

Bina AI - SDGs FAQ (PDF)

General Information	
1	<p>Q: What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?</p> <p>A: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations. They address a wide range of issues, including poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, economy, innovation, infrastructure, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities, responsible consumption, peace, justice, and partnerships.</p>
2	<p>Q: Who created the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?</p> <p>A: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were developed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012. The purpose was to create a set of global goals related to the environmental, political and economic challenges we face as humanity.</p>
3	<p>Q: How many SDGs are there in total?</p> <p>A: 17 goals</p> <p>The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 goals with 169 targets that all 191 UN Member States have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2030.</p>
SDG 1: No Poverty Basic Information	
	<p>Q: What is SDG 1 about?</p> <p>A: SDG 1: No Poverty</p> <p>SDG 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. It focuses on eradicating extreme poverty, reducing poverty rates, and ensuring social protection systems for the poor.</p>
	<p>Q: What is the main goal of SDG 1?</p> <p>A: The main goal of SDG 1 is to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.</p>
	<p>Q: What are the main targets of SDG 1?</p> <p>A: The main targets of SDG 1 include eradicating extreme poverty by 2030, reducing poverty rates for all age groups, ensuring social protection, and addressing the needs of those who are vulnerable.</p>
	<p>Q: Give me the targets of SDG 1 in a list format.</p> <p>A: Here are the targets of SDG 1 in a list format. By 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1.1. Eradicate extreme poverty for everyone everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.- 1.2. Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.- 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.- 1.4. Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable,

	<p>have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.5. Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters. - 1.a. Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from various sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions. - 1.b. Create sound national, regional, and international policy frameworks based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.
	<p>Q: Give me the indicators of SDG 1 in a list format.</p> <p>A: Here are the indicators of SDG 1 in a list format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural). - 1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex and age. - 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. - 1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable. - 1.4.1 Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services. - 1.4.2 Proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure. - 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population. - 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP). - 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. - 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. - 1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources the government allocates directly to poverty reduction programmes. - 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection). - 1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP. - 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that

	disproportionately benefit women, the poor, and vulnerable groups.
	<p>Q: How is progress measured for SDG 1?</p> <p>A: Progress is measured using indicators such as the percentage of people living below the international poverty line, poverty rate among children, and social protection coverage.</p>
	<p>Q: How is poverty measured?</p> <p>A: The World Bank defines extreme poverty as living on less than \$1.90 daily.</p>
SDG 1: No Poverty Resources	
	<p>Q: Where can I find data on poverty rates?</p> <p>A: Data on poverty rates can be found on the World Bank website and UN Statistics Division.</p>
SDG 1: No Poverty Challenges and Actions	
	<p>Q: What are some challenges in achieving SDG 1?</p> <p>A: Challenges include inadequate social protection systems, economic instability, and disparities in wealth distribution.</p>
	<p>Q: How can individuals contribute to ending poverty?</p> <p>A: Individuals can contribute by supporting charitable organisations, advocating for policy changes, and promoting fair trade.</p>
SDG 2: Zero Hunger Basic Information	
	<p>Q: What is SDG 2 about?</p> <p>A: SDG 2: Zero Hunger</p> <p>SDG 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.</p>
	<p>Q: What are the main or key targets of SDG 2?</p> <p>A: Key targets of SDG 2 include ending hunger and malnutrition, ensuring food security, and promoting sustainable food production systems.</p>
	<p>Q: Give me the targets of SDG 2 in a list format.</p> <p>A: Here are the targets of SDG 2 in a list format. By 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1. End hunger and ensure access by all people, particularly the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round. - 2.2. End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons. - 2.3. Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, Indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets,

	<p>and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.4. Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality. - 2.5. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional, and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed. - 2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, mainly least developed countries. - 2.b. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, following the mandate of the Doha Development Round. - 2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, to help limit extreme food price volatility.
	<p>Q: Give me the indicators of SDG 2 in a list format.</p> <p>A: Here are the indicators of SDG 2 in a list format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment. - 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). - 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. - 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by type (wasting and overweight). - 2.3.1 production volume per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size. - 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers by sex and Indigenous status. - 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. - 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities. - 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk, or unknown risk of extinction. - 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures. - 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector. - 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies.

	- 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies.
SDG 2: Zero Hunger Resources	
	<p>Q: Where can I access global food security data?</p> <p>A: Global food security data is available on the FAO website and the World Food Programme.</p>
SDG 2: Zero Hunger Challenges and Actions	
	<p>Q: What are the main challenges in achieving SDG 2?</p> <p>A: Challenges include climate change, food waste, and conflicts affecting food distribution.</p>
	<p>Q: How is progress tracked for SDG 2?</p> <p>A: Progress is tracked using indicators such as the prevalence of undernourishment, child stunting and wasting rates, and food production levels.</p>
	<p>Q: How can I or anybody help combat hunger?</p> <p>A: You or anybody can support food banks, reduce food waste, and advocate for sustainable agriculture policies to combat hunger.</p>
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being Basic Information	
	<p>Q: What is SDG 3 about?</p> <p>A: SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</p>
	<p>Q: What are the key targets of SDG 3?</p> <p>A: Key targets include reducing maternal and child mortality, combating epidemics, and achieving universal health coverage.</p>
	<p>Q: What indicators measure progress for SDG 3?</p> <p>A: Indicators include the maternal mortality ratio, under-five mortality rate, and incidence of major diseases.</p>
	<p>Q: Give me the targets of SDG 3 in a list format.</p> <p>A: Here are the targets of SDG 3 in a list format. By 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1. Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. - 3.2. End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. - 3.3. End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases. - 3.4. Reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases

	<p>through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol. - 3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. - 3.7. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including family planning, information, and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. - 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. - 3.9. Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate. - 3.b. Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries and provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines following the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all. - 3.c. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States. - 3.d. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.
	<p>Q: Give me the indicators of SDG 3 in a list format.</p> <p>A: Here are the indicators of SDG 3 in a list format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio. - 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. - 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate. - 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate. - 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age, and key populations. - 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population. - 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population. - 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population. - 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases. - 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease. - 3.4.2 Suicide Mortality Rate. - 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial, and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders. - 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar

	<p>year in litres of pure alcohol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries. - 3.7.1 The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who need family planning is satisfied with modern methods. - 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group. - 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, and service capacity and access among the general and the most disadvantaged population). - 3.8.2 Proportion of the population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income. - 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution. - 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to hazardous WASH services). - 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning. - 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older. - 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines in their national programme. - 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors. - 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis. - 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution. - 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being Resources	
	<p>Q: Where can I find health-related statistics?</p> <p>A: Health-related statistics are available on the WHO website and the Global Health Observatory.</p>
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being Challenges and Actions	
	<p>Q: What challenges hinder achieving SDG 3?</p> <p>A: Challenges include unequal access to healthcare, emerging diseases, and health system inefficiencies.</p>
	<p>Q: How can I promote good health and well-being?</p> <p>A: You can support health initiatives, maintain a healthy lifestyle, and advocate for equitable healthcare access.</p>
SDG 4: Quality Education Basic Information	

	<p>Q: What is the focus of SDG 4, or what is SDG4 about?</p> <p>A: SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p>
	<p>Q: What are the main targets of SDG 4?</p> <p>A: The main targets of SDG 4 include ensuring all youth and adults achieve literacy and numeracy, ensuring equal access to affordable vocational training, and eliminating gender disparities in education.</p>
	<p>Q: What indicators are used to measure progress for SDG 4?</p> <p>A: The indicators include literacy rates, school enrollment ratios, and the proportion of qualified teachers.</p>
	<p>Q: Why is education important for sustainable development?</p> <p>A: Education empowers people to make informed decisions, improve their lives, and contribute to a sustainable future.</p>
SDG 4: Quality Education Resources	
	<p>Q: Where can I find data on education progress?</p> <p>A: Education progress data can be found on the UNESCO Institute for Statistics website.</p>
SDG 4: Quality Education Challenges and Actions	
	<p>Q: What are some challenges in achieving SDG 4?</p> <p>A: Challenges in achieving SDG 4 include lack of access to quality education, educational inequality, and inadequate school resources.</p>
	<p>Q: How can individuals support quality education?</p> <p>A: Individuals can support education by volunteering, donating to educational charities, and advocating for educational reforms.</p>
SDG 5: Gender Equality Basic Information	
	<p>Q: What does SDG 5 aim to achieve?</p> <p>A: SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p>
	<p>Q: What is SDG 5 about?</p> <p>A: SDG 5 is about achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.</p>
	<p>Q: Why is gender equality important for sustainable development?</p> <p>A: Gender equality is essential for achieving all SDGs as it unlocks the potential of all people.</p>
	<p>Q: What are the key targets of SDG 5?</p> <p>A: Key targets of SDG 5 include ending discrimination and violence against women, ensuring women's participation in leadership, and achieving equal opportunities in education and employment.</p>
	<p>Q: What indicators measure progress for SDG 5?</p> <p>A: Indicators include the percentage of women in leadership positions, the gender pay gap, and the prevalence of gender-based violence.</p>

SDG 5: Gender Equality Resources	
	<p>Q: Where can I find data on gender equality?</p> <p>A: Data on gender equality is available on UN Women and the World Bank Gender Data Portal.</p>
SDG 5: Gender Equality Challenges and Actions	
	<p>Q: What are the main challenges in achieving SDG 5?</p> <p>A: Challenges in achieving SDG 5 include persistent gender discrimination, unequal pay, and violence against women.</p>
	<p>Q: How can individuals promote gender equality?</p> <p>A: Individuals can support gender equality by advocating for women's rights, participating in awareness campaigns, and challenging gender stereotypes.</p>
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Basic Information	
	<p>Q: What is SDG 6 about?</p> <p>A: SDG 6 aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p>
	<p>Q: What are the key targets of SDG 6?</p> <p>A: Key targets of SDG 6 include achieving universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, improving water quality, and increasing water-use efficiency.</p>
	<p>Q: What indicators are used to measure progress for SDG 6?</p> <p>A: Indicators of SDG 6 include the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services, wastewater treatment rates, and water-use efficiency.</p>
	<p>Q: How can we achieve SDG 6?</p> <p>A: We can achieve SDG 6 by investing in infrastructure, promoting water conservation, and improving sanitation practices.</p>
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Resources	
	<p>Q: Where can I find data on water and sanitation?</p> <p>A: Data on water and sanitation can be found on the UN-Water website and WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.</p>
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Challenges and Actions	
	<p>Q: What challenges affect achieving SDG 6?</p> <p>A: Challenges affecting achieving SDG 6 include water scarcity, pollution, and inadequate sanitation infrastructure.</p>
	<p>Q: How can individuals contribute to improving water and sanitation?</p> <p>A: Individuals can conserve water, support water projects, and advocate for improved sanitation facilities.</p>
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy Basic Information	
	<p>Q: What is SDG 7 about?</p> <p>A: SDG 7 ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.</p>

	<p>Q: What are the main targets of SDG 7?</p> <p>A: The main targets of SDG 7 include ensuring universal access to energy, increasing the share of renewable energy, and improving energy efficiency.</p>
	<p>Q: What indicators measure progress for SDG 7?</p> <p>A: Indicators include the proportion of the population with access to electricity, the share of renewable energy in the energy mix, and energy intensity.</p>
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy Resources	
	<p>Q: Where can I access data on energy access and use?</p> <p>A: Data on energy access and use can be found on the International Energy Agency (IEA) and World Bank websites.</p>
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy Challenges and Actions	
	<p>Q: What challenges hinder achieving SDG 7?</p> <p>A: Challenges include energy poverty, reliance on fossil fuels, and insufficient investment in renewable energy.</p>
	<p>Q: How can individuals promote clean energy?</p> <p>A: Individuals can support renewable energy initiatives, reduce energy consumption, and advocate for sustainable energy policies.</p>