

Policy Brief

SSRP BRIEF #1 JULY 2018

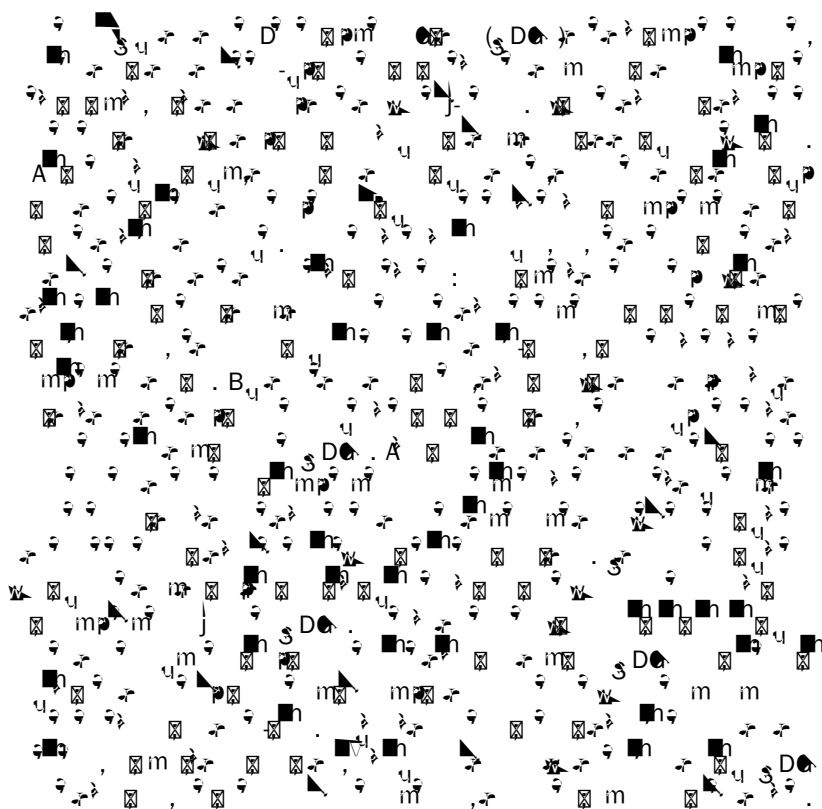
Interactions among the Sustainable Development Goals ... and why they are important



KEY FINDINGS

- The SDGs are interconnected and interdependent, forming a complex web of relationships that require a holistic approach to address the challenges of the 21st century.

OVERVIEW



KEY CHALLENGES

in 193 countries, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals that aim to address the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. The SDGs are interconnected, meaning that progress in one goal can impact progress in other goals. For example, achieving Goal 1 (No Poverty) requires progress in Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and Goal 4 (Quality Education). The SDGs are a call to action for all countries, but they are particularly important for developing countries, which are often the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. The SDGs are a framework for action, but they are not a blueprint. Countries need to develop their own strategies and policies to achieve the SDGs, taking into account their own unique circumstances and challenges. The SDGs are a challenge, but they are also an opportunity. They provide a common framework for action and a shared vision of a better world for all.

Major challenges

The major challenges in achieving the SDGs are poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. These challenges are interconnected, meaning that progress in one challenge can impact progress in other challenges. For example, achieving Goal 1 (No Poverty) requires progress in Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and Goal 4 (Quality Education). The major challenges are a call to action for all countries, but they are particularly important for developing countries, which are often the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. The major challenges are a framework for action, but they are not a blueprint. Countries need to develop their own strategies and policies to achieve the SDGs, taking into account their own unique circumstances and challenges. The major challenges are a challenge, but they are also an opportunity. They provide a common framework for action and a shared vision of a better world for all.

A major challenge in achieving the SDGs is poverty. Poverty is a major barrier to achieving the SDGs, as it prevents people from accessing the resources and services they need to improve their lives. Poverty is also a major driver of climate change and environmental degradation, as people living in poverty are often forced to rely on unsustainable resources. The major challenge of poverty is a call to action for all countries, but it is particularly important for developing countries, which are often the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. The major challenge of poverty is a framework for action, but it is not a blueprint. Countries need to develop their own strategies and policies to achieve the SDGs, taking into account their own unique circumstances and challenges. The major challenge of poverty is a challenge, but it is also an opportunity. It provides a common framework for action and a shared vision of a better world for all.

Another major challenge in achieving the SDGs is inequality. Inequality is a major barrier to achieving the SDGs, as it prevents people from accessing the resources and services they need to improve their lives. Inequality is also a major driver of climate change and environmental degradation, as people living in poverty are often forced to rely on unsustainable resources. The major challenge of inequality is a call to action for all countries, but it is particularly important for developing countries, which are often the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. The major challenge of inequality is a framework for action, but it is not a blueprint. Countries need to develop their own strategies and policies to achieve the SDGs, taking into account their own unique circumstances and challenges. The major challenge of inequality is a challenge, but it is also an opportunity. It provides a common framework for action and a shared vision of a better world for all.

Table 1: Major challenges

The major challenges in achieving the SDGs are poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. These challenges are interconnected, meaning that progress in one challenge can impact progress in other challenges. For example, achieving Goal 1 (No Poverty) requires progress in Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and Goal 4 (Quality Education). The major challenges are a call to action for all countries, but they are particularly important for developing countries, which are often the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. The major challenges are a framework for action, but they are not a blueprint. Countries need to develop their own strategies and policies to achieve the SDGs, taking into account their own unique circumstances and challenges. The major challenges are a challenge, but they are also an opportunity. They provide a common framework for action and a shared vision of a better world for all.

A major challenge in achieving the SDGs is poverty. Poverty is a major barrier to achieving the SDGs, as it prevents people from accessing the resources and services they need to improve their lives. Poverty is also a major driver of climate change and environmental degradation, as people living in poverty are often forced to rely on unsustainable resources. The major challenge of poverty is a call to action for all countries, but it is particularly important for developing countries, which are often the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. The major challenge of poverty is a framework for action, but it is not a blueprint. Countries need to develop their own strategies and policies to achieve the SDGs, taking into account their own unique circumstances and challenges. The major challenge of poverty is a challenge, but it is also an opportunity. It provides a common framework for action and a shared vision of a better world for all.

E4 (2016) 20 (68) 50.653 447.7

Diagram illustrating a network structure with nodes and edges. The nodes are labeled with letters (m, n, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17). The edges represent connections between these nodes, forming a complex web.

E. a. a. a. a.
a. a. SDG. a.

() 1- m

- 1 A . 2018. *Connecting the dots to catalyse change: Why managing interactions among SDGs is key to sustainable development*. [www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Connecting-the-dots-to-catalyse-change-Why-managing-interactions-among-SDGs-is-key-to-sustainable-development.pdf](#). 2018
- 2 D, A, B, A, C, . 2010. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 107 (8): 3388-3393.
- 3 [http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Connecting-the-dots-to-catalyse-change-Why-managing-interactions-among-SDGs-is-key-to-sustainable-development.pdf](#)
- 4 [http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Connecting-the-dots-to-catalyse-change-Why-managing-interactions-among-SDGs-is-key-to-sustainable-development.pdf](#)
- 5 J, A, A, A, C, D. 2018. *Energy for Sustainable Development* 42: 152-159.
- 6 A, D, F, A, A. 2017. *Environmental Research Letters* 12: 025006.
- 7 J, A, C, A. 2017. *Surfaces: An interdisciplinary project to understand and enhance health in the vulnerable rainforests of Papua New Guinea*. 28-30 Apr 2017, [http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Connecting-the-dots-to-catalyse-change-Why-managing-interactions-among-SDGs-is-key-to-sustainable-development.pdf](#)
- 8 D, A, O. 2017. *A guide to SDG interactions: From science to implementation*. [http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SDG-Interactions-Guide-to-Implementation.pdf](#)
- 9 [http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SDG-Interactions-Guide-to-Implementation.pdf](#)
- 10 C, J, C. 2009. *Science* 324: 1054-1059.
- 15 E. 2012. *Journal of International Economic Law* 15 (1): 157-180.
- 16 E. 2012. *World Trade Review* 11 (4): 621-639.
- 17 A, .
- 18 A, S, A, F, E, C, D, E, A, C, .
- 19 DE, A: [http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/SDG-Interactions-Guide-to-Implementation.pdf](#)
- 20 D, . 2016. *Nature* 534: 320-322.
- 21 S & B. 2006. *The economics of climate change: The Stern review*. [http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/SDG-Interactions-Guide-to-Implementation.pdf](#)