

sdgs

sdgs, or Sustainable Development Goals, represent a global framework adopted by the United Nations to address pressing social, economic, and environmental challenges by 2030. These 17 interconnected goals aim to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. The sdgs emphasize a holistic approach to development that balances human well-being with environmental stewardship and economic growth. Governments, businesses, and civil society are encouraged to align their strategies with these goals to foster sustainable progress worldwide. Understanding the scope and impact of the sdgs is essential for policymakers, organizations, and individuals committed to creating a better future. This article explores the origins, significance, and implementation strategies of the sdgs, as well as the challenges and opportunities they present.

- Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals
- The 17 SDGs Explained
- Implementation and Global Impact
- Challenges in Achieving the SDGs
- Role of Stakeholders in Advancing the SDGs

Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals, commonly known as sdgs, were established in 2015 as part of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They succeeded the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and expanded the scope to encompass broader issues affecting humanity and the planet. The sdgs are designed to be universal, inclusive, and integrated, addressing interconnected challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice.

Unlike previous development frameworks, the sdgs apply to all countries, recognizing that sustainable development is a shared responsibility. Their adoption marked a global commitment to tackle systemic issues through coordinated efforts. The sdgs also promote the principle of leaving no one behind, ensuring marginalized and vulnerable populations receive attention in development efforts.

History and Development of the SDGs

The formulation of the sdgs involved extensive consultations with governments, civil society, and experts worldwide. Building on the successes and limitations of the MDGs, the United Nations sought a more comprehensive framework that would address emerging challenges like climate change and economic inequality. The resulting 17 goals cover a broad spectrum of development priorities, each with specific targets and indicators to measure progress.

Significance of the SDGs

The sdgs serve as a blueprint for sustainable development, guiding policies, investments, and international cooperation. Their significance lies in fostering a balanced approach that integrates economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. Moreover, the sdgs provide a common language and set of objectives that facilitate collaboration across sectors and borders.

The 17 SDGs Explained

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals represent a comprehensive agenda addressing key aspects of global development. Each goal encompasses specific targets aimed at measurable outcomes by 2030. The goals are interconnected, reflecting the complexity of development challenges.

List of the 17 SDGs

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequality
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Interconnection Among the SDGs

The sdgs are designed to be mutually reinforcing. For example, improving quality education (Goal 4) contributes to decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), while climate action (Goal 13) supports life on land (Goal 15) and below water (Goal 14). This integrated approach ensures that progress in one area supports advancement in others, making sustainable development more achievable and holistic.

Implementation and Global Impact

Implementing the sdgs requires coordinated action at local, national, and international levels. Countries are encouraged to develop national strategies and policies that align with the sdgs, supported by data collection and monitoring mechanisms. The global impact of the sdgs depends on effective partnerships and resource mobilization.

Strategies for Implementation

Successful sdgs implementation involves:

- Integrating sdgs into national development plans and budgets.
- Engaging stakeholders from government, private sector, and civil society.
- Strengthening data collection and reporting for informed decision-making.
- Mobilizing financial resources through public and private investments.
- Promoting innovation and technology transfer to accelerate progress.

Measuring Progress and Accountability

Progress toward the sdgs is tracked using a set of global indicators developed by the United Nations. These indicators provide quantitative measures across different dimensions, enabling countries and organizations to assess achievements and identify gaps. Transparent reporting and accountability mechanisms promote commitment and help maintain momentum toward the 2030 deadline.

Challenges in Achieving the SDGs

Despite widespread commitment, several challenges hinder the full realization of the sdgs. These obstacles range from financial constraints to political instability and data limitations.

Financial and Resource Limitations

Many countries, especially developing nations, face significant funding gaps in implementing sdgs-related projects. Mobilizing adequate resources remains a key challenge, as investments must address multiple sectors simultaneously while ensuring sustainability.

Political and Social Barriers

Political instability, governance issues, and social inequalities can impede progress on the sdgs. Conflicts and lack of institutional capacity often disrupt development initiatives, while discrimination and exclusion prevent marginalized groups from benefiting fully.

Data and Monitoring Challenges

Reliable and timely data are critical for tracking sdgs progress, but many countries struggle with insufficient statistical capacity. Data gaps and inconsistencies make it difficult to measure outcomes accurately and hinder evidence-based policymaking.

Role of Stakeholders in Advancing the SDGs

The success of the sdgs depends on the active participation of diverse stakeholders, including governments, businesses, civil society, academia, and individuals. Each plays a unique role in driving sustainable development forward.

Governmental Responsibilities

Governments are primarily responsible for creating enabling environments through policies, regulations, and funding allocations. They coordinate national sdgs strategies and report progress to international bodies, ensuring alignment with global commitments.

Private Sector Engagement

The private sector contributes by adopting sustainable business practices, investing in innovation, and creating jobs that support economic growth and social inclusion. Corporate social responsibility and impact investing are important avenues for private sector involvement.

Civil Society and Community Action

Civil society organizations advocate for marginalized groups, raise awareness, and hold governments and companies accountable. Grassroots initiatives and community-led projects play a vital role in addressing local issues aligned with the sdgs.

International Cooperation and Partnerships

Global partnerships facilitate knowledge sharing, technical assistance, and resource mobilization. Collaborative efforts between countries and international organizations are essential to overcome cross-border challenges and achieve the sdgs.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations in 2015 to address urgent environmental, political, and economic challenges by 2030.

How many SDGs are there and what is their primary purpose?

There are 17 SDGs, and their primary purpose is to create a sustainable future by ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all.

Which SDG focuses on climate action?

SDG 13 focuses on Climate Action, aiming to combat climate change and its impacts through urgent measures.

How can businesses contribute to achieving the SDGs?

Businesses can contribute by adopting sustainable practices, reducing carbon footprints, investing in clean technologies, promoting inclusive workplaces, and aligning their strategies with specific SDGs.

What role do individuals play in supporting the SDGs?

Individuals can support the SDGs by raising awareness, making sustainable lifestyle choices, participating in community initiatives, and advocating for policies that promote sustainability.

How are the SDGs monitored and reported globally?

The UN monitors SDG progress through annual reports using a range of indicators collected from member countries, assessing advancements and identifying areas needing improvement.

Why is partnership important for the success of the SDGs?

Partnerships between governments, private sector, civil society, and international organizations are crucial for pooling resources, expertise, and technology to effectively achieve the SDGs.

Additional Resources

1. *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their global implementation framework. It explores the challenges and opportunities countries face in achieving these goals by 2030. The text serves as a foundational resource for policymakers, educators, and activists committed to sustainable development.

2. *SDGs and Climate Action: Pathways to a Sustainable Future*

Focusing on the intersection of climate change and sustainable development, this book examines strategies to mitigate environmental impacts while promoting economic growth and social inclusion. It highlights case studies where climate action has driven progress on multiple SDGs. Readers gain insights into innovative policies and community-led initiatives that foster resilience.

3. *Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals*

This book delves into the critical role of gender equality in achieving the SDGs, particularly Goals 5 (Gender Equality) and 4 (Quality Education). It discusses barriers women and girls face worldwide and presents successful programs that empower marginalized groups. The narrative emphasizes how gender equality accelerates progress across all development goals.

4. *Ending Poverty: Strategies Aligned with the SDGs*

A detailed exploration of poverty reduction tactics aligned with SDG 1, this book analyzes global poverty trends and effective interventions. It covers social protection systems, economic inclusion, and sustainable livelihoods. The author presents evidence-based approaches and policy recommendations to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030.

5. *Innovations in Clean Energy for Sustainable Development*

This title focuses on advancements in renewable energy technologies and their contributions to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). It showcases how innovation drives energy access in underserved regions while reducing carbon footprints. Readers are introduced to cutting-edge solutions that balance energy needs with environmental stewardship.

6. *Water Security and Sustainable Development: Challenges and Solutions*

Water scarcity and quality are central to several SDGs, and this book addresses these critical issues through multidisciplinary perspectives. It discusses water management policies, technological innovations, and community engagement strategies. The book aims to provide a roadmap for ensuring universal access to clean water and sanitation.

7. *Building Sustainable Cities: Urban Planning and the SDGs*

Exploring SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), this book examines urbanization's impact on sustainability. It presents planning methodologies that promote inclusive, safe, and resilient cities. Through global examples, readers learn about sustainable infrastructure, green spaces, and smart city technologies.

8. *Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in the Context of SDGs*

This book investigates the relationship between sustainable agriculture practices and achieving zero hunger (SDG 2). Topics include agroecology, supply chain improvements, and the role of smallholder farmers. The text highlights policies and innovations that enhance food security while preserving ecosystems.

9. *Partnerships for the Goals: Collaborative Approaches to Sustainable Development*

Focusing on SDG 17, this book emphasizes the importance of global partnerships in realizing the SDGs. It explores successful collaborations among governments, NGOs, the private sector, and communities. Readers discover frameworks and strategies that foster cooperation and resource mobilization for sustainable development initiatives.

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sdgs: *Sustainable Development Goals* Julia Walker, Alma Pekmezovic, Gordon Walker, 2019-08-27 Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through Finance, Technology and Law Reform Achieving the SDGs requires a fundamental rethink from businesses and governments across the globe. To make the ambitious goals a reality, trillions of dollars need to be harnessed to mobilise finance and accelerate progress towards the SDGs. Bringing together leaders from the World Bank, the financial and business sectors, the startup community and academia, this important, topically relevant volume explains what the SDGs are, how they came about and how they can be accelerated. Real-world case studies and authoritative insights address how to direct investment of existing financial resources and re-align the global financial system to reflect the SDGs. In depth chapters discuss how financial institutions, such as UBS Wealth Management, Manulife Asset Management and Moody's Rating Agency are supporting the SDGs. The opportunities arising from Blockchain, Big Data, Digital Identity and cutting-edge FinTech and RegTech applications are explored, whilst the relevance of sustainable and transparent global supply chains is underscored. Significant attention is paid to law reform which can accelerate progress of the SDGs through SME Financing, Crowdfunding, Peer-to-Peer Lending and tax restructuring. To achieve the 'World We Want', much needs to be done. The recommendations contained within this book are critical for supporting a fundamental shift in thinking from business and governments around the world, and for building a more just and prosperous future for all.

sdgs: *SDGs for Everyone* Yama Mubtaker, 2020-12-03 To effectively address the SDGs, we need professionals and citizens who have the skills, knowledge, and mindsets to tackle the complex sustainable development challenges articulated by the SDGs through whichever career or life path they take. These include: ♦ A general understanding of sustainable development and the SDGs ♦ Cross-cutting skills to make sense of complex challenges and devise and implement solutions ♦ Specific knowledge and skills for how each profession can contribute to the SDGs ♦ Mindsets to contribute to positive societal change SDGs are the goals for making the world a better place for ourselves, for our children, and for future generations. All of us need to know what SDGs are about and what role we can play to accelerate the achievement of the Global Goals. Let's mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change! About the Author Yama Mubtaker is the founder and CEO of Key To Excellence and Impact Ambassadors Global Network. He is a former United Nations (U.N) officer, entrepreneur, Sustainability Leader, and author.

sdgs: *Economics of the SDGs* Edward B. Barbier, Joanne C. Burgess, 2021-07-28 This is the first book that employs economics to develop and apply an analytical framework for assessing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The authors explore the historical context for the underlying sustainability concept, develop an economics-based analytical framework for

assessing progress towards the SDGs, and discuss the implications for sustainability policy and future research. Economics is concerned with analysing the trade-offs in allocating scarce means to achieve various ends. Thus, economic methods are ideally suited to assessing how progress towards one or more SDGs may come at the expense of achieving other goals. Such interactions are inevitable in meeting the 2030 Agenda over the next decade, given that the SDGs include different economic, social, and environmental elements. Although it may be possible to make progress across all 17 goals by 2030, it is more likely that improvement toward all goals will be mixed. For example, we may have reduced poverty or hunger over recent years, but the way in which this progress has been achieved – e.g. through economic expansion and industrial growth – may have come at the cost in achieving some environmental or social goals. On the other hand, progress in reducing poverty is likely to go hand-in-hand with other important goals, such as eliminating hunger, improving clean water and sanitation, and ensuring good health and well-being. Assessing these interactions is essential for guiding policy, so that countries and the international community can begin implementing the right set of environmental, social and economic policies to achieve more sustainable and inclusive global development.

sdgs: *Sustainable Development Goals for Society Vol. 1* Godwell Nhamo, Muchaiteyi Togo, Kaitano Dube, 2021-06-16 Written by 43 authors from Africa, Europe and Latin America, this book presents 19 topics addressing poverty in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), leadership in implementing SDGs, and SDGs in service delivery and local government. As the world has gone past five years of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the intertwined 17 SDGs, new opportunities in research continue to open up. Hence, documenting some of the initiatives put in place around the world regarding the implementation of the SDGs is one of the aims of this publication. With 10 years remaining, the book further enhances the desire to scale up SDGs implementation. The selection of case studies from the selected regions also provides a balance in terms of how the SDGs are being rolled out for economic growth, environmental stewardship and social protection. The ambition remains even with the challenge brought by the COVID-19 pandemic that preoccupied the whole of 2020; spilling over to 2021. There is no doubt that resources have been diverted, but the world must stay on the course to 2030 and beyond. Therefore, the book is relevant for several stakeholders including the academics, development partners, government officials and other individuals that are involved in making sure no one is left behind in the lead to 2030.

sdgs: *ASEAN Progress Towards Sustainable Development Goals and The Role of the IMF* International Monetary Fund, 2018-11-08 Attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries continue their considerable past achievements. The Millennium Development Goals—which were to have been met by 2015—helped focus attention on achieving progress towards poverty reduction, better health outcomes, and improvements in education in the ASEAN developing countries. The 17 SDGs—adopted in 2015 and to be met by 2030—cover a wider set of interlinked development objectives, such as inclusion and environmental sustainability, which are important for all countries, including all ASEAN member countries. ASEAN countries have made significant progress in improving incomes and economic opportunities, including for women, and reducing poverty since 2000. Reflecting the economic dynamism of the region, strong income growth, structural transformation, and infrastructure improvements continue to support sustainable development in ASEAN. With continued income growth and strong policy efforts, most ASEAN countries are on track to eradicate absolute poverty by 2030, a major milestone. Also, several ASEAN countries already do relatively well in terms of gender equality. As a result, given support from continued income gains, economic welfare in ASEAN countries is expected to continue converging towards advanced Asia levels. Ensuring more inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth presents a key challenge for ASEAN. Despite some progress, income inequality remains relatively high in several countries and the shift towards manufacturing strains environmental sustainability. These challenges hamper ASEAN welfare convergence relative to advanced Asia. Policies to close these gaps in sustainable

development can lead to significant gains. For the lower-middle-income ASEAN countries, in particular, more determined policy efforts are needed to improve infrastructure, as well as health and education outcomes. Remaining sustainable development challenges call for comprehensive, country-specific SDG strategies formulated in the context of national development plans and close monitoring through the voluntary review process. Pursuing sustainable development entails sizeable spending needs. Estimates for Indonesia and Vietnam, the two cases studies considered in this paper, show that reaching the level of best performers in their income group in infrastructure, health, and education by 2030 could entail an additional cost of 51/2-61/2 percent of GDP per year. While development needs vary across countries, estimates suggest large spending needs for most ASEAN countries. Meeting them will require efforts on multiple fronts, including improvements in spending efficiency, tax capacity, and support from the private sector. For developing ASEAN countries, concessional financing from development partners will be required. The IMF continues to engage ASEAN countries in key areas as they pursue their SDGs. As called for in their mandates, ASEAN and the IMF both strive for economic growth and sustainable development through economic integration and collaboration among their member countries. The IMF has increased its engagement with ASEAN countries to support their policy efforts through its policy diagnostics, advice, and capacity development. ASEAN countries have also received support through IMF initiatives in strengthening revenue mobilization, building state capacity for infrastructure provision, pursuing economic and financial inclusion, addressing the challenges of climate change, strengthening economic institutions for good governance, and building statistical capacity. While fundamental reforms to improve sustainable development take time to bear fruit, there is evidence that efforts have started to pay off.

sdgs: *Essential Concepts for Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals* Frank Biermann, Thomas Hickmann, Yi hyun Kang, Carole-Anne Sénit, Yixian Sun, 2025-07-24 This book provides a highly accessible and user-friendly overview of the essential concepts and terms related to the current global endeavour to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. With the first decade of the 15-year timespan of the 2030 Agenda now past, the SDGs show limited progress and several goals are even regressing. It is imperative that SDG implementation is accelerated until 2030 and beyond to foster transformations and set the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. The book starts with a thematic introduction to contextualize the topic and set the stage for the individual entries. It then follows an A-Z format, with over 100 entries which describe an important concept or term, using practical examples to illustrate how it connects to the overall debate about sustainable development. It offers swift introductions to key concepts and terms that are discussed and explained by scholarly and policy experts from around the world in a concise and user-friendly way. The guide is comprehensive in scope, practically oriented and focused on political and societal processes to drive change on a larger scale. With cross-references to related terms in the entries, this book will be a highly valuable resource for students and practitioners engaged with the SDGs and sustainable development more broadly.

sdgs: *The Routledge Handbook of Accounting for the Sustainable Development Goals* Andrea Venturelli, Chiara Mio, 2024-11-05 The introduction of Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has traced a path for private and public entities interested in pursuing sustainable development. This handbook identifies the recent challenges in accounting research and the SDGs by exploring the evolutionary pathways and future direction of sustainability reporting. It explores the role of businesses as contributors to Agenda 2030 by assuming a multidisciplinary approach and provides a measure of organisations' contributions to the SDGs through the understanding of business strategies and policies on Agenda 2030 integration. The book represents a substantial and multi-faceted contribution to the debate on SDGs accounting by assembling international scholars and practitioners to effectively explore the practice and theory revolving around the current state of the art and highlight future research pathways. By providing a comprehensive evaluation of accounting for the Sustainable Development Goals, this volume will appeal to a wide variety of readers, from students, scholars, researchers, practitioners and

policymakers interested in increasing their awareness of Agenda 2030 and offers a significant contribution to the evolution of accounting practices.

sdgs: Sustainable Development Goals Connectivity Dilemma Abbas Rajabifard, 2019-08-05 The Open Access version of this book, available at <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429290626>, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license. Large-scale migration from rural to urban areas, and between countries, affects sustainable development at local, national, and regional levels. To strengthen urban and rural resilience to global challenges, *Sustainable Development Goals Connectivity Dilemma: Land and Geospatial Information for Urban and Rural Resilience*, brings together leading international geospatial experts to analyze the role of land and geospatial data infrastructures and services for achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda have been longstanding aspirations worldwide, the complexity and connectivity between social, economic, environmental, and governance challenges are changing with large-scale urbanization and population growth. Structured in 5 parts, the themes and objectives of the book are in line with the critical challenges, gaps, and opportunities raised at all UN-GGIM events and UN-GGIM Academic Network forums. Through the different perspectives of scholars, industry actors, and policy-makers, this book provides interdisciplinary analysis and multisectoral expertise on the interconnection between the SDGs, geospatial information, and urban and rural resilience. *Sustainable Development Goals Connectivity Dilemma: Land and Geospatial Information for Urban and Rural Resilience* is an essential reference for researchers, industry professionals, and postgraduate students in fields such as geomatics, land administration, urban planning, GIS, and sustainable development. It will also prove a vital resource for environmental protection specialists, government practitioners, UN-GGIM delegates, and geospatial and land administration agencies. Features: Introduces a holistic and new approach to sustainable development Brings together social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainability Highlights the significance and the role of geospatial information in sustainable development Examines urban and rural interdependencies in the context of strengthening resilience Written by experts with diverse academic and professional backgrounds who examine connectivity and develop strategic pathways

sdgs: Sustainable Development Goals in Northeast India Subhash Anand, Madhushree Das, Rituparna Bhattacharyya, R. B. Singh, 2023-04-19 This book covers themes related to the geosphere, biosphere, sociosphere and ecosphere dealing with changing geographical, environmental and socio-economic realities to plan a sustainable future for the northeast region (NER) of India. The NER consists of eight states—Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Sikkim—and they carry political, economic and social importance. The book integrates the past, present and future of geospheric attributes incorporating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to meet the demands for improving human wellbeing under diverse and challenging socio-economic, political and environmental conditions. The key SDGs, as in food and agriculture, health, education, water, energy and other overarching goals of the region, have yet to incorporate providing sustainable jobs and promoting equality and inclusive development, although there have been a few studies in that regard. The challenges to achieve SDGs in the NER are formidable compared to the rest of India. The NER has put a great deal of effort into achieving the SDGs, mainly in poverty (SDG-1), good health (SDG-3), education (SDG-4), gender (SDG-5), decent work (SDG-8) and reduced inequalities (SDG-10), similar to the rest of the country. However, the standard development indicators such as road length, access to health care, power consumption and other measures are far below the national average. A multi-pronged strategy has played a pivotal role in the region, but development strategy to attain the SDGs 2030 must be more inclusive in empowering people with maximising self-governance, considering the resources, needs and aspirations of the people. This book evaluates the performance of the SDGs and fills in the gaps. It includes case studies focusing on different SDGs using advanced cartographic, statistical and GIS techniques and methods. It also provides unique findings that serve as valuable resources for planners and policy-makers so that a sustainable future in Northeast India can be achieved.

sdgs: Research Anthology on Measuring and Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Management Association, Information Resources, 2021-12-30 The Sustainable Development Goals are an ongoing focus around the world as the needs of people and society continue to evolve at a rapid pace. The need for a more sustainable future has never been more pressing as issues such as climate change, natural disasters, and overpopulation present unique difficulties for the decision makers of the world. In order for them to make the best decisions regarding current priorities and strategies, up-to-date and detailed research regarding where we currently are as a society, where we want to be, and the many challenges that stand in the way is crucial. The Research Anthology on Measuring and Achieving Sustainable Development Goals is a comprehensive assessment of the current innovative research and discussions on the challenges to achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and the measures that have already been put in place to achieve them. Covering topics such as green consumer behavior and peace promotion, this book is vital for academicians, scientists, researchers, students, postdoctoral students, specialists, practitioners, businesses, governmental institutions, decision makers, environmentalists, and policymakers.

sdgs: Social Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in South Asia Nitya Mohan Khemka, Suraj Kumar, 2019-09-02 This book assesses the roadmap for the implementation of the SDGs in South Asia, focusing in particular on the areas of poverty reduction, inequality, health/well-being and water and sanitation. South Asia is amongst the fastest growing regions in the world, with an aggregate GDP in excess of two trillion US dollars, but at the same time it has significant deficits in human development, with 37 per cent of the world's poor and nearly half of the world's malnourished children. For South Asia, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a constructive opportunity to end many of the region's deprivations in a time-bound and systematic manner. Starting with the legacy of the Millennium Development Goals, the book goes on to provide a country-by-country overview of strategies for addressing the problems of poverty, health, water and sanitation. South-South Cooperation and in particular the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) are discussed and, finally, the editors present a summary of policy priorities for social development. This book aims to be a useful resource for researchers, policy influencers, planners, implementers, students, and activists aiming to push to achieve the SDGs.

sdgs: OECD Urban Policy Reviews A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals Synthesis report OECD, 2020-02-07 In the face of megatrends such as globalisation, climate and demographic change, digitalisation and urbanisation, many cities and regions are grappling with critical challenges to preserve social inclusion, foster economic growth and transition to the low carbon economy. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set the global agenda for the coming decade to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all.

sdgs: The Politics of the Sustainable Development Goals Magdalena Bexell, Kristina Jönsson, 2021-06-09 This book draws attention to political aspects of sustainable development goal-setting, exploring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global-national nexus during their first five years. After broad global deliberation and political negotiations, the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs were adopted in the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015, and by now many countries have political structures in place for working towards their realisation. This book explores three concepts to call attention to the political qualities of processes related to the SDGs: legitimacy, responsibility, and accountability. Legitimacy is required to obtain broad political ownership for policy goals in order for them to become effective in addressing cross-border sustainability challenges. Responsibility needs to be clearly distributed among political institutions if a long-term set of broad goals such as the SDGs are to be realised. Accountability to the public is the retrospective mirror of political responsibility. The Politics of the Sustainable Development Goals contributes new knowledge on political processes at the nexus of global and national levels, focussing on three countries at different levels of socio-economic development and democratisation: namely Ghana, Tanzania, and Sweden. These countries illustrate a variety of challenges related to the realisation of the SDGs. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars of

sustainable development, international organisations, and global politics.

sdgs: Fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals Narinder Kakar, Vesselin Popovski, Nicholas A. Robinson, 2021-08-30 This book contains assessment of the progress, or the lack of it, in implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through review of the assessments and of case studies, readers can draw lessons from the actions that could work to positively address the goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is designed to catalyze action in critical areas of importance to humanity and the planet. The effort to implement the SDGs, however, demands a sense of urgency in the face of environmental degradation, climate change, emerging conflicts, and growing inequality, among a number of other socio-economic problems. Five years after the launch of the 2030 Agenda, this book takes stock of how far the world has come and how we can position ourselves to achieve the global targets. The book is one of the first to assess how the implementation is impeded by the onset of COVID-19. It contains a special chapter on COVID-19 and the SDGs, while many thematic chapters on different SDGs also assess how COVID-19 adversely affects implementation, and what measures could be taken to minimize the adverse effects. This publication thus provides a fresh look at implementation of the SDGs highlighting impactful and creative actions that go beyond the business-as-usual development efforts. The volume reinforces this analysis with expert recommendations on how to support implementation efforts and achieve the SDGs through international and national strategies and the involvement of both the public and private sectors. The result is an indispensable textual tool for policy makers, academia, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as the public, as we march toward the 2030 deadline.

sdgs: The Elgar Companion to Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals Karla A. Boluk, Freya Higgins-Desbiolles, Mahshad Akhoundoghli, 2024-07-05 This Elgar Companion comprises theoretical, empirical, and conceptual chapters from leading international scholars reflecting on critical debates on the role of tourism in progressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during a polycrisis era.

sdgs: Practical Guidebook on Data Disaggregation for the Sustainable Development Goals Asian Development Bank, 2021-05-01 The leave no one behind principle espoused by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires measures of progress for different segments of the population. This entails detailed disaggregated data to identify subgroups that might be falling behind, to ensure progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Asian Development Bank and the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs developed this practical guidebook with tools to collect, compile, analyze, and disseminate disaggregated data. It also provides materials on issues and experiences of countries regarding data disaggregation for the SDGs. This guidebook is for statisticians and analysts from planning and sector ministries involved in the production, analysis, and communication of disaggregated data.

sdgs: A Global Humanities Approach to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals Kelly Comfort, 2023-10-10 This edited textbook explores the 17 UN SDGs through 12 works from the humanities, including films, novels, and photographic collections. It provides students with the knowledge and understanding of how the humanities engage in broader social, political, economic, and environmental dialogue, offering a global perspective that crosses national and continental borders. The book takes students through the UN SDGs from a theoretical perspective through to practical applications, first through specific global humanities examples and then through students' own final projects and reflections. Centered around three major themes of planet, people, and prosperity, the textbook encourages students to explore and apply the Goals using a place-based, culturally rooted approach while simultaneously acknowledging and understanding their global importance. The text's examples range from documentary and feature film to photography and literature, including Wang Jiuliang's *Plastic China*, Kip Andersen and Keegan Kuhn's *Cowspiracy: The Sustainability Secret*, Barbara Dombrowski's *Tropic Ice: Dialog Between Places Affected by Climate Change*, and Aravind Adiga's *The White Tiger*, among others. Providing diverse geographic and cultural perspectives, the works take readers to Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, China, Costa Rica,

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