1 NO POVERTY





NO POVERTY



Right now there are 30 million children growing up poor in the world's richest countries



At least 80 per cent of humanity lives on less than 10 dollars a day. Poor people in developing countries spend 60 to 80 per cent of their income on food.

How can we ensure that people all over the world aren't just surviving, but have enough resources to be healthy, educated and have dignified working conditions?



2 ZERO HUNGER





A profound change of the global food system is needed to nourish today's 795 million hungry and the 2 billion people expected by 2050



One in nine people in the world do not have enough food to lead a healthy life. Poor nutrition causes nearly half of deaths in children under 5 years old.

How can we guarantee that everyone has access to a nutritious and balanced diet?



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING





3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



At least 400 million people have no basic health services, and 40 per cent of the world's people lack social protection



In 2015, more than 16.000 children billion people worldwide lacked access to healthcare systems.

How can we guarantee that everyone around the world has access to a healthy lifestyle as well as to a good quality health system?



4 QUALITY EDUCATION







While enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91 per cent, 57 million children remain out of school



103 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60 per cent of them are women. 57 million children of primary school age don't have access to school.

How can we make sure more children have access to equal education?



5 GENDER EQUALITY







On average, women in the global labour market still earn 24 per cent less than men



Women do 2.6 times more unpaid care and domestic work than men. Only 52 per cent of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

How can we ensure equal pay for women globally?

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION





6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of the global population and is projected to rise



More people have access to a mobile phone than a toilet. One person out of nine in the world doesn't have clean water close to home.

How can we guarantee that good sanitation and clean water is easily accessible?

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY





7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGYN



Energy is the main contributor to climate change, accounting for about 60 per cent of total global greenhouse emissions



One in five people still lacks access to modern electricity - that's like Europe and North America living without power.

How can we make electricity easily and locally accessible?



B DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH







30 million jobs are required every year for new entrants to the labour market to keep up with the growth of the global working age population

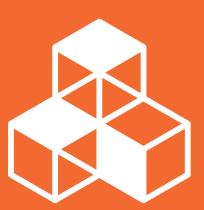


Almost 73 million youth worldwide are looking for work - and that number is set to rise.

How can we guarantee safe and fair working conditions are available to anyone willing to work?



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE





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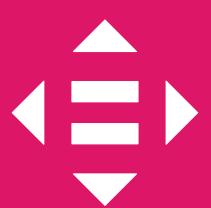
More than 4 billion people still do not have access to the Internet; 90 per cent of them are in the developing world



1 to 1.5 billion people do not have access to reliable phone services. About 2.6 billion people in the developing world are facing difficulties in accessing electricity full time.

How do we make sure the industry develops in a sustainable way for people, planet ánd profit?

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES





10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES





On average, income inequality increased by 11 per cent in developing countries between 1990 and 2010.

How can we make sure that everyone has the same chances regarding their education, their work, their health and their nutrition?



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



95 per cent of urban expansion in the next decades will take place in developing countries



Cities produce nearly 80 per cent of the world's carbon emission. Every second the urban population grows by two people. Almost 180,000 people move into cities each day.

How can we ensure that our cities offer a place and provide quality of life for everyone?



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION





RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



If the global population reaches 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets will be required to sustain to current lifestyles



1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted every year, while almost 2 billion people go hungry or undernourished. And did you know that the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is three times the size of France?

Do we really need all that single use plastic? How might we use natural resources sustainably and efficiently?



13 CLIMATE ACTION





13 CLIMATE ACTION



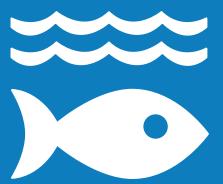
To limit warming to 1.5C, global net CO2 emissions must drop by 45 per cent between 2010 and 2030, and reach net zero around 2050



As of 2017 humans are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels. Global sea levels have risen by about 20 cm since 1880 and are projected to rise another 30–122 cm by 2100.

How do we prevent, prepare for and act on climate change?

14 LIFE BELOW WATER







The ocean covers three quarters of the Earth's surface and represents 99 percent of the living space on the planet by volume



The ocean absorbs about 30 percent of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming. As much as 40 per cent of the ocean is heavily affected by pollution, depleted fisheries, loss of coastal habitats and other human activities.

How do we achieve healthy and productive oceans, ensuring coastal biodiversity and minimising ocean acidification?



15 LIFE ON LAND







Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood



60% of the world's ecosystems are currently being degraded or use in unsustainable ways. 10% of tropical forests have been cleared out in the past 25 years.

How can we ensure healthy and sustainable relationships with our natural surroundings?

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS





PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Peaceful, just and inclusive societies are necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals



There are at least 10 million stateless people who have been denied nationality and its related rights.

Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost developing countries US\$1.26 trillion per year.

How can we make sure that our justice systems ensure honest and transparent procedures for everyone?



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



We are all in this together. The Agenda, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, is universal and calls for action by all



How do we create effective partnerships that create action and impact for the Global Goals?

How do we measure and monitor progress on sustainable development?