SDG 2 Zero Hunger

The food aid program of the World Food Programme provides a lifeline to 87 million disadvantaged individuals around the world. The right to food goes beyond productivism, which is the ideology that underpins Goal 2 (zero hunger). To realise this right, we must address the historical and structural inequalities that jeopardise food systems' availability, sufficiency, accessibility, and sustainability. Need has increased globally since 2015, affecting over 820 million people. Adult obesity rates have risen year after year, and only 5% of countries are on track to reach childhood obesity targets. Millions of people are affected by hidden hunger or micronutrient deficiencies, such as the 151 million children under five who experienced stunted growth in 2017.

How can we do it?

One of the most revolutionary parts of the 2030 Agenda is the cross-cutting principle of leaving no one behind, which incorporates the core human rights values of equality and non-discrimination within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. This voluntary pledge, if implemented effectively, "would ensure that human rights are at the centre of development practices and that the poorest people are at the forefront of planning, procedures, and actions."

Two major areas to be addressed.

* Economic inequality

Economic inequality has reached historic heights in recent years. In 2017, global wealth climbed by 3.1 per cent, eight, but the wealthiest 1% of the population reaped about 82 per cent of the gains, controlling as much wealth as the remaining 99 per cent combined. The bottom half of the people witnessed no change.

Over 2 billion people are still poor, with 736 million living in extreme poverty. Climate change has increased worldwide inequality between countries by 25% in the last half-century. 10 By 2050, the number of people living on less than $1.90 a day may begin to rise as the wealthy become wealthier.

* Redistributing wealth and fiscal policies

The most remarkable features of the 2030 Agenda represent a clear commitment to addressing income inequality, social and political power imbalances, unfair tax and wage policies, financial regulation, and global economic governance. The Goal also pushes countries to implement fiscal, wage, and social protection policies to achieve greater equality over time. Implementing wealth redistribution budgetary policies will help reallocate power and promote greater access within food systems, particularly for the world's poor, since redistribution via taxation or reallocation of existing spending may resolve almost 75% of global poverty.

SDG 6 Water and sanitation for all

SDG 6 is crucial for long-term development. Human rights include access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. The availability of these services, especially water and soap for handwashing, is critical to human health and well-being. They are essential for improving nutrition, preventing disease, facilitating health care, and ensuring the proper functioning of schools, workplaces, and political institutions, as well as women, girls, and marginalised groups' total involvement in society. SDG 6 is crucial for long-term development.

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However, SDG 6 encompasses the entire water cycle and water and sanitation services. Water is used for more than just residential purposes. It is required in all sections of society for food, energy, goods, and services to be produced. These activities generate wastewater as well. If not adequately treated, it has the potential to spread diseases and introduce extra nutrients and harmful substances into rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water oceans. In the end, ecosystems supply a substantial portion of society's water. For the ecosystems to function properly, water must remain within the ecosystem. They need to stay healthy. Ecosystems are in good shape. As a result, ensuring the quantity and quality of freshwater and overall resistance to climate change Changes brought on by humans and the environment.

1. OPTIMIZED FINANCING - More precise targeting, better use of current resources, and the mobilisation of extra domestic and foreign funds will result in more effective service delivery and execution. The following is an example of success: all costed proposals for achieving SDG 6 have been fully funded.

2. IMPROVED DATA AND INFORMATION - Data collection, validation, standardisation, and information interchange will boost trust, allowing leaders to make better decisions and be more accountable. High-quality information on SDG 6 indicators is shared and easily accessed by any decision-maker, indicating success.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT – Inclusive human and institutional capacities will enable improved service levels, operating and maintenance technology, increased job creation in the water sector and the retention of a skilled workforce. Success looks like this: Skilled staff enhance sustainable implementation of SDG 6.

4. INNOVATION – Innovative practices and technologies will be leveraged and scaled up, ultimately leading to improved water resources and sanitation development and management. Success looks like this: Innovative practices and technologies for water and sanitation are leveraged at the country level.

5. GOVERNANCE – Cross-sector and transboundary collaboration, clear roles, stakeholder involvement and effective and inclusive institutions will make SDG 6 everyone’s business. Success looks like this: Efficient mandates for SDG 6 delivery in all sectors are established,

institutions are strengthened to deliver, and intersectoral coordination mechanisms operate effectively

SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Cities are expected to double in size by 2030, according to projections. Be home to 60% of the world's population, a proportion expected to rise to around. By 2050, 68.4 per cent will have been achieved. Between the years 2010 and 2050, It is believed that between 2.5 and 3 million people will be affected. The urban population will grow by a billion people. With the most incredible people in the world, Less developed countries are expected to grow faster. East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia are examples of such regions. Sub-Saharan Africa, to name a few. From the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals In the last several years, the international community has adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The previous two decades have seen the emergence of As a crucial development trend; urbanisation is becoming more prevalent workforce. Success looks like this: Skilled staff enhance

sustainable implementation of SDG 6.

More than half of the world's population has lived in cities or metropolitan centres since 2007. Cities are expected to double in size by 2030, according to projections. Be home to 60% of the world's population, a proportion expected to rise to around 2050; 68.4 per cent will have been achieved. i

Between the years 2010 and 2050, It is believed that between 2.5 and 3 million people will be affected. The urban population will grow by a billion people. With the most significant people globally, less developed countries are expected to grow faster. East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia are examples of such regions. Sub-Saharan Africa, to name a few. From the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals In the last several years, the international community has adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The last two decades have seen the emergence of As a crucial development trend, urbanisation is becoming more prevalent.

Goal 11 differs from the rest of the SDGs in that it requires continuous monitoring and reporting. A set of local indicators and report progress at the national level. Every country is required to collect data for a specific purpose. Keeping track of a few key indications Set a goal for all of the city's plans and combine them all. Steps were taken at the city level to a single national-level measure that may be used to represent the entire country. For most governments, this is a complex undertaking for two reasons:

1. Cities are classified differently in different nations and within countries, making global comparison problematic.

2. Some countries have many cities, regardless of how they are designated, but they cannot adequately monitor them.

The size of a city is determined by its urban area.

The total built-up area, which is defined as the contiguous area occupied by buildings and other impervious surfaces, is divided into three levels based on the share of built-up density (urban state) in a 1-km2 circle around a given point: urban built-up area (greater than 50%), suburban built-up area (between 25 and 50%), and rural built-up area (less than 25%). (less than 25 per cent).

The degree of urbanization defines a city. This method uses a classification system that distinguishes three settlement types: highly populated, intermediately populated, and thinly inhabited areas, based on population size, density, and proximity of settlements in units called "Local Administrative Units Level 2 (LAU2)."

SDG14: Life Below Water

Oceans provide life support for our planet and manage the global climate system. They are the world's largest ecosystem, with about a million identified species and unexplored scientific potential. Oceans and fisheries continue to provide for the world population's economic, social, and environmental needs.

Despite the importance of ocean conservation, decades of irresponsible exploitation have resulted in problematic levels of degradation. Current efforts to protect vital marine ecosystems and small-scale fisheries and investments in ocean science are insufficient to satisfy the urgent need to watch this significant yet vulnerable resource.

While the COVID19 crisis resulted in a significant slowdown in human activity, it also provided an opportunity for oceans to recover.

The ocean, according to UNESCO, can be an ally in the fight against COVID19, a bacteria present in the intestines. The ocean's depths are utilised to conduct quick tasks Detection and testing of COVID-19 are current. The ocean's diversity of organisms is also impressive. Has a lot of potential

for the pharmaceutical industry. In addition, marine fisheries create 57 million jobs. employment all around the world and are the most significant source of revenue of protein to more than 50% of the population at the very least, countries that have advanced

Only expanded international collaboration to conserve fragile ecosystems can ensure the long-term viability of open ocean and deep sea areas. To conserve biodiversity and ensure the fishing industry's long-term viability, comprehensive, practical, and equitably managed systems of government-protected regions should be developed.

We should choose ocean-friendly items and eat only what we need when purchasing or consuming food originating from oceans on a local level.

Starting with certified products is a brilliant idea.

We should try to reduce our use of plastic as much as possible and arrange beach clean-ups.

Most essential, we can spread the word about the importance of marine life and why it must be protected.

SDG16:PEACE, JUSTICE

AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG 16 has a unique and novel approach in that it presents a program of action that is formally agreed upon by all governments, including the least democratic. The price of achieving universal agreement was a significant weakening of the normative language utilised, which has not gone unnoticed. This weakness reveals the lack of explicit reference to globally recognised human rights and democratic standards. The 2030 Agenda, on the other hand, declares the relationship between all SDGs and human rights.

The following terms are defined for SDG 16:

'Peaceful societies' is a term used to describe peaceful societies. While no commonly accepted definition of peace exists, it encompasses more than the absence of war. The United Nations outlined the elements that would underpin a culture of peace 20 years ago. Today, they are more relevant than ever in the context of the sustainable development agenda.

'Judicial Access': 'Access to justice is a key principle of the rule of law,' according to the United Nations. People, particularly members of disadvantaged groups, cannot have their voices heard, exercise their rights, challenge injustice, or hold decision-makers accountable in the absence of access to justice.' Raising understanding of legal rights and legal aid programs to overcome financial barriers to access are all part of improving access to justice.

One of SDG 16's most innovative features is that it does not focus solely on intra- and interstate disputes. SDG 16 emphasises the need to end all forms of violence. This could involve rampant criminality or, perhaps most importantly, violence against children. There is a growing realisation that ubiquitous societal violence has become nearly unavoidable in specific contexts. Violent conflict is just as bad for development. Intentional homicide rates in particular areas Human tolls are comparable to armed war in some places (e.g., Central America) and Have catastrophic psychological, social, and economic consequences.

Corruption is a severe impediment to long-term development. The World Bank defines corruption as using public office for private (economic) benefit. Corruption has a variety of harmful consequences on society. 'It is the loss of output due to the misallocation of resources, distortions of incentives, and other inefficiencies induced by corruption that represents its real cost to society,' according to a G20 document titled 'Issues paper on corruption and economic growth.' While it is more challenging to demonstrate that corruption directly impacts GDP growth, other societal effects are undeniably adverse.

In some cases, corruption erodes public trust in government to undermine the state's legitimacy, resulting in severe political and economic instability.