

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS(SDGs)**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - also known as the Global Goals for Sustainable Development - are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations. Below we have give the details about 17 global goals and their target.

Goals	Objective	Description	Target
Goal -1	No Poverty	In 2013, an estimated 385 million children lived on less than US\$1.90 per day. Still, these figures are unreliable due to huge gaps in data on the status of children worldwide. On average, 97 percent of countries have insufficient data to determine the state of impoverished children and make projections towards SDG Goal 1, and 63 percent of countries have no data on child poverty at all.	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.
Goal -2	Zero Hunger	Three pathways to achieve this were identified: 1) agriculture-led; 2) social protection- and nutrition intervention-led; or 3) a combination of both of these approaches.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition by 2030.
Goal -3	Good Health and Well-being	Goal 3 also aims to reduce maternal mortality to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births. Though the maternal mortality ratio declined by 37 percent between 2000 and 2015, there were approximately 303,000 maternal deaths worldwide in 2015, most from preventable causes.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by 2030.

Goal -4	Quality Education	103 million youth worldwide still lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60% of those are women. More than half of children failed to meet minimum math proficiency standards at the end of primary school in 1 in 4 countries, and at the lower secondary level in 1 in 3 countries.	Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030.
Goal -5	Gender Equality	A record 143 countries guaranteed equality between men and women in their Constitutions as of 2014. However, another 52 had not taken this step. In many nations, gender discrimination is still woven into the fabric of legal systems and social norms.	To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Goal -6	Clean Water and Sanitation	The first three targets relate to drinking water supply and sanitation. Worldwide, 6 out of 10 people lack safely managed sanitation services and 3 out of 10 lack safely managed water services.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030.
Goal -7	Affordable and Clean Energy	As of 2017, only 57% of the global population relies primarily on clean fuels and technology, falling short of the 95% target.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030.
Goal -8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	By 2020 the target is to reduce youth unemployment and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment. Implementing the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization is also mentioned.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
Goal -9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Mobile-cellular signal coverage has improved a great deal. In previously "unconnected" areas of the globe, 85% of people live in covered areas. Planet-wide, 95% of the population is covered.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation by 2030.

Goal -10	Reduced Inequality	One target is to reduce the cost of exporting goods from least developed countries. "Duty-free treatment" has expanded. As of 2015, 65% of products coming from the least developed countries were duty-free, as compared to 41% in 2005.	Reduce inequality within and among countries by 2030.
Goal -11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Between 2000 and 2014, the proportion fell from 39% to 30%. However, the absolute number of people living in slums went from 792 million in 2000 to an estimated 880 million in 2014. Movement from rural to urban areas has accelerated as the population has grown and better housing alternatives are available.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal -12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Using eco-friendly production methods and reducing the amount of waste we generate are targets of Goal 12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Goal -13	Climate Action	In May 2015, a report concluded that only a very ambitious climate deal in Paris in 2015 could enable countries to reach the sustainable development goals and targets. The report also states that tackling climate change will only be possible if the SDGs are met.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Goal -14	Life Below Water	Improving the oceans contributes to poverty reduction as it gives low-income families a source of income and healthy food. Keeping beaches and ocean water clean in less developed countries can attract tourism, as stated in Goal 8, and reduce poverty by providing more employment.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

## Sustainable Development Goals

Goal -15	Life on Land	This goal articulates targets for preserving biodiversity of forest, desert and mountain eco-systems, as a percentage of total land mass. Achieving a "land degradation-neutral world" can be reached by restoring degraded forests and land lost to drought and flood.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification and halt biodiversity loss.
Goal -16	Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	By 2017, the UN could report progress on detecting victims of trafficking. More women and girls than men and boys were victimized, yet the share of women and girls has slowly declined. In 2004, 84% of victims were females and by 2014 that number had dropped to 71%. Sexual exploitation numbers have declined but forced labor has increased.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all.
Goal -17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal	Developing multi-stakeholder partnerships to share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial support is seen as critical to overall success of the SDGs. Public-private partnerships that involve civil societies are specifically mentioned.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.