

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015. They are a blueprint and call to action – for both developed and developing countries – to address global challenges. The 17 goals cover people (society), planet (environment) and profit (economy). Each goal has specific targets and indicators.

Below is a summary of the UN SDGs and you can read more [here](#), or by clicking on each icon.



Goal 1: No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere.



Goal 2: Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.



Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

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



Goal 4: Quality Education

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



Goal 5: Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.



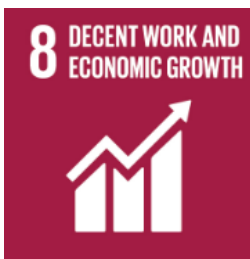
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.



Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.



Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.



Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries.



Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.



Goal 13: Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



Goal 14: Life Below Water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.



Goal 15: Life on Land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.



Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Taking climate action can positively impact other aspects of our lives. Many of the SDGs are interlinked and an action for one goal can impact another.

For example, access to affordable and clean energy (such as renewable energy) under Goal 7 is very positive for Goal 13 (Climate Action). Goal 13 greatly impacts Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) as it is well known that climate action is linked to better human health through access to cleaner air, safe drinking water, sufficient food, green spaces and lowering the risks associated with extreme weather events.



Eurostat: Visualisation of SDG interlinkages based on shares of positive correlations between the goals