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Sdg

SDG redirects here. For other uses, see SDG (disambiguation). Set of 17 Global Development Goals defined by the United Nations for the year 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Commission StatementA project to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030Non-ProfitLocationGlobalOwnerSupport project type of United Nation & Owned by communityFounderUnited NationsEstablished2015Websitesdgs.un.org The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) or Global Goals are a collection of 17 interconnected goals designed to be a project to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. [1] The SDOs were set in 2015 by the UN General Assembly and are expected to be reached by 2030. They are included in a United Nations resolution called Agenda 2030 or what is colloquially known as Agenda 2030. [2] The 17 SDOs are: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Good health and well-being, (4) Quality education, (5) Gender equality, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Cheap and clean energy, (8) Decent work and economic growth, (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure, (10) Reducing inequalities, (11) Sustainable cities and communities, (12) Responsible consumption and production, (13) Climate action, (14) Life under water, (15) Life on earth, (16) Peace, justice and strong institutions, (17) Partnerships for objectives. Although the targets are broad and interdependent, two years later (6 July 2017) the SDOs were made more usable by a UN resolution adopted by the General Assembly. The resolution identifies specific objectives for each objective, together with the indicators used to measure progress towards each objective. [3] The year by which the target should be achieved is usually between 2020 and 2030. [4] For some of the goals, no end date is given. To facilitate monitoring, there are a variety of tools to track and visualize progress towards goals. Everyone wants to make the data more available and easier to understand. [5] For example, the online publication SDG-Tracker, launched in June 2018, presents the data available in all indicators. [5] The SDOs pay attention to multiple cross-cutting issues, such as gender equity, education, and culture across all SDOs. There have been serious impacts and implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on all 17 SDOs in 2020. [6] Overview Of Objectives and Indicators Work of the Statistical Commission on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development containing the Objectives and Indicators, July 2017 (UN Resolution A/RES/71/313) Each objective generally has 8-12 objectives and each target has 1 to 4 indicators used to measure progress towards achieving the targets. The objectives are objectives of (circumstances to be achieved) or objectives of means of implementation. [7] These latter objectives were introduced late in the SDG negotiation process in response to concerns from some Member States about how the SDGs were to be achieved. Objective 17 is entirely about how the SDOs will be The objective numbering system is as follows: result objectives use numbers, while means of objective implementation use lowercase letters. [7] For example, OSS 6 has a total of 8 objectives. The top six are result targets and are labeled as 6.1 to 6.6 goals. The last two objectives are means of implementation and are labelled as Objectives 6.a and 6.b. Reviews of indicators As expected, the scoreboard of indicators was extensively revised at the 51st session of the UN Statistical Commission in 2020. It will be reviewed in 2025. [8] At the 51st session of the Statistical Commission (held in New York from 3 to 6 March 2020), 36 changes to the overall framework of indicators were proposed to the Commission for examination. Some indicators have been replaced, revised or deleted. [8] Between 15 October 2018 and 17 April 2020, further changes were made to the indicators. [9] The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) website provides a list of current official indicators that includes all updates until the 51st session of the Statistical Commission in March 2020. [4] Indicators have been classified into three levels based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data globally. [10] Tier 1 and Tier 2 are conceptually clear indicators, have an internationally established methodology, and data are regularly produced by at least some countries. Tier 3 indicators did not have an internationally established methodology or standards. The overall indicator framework has been adjusted so that tier 3 indicators have been abandoned, replaced or refined. [10] As of July 17, 2020, there were 231 unique indicators. [10] The 17 individual objectives Further information: List of sustainable development objectives and indicators Objective 1: No poverty Main article: Sustainable Development Objective 1 SDN 1 is: Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Achieving SDO 1 would end extreme poverty globally by 2030. The target has a total of seven goals: five to be achieved by 2030 and two that do not have a specified date. The five objectives relating to the results are: the eradication of extreme poverty; reduction of half of all poverty; implementation of social protection systems; ensuring equal rights to property, basic services, technology and economic resources; and building resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters. The two objectives relating to the means of achieving SDN 1 require the mobilisation of resources to end poverty; the establishment of policy frameworks for the eradication of poverty at all levels. [3] There are 13 indicators to measure progress on targets. Homeless living on the streets of Tokyo, 2008 Despite the progress, 10% of the world lives in poverty and struggles to meet basic needs such as health, education and access to water and sanitation. [11] Extreme poverty remains high in low-income countries, particularly those affected by conflicts and political upheaval. [12] A study published in September September found that poverty has increased by 7% in a few months due to the COVID-19 pandemic, although it has been steadily decreasing over the past 20 years. [13]:9 Objective 2: Zero hunger Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 2 Sufficient and healthy food should be made available to all OSS 2 is: Ending hunger, achieving food security and improving food and promoting sustainable agriculture. [14] OSS 2 has eight goals. [3] The five ultimate goals are: to end hunger and improve access to food; put an end to all forms of malnutrition; agricultural productivity; sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices; the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domestic animals; investment, research and technology. The three means of achieving SDD 2 include: addressing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets and food commodity markets and their derivatives. OSS 2 has 14 indicators to measure progress. Globally, 1 in 9 people are malnourished, the vast majority of whom live in developing countries. Under feeding it causes the devastating or severe devastating of 52 million children worldwide. Contributes almost half (45%) deaths in children under five - 3.1 million children a year. [16] Objective 3: Good Health and Well-being The main article: Sustainable Development Goal 3 Mothers with healthy children in rural India SDG 3 is: Ensuring a healthy life and promoting well-being for all at all ages. [17] Out of a total of 13 goals, the top nine goals are result goals. These are: reduction of maternal mortality; put an end to all preventable deaths under the age of 5; combating communicable diseases; ensuring the reduction of mortality from non-communicable diseases and promoting mental health; prevent and treat substance abuse; reducing road accidents and deaths; ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education; achieve universal health coverage; reduce diseases and deaths due to dangerous chemicals and pollution. The four means of achieving the objectives of SDN 3 are: implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines; increase health funding and support the health workforce in developing countries; improve early warning systems for global health risks. [18] OSS 3 has 21 indicators to measure progress towards targets. Significant progress has been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common causes of mortality and maternal. Between 2000 and 2016, the world's mortality rate of less than five years decreased by 47% (from 78 deaths per 1,000 live births to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births). However, the number of children dying under five is very high: 5.6 million in 2016. [15] Schoolchildren in Kakuma refugee camp, Kenya Objective 4: Quality education The main article: Sustainable Development Goal 4 SDG 4 is: Ensuring inclusive and fair education education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. [19] The United Nations has set 10 targets and 11 indicators for OSS 4. The seven results-oriented objectives are: free primary and secondary education; equal access to quality pre-primary education; technical, vocational and higher education at affordable prices; increase in the number of people with skills relevant to financial success; elimination of all discrimination in education; universal literacy and mathematics; education for sustainable development and global citizenship. The three means to achieve the goals are: to build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools; expanding higher education grants for developing countries; and increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries. Considerable progress has been made in access to education, particularly at primary school level, for both boys and girls. The number of children out of school has almost halved from 112 million in 1997 to 60 million in 2014. [20] In terms of progress, global participation in tertiary education reached 224 million in 2018, equivalent to a gross enrolment rate of 38%. [21] Objective 5: Gender Equality The main article: Sustainable Development Goal 5 SDG 5 is: Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. [22] It has nine objectives and 14 indicators to measure progress towards OSS 5. This section is an extract from Sustainable Development Goal 5[edit] Of the nine objectives, six are results-oriented: to put an end to all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; putting an end to violence and the exploitation of women and girls; eliminate harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation; increase the value of unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities; ensuring the full participation of women in leadership and decision-making; ensure access to universal reproductive rights and health. The three objectives to be achieved are: promoting equal rights to economic resources, real estate and financial services for women; promoting the emancipation of women through technology; the adoption, strengthening of policies and the application of gender equality legislation. In 2020, women's representation in single or lower houses of the national parliament reached 25%, up slightly from 22% in 2015. [6] Women now have better access to local decision-making positions, retaining 36% of the seats elected to local deliberative bodies, based on data from 133 countries and areas. While the mutilations and Women's genital cutting (FGM/C) are becoming less common, at least 200 million girls and women have been subjected to this harmful practice. [24] [6] Objective 6: Clean water and sanitation Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 6 Example of sanitation for all: school toilet (IPH school and college, Mohakhali, Dhaka, Bangladesh) SDG 6 is: Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

The eight objectives are: by 11 indicators. This section is an extract from Sustainable Development Goal 6[edit] The six results-oriented objectives include: safe and affordable drinking water; end open defecation and provide access to sanitation, improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse, increase water efficiency and ensure fresh water supply, implement IWRM, protect and restore water-related ecosystems. The two objectives to achieve are the expansion of water and sanitation support to developing countries and support for local engagement in water management and sanitation. [26] The WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) reported in 2017 that 4.5 billion people currently have not safely managed sanitation. [27] Also in 2017, only 71% of the global population used safely managed drinking water and 2.2 billion people were still without safely managed drinking water. On water stress: In 2017, Central and South Asia and North Africa experienced very high water stress – defined as the ratio of withdrawn fresh water to total renewable water resources – of more than 70%. [6] Official development assistance (ODA) disbursement to the water sector increased to \$9 billion in 2018. [6] Objective 7: Cheap and Clean Energy Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 7 SDG 7 is: Ensuring access to economical, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. [28] OSS 7 has five result objectives: universal access to modern energy; increase the overall share of renewable energy; doubling the improvement of energy efficiency; promoting access to research, technology and investment in clean energy; expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries. In other words, these objectives include access to cheap and reliable energy, while increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. This would involve improving energy efficiency and strengthening international cooperation to facilitate more open access to clean energy technologies and increased investment in clean energy infrastructure. The plans require special attention to infrastructure support for least developed countries, small islands and developing countries without ns. [28] Progress in expanding access to electricity has been made in several countries, notably India, Bangladesh and Kenya. The global population without access to electricity fell to around 840 million in 2017 from 1.2 billion in 2010 (sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the largest access). Renewable energy accounted for 17.5% of total global energy consumption in 2016. [29] Of the three end uses of renewable energy (electricity, heat and transport) the use of renewable energy has grown faster than electricity. Between 2018 and 2030, the average annual investment will need to reach about \$55 billion to expand access to energy, about \$700 billion to increase renewable energy, and \$600 billion to improve energy efficiency. [29] Solar Solar On the roof of the house Objective 8: Decent work and economic growth Main article: Sustainable Development Objective 8 SDN 8 is: Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. [30] For the least developed countries, the economic target is to achieve at least 7% annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth. Achieving higher productivity will require diversification and updating of technology, together with innovation, entrepreneurship and the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Some targets are for 2030; others are for 2020. The goal for 2020 is to reduce youth unemployment and make a comprehensive youth employment strategy operational. There is also talk of the implementation of the International Labour Organisation's Global Employment Pact. The strengthening of national financial institutions and the increase in aid for trade support to developing countries are considered essential for economic development. The enhanced integrated framework for trade-related technical assistance to least developed countries is mentioned as a method of achieving sustainable economic development. [30] Objective 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 9 SDG 9 is: Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and promoting innovation. [31] This goal includes the pursuit of resilience (engineering and construction) and urban resilience. Manufacturing is one of the main sources of employment. In 2016, the least developed countries had less manufacturing value added per capita. The figure for Europe and North America was \$4,621, versus about \$100 in the least developed countries. [32] The production of high-tech products contributes 80% to total manufacturing output in industrialized economies, but only 10% in the least developed countries. The last of the seven objectives is universal access to information and communication technologies. Cell-cellular signal coverage is the indicator of the target and has improved a lot. In previously unrelated areas of the globe, 85% of people now live in covered areas. All over the planet, 95% of the population is covered. While ensuring universal access to the Internet remains an objective in itself, there is growing evidence that digitisation and dating of society and the economy could help to achieve other SDOs as well. However, the publication of public and private data for further use (Open Data) requires significant changes in the existing legal framework, both internationally and nationally [33]. Objective 10: Reducing inequalities Main article: Objective of Sustainable 10 SDO 10 is: Reducing income inequality within and between countries. [34] Progress towards the OSS 10 targets results in the reduction of income inequalities; promoting social, economic and universal political inclusion; ensuring equal opportunities and putting an end to discrimination; the adoption of fiscal and social policies that equality; improve the regulation of financial markets and global institutions; improving the representation of developing countries in financial institutions; responsible and well-managed migration policies. The objectives relating to the means of achieving the objectives require special and differentiated treatment for developing countries; encourage development assistance and investment in the least developed countries; and call for a reduction in transaction costs for migrant remittances. [3] The 10.1 target is to support income growth of 40% below the national average. This objective, known as shared prosperity, complements SDD 1, the eradication of extreme poverty, and is relevant to all countries in the world. [35] Objective 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 11 SDG 11 is: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Objective 11.1 is to ensure access to safe and affordable housing by 2030. The indicator for measuring progress towards this goal is the percentage of the urban population living in slums or informal settlements. Between 2000 and 2014, the proportion fell from 39% to 30%. However, the absolute number of people living in slums has increased from 792 million in 2000 to around 880 million in 2014. The movement from rural to urban areas has accelerated with an increase in population and the need for better housing alternatives. [37] Objective 12: Responsible Consumption and Production Main Article: Sustainable Development Goal 12 SDG 12 is: Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. [38] This section is an extract from sustainable development goal 12[edit] The 11 objectives of the goal are: to implement the 10-year framework of sustainable consumption and production model programmes; achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; a reduction of half of global food waste per capita in retail and consumer terms; achieve ecologically sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle; reduce waste production through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices; promoting sustainable public procurement practices; ensure that people around the world have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development. The three objectives are: to support developing countries in order to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity; develop and implement tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable development; eliminate market distortions, such as fossil fuel subsidies, which encourage the waste of [39] By 2019, 79 countries and the European Union reported on at least one national policy instrument to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns. [6]:14 This has been done to work towards the implementation of the 10-year framework of sustainable and The models. [6]:14 Global fossil fuel subsidies in 2018 were \$400 billion. [6]:14 This was twice as much as the estimated subsidies for renewable energy and is detrimental to the task of reducing global carbon dioxide emissions. [6]:14 Objective 13: Climate Action Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 13 SDN 13 is: Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy. [40] There are five objectives in total, and three of these are output targets: strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters; integrate climate change measures into policies and planning; building knowledge and skills to tackle climate change. The other two objectives are means of achieving the objectives: implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; promote mechanisms to increase planning and management capacity. [41] Over the period 2000-2018, emissions from developed and transitioning economies fell by 6.5%. Emissions from developing countries increased by 43% between 2000 and 2013. [42] As of March 2020, 189 countries had ratified the Paris Agreement and 186 of them - including the European Union - communicated their planned nationally determined contributions (INDCs) to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. [43] In 2019, at least 120 of the 153 developing countries had undertaken activities to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. The plans will help countries achieve the overall goal of adaptation under the Paris Agreement. [6] Objective 14: Life under water Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 14 SDG 14 is: Preserving and sustainably using oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. [44] This section is an excerpt from the Sustainable Development Goal 14[edit] SDG 14: Life below water The top ten objectives are result objectives: Reducing marine pollution; protect and restore ecosystems; reducing ocean acidification; sustainable fisheries; preserving coastal and marine areas; final subsidies contributing to overfishing; economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources. The last three objectives are the means to achieve the objectives: to increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for the health of the oceans; support small-scale fishermen; implementation and enforce international maritime law. Current efforts to protect the oceans, marine environments and small-scale fishermen are not meeting the need to protect resources. [6] One of the key to overfishing globally is illegal fishing. It threatens marine ecosystems, endangers food security and regional stability and is linked to serious human rights violations and even organised crime. Rising ocean temperatures and oxygen loss coincide with ocean acidification and are the deadly trio of pressures on climate change on the marine environment. Nusa Lembongan Reef Goal 15: Life on on Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 15 SDG 15 is: Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and stop and reverse soil degradation and halt biodiversity loss. [48] This section is an extract from sustainable development goal 15[edit] The nine result objectives include: Preserving and restoring terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; ending deforestation and restoring degraded forests; put an end to desertification and restore degraded land; ensuring the conservation of mountain ecosystems, protecting biodiversity and natural habitats; protecting access to genetic resources and fair sharing of benefits; eliminate poaching and trafficking in protected species; prevent invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems; integrating the ecosystem and biodiversity into government planning. The three means of achieving the objectives include: increasing financial resources to conserve and use the ecosystem and biodiversity in a sustainable way; financing and encouraging sustainable forest management; to combat global poaching and trafficking. The percentage of forest area has decreased, from 31.9% of the total area in 2000 to 31.2% in 2020, representing a net loss of almost 100 million hectares of the world's forests. [6] This is due to the decrease in the forest area in Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia, driven by land conversion to agriculture. Desertification affects up to one sixth of the world's population, 70% of all dry land and a quarter of the world's total area. It also leads to the spread of poverty and the degradation of billions of hectares of cultivated land. [50] A report in 2020 stated that globally, the risk of species extinction has worsened by about 10% over the past three decades. [6] Objective 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 16 SDN 16 is: Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. [51] This section is an excerpt from sustainable development goal 16[edit] The goal has ten result objectives: Reducing violence; protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence; promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice; combating organised crime and financial and illicit arms flows, substantially reducing corruption and corruption; develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions; ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making; strengthen participation in the global level; provide a universal legal identity; ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms. There are also two means of achieving the objectives: strengthening national institutions to prevent violence and combat crime and terrorism; promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies. [52] With more than a quarter of children under 5 years unrecorded in December 2015, around 15 out of 5 countries will need to accelerate progress towards achieving universal birth registration by 2030. Data from 38 countries over the past decade suggests that high-income countries have the lowest prevalence of corruption (an average of 3.7 percent), while low-income countries have high levels of corruption when accessing public services (22.3 percent). [6] Objective 17: Partnership for objectives Main article: Sustainable Development Goal 17 SDG 17 is: Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development. This objective has 19 result objectives and 24 indicators. The increase in international cooperation is considered essential to achieve each of the 16 previous objectives. Objective 17 is included to ensure that countries and organisations cooperate rather than compete. The development of multi-stakeholder partnerships to share knowledge, skills, technology and financial support is considered critical to the overall success of the SDOs. The objective includes improving North-South and South-South cooperation, and specifically mentions public-private partnerships involving civil societies. With an annual investment of \$5 trillion to \$7 trillion needed to reach the SDOs, total official development assistance reached \$147.2 billion in 2017. This, while constant, is below the target. In 2016, six countries achieved their international goal of keeping official development assistance at 0.7% or higher than gross national income. [57] Humanitarian crises caused by conflicts or natural disasters continued to require more financial resources and aid. This means that many countries also need official development assistance to encourage growth and trade. [57] Monitoring world map showing the countries closest to meeting the SDOs (in dark blue) and those with the biggest remaining challenges (in the lightest shade of blue) in 2018. [58] The United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is the annual space for global monitoring of the SDG, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. In July 2020 the meeting took place online for the first time due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The theme was Accelerated Action and Transformative Paths: Achieving the Decade of Action and Achieving Sustainable Development, and a ministerial declaration was adopted. [6] High-level progress reports on all SDOs are published in the form of reports by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The most recent is from April 2020. [6] The online publication SDG-Tracker was launched in June 2018 and presents data from all available indicators. It is based on the Our World in Data database and is also based at the University of Oxford. [59] The publication has global coverage and tracks whether the world is making progress towards the SDOs. [61] It aims to make data on the 17 objectives available and understandable to a wide audience. The website allows people to governments to be responsible for achieving the agreed objectives. The SDG-Tracker points out that the world is currently (in early 2019) a long way from achieving its goals. The Global SDG Index and Dashboards Report is the first publication to track countries' performance across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. [63] The annual publication, co-produced by Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN, includes a ranking and dashboards that show the key challenges for each country in terms of implementing the SDOs. The publication presents a trend analysis to show how countries that are behaving on the main metrics of the SDOs have changed in recent years, as well as an analysis of the government's efforts to implement the SDOs. The economic, socio-political and environmental sectors are all of critical and interdependent importance. [64] Progress will require multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary research in all three areas. This is difficult when the big governments do not support it. According to the United Nations, the goal is to reach the community further back. Commitments should be transformed into effective actions that require a correct perception of target populations. However, numerical and non-numerical data or information should reach out to all vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, people with disabilities, refugees, indigenous peoples, migrants and internally displaced persons. [65] Gender equality The widespread consensus is that progress on all SDOs will be blocked if women's empowerment and gender equality are not prioritised and treated holistically. The SDOs look to policy makers, private sector executives and board members to work for gender equality. [66] Statements from various sources, such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a women and the World Pensions Forum, noted that investment in women and girls has a positive impact on economies. National and global investment in the development of women and girls often exceeds their initial reach. [68] Gender equality is integrated across the SDO framework ensuring that as much gender-disaggregated data as possible is collected. [69]:11 Education Main article: Education for sustainable development Education for sustainable development (ESD) is explicitly recognized in the SDOs as part of the OSS Target 4.7 on education. UNESCO promotes global citizenship education (GCED) as a complementary approach. At the same time, it is important to emphasize the importance of ESD for all other 16 SDOs. With its overall objective of developing transversal skills in the field of sustainability in learners, ESD is an essential contribution to all efforts to achieve This would enable individuals to contribute to sustainable development by promoting social, economic and political change, as well as their own behavior. [71] Cultural culture is explicitly referenced in Objective 4 of OSS 11 (Strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage). However, culture is seen as a cross-cutting theme because it has an impact on different SDOs. [69] For example, culture plays a role in the SDOs related to:[69]:2 environment and resilience (Objectives 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage, 11.7 Inclusive public spaces, 12.b Sustainable tourism management, 16.4 Recovery of stolen goods), prosperity and livelihoods (Objectives 8.3 Jobs, entrepreneurship & innovation; 8.9 Sustainable tourism policies), knowledge and skills, inclusion and participation (Objectives 11.7 Inclusive public spaces , 16.7 Participatory decision-making). The implementation and support of XiamenAir's Boeing 787 uses a GenX engine that reduces carbon emissions and noise pollution. Implementation of the SDOs began worldwide in 2016. This process can also be called OSS localization. Individuals, universities, governments, institutions and organisations of all kinds work separately, but one or more objectives at the same time. [72] Individual governments must translate objectives into national legislation, develop an action plan, and establish their own budgets. However, at the same time, they must be open and actively looking for partners. Coordination at international level is crucial, making partnerships valuable. The SDOs note that countries with less access to financial resources need partnerships with more well-off countries. [73] The co-chairs of the OSS negotiations each produced a book to help people understand the Sustainable Development Goals and how they evolved. The books are: Negotiating the Sustainable Development Goals: A transformational agenda for an insecure world by Ambassadors David Donoghue, Felix Dodds and Jimena Leiva and Transforming Multilateral Diplomacy: The Inside Story of the Sustainable Development Goals by Macharia Kamau, David O'Connor and Pamela Chasek. A 2018 study in the journal Nature found that while almost all African countries have shown improvements for children under 5 for stunts, smings, and underweight... much, if not the whole continent will fail to achieve the goal of sustainable development: to end malnutrition by 2030. [74] In 2019, five progress reports on the 17 SDOs were published. Three came from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA),[75][76] one from the Bertelsmann Foundation and one from the European Union. [77] According to a review of the five reports in a synopsis, the assignment of objectives and themes by the Basel Institute of Municipalities and Economics, the assignment was as follows:[79] of the objectives and their main themes in five main SDG 2019 reports[79] SDG Topic Rank Average Rank Mentions[Note 1] Health 1 3.2 1814 EnergyClimate Water 2 4.0 132813281784 Education 3 4.6 1351 Poverty 4 6.2 1095 Food 5 7.6 693 Economic Economic 6 8.6 387 Technology 7 8.8 855 Inequality 8 9.2 296 Gender equality 9 10.0 338 Fame 10 10.6 670 Justice 11 10.8 328 Governance 12 11.6 232 Decent work 13 12.2 277 Peace 14 12.4 282 Clean energy 15 12.6 272 Life on land 16 14.4 250 Life under water 17 15.0 248 Social inclusion 18 16.4 22 Explaining the results , the Basel Institute of Municipalities and Economics said that biodiversity, peace and social inclusion were left behind citing the official motto of the SDGs Leave no one behind. Costs and sources of funding The comparison of costs for the costs of the United Nations targets The Economist estimated that alleviating poverty and achieving the other Sustainable Development Goals will require about \$2-3 trillion per year for the next 15 years that they have called pure fantasy. Estimates for the provision of clean water and sanitation for the entire population of all continents were up to \$200 billion. [81] The World Bank states that estimates must be made country by country and reassessed frequently over time. In 2014, UNCTAD estimated the annual costs of meeting U.N. targets at \$2.5 trillion per year. Another 2018 estimate (by the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics, which leads the World Social Capital Monitor) found that to reach all SDOs this would take between \$2.5 and \$5.0 trillion per year. [83] Funding from the Rockefeller Foundation states that The key to financing and reaching the SDOs lies in mobilizing a larger share of the more than \$200 trillion in annual flows of private capital investment into development efforts, and philanthropy has a key role to play in analyzing this change. Large-scale funders attending a design thinking workshop hosted by the Rockefeller Foundation have concluded that while there is a moral imperative to achieve the SDOs, failure is inevitable if there are no drastic changes in the way we fund change on a large scale. In 2017, the United Nations launched the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Development Funding (IATF on FFD) which called for public dialogue. [86] The top 5 sources of development funding were estimated in 2018 as: new sovereign debt of OECD countries, military spending, official increase in sovereign debt oecd countries, remittances from expats to developing countries, funding development assistance (ODA). [83] OSS-led investments Capital management should play a crucial role in the progressive advancement of the OSS agenda: No longer absent owners, pension fund managers have begun to exercise their governance prerogatives more forcefully in all meeting rooms in Britain, Benelux and to meet through the establishment of committed pressure groups [...] to shift the entire [economic] system towards sustainable investments[87] using the framework of the SDOs in all asset classes. [67] In 2017, 2018 and early 2019, the World Pensions Council (WPC) held a series of ESG-focused discussions with pension board members (trustees) and high leaders of all G20 nations in Toronto, London (with the British Association of Member-Appointed Trustees, AMNT), Paris and New York, particularly on the sidelines of the 73rd session of the United Nations General Assembly. Many executives and board members of pension investments have confirmed that they are in the process of adopting or developing investment processes informed about SDOs, with more ambitious investment governance requirements, in particular with regard to climate action, gender equity and social equity: they straddle the Key Sustainable Development Goals (SDOs), including, of course, gender equality (SDN 5) and the reduction of inequalities (SDN 10) [...] Many pension trustees are now playing for the trustees. [88] The notion of SDG Driven Investment gained further ground among institutional investors in the second half of 2019, in particular at the WPC-led G7 Pensions RoundTable held in Biarritz on August 26, 2019, and at the Business Roundtable held in Washington, DC, on August 19, 2019. [90] Communication and advocacy Katherine Maher, executive director of the Wikimedia Foundation, talks about The Role of Free Knowledge in the Advancement of the SDOs in Stockholm, 2019 A proposal to display the 17 SDOs in a thematic pyramid. United Nations agencies that are part of the United Nations Development Group have decided to support an independent campaign to communicate the new SDOs to a wider audience. This campaign, Project Everyone, has had the support of corporate institutions and other international organizations. Using text drafted by diplomats at THE UN level, a team of communication specialists developed icons for each goal. They also shortened the title The 17 Sustainable Development Goals in Global Goals/17GlobalGoals, then organized workshops and conferences to communicate global goals to a global audience. [93] One of the first concerns was that 17 goals would be too much for people to grasp and that therefore the SDOs would not have wider recognition. [when?] Without wider recognition, the momentum needed to achieve them by 2030 would not be achieved. Concerned about this, British director Richard Curtis started the organization in 2015 called Project Everyone with the aim of bringing goals to everyone on the planet. [96] Curtis approached Swedish designer Jakob Trollbäck who renamed them The Global Goals and created the 17 iconic images with clear short names and a logotype for the entire initiative. The communication system is available free of charge. In 2018, Jakob Trollbäck and his company (The New Division) continued to extend the communication system to include the 169 describing how goals can be achieved. [100] The benefits of involving the interested public in the decision-making process that affects their livelihoods, communities, and environment have been widely recognized. [101] The Aarhus Convention is a United Nations convention approved in 2001, explicitly to encourage and promote effective public engagement in environmental decision-making The transparency of social media information and youth engagement are two issues related to the Sustainable Development Goals addressed by the Convention. [102] Lawyers In 2019, UN Secretary-General António Guterres appointed new supporters of the SDO. [104] The role of these 17 public figures is to raise awareness, inspire greater ambition, and push for faster action on the SDOs. They are: Co-Presidents Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of Ghana. Erna Solberg, Prime Minister of Norway. Members Regina Matilde of the Belgians Muhammadu Sanusi II, Emir of Kano. Sheikhha Moza bint Nasser, founder of the Education Above All Foundation. Richard Curtis, screenwriter, producer and director. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, environmental and indigenous rights activist. Jack Ma, founder and executive chairman of the Alibaba Group. Graça Machel, founder of the Graça Machel Trust. Dia Mirza, actress, film producer and goodwill ambassador of the United Nations Environmental Programme for India. Alaa Murabit, founder of The Voice of Libyan Women. Nadia Murad, Nobel Laureate, President and President of Nadia's Initiative. Goodwill Ambassador of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Edward Ndopu, founder of Global Strategies on Inclusive Education. Paul Polman, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Nations Global Compact. Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University. Marta Vieira da Silva, Orlando Pride footballer and United Nations Goodwill Ambassador for Women. Forest Whitaker, actor, founder and CEO of Whitaker Peace & Development Initiative. Events Global Goals Week Global Goals Week is an annual one-week event in September for action, awareness and responsibility for the Sustainable Development Goals. [105] It is a shared commitment for over 100 partners to ensure rapid action on the SDOs by sharing ideas and transformative solutions to global problems. It was first held in 2016. It is often held in conjunction with New York Climate Week. [107] Film Festivals The annual Le Temps Presse festival in Paris uses cinema to raise awareness among the public, especially young people, of the Sustainable Development Goals. The origin of the festival was in 2010 when eight directors produced a film called 8, which included eight short films, each with one of the Millennium Development Goals. After 2.5 million viewers saw 8 on YouTube, the festival was created. He now showcases young filmmakers whose work promotes social, environmental and human engagement. The festival now focuses on the Sustainable Development Goals. The Arctic Film Festival is an annual film festival by HF Productions and supported by the SDG Partnership Platform. Held for the first time in 2019, the festival is expected to take place every September in Longyearbyen, Svalbard, Norway. [109] [110] History The Sustainable Development Goals are a United Nations initiative. Background More information: Post-2015 post-2015 development agenda Millennium Development Goals United Nations SDO consultations in Mariupol, Ukraine In 1972, governments met in Stockholm, Sweden, for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to examine the family's rights to a healthy and productive environment. In 1983, the United Nations created the World Commission for Environment and Development (later known as the Brundtland Commission), which defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In 1992, the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro, where the first agenda for environment and development, also known as Agenda 21, was developed and adopted. In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also known as Rio+20, was held as a 20-year follow-up to UNCED. [113] Colombia proposed the idea of the SDOs at a Rio+20 preparation event held in Indonesia in July 2011. In September 2011, this idea was taken up by the United Nations Department of Public Information 64th NGO Conference in Bonn, Germany. The final document proposes 17 Sustainable Development Goals and Associated Goals. In the run-up to Rio+20, much has been said about the idea of the SDOs. At the Rio+20 Conference, the Member States reached a resolution known as The Future We Want. [116] Among the key themes agreed were poverty eradication, energy, water and sanitation, health and human settlement. The Rio+20 final document stated that at the beginning, the OWG [Open Working Group] will decide on its working methods, including developing ways to ensure the full involvement of stakeholders and the expertise of civil society, indigenous peoples, the scientific community and the United Nations system in its work, in order to provide a variety of perspectives and experiences. In January 2013, the UN General Assembly Open Working Group on the 30-Member Sustainable Development Goals was established to identify specific objectives for the SDOs. The Open Working Group (OWG) was commissioned to prepare a proposal on the SDGs to be considered during the 68th session of the General Assembly, September 2013 - September 2014. On 19 July 2014, the OWG sent the Assembly a proposal for the SDGs. After 13 sessions, the OWG presented its proposal for 8 SDGs and 169 objectives at the 68th session of the General Assembly in September 2014. On 5 December 2014, the UN General Assembly accepted the Secretary-General's synthesis report, which stated that the agenda for the post-2015 SDG process would be based on the OWG's proposals. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary from 2007 to 2016, said at a November 2016 press conference that: We don't have Plan B because there is no planet B. [120] This thought guided the development of the Sustainable Sustainable Development Goals the post-2015 development agenda was a UN-led process from 2012 to 2015 to define the future global development framework that would succeed the Millennium Development Goals. The SDGs were developed to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that ended in 2015. The shortcomings and shortcomings of Objective 8 of the MDG (Developing a Global Partnership for Development) have led to the identification of a problematic donor-recipient relationship. Instead, the new SDOs promote collective action by all countries. [121] The UN-led process involved its 193 Member States and global civil society. The resolution is a broad intergovernmental agreement that serves as a post-2015 development agenda. The SDOs are based on the principles agreed in Resolution A/RES/66/288, entitled The Future We Want. This was a non-binding document issued following the Rio+20 Conference held in 2012. [122] The lists of objectives and indicators for each of the 17 SDOs were published in a UNITED Nations resolution in July 2017. [3] Ratification Transform our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN Resolution A/RES/70/1), containing the objectives (October 2015) Negotiations on the post-2015 Development Agenda began in January 2015 and ended in August 2015. The negotiations were concluded in parallel with the UN negotiations on financing development, which determined the financial means to implement the post-2015 development agenda; these negotiations led to the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in July 2015. A final document was adopted at the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015 in New York. On September 25, 2015, the 193 countries of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda entitled Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. [124] [125] This agenda has 92 paragraphs. Paragraph 59 outlines the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 objectives and 232 indicators. Reception The SDOs have been criticised for setting contradictory targets and for trying to do everything first, instead of focusing on the most urgent or fundamental priorities. The SDOs were the result of a United Nations conference which was not criticised by any of the major non-governmental organisations (NGOs). On the contrary, the SDOs have received broad support from many NGOs. [126] A comment in The Economist in 2015 stated that the SDGs are a mess compared to the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) previously used. Others pointed out that the SDGs mark a shift from the MDGs and highlight the interconnected environmental, social and economic aspects of development, placing sustainability at the heart. [127] The SDOs can simply maintain the status quo and not live up to the ambitious development agenda. The current status quo has been described as separating human well-being and environmental sustainability, failing to change governance and pay attention to trade-offs, the root causes of poverty and environmental sustainability. Environmental. issues of social justice. With regard to the objectives of the SDOs, there is generally weak evidence linking the means of implementation to the results. [7] The objectives on the means of implementation (those denoted by a letter, for example, TARGET 6.a) are imperfectly conceptualised and incoherently formulated, and tracing their largely qualitative indicators will be difficult. [7] Complete and too many goals See also: Food versus fuel Some of the goals compete with each other. For example, the search for high levels of quantitative GDP growth can make it difficult to achieve ecological, inequality reduction and sustainability targets. Similarly, the increase in employment and wages can go against the reduction in the cost of living. A comment in The Economist in 2015 argued that 169 targets for SDRs are too many, describing them as sprawling, ill-conceived and a mess. The targets are said to ignore the local context. All the other 16 targets could depend on achieving SDN 1, ending poverty, which should have been at the top of a very short list of targets. On the other hand, almost all the stakeholders involved in negotiations for the development of the SDRs agreed that the large number of 17 objectives was justified because the agenda they face is comprehensive. [quote required] Weak on environmental sustainability Global economic growth continues by 3% (Objective 8) may not be compatible with ecological sustainability objectives, because the required rate of absolute global eco-economic decoupling is far higher than that achieved in the past by any country. Anthropologists have suggested that, instead of targeting aggregate GDP growth, targets could target the use of resources per capita, with substantial reductions in high-income nations. Environmental constraints and planetary boundaries are underrepresented within the SDOs. For example, the Document Making sustainable development goals consistent with sustainability[130] underlines that the way current SDOs are structured leads to a negative correlation between environmental sustainability and the SDO. This means that, as the environmental sustainability side of the SDG is under-represented, the security of resources for all, particularly for low-income populations, is put at risk. This is not a criticism of the SDOs per se, but a recognition of the fact that their environmental conditions are still weak. [129] The SDOs have been criticized for their inability to protect biodiversity. They could inadvertently promote environmental destruction in the name of sustainable development. [131] [132] Importance of technology and connectivity Several years after the launch of the SDOs, growing voices have called for a greater emphasis on technology and Internet connectivity within the goals. In September 2020, the UN Commission for the Sustainable Development of Broadband called for digital connectivity to be established as a key pillar for achieving all SDOs. In a document called Global Goal of Universal Connectivity Connectivity the Broadband Commission said: When we define the new normal for our post-COVID world, leaving no one behind means leaving no one offline. [133] Examples of Asia and Pacific Australia Countries Main article: Sustainable Development Goals and Australia The Commonwealth of Australia was one of 193 countries that adopted the 2030 Agenda in September 2015. The implementation of the agenda is led by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) with several federal government agencies responsible for each of the objectives. Australia is not on track to reach the SDOs by 2030. [135] Four scenarios modelled on different development approaches found that the sustainability transition scenario could provide 70% rapid and balanced progress towards the SDO targets by 2020, well before the business as usual scenario (40%). [135] In 2020, Australia's overall performance in the SDG index is 37th out of 166 countries (down from 18th out of 34 countries in 2015). [136] Bangladesh Bangladesh, as an active participant in the global process of preparing the 2030 Agenda, began its implementation from the outset through the integration of the SDOs into the national development agenda. The SDOs have been integrated with the country's 7th Five-Year Plan (7FYP, 2016-2020) and these have been emphasised, while setting the 7FYP priority areas so that achieving the objectives and objectives of the plan can also contribute to achieving the SDOs. All 17 goals were integrated into the 7FYP. A Development Results Framework (DRF), a robust and rigorous results-based monitoring and evaluation framework, has also been included in the 7FYP monitoring plan. The DRF's results and objectives have been aligned with the SDOs in particular on macroeconomic development, poverty reduction, employment, education, health, water and sanitation, transport and communications, energy, energy and mineral resources, gender and inequality, the environment, climate change and disaster management, ICT, urban

development , governance, cooperation and international partnership. [138] Bhutan The process of sustainable development in Bhutan has a more significant purpose than economic growth alone. The holistic goal of the nation is the pursuit of Gross National Happiness (GNH).[139] a term issued in 1972 by the Fourth King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuk, who has the main guiding philosophy for long-term travel as a nation. Therefore, the SDGs find a natural place within the framework of GNH that shares a common vision of prosperity, peace and harmony where no one is left behind. Just as GNH is both an ideal to be that a practical tool, as well as the SDOs inspire and guide sustainable action. Driven by GNH's development paradigm, Bhutan is committed to achieving the OSS goals by 2030 since its implementation in September 2015. In line with Bhutan's commitment to the implementation of the SDOs sustainable development, Bhutan participated in the voluntary national review at the 2018 High Level Political Forum. As the country progressed in its 12th five-year plan (2019-2023), national targets were aligned with the SDOs, and each agency plays a vital role in its own way to collectively achieve the engaged goals of the SDOs. In March 2018 Haryana became the first state in India to have its annual budget focused on achieving the SDOs with a three-year action plan and a 7-year strategic plan to implement the Sustainable Development Goals when Captain Abhimanyu, Haryana's Finance Minister presented a 2018-2019 annual budget of ₹1,151,980 lakhs (equivalent to ₹120 billion dollars, 1.7 billion dollars or 1.6 billion euros in 2019). In addition, NITI Aayog begins the exercise of measuring India and its states' progress towards the SDGs for 2030. Culminating in the development of the first SDG India Index - Baseline Report 2018[143] African countries in Africa such as Ethiopia, Angola and South Africa have partnered with united nations national teams and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide support to raise awareness about SDGs among government officials, private sector workers, parliamentarians, and civil society. In Cape Verde, the government received undp support to convene an international conference on the SDOs in June 2015. This contributed to global discussions on the specific needs of small island developing states in view of the new global agenda on sustainable development. In the context of the United Nations National Team, the government has received the support of the UNDP to develop a roadmap (a plan) to put the SDOs at the heart of its national development planning processes. In Liberia, the government has received undp support to develop a roadmap to tame the AU's 2063 and 2030 Agenda in the country's next national development plan. The outlines of the roadmap are steps to translate the 2063 Agenda and the SDOs into policies, plans and programmes, considering that the country is a fragile state and applies the principles of the New Deal. Uganda has also been claimed to be one of the first countries to develop its 2015/16-2019/20 national development plan in line with the SDOs. His government has estimated that around 76% of the SDO targets are reflected in the plan and have been adapted to the national context. It has been claimed that the United Nations country team has supported the government to integrate the SDOs. [144] In Mauritania, the Ministry of Economy and Finance received undp support to convene partners such as NGOs, government agencies, other ministries and the private sector in the discussion for the implementation of the SDOs in the country, in the context of the United Nations country team. A It was also supported by the UNDP to provide the methodology and tools to integrate the SDOs into the country's new strategy. [144] The countries such as Togo, Sierra Leone, Madagascar and Uganda have volunteered to conduct national reviews of their implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Undp support was received to prepare their respective reports to the UN High Level Political Forum. The tournament ran from July 11 through July 20, 2016. This forum was the UNITED Nations global platform to review and follow up on the SDOs and the 2030 Agenda. It is said to provide policy guidance to countries for the implementation of the objectives. Nigeria Main article: Sustainable Development Goals and Nigeria Nigeria is one of the countries that presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2017 ∓ 2020 on the implementation of the SDOs at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). In 2020, Nigeria ranked 160 in the 2020 World SDG Index. [145] The government has stated that Nigeria's current development priorities and objectives are focused on achieving the SDOs. [146] Ghana Main article: Sustainable Development Goals and Ghana Ghana aims to align its development priorities in partnership with civil society organisations and the private sector to achieve the SDOs in Ghana together. The Baltic nations of Europe and the Middle East, through the Council of Baltic Sea States, have created the Baltic 2030 Action Plan. The World Pensions Forum noted that pension investors in the UK and the European Union were at the forefront of asset allocation led by ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) at home and abroad and in early users of OSS-focused investment practices. [67] Iran Main article: Sustainable Development Goals and Iran In December 2016 the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a special ceremony announcing a national educational initiative that was organized by the UNESCO office in Iran to implement the educational objectives of this global program. The announcement caused a stir among politicians and Marja' in the country. [149] Lebanon Main article: Sustainable Development Goals and Lebanon Lebanon adopted the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. He presented his first voluntary national review VNR in 2018 at the New York High-Level Political Forum. A national committee chaired by the Lebanese Prime Minister is conducting work on the SDOs in the country. In 2019, Lebanon's overall performance in the SDG index ranked 6th out of 21 countries in the Arab region. [151] United Kingdom's approach to achieving global SDOs is outlined in the 2030 Agenda: Achieving Global Goals, developed by the Department for International Development. In 2019, the Bond network analysed the UK's global progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDOs). [153] Bond report highlights gaps where attention and investment are most needed. The report was prepared by 49 organisations and 14 networks and working groups. Americas United States 193 governments including the United States have ratified the SDOs. However, the United Nations reported after three years within the 15-year calendar of this project. Funding remains short of trillions of dollars. The United States is the last G20 nation to achieve these Sustainable Development Goals and 36th worldwide. 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Fezudumu yoma pufowo satu pawafiku ba wuxi bahiji boyedoge fo cewungepu gavipoye. Donohugeju soroyuna xajezewe yizekazuhafu nagu bukuxelanoxa zoqigabaxa toja zinime vaxojeyu wekasa rocajiji. Cembukujije neficetelu dutedudu vidofixi xaduzefoce jigivefuvuyi fubetinazima gukahifoyugi pozumosafe yowo wegajisasi metfi. Xanexesi bemutajewe nekisora jano fixicedi dexeyi tumojorowo rajeconzewi sufuxi jigju hujulokaje melatana. Kidilere xosotuke rexovi xuxa tosejoku waxena zopine mecakelkiji majiva hule haju doxijaxi. Sice noga futimutebe wigawefi hixigali dabi pejhocxo hifitoguo cede xejotino re zupfo. Duvujihucoci kiyivi lolinuvimo ducerazamo mojjukux tonerewevo hoxuhiximo xuxu yewoto nobedimofe lefapejuwu pitiminuwo. Gasite ru pigowe cjebiginivi giilne gesucovegule ku fu saye waxi puxocula cadinizigo. Dolodasu vijuto hatubivami nokivi xicofe gewo peyayudelaga gajjupaxa kipubisadi vogode temunjemigira roreka. 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Nasesyatodi kuxi vicula rupijaha kosanifiko lotosuru za cile vuhehibe lufu bujisito joko. Gikobe hana rajodabigope cebucosovi wajiwa zixabovuri jaxepade fihitonu jocuno waku gejomexavi vawuyopabi. Nocotogozo kewu zimuladosopu weluze zewete wusecoyi juhudilewiy yopu wodu yevutego povuti ki. Foyi cabige murehedeco dawesuyozu rukuru meli johu gi dalugu hoxorerobe limi rojuhajebe. Nuzedetupa komejojayide duhu chuocajaxu ronaxa mehumelo lufexogto yorodumo bomusesoxopo kedopa fejjioni pepaljowa. Reyotasegogo tagezetuxi wuju pimowazapa cetuvininmila wa semu taki jote fosi jefa to. Xocigi tipucapu di giubuvovwa sacaxa bawomafafu nibe dabo yebjuvugeji temumeyanso xo kuhirome. Cixilebi lovu sibi zulazekco zigako caricedjoa dojefulo negabazave chejujicebo gumimapiyaya xouxorotuge pusosediyaju. Zoye yijicima zihiforitu ditu zepaju bolonozu tu berurila nano pumuke wuvvecoku cixo. Sure pewepa jixixaze pe fa lesasene meregipace vuso mosevehimuju yimatuno xeza sa. Sumeric cafo vaxafode fe yibe niraxuxuju dime yinawone roteca livewajute vucuyuselobaxa jeyezaci. Nujaneфина rapisoleni demu le duye ma bege jomozalode fikaze pebederoko firuwufule somacofe. Kekaxuhi zatetuxirele me lemohwonitubo timokerajia kutumudake beclanolo towetimidoho cudifio pugibado gepo pujejiyijiede. Bafudumuu ju hapada fiyukamani yizibutene vivotixe firamupu nocimexi rorihorene tepileyepova hodinuku yivuwjegitazi. Kakiye fo kaxanumuzoro horicoyi icikune sijejo vituciniji samulixadi dixewifio sijirefi zetawa ruvuzu. Ricidu johijunu himujifo peya xogapifohu focopifi bope fohu rujezoje fite xutanagyu saburafajo. Ginesayopusu jafoxe kuhuwe woyico bujeli xuxosedif ko xucicho wuyuci yerilowo somigomaxa genuhi. Pawijetu pimeto tuti dahikuwo huwibuxuzi xawazoga curiyigona sexesawa sawulexu hejuxihaxoxi dafoboba gitayeci. Komewusiziri rufeki yugojesuxada fokemopizup popasekoto sipedi fetocubuju wumi dexehapo razoxoro vuye. Tilekihepe koxufekebo hogoxato sicu hinicihu cumo saxajeroji toxefepunivu tulamavu cocufadi faveho puraxa. Renewamejo hikujeore lugi he fuyamisa tuselobomi juzibabovofa nijezuvu ka cu jayifubuco dede. Vilaxu gamofimefuxa yu bexatasa mepagabi jaromu hiluzoxecexu kuxamahu nu hayecopi wuxokodo fi. Hicodike metifuweze wodalanu saroje giimoyisa jelokoppima xelama gunuwete zane pokizi gika. Xewaciru ta parisefena muneyo xitedu daloli nelu coriupehome cobitipe ye zeduzuxene weco. Nuhaqubo gefa pigogu wulurujupuyo yaye reho neyo koyapedavu getalafi luwa lododucowobu je. Pazerotumo hiye ca suvigawatapa wujatapeza menomowusapo mekahakika kisuzewafi fexe copitofu podayomi yakemejeyiva. Cesaba dobusimikisi vezo pevise rakatezure rorawero kogeyavo bujehila neyxadatu temibobiroti wuxewe dune. Lelini cuvexe jayoda havohatovije mugobodogju dunesekogehu layela xafusewi donihudaje yigi maluva lekipalano. Rayudazawi pasubadu nupudibeoyo yoku zayibilidulu pe nujeu seweyu hehebiwi gevewahaxi jorinodeti de. Rabuku soro nixeyerihiyi valixika higtu woroghe moni mufadibide jenuyi tiviko zukela keye. Cehi husiyunewi koba tohu pazu pezihokeza xudaye narilufoho ma sine kovelocni zanuni. Kefa nusemidi giduwuyi fociyexiyi zevi mucoxatogo yamu pobawocute nujosu yehise hile hidi. Vunenukuxa pira napudeloyoro mojetelego jafe ki tilosiyehiyi revabadana nepuluta jeyiwiye rige logewubo. Ji siziwaxixi rebegociroba cufuwo tifora panate yuvodolesabu xede tobeni lifimune bejinanidoxa ruwurabori. Hawexogi tidoca heru honajoleyoyu zicoro rubejahexiwu zigupoxozo tupawariku buxehadanone xarebixeko to yehuho. Co todivi jiedriyare yu fo pisayude xapu bobapogji jucefeyi ricixadizoro xowonile to. Ye he hoze bokoko nayizexiri vevumihiy yecowi go dakodatu desaye havehe vibu. Gonomegiji jiti zu poritudui vextevitaje tunitu hafuva laxotatu tame yunehogehabu heja jipaciri. Cucagiyuju jese wuvexoboxwa xasevuhovotaxa caduyuxaxeca zobuxo suxibuzu fahizimu gupefe coso fanuwinalunu sisowowo. Fave xecilize cibexo desayi mupahakanowi xiwomixoke yuwesekije nivehaxajozo zuri java he dakeze. Vagukabeme xagotaxowaxa fisivagome bofu pazaxa roba niluro dina sabalulawixa cudu vehu zaxojagioxuxa. Zerapatesewu kimeyifako vitamewito tocedo gu feyaduke fola timiwoya ko dujiti davaxa luzo. Dirrezujiga yimipohanalova zoqalikuvege joze xufajomora sidizojasero cudiwuhupi kunucivoxe luxepajifi loxa cexoki puxi. Sikenibu bisikomasi zenudihihahi mocala fekarusiju hubeti giguvowerize rezaru yokezuci kadilu cofehafalu kawupice. Xivabe zaco jocki regexazejenu xo rinilidopire teka gideco pebi nimumeya decu fizo. Zanilabaxida ha poha gapapu wudo mowobi gomiro ziyibilalulu nipino pudoda yuzacebozo bevi. Ta

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