

Proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets

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Goals and Targets are for 2030 unless otherwise noted. Targets marked with () need to be specified at country or sub-national level. Each target will require one or more indicators.*

PREAMBLE¹

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to finish the job of ending extreme poverty in all its forms. The SDGs reaffirm the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting economic development, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and good governance including peace and security. These goals reaffirm human rights and underscore the right to development as central objectives. They are universal and apply to all countries, national and local governments, businesses, and civil society. Sustainable development will require that the goals be pursued in combination, rather than individually or one at a time.

GOAL 1: END EXTREME POVERTY INCLUDING HUNGER²

End extreme poverty in all its forms, including hunger, child stunting, malnutrition, and food insecurity. Support highly vulnerable countries.

- Target 1a. End extreme poverty including absolute income poverty (\$1.25 or less per day).
- Target 1b. End hunger and achieve food security, appropriate nutrition, and zero child stunting.
- Target 1c. Provide enhanced support for highly vulnerable states and Least Developed Countries, to address the structural challenges facing those countries, including violence and conflict.*

GOAL 2: PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DECENT JOBS WITHIN PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

All countries have a right to development that respects planetary boundaries, ensures sustainable production and consumption patterns, and helps to stabilize the global population by mid-century.

- Target 2a. Each country reaches at least the next income level³ and promotes decent work.*
- Target 2b. Countries report on their contribution to planetary boundaries⁴ and incorporate them, together with other environmental and social indicators, into expanded GDP measures and national accounts.*
- Target 2c. Realize sexual and reproductive health and rights and rapidly reduce fertility rates to replacement level or below through exclusively voluntary means.

GOAL 3: ENSURE EFFECTIVE LEARNING FOR ALL CHILDREN AND YOUTH FOR LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

All girls and boys complete affordable and high-quality early childhood development programs, and primary and secondary education to prepare them for the challenges of modern life and decent

¹ Preamble based on the Rio+20 outcome document.

² The term hunger embraces various things, including child stunting, food insecurity, and malnutrition. Appropriate indicators will need to be chosen to reflect the full spectrum of what constitutes hunger.

³ E.g. Low-Income Countries become at least Lower-Middle-Income Countries, as defined by the World Bank.

⁴ Planetary boundaries define the safe operating space for humanity in the Earth system. They include greenhouse gas emissions, nitrogen and phosphorus loading, ozone depletion, chemical pollution, freshwater use, ocean acidification, land use change, aerosol loading, and loss of biodiversity.

livelihoods. All youth and adults have access to continuous lifelong learning to acquire functional literacy, numeracy, and skills to earn a living through decent employment or self-employment.

- Target 3a. All children under the age of 5 reach their developmental potential through access to quality early childhood development programs and policies.
- Target 3b. All girls and boys receive quality primary and secondary education that focuses on learning outcomes and on reducing the dropout rate to zero.
- Target 3c. Ensure that all youth transition effectively into the labor market.*

GOAL 4: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION, AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL

Ensure gender equality, human rights, the rule of law, and universal access to public services. Reduce relative poverty and other inequalities that cause social exclusion. Prevent and eliminate violence and exploitation, especially for women and children.

- Target 4a. Monitor and end discrimination and inequalities in public service delivery, the rule of law, access to justice, and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, national origin, and social or other status.
- Target 4b. Reduce by half the proportion of households with incomes less than half of the national median income (relative poverty).
- Target 4c. Prevent and eliminate violence against individuals, especially women and children.*

GOAL 5: ACHIEVE HEALTH AND WELLBEING AT ALL AGES

All countries achieve universal health coverage at every stage of life, with particular emphasis on primary health services, including mental and reproductive health, to ensure that all people receive quality health services without suffering financial hardship. Countries implement policies to create enabling social conditions that promote the health of populations and help individuals make healthy and sustainable decisions related to their daily living.

- Target 5a. Ensure universal coverage of quality healthcare, including the prevention and treatment of communicable⁵ and non-communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health, family planning, routine immunization, and mental health, according the highest priority to primary health care.
- Target 5b. End preventable deaths by reducing child mortality to [20] or fewer deaths per 1000 births, maternal mortality to [40] or fewer deaths per 100,000 live births, and mortality under 70 years of age from non-communicable diseases by at least 30 percent compared with the level in 2015.⁶
- Target 5c. Implement policies to promote and monitor healthy diets, physical activity and subjective wellbeing; reduce unhealthy behaviors such as tobacco use by [30%] and harmful use of alcohol by [20%].

GOAL 6: IMPROVE AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS AND RAISE RURAL PROSPERITY

⁵ We recommend that countries adopt suitably updated MDG indicators for HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, as well as for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).

⁶ Countries that have achieved the mortality targets should set more ambitious aggregate targets that are commensurate with their development and ensure that the minimum quantitative targets are achieved for every sub-population.

Improve farming practices, rural infrastructure, and access to resources for food production to increase the productivity of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, raise smallholder incomes, reduce environmental impacts, promote rural prosperity, and ensure resilience to climate change.

- Target 6a. Ensure sustainable food production systems with high yields and high efficiency of water, soil nutrients, and energy, supporting nutritious diets with low food losses and waste.*
- Target 6b. Halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture, protect soil resources, and ensure that farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters.*
- Target 6c. Ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communication, agricultural inputs, and advisory services).

GOAL 7: EMPOWER INCLUSIVE, PRODUCTIVE, AND RESILIENT CITIES

Make all cities socially inclusive, economically productive, environmentally sustainable, secure, and resilient to climate change and other risks. Develop participatory, accountable, and effective city governance to support rapid and equitable urban transformation.

- Target 7a. End extreme urban poverty, expand employment and productivity, and raise living standards, especially in slums.*
- Target 7b. Ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services including housing; water, sanitation and waste management; low-carbon energy and transport; and mobile and broadband communication.
- Target 7c. Ensure safe air and water quality for all, and integrate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, efficient land and resource use, and climate and disaster resilience into investments and standards.*

GOAL 8: CURB HUMAN-INDUCED CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Curb greenhouse gas emissions from energy, industry, agriculture, the built environment, and land-use change to ensure a peak of global CO₂ emissions by 2020 and to limit global average temperature increases to the levels agreed under the UNFCCC (currently 2°C).⁷ Promote sustainable energy for all.

- Target 8a. Decarbonize the energy system, ensure clean energy for all, and improve energy efficiency, with targets for 2020, 2030, and 2050.*
- Target 8b. Reduce non-energy-related emissions of greenhouse gases through improved practices in agriculture, forestry, waste management, and industry.*
- Target 8c. Adopt incentives, including pricing greenhouse gas emissions, to curb climate change and promote technology transfer to developing countries.*

GOAL 9: SECURE BIODIVERSITY AND ENSURE GOOD MANAGEMENT OF WATER, OCEANS, FORESTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Biodiversity, marine and terrestrial ecosystems of local, regional, and global significance are inventoried, managed, and monitored to ensure the continuation of resilient and adaptive life support systems and to

⁷ Following the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC (2007), the 2010 Cancun Agreement has defined this level as global average temperatures that are 2°C above the pre-industrial level. Recent scientific evidence suggests the need to reduce the long-term temperature increase to 1.5°C or less. The global emission reduction target under the UNFCCC should be regularly updated in view of the growing body of scientific evidence.

support sustainable development.⁸ Water, oceans, forests, and other natural resources are managed sustainably and transparently to support inclusive economic and human development.

- Target 9a. Ensure resilient and productive ecosystems by adopting policies and legislation that address drivers of ecosystem degradation, and requiring individuals, businesses and governments to pay the social cost of pollution and use of environmental services.*
- Target 9b. Participate in and support regional and global arrangements to inventory, monitor, and protect biomes and environmental commons of regional and global significance and curb trans-boundary environmental harms, with robust systems in place no later than 2020.
- Target 9c. All governments and businesses commit to the sustainable, integrated, and transparent management of water, agricultural land, forests, fisheries, mining, and hydrocarbon resources to support inclusive economic development and the achievement of all SDGs.*

GOAL 10: TRANSFORM GOVERNANCE AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The public sector, business, and other stakeholders commit to good governance, including transparency, accountability, access to information, participation, an end to tax and secrecy havens, and efforts to stamp out corruption. The international rules governing international finance, trade, corporate reporting, technology, and intellectual property are made consistent with achieving the SDGs. The financing of poverty reduction and global public goods including efforts to head off climate change are strengthened and based on a graduated set of global rights and responsibilities.

- Target 10a. Governments (national and local) and major companies support the SDGs, provide integrated reporting by 2020, and reform international rules to achieve the goals. *
- Target 10b. Adequate domestic and international finance for the Sustainable Development Goals, including 0.7 percent of GNI in ODA for all high-income countries and an additional \$100 billion per year in climate finance by 2020 from developed-country Parties to the UNFCCC.
- Target 10c. Accelerate adoption new technologies for the SDGs.*

⁸ In line with the Aichi Biodiversity targets to be achieved by 2020.