG is as shown.

Figure 1: Most prominent SDGs as referenced in the R-NDS 2021-2024



The guidance for national commitments advises Member States to articulate a set of priority areas or ambitions for investment that will help secure maximum progress across the SDGs. The option was to consider the top 3 goals. In identifying the targets as acceleration pathways, the goals must be actionable and therefore not an outcome. Considering that South Sudan's top 3 goals, which are 16, 8 and 9 are actionable, these formed the basis for identifying SDG targets for the country's acceleration pathways.

The identification of targets was based on the following criteria:

- -Targets that have the greatest number of synergies across targets.
- -Targets where action is feasible, and results are potentially felt by the citizens.
- -Targets which are of priority to South Sudan based on the national development strategy and related policies.

Building from national priorities, the below SDG targets provide the optimum acceleration impact on other critical key national priority areas (including Food systems, Education, Health, Climate action) for South Sudan. The three targets identified as acceleration pathways and related indicators are (see also table 1).

- Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions. The full articulation of 16.6 is "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels".
 - Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
 - o Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services.
- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay. The full articulation of 8.5 is "by 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value".
 - o Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities.
 - o Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization. The full articulation of 9.2 is "by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries".

- o 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.
- o 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

4. Interlinkages of SDG acceleration pathways

16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions

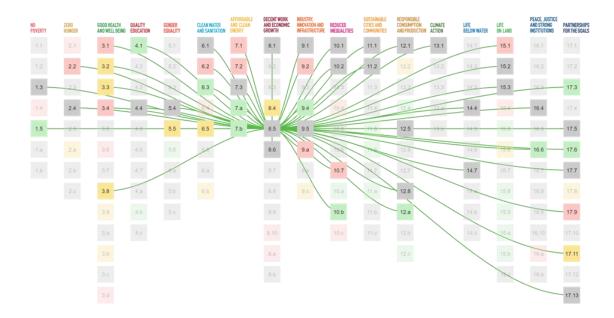
The thrust of South Sudan's development blueprint is to consolidate peace, stabilize the economy and return to a path of sustainable development. South Sudan was one of the countries that negotiated for SDG 16 because of its ability to catalyse the achievement of multiple SDGs. Indeed, the country's development blueprint considers public services of a transformative nature including disarmament, access to justice before the law, public finance management, and e-governance. The domestication of the nation's blueprint together with the SDGs and the Africa Union Agenda 2063, will drive post summit actions for SDG 16.6; thereby unlocking and impacting on 72 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan is committed to upholding the rule of law, ensuring access to justice for all citizens, and promoting transparent and accountable governance. We will work tirelessly to establish a society where everyone's rights are protected and upheld.



SDG Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay

Unemployment in South Sudan is currently at 10%, though there is lack of data on earnings. With investment in creating jobs, South Sudan will be able to positively impact 56 other SDG targets across all the 17 goals (also see Annex 2 for synergies of target 8.5). This is because the country will be able to create jobs virtually in all sectors, including in agriculture, health, education, manufacturing. However, to create jobs with decent earnings, in a country that has had its share of prolonged and protracted conflict can be a difficult undertaking. Yet creating jobs is one of the

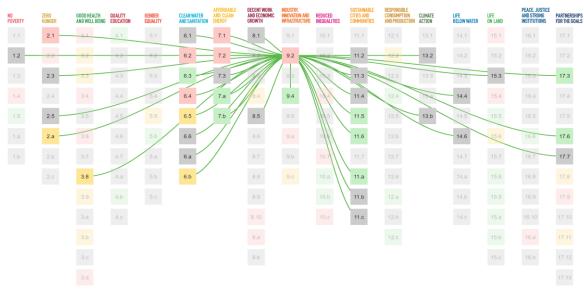
priorities from the national dialogue and consultations carried forward to the South Sudan blueprint. This is also closely related to 9.2 as local manufacturing is seen as one way to create jobs. South Sudan government pledges to foster an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, innovation, and employment. We will promote fair labor practices, enhance vocational training, and create opportunities for dignified work, ensuring that our citizens contribute to and benefit from our growing economy.



SDG Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

"We will invest in agro-processing production, refining oil and gas, and producing downstream manufacturers to set our country on an agriculture-oriented manufacturing path and lay the foundation for industrialization in the long term" – RNDS (2021-2024).

This statement in the NDS, is a clear indication of South Sudan ambition to drive inclusive local manufacturing. While the nation is off track in terms of SDG 9.2.1 (manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita) and with limited data on 9.2.2 (Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment) it is something it is committed to together with partners. With investment in inclusive and sustainable industrialization, the country could unlock and impact on 38 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan is committed to building resilient infrastructure, fostering innovation ecosystems, and leveraging technology to bridge the digital divide, thus paving the way for economic diversification and progress.



5. Priority rapid and deep transitions for SDGs progress.

In addition to the identified accelerators above, South Sudan will leverage existing national commitments from the Food Systems Summit (2021, 2023), the Transforming Education Summit (2022), Health Services and Climate and Security Action and flooding. South Sudan will focus on the below three priority areas in tandem with the above identified acceleration pathways to unlock the rapid and deep transitions needed to deliver the SDGs by 2030.

2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices

The full articulation of 2.4 is "by 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality".

South Sudan's food security and nutrition situation has been steadily deteriorating, with a current peak of people suffering from severe food insecurity reaching 60% of the population, coupled with alarming levels of chronic and acute malnutrition in children under five years. From 2020, food insecurity levels have increased due to climate change, conflict, economic shocks, particularly in areas regularly experiencing sub-national violent conflicts, entrenched insolation and inequity. The country will strive to optimize on the vast areas of fertile land, livestock and engage vulnerable communities in resilience building and climate adaptation activities including through community assets. A particular emphasis will be made to link development investments – and not just humanitarian action – to areas facing entrenched isolation, inequity and regular localized violence using a conflict sensitive and gender transformative approach to transform and drive key transitions and to serve as multiplier to advance progress across the SDGs. With investment in sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices, the country could unlock

and impact on 72 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan commits to investing in agricultural infrastructure, sustainable farming practices, and comprehensive social safety nets to guarantee that every citizen including displaced persons has access to nutritious and sufficient food.

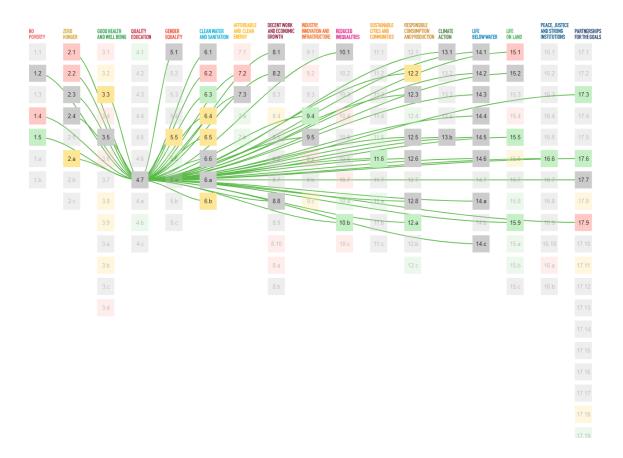


4.7 Learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.

The full articulation of 4.7 is "by 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development".

Education is a fundamental human right that enables and advances other human rights. Quality education drives and accelerates progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals. Access to education in South Sudan is severely limited, especially in remote and conflict affected areas. The country has one of the lowest literacy rates globally, with significant gender disparities. Efforts are required to increase access to equitable and safe education in pre-primary, primary, secondary,

and Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) to provide access to the 2.8 million out of school children, out of which 53% are girls. This will include skilling programmes for the youth and adoption of digitization and alternative education strategies for delivery of education services. With investment in learners acquiring knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, the country could unlock and impact on 55 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan commits to enhancing teacher training, developing curricula that reflect our cultural diversity, and fostering an environment where every child's potential is nurtured. We are also committed to inclusive education which considers the needs of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, refugees and IDPs.

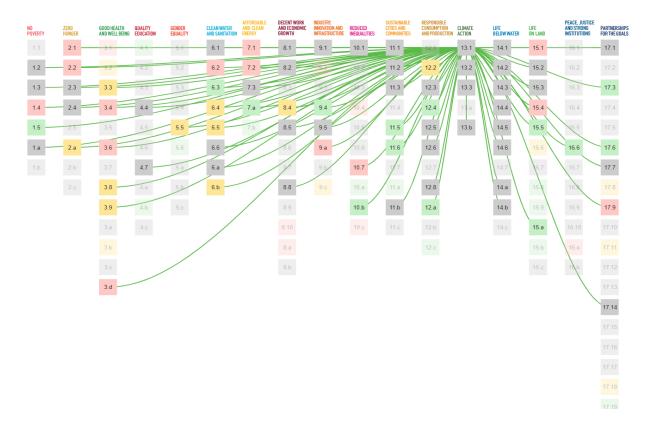


13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

The full articulation of 13.1 is "strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climaterelated hazards and natural disasters in all countries".

South Sudan ranks among the five countries in the world that is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as evidenced by large scale flooding and drought. Over 95 per cent of the population depend on climate-sensitive livelihood systems whose reliability and productive thresholds are changing under climate shocks. This is having unprecedented impacts and disproportionately affecting the poorest and the most vulnerable in the country. The systemic

disruptions and displacement by climate change threaten all areas of security, peacebuilding, humanitarian operations, and development. Therefore, there is the need to adopt measures to enhance climate resilient development, building on the endowment of renewable resources, nature-based adaptation, climate resilient agricultural practices, improve disaster preparedness, early warning systems and response mechanisms, strengthen climate resilience infrastructure, promote the use of renewable energy, conduct climate education and awareness, and enhance climate data and monitoring to safeguard peaceful coexistence between communities, and to achieve sustainable development. With investment in **Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters**, the country could unlock and impact on 80 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan is dedicated to addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. We will prioritize sustainable land use, promote renewable energy, and collaborate with international partners to reduce carbon emissions and protect our environment for generations to come.



3.3: Fight communicable diseases

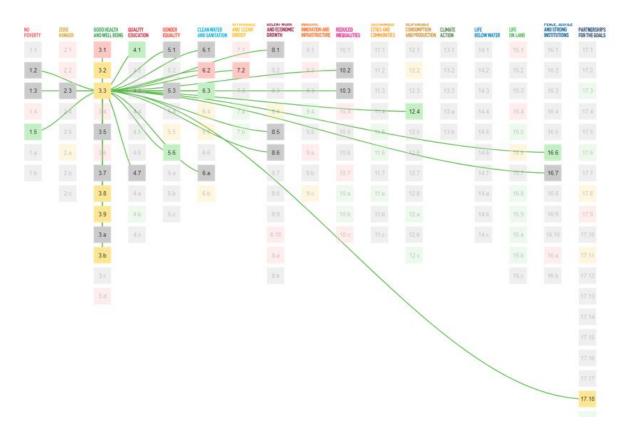
The full articulation of 3.3 is "by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases".

For South Sudan, achieving this target requires collaborative effort and a multi-faceted approach to tackle a range of infectious diseases and improve overall public health in the country. It will

involve improving healthcare infrastructure, increasing access to essential medicines and diagnostics, raising public awareness about health risks, and addressing social determinants of health, particularly:

- South Sudan will need to focus on implementing comprehensive strategies for HIV prevention, testing, treatment, and support. This includes promoting safe practices, ensuring access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), and reducing stigma and discrimination associated with HIV.
- To combat TV, South Sudan will need to enhance its healthcare systems to enable early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis cases. This involves improving access to healthcare services, diagnostics, and appropriate medications.
- Malaria is a significant health challenge in South Sudan due to its tropical climate and geographical conditions. The country would need to intensify efforts to reduce malaria transmission through measures like distributing insecticide-treated bed nets, indoor residual spraying, and timely treatment with effective antimalarial drugs.
- South Sudan would need to address a range of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) that disproportionately affect vulnerable populations. These diseases include conditions like schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. Mass drug administration, improved sanitation, and health education are key components of tackling these diseases.
- Ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is crucial to combating water-borne diseases. Additionally, strategies to prevent and manage hepatitis infections would need to be implemented, including vaccination campaigns and awareness programs.
- South Sudan would need to develop comprehensive strategies to prevent, control, and treat
 a range of other communicable diseases, taking into consideration local health needs and
 challenges.

With investments in **fighting communicable diseases**, the country could unlock and impact on 31 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan commits to intensify efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases. Through strengthened healthcare systems, increased access to treatment, and innovative disease prevention programs, we are determined to ensure the well-being of our people.



6. Cross Cutting Areas and Enablers for SDG acceleration

South Sudan will continue to pursue transformative policy reforms and actions to create the enabling environment for making progress on all the SDGs in the country.

a) Integrating GEWE and Youth Empowerment

Given South Sudan's population dynamics with majority youth population and existing inequalities, as part of the progress towards the SDG acceleration, the country will integrate and mainstream Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) and youth empowerment in all programming. This will also include advancing human-rights based approach and LNOB in planning and programming.

b) Durable solutions for IDPs

Durable solutions remain elusive to internally displaced persons and South Sudanese refugees who fled to various countries. A complex interplay of challenges, including climate shocks, political interests, housing land and property issues, intra and inter group conflict, governance and others create conditions that are not conducive for the achievement of durable solutions. South Sudan will also continue to operationalize the UN Secretary General's Call on IDPs solutions, focusing on:

Humanitarian assistance and basic services

- Collaborating with humanitarian agencies to deliver essential supplies such as food, clean water, shelter materials, and medical aid to displacement camps and host communities.
- Establishing and supporting mobile clinics and health centers to provide medical care, vaccinations, and maternal health services to IDPs.
- Setting up temporary schools and learning spaces to ensure that IDP children have access to education, including school supplies and qualified teachers.
- Building and maintaining water points and sanitation facilities to ensure access to clean drinking water and proper hygiene practices.

Protection and safety

- Establishing and managing safe displacement camps with adequate security measures, lighting, and separation of vulnerable groups to prevent exploitation and abuse.
- Conducting awareness campaigns to prevent and respond to gender-based violence within displacement settings. Providing safe spaces, counseling, and medical assistance for survivors.
- Creating child-friendly spaces within camps, ensuring access to education, psychosocial support, and addressing issues like child recruitment and child marriage.
- Offering legal assistance to IDPs to help them understand their rights, navigate legal processes, and seek redress for violations.
- Registering IDPs to ensure their legal recognition and access to assistance, while also preventing statelessness.

Conflict resolution and peacebuilding

- Facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties to find common ground and seek peaceful resolutions to grievances.
- Engaging local leaders and communities in reconciliation efforts to heal divisions caused by conflict and displacement.
- Collaborating with relevant authorities to disarm and reintegrate former combatants, reducing the risk of renewed violence.
- Promoting civic education programs to educate IDPs and host communities about their rights, responsibilities, and the importance of peaceful coexistence.
- Supporting efforts to address past human rights violations, promote accountability, and provide reparations for victims.

Reintegration and rehabilitation

• Providing vocational training, startup grants, and job placement services to IDPs, enabling them to earn a living and rebuild their lives.

- Investing in local infrastructure projects that benefit both IDPs and host communities, fostering social cohesion and mutual support.
- Assisting IDPs in reclaiming their land and property or facilitating equitable land distribution in cases where return is not possible.
- Offering counseling services and psychosocial support to help IDPs cope with trauma, loss, and the challenges of reintegration.
- Tailoring reintegration strategies to the preferences and needs of IDPs, whether it's returning home, settling in a new area, or integrating into the host community.

c) Financing of the SDGs

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints, South Sudan will strengthen and double efforts on the ongoing Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms and diversify the economy to increase domestic non-oil revenue mobilization to compliment oil revenue.

South Sudan will provide adequate financing for identified SDGs accelerators. This will include pursuing the following policies to generate resources for SDG acceleration.

- Tax and revenue reform, with the focus on increasing non-oil revenue.
- Debt for SDGs, through the Central Bank Treasury bills and accessing concessional financing.
- Blended and public-private finance, increasing commercial banks' leading to the private sector.
- SDG aligned business environment and investment.
- Accessing financial markets and insurance.

d) Dashboard for SDG Acceleration (M&E) and SDG champion

- South Sudan will develop and establish a Dashboard for SDG Acceleration indicators
 that will tell whether the country is making progress and to inform any corrective
 action. The custodian of the Dashboard for SDG Acceleration will be the Ministry of
 Finance and Planning. See annex 1 for identified accelerator SDG targets and
 indicators.
- South Sudan will undertake survey and analysis to inform monitoring and tracking progress on the SDG accelerators, including Economic Census, Educational Census, Health Statistics, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Labour Force Survey, Population Census, Household Income and Expenditure Survey).
- Additionally, Government will establish accountability framework including appointing a high-level political champion for SDGs acceleration in the country.
- South Sudan will undertake the country's first VNR in 2024
- South Sudan will ensure a well-functioning Sector working groups to coordinate the implementation of the selected SDG accelerators.

Annex 1: SDG targets as pathways to accelerate the SDGs and articulate ambitions

Target	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2027	Target 2030
16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)			
institutions	16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services			
8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation, and persons with disabilities 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and			
9.2: Promote inclusive and	persons with disabilities 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita			
sustainable industrialization	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment			
2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture			
4.7 Learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population			
capacity to climaterelated hazards and natural disasters	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030			
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster			

	risk reduction strategies in line with		
	national disaster risk reduction strategies		
3.3 Fight	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per		
Communicable	1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age		
diseases	and key populations		
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000		
	population		
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000		
	population		
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000		
	population		
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring		
	interventions against neglected tropical		
	diseases		

Annex 2: Synergies of identified acceleration SDGs targets to related targets.

8.5: Full employm ent and decent work with equal pay (unlocks 56 SDG targets below)	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrializ ation (unlocks 38 SDG targets below)	16.6: Develop effective, accounta ble, and transpare nt institutio ns (unlocks 72 SDG targets below)	2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices (Unlocks 72 SDG targets below)	4.7 Learners acquire the knowled ge and skills needed to promote sustainab le develop ment. (Unlocks 55SDG targets below)	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climaterelat ed hazards and natural disasters. (Unlocks 80 SDG targets below)	3.3 Fight Communi cable diseases (Unlocks 31 SDG targets below)
1.3: Implement social protection systems 1.5: Build resilience to environme ntal, economic, and social disasters 2.2: End all forms of malnutritio n 2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices 3.1: Reduce	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 2.1: Universal access to safe and nutritious food 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species,	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 1.3: Implement social protection systems 1.5: Build resilience to environme ntal, economic and social disasters 2.1: Universal access to safe and nutritious food 2.2: End all forms of malnutritio	1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day 1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services,	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable , have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 1.3: Implement social protection systems 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance,	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 1.3: Implement social protection systems 1.5: Build resilience to environment al, economic and social disasters. 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. 3.1: Reduce maternal mortality

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maternal	through		and control	forms of	resources,	3.2: End all
mortality	soundly	Double the	over land and	property,	appropriate	preventable
3.2: End all	managed and	productivit	other forms	inheritanc	new	deaths under
preventable	diversified	y and	of property,	e, natural	technology	5 years of
deaths	seed and	incomes of	inheritance,	resources,	and financial	age
under 5	plant banks	small-scale	natural	appropriat	services,	3.5: Prevent
years of	at the	food	resources,	e new	including	and treat
age	national,	producers	appropriate	technolog	microfinance	substance
3.3: Fight	regional and	2.4:	new	y and	1.5: Build	abuse
communica	international	Sustainabl	technology	financial	resilience to	3.7 By 2030,
ble	levels, and	e food	and financial	services,	environmenta	ensure
diseases	promote	production		including	1, economic	universal
3.4:	access to and	and	services,	•	and social	access to
Reduce	fair and	resilient	including	microfinan	disasters	sexual and
mortality	equitable	agricultura	microfinance	ce	1.a Ensure	reproductiv
from non-	sharing of	1 practices	1.5: Build	1.5: Build	significant	e health-
communica	benefits		resilience to	resilience	mobilization	care
ble	arising from	3.3: Fight	environmenta	to .		services
diseases	the	communic	l, economic	environme	of resources	3.8:
and	utilization of	able	and social	ntal,	from a	Achieve
promote	genetic	diseases	disasters	economic	variety of	universal
mental	resources and	3.4:	1.a Ensure	and social	sources,	
health	associated	Reduce	significant	disasters	including	health
3.8:	traditional	mortality	mobilization		through	coverage
Achieve	knowledge,	from non-	of resources	2.1:	enhanced	3.9Rreduce
universal	as	communic	from a	Universal	development	the number
health	internationall	able	variety of	access to	cooperation,	of deaths
coverage	y agreed.	diseases	sources,	safe and	in order to	and
	2.a Increase	and	including	nutritious	provide	illnesses
4.1: Free	investment,	promote	through	food	adequate and	from
primary	including	mental	_	2.2: End		hazardous
and	through	health	enhanced	all forms	predictable	chemicals
secondary	enhanced	3.5:	development	of	means for	and air,
education	international	Prevent	cooperation,	malnutritio	developing	water and
4.4:	cooperation,	and treat	in order to	n	countries, in	soil
Increase	in rural	substance	provide	2.3:	particular	pollution
the number	infrastructure	abuse	adequate and	Double the	least	and
of people	, agricultural	3.8:	predictable	productivit	developed	
with	research and	Achieve	means for	y and	countries, to	contaminati
relevant	extension	universal	developing	incomes of	implement	on.
skills for	services,	health	countries, in	small-	programmes	3.a
financial	technology	coverage	particular	scale food	and policies	Strengthen
success	development	20.01460	least	producers	to end	the
3444455	and plant and	4.1: Free	developed	2.4:	poverty in all	implementa
5.4: Value	livestock	primary	-	Sustainabl	· ·	tion of the
unpaid care	gene banks in	and	countries, to	e food	its	World
and	order to	secondary	implement	production	dimensions	Health
promote	enhance	education	programmes	and		Organizatio
shared	agricultural	4.4:	and policies	resilient	2.1:	n
domestic	productive	Increase	to end	agricultura	Universal	Framework
domestic	capacity in	the number	poverty in all	1 practices	access to safe	TIAITIEWUIK
<u> </u>	capacity iii	are number		- practices	l	

responsibili	developing	of people	its	2.a	and nutritious	Convention
ties	countries, in	with	dimensions	Increase	food	on Tobacco
5.5:	particular	relevant	difficitions	investment	2.2: End all	Control
Ensure	least	skills for	3.3: Fight	, including	forms of	
women's	developed	financial	communicabl	through	malnutrition	3.b Support
full and	countries.	success	e diseases	enhanced	2.3: Double	the
effective	Countries.	4.7:	3.4: Reduce	internation	the	research
participatio	3.8: Achieve	Education	mortality	al	productivity	and
n and equal	universal	for	from non-	cooperatio	and incomes	developmen
opportuniti	health	sustainable	communicabl	n, in rural	of small-scale	t of vaccines
es for	coverage	developme	e diseases	infrastruct	food	and
leadership	Coverage	nt and	and promote	ure,	producers	medicines
at all levels	6.1: Safe and	global	mental health	agricultura	2.4:	for the
of	affordable	citizenship	3.9 By 2030,	l research	Sustainable	communica
decisionma	drinking	Citizensinp	substantially	and	food	ble and
king in	water	5.4: Value	reduce the	extension	production	non-
political,	6.2: End	unpaid	number of	services,	and resilient	communica
economic	open	care and		technology	agricultural	ble diseases
and public	defecation	promote	deaths and	developme	practices	
life	and provide	shared	illnesses from	nt and	2.a Increase	4.1: Free
	access to	domestic	hazardous	plant and	investment,	primary and
6.1: Safe	sanitation	responsibil	chemicals	livestock	including	secondary
and	and hygiene	ities	and air,	gene	through	education
affordable	6.3: Improve	5.5: Ensure	water and	banks in	enhanced	4.7:
drinking	water quality,	full	soil pollution	order to	international	Education
water	wastewater	participatio	and	enhance	cooperation,	for
6.2: End	treatment and	n in	contaminatio	agricultura	in rural	sustainable
open	safe reuse	leadership	n	1	infrastructure	developmen
defecation	6.4: Increase	and		productive	, agricultural	t and global
and	water use	decision-	4.7:	capacity in	research and	citizenship
provide	efficiency	making	Education for	developing	extension	
access to	and ensure		sustainable	countries,		
sanitation	freshwater	6.1: Safe	development	in	services,	5.1 End all
and	supplies	and	and global	particular	technology	forms of
hygiene	6.5:	affordable	citizenship	least	development	discriminati
6.3:	Implement	drinking		developed	and plant and	on against
Improve	integrated	water	5.5: Ensure	countries	livestock	all women
water	water	6.2: End	full	0.0 51.1	gene banks in	and girls
quality,	resources	open	participation	3.3: Fight	order to	everywhere
wastewater	management	defecation	in leadership	communic	enhance	. '
treatment	6.6: Protect	and	and decision-	able	agricultural	5.3
and safe	and restore	provide	making	diseases	productive	Eliminate all
reuse	water-related	access to	C 1. C - C 1	3.5:	capacity in	harmful
6.5: By	ecosystems	sanitation	6.1: Safe and	Prevent	developing	practices,
2030,	6.a: Expand	and	affordable	and treat	countries, in	such as
implement	water and sanitation	hygiene 6.3:	drinking water	substance abuse	particular	child, early
integrated			6.2: End open	abuse	least	and forced
water	support to developing	Improve water	defecation	5.1 End all	developed	marriage
resources manageme	countries	quality,	and provide	forms of	countries	and female
nt at all	Countries	wastewater	access to	1011115 01		anu remale
in at all	<u> </u>	" asic water	400000 10	i	L	<u> </u>

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levels,	6.b: Support	treatment	sanitation and	discrimina	3.3: Fight	genital
including	local	and safe	hygiene	tion	communicabl	mutilation.
through	engagement	reuse	6.3: Improve	against all	e diseases	5.6 Ensure
transbound	in water and	6.4:	water quality,	women	3.4: Reduce	universal
ary	sanitation	Increase	wastewater	and girls	mortality	access to
cooperatio	management	water use	treatment and	everywher	from non-	sexual and
n as		efficiency	safe reuse	e	communicabl	reproductiv
appropriate	7.1:	and ensure	6.4: Increase	5.5:	e diseases	e health and
	Universal	freshwater	water use	Ensure full	and promote	reproductiv
7.1:	access to	supplies	efficiency	participati	mental health	e rights.
Universal	modern	6.5:	and ensure	on in	3.6 By 2020,	C rigitts.
access to	energy	Implement	freshwater	leadership	halve the	6.1: Safe
modern	7.2: Increase	integrated	supplies	and	number of	and
energy	global	water	6.5:	decision-	global deaths	affordable
7.2:	percentage of	resources	Implement	making	and injuries	drinking
Increase	renewable	manageme	integrated	manng	from road	water
global	energy	nt	water	6.1: Safe	traffic	6.2: End
percentage	7.3: Double	6.6:	resources	and	accidents	
of	the	Protect and	management	affordable	3.8: Achieve	open defecation
renewable	improvement	restore	6.6: Protect	drinking	universal	
energy	in energy	water-	and restore	water	health	and provide
7.3:	efficiency	related	water-related	6.2: End	coverage	access to
Double the	7.a: Promote	ecosystems	ecosystems	open open	3.9 By 2030,	sanitation
improveme	access,	6.a:	6.a: Expand	defecation		and
nt in	technology,	Expand	water and	and	substantially	hygiene.
energy	and	water and	sanitation	provide	reduce the	6.3:
efficiency	investments	sanitation	support to	access to	number of	Improve
7.A:	in clean	support to	developing	sanitation	deaths and	water
Promote	energy	developing	countries	and	illnesses from	quality,
access,	7.b: Expand	countries	6.b: Support	hygiene	hazardous	wastewater
technology	and upgrade	6.b:	local	6.3:	chemicals	treatment
and	energy	Support	engagement	Improve	and air,	and safe
investment	services for	local	in water and	water	water and	reuse.
s in clean	developing	engagemen	sanitation		soil pollution	6.a: Expand
energy	countries	t in water	management	quality,	and	water and
7.B: By		and		wastewate	contaminatio	sanitation
2030,	8.1:	sanitation	7.1:	r treatment and safe	n	support to
expand	Sustainable	manageme	Universal		3.d	developing
infrastructu	Economic	nt	access to	reuse 6.4:		countries.
re and	Growth		modern		Strengthen	7.2:
upgrade	8.5 By 2030,	7.1:	energy	Increase	the capacity	Increase
technology	achieve full	Universal	7.2: Increase	water use	of all	global
for	and	access to	global	efficiency	countries, in	percentage
supplying	productive	modern	percentage of	and ensure	particular	of
modern	employment	energy	renewable	freshwater	developing	renewable
and	and decent	7.2:	energy	supplies	countries, for	energy.
sustainable	work for all	Increase	7.3: Double	6.5:	early	
energy	women and	global	the	Implement	warning, risk	8.1:
services for	men,	percentage	improvement	integrated	reduction	Sustainable
all in	including for	of	in energy	water	and	Economic
developing	young people		efficiency	resources		Growth
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countries,	and persons	renewable	7.a: Promote	manageme	management	8.5: Full
in	with	energy	access,	nt	of national	employment
particular	disabilities,	7.3:	technology,	6.6:	and global	and decent
least	and equal	Double the	and	Protect	health risks	work with
developed	pay for work	improveme	investments	and restore		equal pay.
countries,	of equal	nt in	in clean	water-	4.4: Increase	8.6:
small	value.	energy	energy	related	the number of	Promote
island		efficiency	7.b: Expand	ecosystem	people with	youth
developing	9.4: Upgrade	7.a:	and upgrade	S	relevant skills	employment
States and	all industries	Promote	energy	6.a:	for financial	, education,
landlocked	and	access,	services for	Expand	success	and training.
developing	infrastructure	technology	developing	water and	4.7:	
countries,	s for	, and	countries	sanitation	Education for	10.2 By
in	sustainability	investment		support to	sustainable	2030,
accordance		s in clean	8.1:	developing	development	empower
with their	11.2 By	energy	Sustainable	countries	and global	and
respective	2030,	7.b:	Economic	6.b:	citizenship	promote
programme	provide	Expand	Growth	Support	1	the social,
s of	access to	and	8.2 Achieve	local	5.5: Ensure	economic
support	safe,	upgrade	higher levels	engageme	full	and political
	affordable,	energy	of economic	nt in water	participation	inclusion of
8.1:	accessible	services	productivity	and	in leadership	all.
Sustainable	and	for	through	sanitation	and decision-	
Economic	sustainable	developing	diversificatio	manageme	making	10.3 Ensure
Growth	transport	countries	n,	nt	8	equal
8.4:	systems for		technological		6.1: Safe and	opportunity
Improve	all,	8.1:	upgrading	7.2:	affordable	and reduce
resource	improving	Sustainabl		Increase	drinking	inequalities
efficiency	road safety,	e	and	global	water	of outcome.
in	notably by	Economic	innovation,	percentage	6.2: End open	
consumptio	expanding	Growth	including	of	defecation	12.4
n and	public	8.4:	through a	renewable	and provide	achieve the
production	transport,	Improve	focus on	energy	access to	environmen
8.5: Full	with special	resource	high-value	7.3:	sanitation and	tally sound
employme	attention to	efficiency	added and	Double the	hygiene	managemen
nt and	the needs of	in	labour-	improvem	6.3: Improve	t of
decent	those in	consumpti	intensive	ent in	water quality,	chemicals
work with	vulnerable	on and	sectors	energy	wastewater	and all
equal pay	situations,	production	8.4: Improve	efficiency	treatment and	wastes
8.6:	women,	8.5: Full	resource		safe reuse	
Promote	children,	employme	efficiency in	8.1:	6.4: Increase	throughout
youth	persons with	nt and	consumption	Sustainabl	water use	their life
employme	disabilities	decent	and	e	efficiency	cycle.
nt,	and older	work with	production	Economic	and ensure	
education,	persons	equal pay	8.5: Full	Growth	freshwater	16.6
and	11.3 By		employment	8.2	supplies	Develop
training	2030,	9.1:	and decent	Achieve	6.5:	effective,
	enhance	Develop	work with	higher	Implement	accountable
9.1:	inclusive and	sustainable	equal pay	levels of	integrated	and
Develop	sustainable	, resilient	1 P	economic	water	transparent
sustainable,	urbanization	and			,, 4101	

resilient,	and capacity	inclusive	8.8 Protect	productivi	resources	institutions
and	for	infrastruct	labour rights	ty through	management	at all levels.
inclusive	participatory,	ures	and promote	diversificat	6.a: Expand	16.7 Ensure
infrastructu	integrated	9.3:	safe and	ion,	water and	responsive,
res	and	Increase	secure	technologi	sanitation	inclusive,
9.2:	sustainable	access to		cal	support to	-
Promote	human	financial	working		developing	participator
inclusive	settlement	services	environment	upgrading	countries	y and
and	planning and	and	s for all	and	6.b: Support	representati
sustainable	management	markets	workers,	innovation	local	ve decision-
industrializ	in all	9.4:	including	, including	engagement	making at
ation	countries.	Upgrade	migrant	through a	in water and	all levels.
9.4: By	11.4	all	workers, in	focus on	sanitation	
2030,	Strengthen	industries	particular	high-value	management	17.18
upgrade	efforts to	and	women	added and		enhance
infrastructu	protect and	infrastruct	migrants, and	labour-	7.1:	capacity-
re and	safeguard the	ures for	those in	intensive	Universal	building
retrofit	world's	sustainabili	precarious	sectors.	access to	support to
industries	cultural and	ty	employment	8.8	modern	increase the
to make	natural	9.5:		Protect	energy	availability
them	heritage.	Enhance	9.1: Develop	labour	7.2: Increase	of high-
sustainable,	11.5 By	research	sustainable,	rights and	global	quality,
with	2030,	and	resilient and	promote	percentage of	timely and
increased	significantly	upgrade	inclusive	safe and	renewable	reliable
resource-	reduce the	industrial	infrastructure	secure	energy	data.
use	number of	technologi	S	working	7.3: Double	aata.
efficiency	deaths and	es	9.4: Upgrade	environme	the	
and greater	the number	9.a	all industries	nts for all	improvement	
adoption of	of people	Facilitate	and	workers,	in energy	
clean and	affected and	sustainable	infrastructure	including	efficiency	
environme	substantially	and	s for	_	7.a: Promote	
ntally	decrease the	resilient	sustainability	migrant	access,	
sound	direct .	infrastruct	9.5: Enhance	workers,	technology,	
technologie	economic	ure	research and	in 	and	
s and	losses	developme	upgrade	particular	investments	
industrial	relative to	nt in	industrial	women	in clean	
processes,	global gross	developing	technologies	migrants,	energy.	
with all	domestic	countries	9.a Facilitate	and those	0 1.	
countries	product	through	sustainable	in	8.1:	
taking action in	caused by	enhanced	and resilient	precarious	Sustainable Economic	
action in accordance	disasters,	financial,	infrastructure	employme	Growth	
with their	including water-related	technologi cal and	development	nt	8.2 Achieve	
respective	disasters,	technical	in developing			
capabilities	with a focus	support to	countries	9.4:	higher levels	
9.5:	on protecting	African	through enhanced	Upgrade	of economic	
Enhance	the poor and	countries,	financial,	all	productivity	
scientific	people in	least	technological	industries	through	
research,	vulnerable	developed	and technical	and	diversificatio	
upgrade the	situations.	countries,	support to	infrastruct	n,	
technologic	Situations.	landlocked	African	ures for	technological	
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al	11.6 By	developing	countries,	sustainabil	upgrading
capabilities	2030, reduce	countries	least	ity	and
of	the adverse	and small	developed	9.5:	innovation,
industrial	per capita	island	countries,	Enhance	including
sectors in	environmenta	developing	landlocked	research	through a
all	1 impact of	States	developing	and	focus on
countries,	cities,		countries and	upgrade	high-value
in	including by	10.1:	small island	industrial	added and
particular	paying	Reduce	developing	technologi	labour-
developing	special	income	States	es	
countries,	attention to	inequalitie			intensive
including,	air quality	S	10.1: Reduce	10.1:	sectors
by 2030,	and	10.7:	income	Reduce	8.4: Improve
encouragin	municipal	Responsibl	inequalities	income	resource
g	and other	e and well-	10.b:	inequalitie	efficiency in
innovation	waste	managed	Encourage	s	consumption
and	management.	migration	development	10.b:	and
substantiall	11.a Support	policies	assistance	Encourage	production
у	positive	10.b:	and	developme	8.5: Full
increasing	economic,	Encourage	investment in	nt	employment
the number	social and	developme	least	assistance	and decent
of research	environmenta	nt	developed	and	work with
and	1 links	assistance	countries.	investment	equal pay
developme	between	and		in least	8.8 Protect
nt workers	urban, peri-	investment	11.5 By 2030,	developed	labour rights
per 1	urban and	in least	significantly	countries.	and promote
million	rural areas by	developed	reduce the	countries.	safe and
people and	strengthening	countries.	number of	11.6 By	secure
public and	national and	C C CATTLE I C S.		2030,	working
private	regional	11.6 By	deaths and	reduce the	environment
research	development	2030,	the number	adverse	s for all
and	planning.	reduce the	of people	per capita	
developme	11.b:	adverse	affected and	environme	workers,
nt spending	Implement	per capita	substantially	ntal	including
9.A:	policies for	environme	decrease the	impact of	migrant
Facilitate	inclusion,	ntal impact	direct	cities,	workers, in
sustainable	resource	of cities,	economic	including	particular
infrastructu	efficiency	including	losses	by paying	women
re	and disaster	by paying	relative to	special	migrants, and
developme	risk	special	global gross	attention	those in
nt for	reduction.	attention to	domestic	to air	precarious
					employment.
developing countries	11.c Support least	air quality and	product	quality and	
Countries			caused by	municipal	9.1: Develop
10.1:	developed countries,	municipal and other	disasters,	and other	sustainable,
Reduce	-		including		resilient and
income	including	waste	water-related	waste	inclusive
	through	manageme	disasters,	manageme	infrastructure
inequalities	financial and	nt.	with a focus	nt.	S
10.2:	technical	11.b:	on protecting	12.2 0	9.4: Upgrade
Promote	assistance, in	Implement	the poor and	12.2 By	all industries
universal	building	policies for		2030,	all madding

social,	sustainable	inclusion,	people in	achieve	and	
economic	and resilient	resource	vulnerable	the	infrastructure	
and	buildings	efficiency	situations	sustainabl	s for	
political	utilizing	and	11.6 By	e	sustainability	
inclusion	local	disaster	2030, reduce	_	9.5: Enhance	
10.7:	materials.	risk	the adverse	managem	research and	
Responsibl	inaterials.	reduction		ent and	upgrade	
e and well-	13.2:	reduction	per capita environmenta	efficient	industrial	
managed	Integrate	12.1:		use of	technologies	
migration	climate	Implement	l impact of cities,	natural	9.a Facilitate	
policies	change	the 10-year	•	resources	sustainable	
10.B:	measures	sustainable	including by	12.3:	and resilient	
Encourage	into policy	consumpti	paying	Halve	infrastructure	
developme	and planning.	on and	special attention to	global per	development	
nt	13.b Promote	production		capita	in developing	
assistance	mechanisms	framework	air quality	food waste	countries	
and	for raising	12.3:	and	12.5:	through	
investment	capacity for	Halve	municipal	Substantial	enhanced	
in least	effective	global per	and other	ly reduce	financial,	
developed	climate	capita food	waste	waste	technological	
countries	change-	waste	management.	generation	and technical	
Countries	related	12.5:	12.1:	12.6	support to	
11.1: Safe	planning and	Substantial		Encourage	African	
and	management	ly reduce	Implement	companies	countries,	
affordable	in least	waste	the 10-year	,	least	
housing	developed	generation	sustainable	especially	developed	
11.2:	countries and	12.6	consumption	large and	countries,	
Affordable	small island	Encourage	and	transnation	landlocked	
and	developing	companies,	production	al	developing	
sustainable	States,	especially	framework	companies	countries and	
transport	including	large and	12.2 By 2030,	, to adopt	small island	
systems	focusing on	transnation	achieve the	sustainable	developing	
systems	women,	al	sustainable	practices	States	
12.1:	youth and	companies,	management	and to	States	
Implement	local and	to adopt	and efficient	integrate	10.1: Reduce	
the 10-year	marginalized	sustainable	use of natural	sustainabil	income	
sustainable	communities.	practices	resources	ity	inequalities	
consumptio	communices.	and to	12.3: Halve	informatio	10.7:	
n and	14.4:	integrate	global per	n into their	Responsible	
production	Sustainable	sustainabili	capita food	reporting	and well-	
framework	fishing	ty	waste	cycle.	managed	
12.5: By	14.6 By	informatio	12.5:	12.8:	migration	
2030,	2020,	n into their	Substantially	Promote	policies	
substantiall	prohibit	reporting	reduce waste	universal	10.b:	
y reduce	certain forms	cycle.	generation	understand	Encourage	
waste	of fisheries	12.8:	12.6	ing of	development	
generation	subsidies	Promote	Encourage	sustainable	assistance	
through	which	universal	companies,	lifestyles	and	
prevention,	contribute to	understand	especially	12.a:	investment in	
reduction,	overcapacity	ing of	large and	Support	least	
reduction,	and	mg or	transnational	developing	10451	
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ma avvalim a	overfishing.	sustainable	aammaniaa ta	aaventei aa!	davalanad
recycling	overfishing, eliminate		companies, to	countries'	developed
and reuse		lifestyles	adopt	scientific	countries.
12.8:	subsidies that	12.a:	sustainable	and	11 1 0 0
Promote	contribute to	Support	practices and	technologi	11.1: Safe
universal	illegal,	developing	to integrate	cal	and
understandi	unreported	countries'	sustainability	capacity	affordable
ng of	and	scientific	information	for	housing
sustainable	unregulated	and	into their	sustainable	11.2 By
lifestyles	fishing and	technologi	reporting	consumpti	2030, provide
12.A:	refrain from	cal	cycle.	on and	access to
Support	introducing	capacity	12.8:	production	safe,
developing	new such	for	Promote		affordable,
countries'	subsidies,	sustainable	universal	13.1:	accessible
scientific	recognizing	consumpti	understandin	Strengthen	and
and	that	on and	g of	resilience	sustainable
technologic	appropriate	production	sustainable	and	transport
al capacity	and effective		lifestyles	adaptive	systems for
for	special and	13.1:	12.a: Support	capacity to	all,
sustainable	differential	Strengthen	developing	climate-	improving
consumptio	treatment for	resilience	countries'	related	road safety,
n and	developing	and	scientific and	disasters	notably by
production	and least	adaptive	technological	13.b	expanding
	developed	capacity to	capacity for	Promote	public
13.1:	countries	climate-	sustainable	mechanis	transport,
Strengthen	should be an	related	consumption	ms for	with special
resilience	integral part	disasters	and	raising	attention to
and	of the World	13.2:	production	capacity	the needs of
adaptive	Trade	Integrate	P	for	those in
capacity to	Organization	climate	13.1:	effective	vulnerable
climate-	fisheries	change	Strengthen	climate	situations,
related	subsidies	measures	resilience and	change-	women,
disasters	negotiation.	into policy	adaptive	related	children,
disasters	negotiation.	and	capacity to	planning	persons with
14.4:	15.3 By	planning	climate-	and	disabilities
Sustainable	2030, combat	13.3: Build	related	manageme	and older
fishing	desertificatio	knowledge	disasters	nt in least	persons
14.7:	n, restore	and	13.2:	developed	11.3 By
Increase	degraded	capacity to	Integrate	countries	2030,
the	land and soil,	meet meet	climate	and small	enhance
economic	including	climate	change	island	inclusive and
benefits	land affected		measures into		sustainable
		change		developing	
from sustainable	by desertificatio	13.b Promote	policy and	States,	urbanization
			planning	including	and capacity
use of	n, drought	mechanism	13.3: Build	focusing	for
marine	and floods,	s for	knowledge	on women,	participatory,
resources	and strive to	raising	and capacity	youth and	integrated
15.1	achieve a	capacity	to meet	local and	and
15.1:	land	for	climate	marginaliz	sustainable
Conserve	degradationn	effective	change	ed	human
and restore	eutral world.	climate	13.b Promote	communiti	settlement
terrestrial		change-	mechanisms	es.	planning and

and related for raising management	
freshwater 17.3: planning capacity for 14.1: in all	
restore countries countries planning and Protect reduce the	
degraded 17.6: and small management and restore number of	
forests Knowledge island in least ecosystem deaths and	
15.3: End sharing and developing developed s the number of	
desertificat cooperation States, countries and 14.3: people	
ion and for access to including small island Reduce affected and	
restore science, focusing developing ocean substantially	
degraded technology on women, States, acidificati decrease the	
land and youth and including on direct	
innovation local and focusing on 14.4: economic	
16.4: 17.7: marginaliz women, Sustainabl losses relative	
Combat Promote ed youth and e fishing to global	
organized sustainable communiti local and 14.5: gross	
crime and technologies es. marginalized Conserve domestic	
illicit to developing communities. coastal product	
financial countries 14.1: and caused by	
and arms Reduce 14.1: Reduce marine disasters,	
flows marine marine areas including	
16.6: pollution pollution 14.6 water-related	
Develop 14.2: Protect Combat disasters,	
effective, Protect and and restore illegal, with a focus	
accountabl restore ecosystems unreported on protecting	
e, and ecosystems 14.3: Reduce and the poor and	
transparent 14.3: ocean unregulate people in	
institutions Reduce acidification d fishing vulnerable	
ocean 14.4: 14.a: situations.	
17.3: acidificatio Sustainable Increase 11.6 By	
Mobilize n fishing scientific 2030, reduce	
financial 14.4: 14.5: knowledge the adverse	
resources Sustainabl Conserve , research per capita	
for e fishing coastal and and environmenta	
developing 14.5: marine areas technology 1 impact of	
countries Conserve 14.b: Support for ocean cities,	
17.5: coastal and small scale health including by	
Invest in marine fishers 14.c: paying	
least- areas 14.c: Implement special	
developed 14.6 Implement and attention to	
countries Combat and enforce enforce air quality	
17.6: illegal, international internation and	
Knowledge unreported sea law. al sea law. municipal	
sharing and and and other	
cooperatio unregulate 15.1 By 2020, 15.1 By waste	
n for d fishing ensure the 2020, management.	
access to 14.a: conservation, ensure the 11.b:	
science, Increase Implement	

technology,	scientific	restoration	conservati	policies for
and	knowledge			inclusion,
innovation		and	on,	· ·
	, research	sustainable	restoratio	resource
17.7:	and	use of	n and	efficiency
Promote	technology	terrestrial	sustainabl	and disaster
sustainable	for ocean	and inland	e use of	risk reduction
technologie	health	freshwater	terrestrial	
s to	14.b:	ecosystems	and inland	12.2 By 2030,
developing	Support	and their	freshwater	achieve the
countries	small scale	services, in	ecosystem	sustainable
17.9:	fishers		s and their	management
Enhanced	14.c:	particular		and efficient
SDG	Implement	forests,	services,	use of natural
capacity in	and	wetlands,	in	resources
developing	enforce	mountains	particular	12.3: Halve
countries	internation	and drylands,	forests,	global per
17.11:	al sea law	in line with	wetlands,	
Increase		obligations	mountains	capita food
the exports	15.2: End	under	and	waste
of	deforestati	international	drylands,	12.4 By 2020,
developing	on and	agreements.	in line	achieve the
countries	restore	15.2: End	with	environment
17.13:	degraded	deforestation	obligation	ally sound
Enhance	forests	and restore	s under	management
global	15.5:	degraded		of chemicals
macroecon	Protect	forests	internatio	and all
omic	biodiversit	15.3 By 2030,	nal	wastes
stability	y and	combat	agreement	throughout
	natural		S.	their life
	habitats	desertificatio	15.2: End	cycle, in
		n, restore	deforestati	accordance
	16.4:	degraded	on and	with agreed
	Combat	land and soil,	restore	international
	organized	including	degraded	
	crime and	land affected	forests	frameworks,
	illicit	by	15.5:	and
	financial	desertificatio	Protect	significantly
	and arms	n, drought	biodiversit	reduce their
	flows	and floods,	y and	release to air,
	16.8:	and strive to	natural	water and
	Strengthen	achieve a	habitats	soil in order
	the	land	15.9 By	to minimize
	participatio	degradationn	2020,	their adverse
	n in global	eutral world.	integrate	impacts on
	governanc		ecosystem	human
	e	15.4 By 2030,	and	health and
		ensure the	biodiversit	the
	17.1:	conservation	y values	environment.
	Mobilize	of mountain	into	12.5:
	resources	ecosystems,	national	Substantially
	to improve	including	. iacionai	

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	domestic	their	and local	reduce waste	
	revenue	biodiversity,	planning,	generation	
	collection	in order to	developm	12.6	
	17.3:	enhance their	ent	Encourage	
	Mobilize	capacity to	processes,	companies,	
	financial		•	especially	
	resources	provide	poverty	large and	
	for	benefits that	reduction	transnational	
	developing	are essential	strategies	companies, to	
	countries	for	and	adopt	
	17.5:	sustainable	accounts	sustainable	
	Invest in	development		practices and	
	least-	15.5: Protect	16.6	•	
		biodiversity	Develop	to integrate	
	developed	and natural	effective,	sustainability	
	countries	habitats.	accountab	information	
	17.6:	15.9 By 2020,		into their	
	Knowledg	integrate	le and	reporting	
	e sharing	-	transpare	cycle.	
	and	ecosystem	nt	12.8:	
	cooperatio	and	institution	Promote	
	n for	biodiversity	s at all	universal	
	access to	values into	levels	understandin	
	science,	national and		g of	
	technology	local	17.3:	sustainable	
	and	planning,	Mobilize	lifestyles	
	innovation	development	financial	12.a: Support	
	17.7:	processes,	resources	developing	
	Promote	poverty	for	countries'	
	sustainable	reduction	developing	scientific and	
	technologi	strategies	countries	technological	
	es to	and accounts.	17.6:	capacity for	
	developing	and accounts.	Knowledg	sustainable	
	countries		e sharing	consumption	
	17.9:	16 6 Davidon	and	and	
	Enhanced	16.6 Develop	cooperatio	production	
	SDG	effective,	n for		
	capacity in	accountable	access to	13.2:	
	developing	and	science,	Integrate	
	countries	transparent	technology	climate	
	17.13:	institutions at	and	change	
	Enhance	all levels	innovation	measures into	
	global		17.7:	policy and	
	macroecon	17.3:	Promote	planning	
	omic	Mobilize	sustainable	13.3: Build	
	stability	financial	technologi	knowledge	
	-	resources for	es to	and capacity	
		developing	developing	to meet	
		countries	countries	climate	
		17.6:	17.9:	change	
		Knowledge	Enhanced	13.b Promote	
		sharing and		mechanisms	
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	cooperation	SDG	for raising	
	for access to	capacity in	capacity for	
	science,	developing	effective	
	technology	countries	climate	
	and		change-	
	innovation		related	
	17.7:		planning and	
	Promote		_	
			management	
	sustainable		in least	
	technologies		developed	
	to developing		countries and	
	countries		small island	
	17.9:		developing	
	Enhanced		States,	
	SDG capacity		including	
	in developing		focusing on	
	countries		women,	
	17.14		youth and	
	Enhance		local and	
	policy		marginalized	
	coherence		communities.	
			communics.	
	for		14.1: Reduce	
	sustainable		marine	
	development			
			pollution	
			14.2: Protect	
			and restore	
			ecosystems	
			14.3: Reduce	
			ocean	
			acidification	
			14.4:	
			Sustainable	
			fishing	
			14.5:	
			Conserve	
			coastal and	
			marine areas	
			14.6 Combat	
			illegal,	
			unreported	
			and	
			unregulated	
			fishing	
			14.a: Increase	
			scientific	
			knowledge,	
			research and	
			technology	
			for ocean	
			health	
	1			1

	14.b: Support	
	small scale	
	fishers.	
	15.1 By 2020,	
	ensure the	
	conservation,	
	restoration	
	and	
	sustainable	
	use of	
	terrestrial	
	and inland	
	freshwater	
	ecosystems	
	and their	
	services, in	
	particular	
	forests,	
	wetlands,	
	mountains	
	and drylands,	
	in line with	
	obligations	
	under	
	international	
	agreements 15.2: End	
	deforestation	
	and restore	
	degraded	
	forests.	
	15.3 By 2030,	
	combat	
	desertificatio	
	n, restore	
	degraded	
	land and soil,	
	including land affected	
	by	
	desertificatio	
	n, drought	
	and floods,	
	and strive to	
	achieve a	
	land	

	degradationn
	eutral world.
	15.4 By 2030,
	ensure the
	conservation
	of mountain
	ecosystems,
	including
	their
	biodiversity,
	in order to
	enhance their
	capacity to
	provide
	benefits that
	are essential
	for
	sustainable
	development
	15.5: Protect
	biodiversity
	and natural
	habitats
	15.a Mobilize
	and
	significantly
	increase
	financial
	resources
	from all
	sources to
	conserve and
	sustainably
	use
	biodiversity
	and
	ecosystems.
	16.6 Develop
	effective,
	accountable
	and
	transparent
	institutions at
	all levels.
	17.1:
	Mobilize
	Mobilize

I	ı	ı		
			resources to	
			improve	
			domestic	
			revenue	
			collection	
			17.3:	
			Mobilize	
			financial	
			resources for	
			developing	
			countries	
			17.6:	
			Knowledge	
			sharing and	
			cooperation	
			for access to	
			science,	
			technology	
			and	
			innovation	
			17.7:	
			Promote	
			sustainable	
			technologies	
			to developing	
			countries	
			17.9:	
			Enhanced	
			SDG capacity	
			in developing	
			countries	
			17.14	
			Enhance	
			policy	
			coherence	
			for	
			sustainable	
			development	