

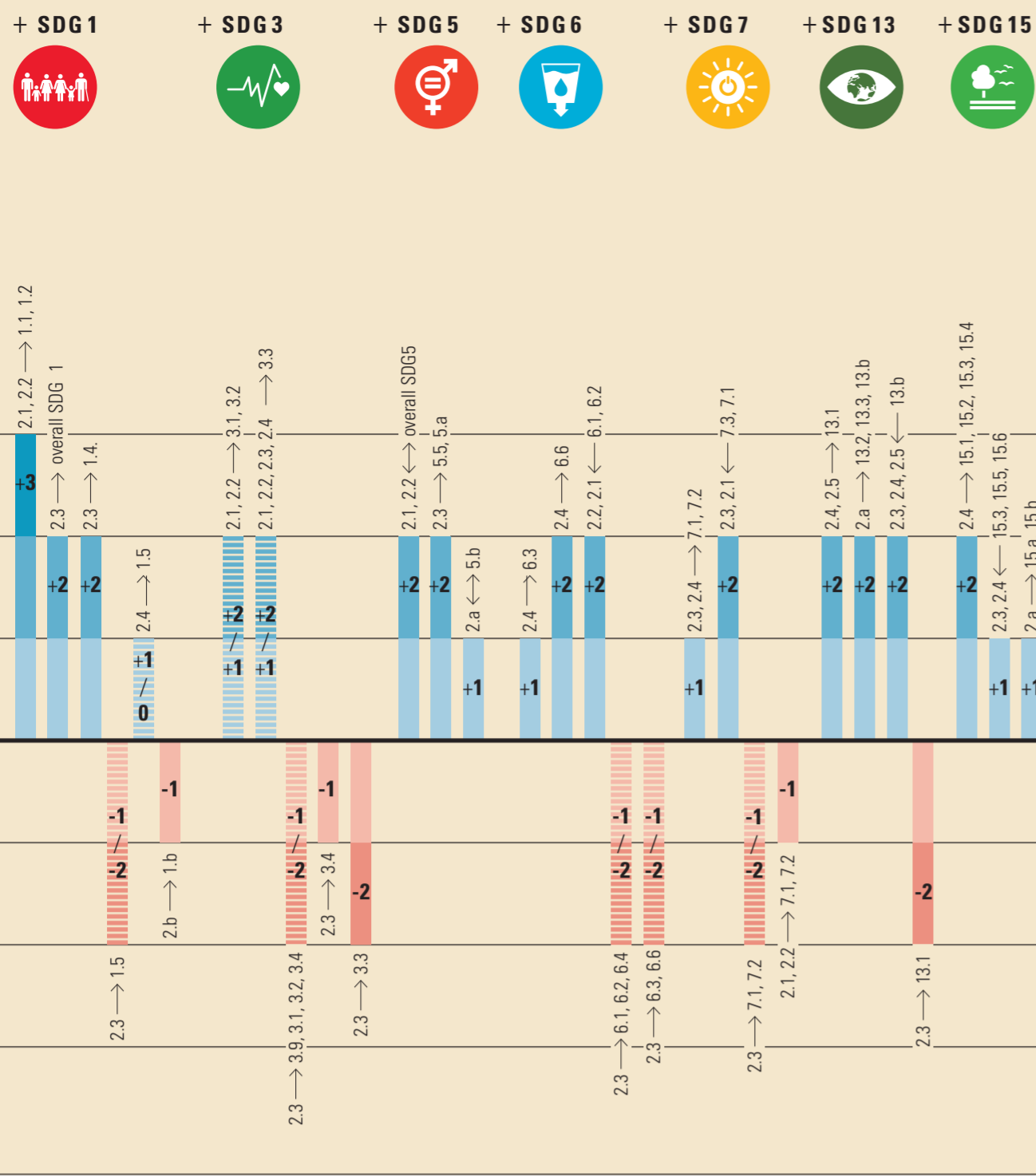
## SDG INTERACTIONS FROM SCIENCE TO IMPLEMENTATION

A report about why understanding the range of positive and negative interactions among the Sustainable Development Goals is key to unlocking their full potential at any scale.

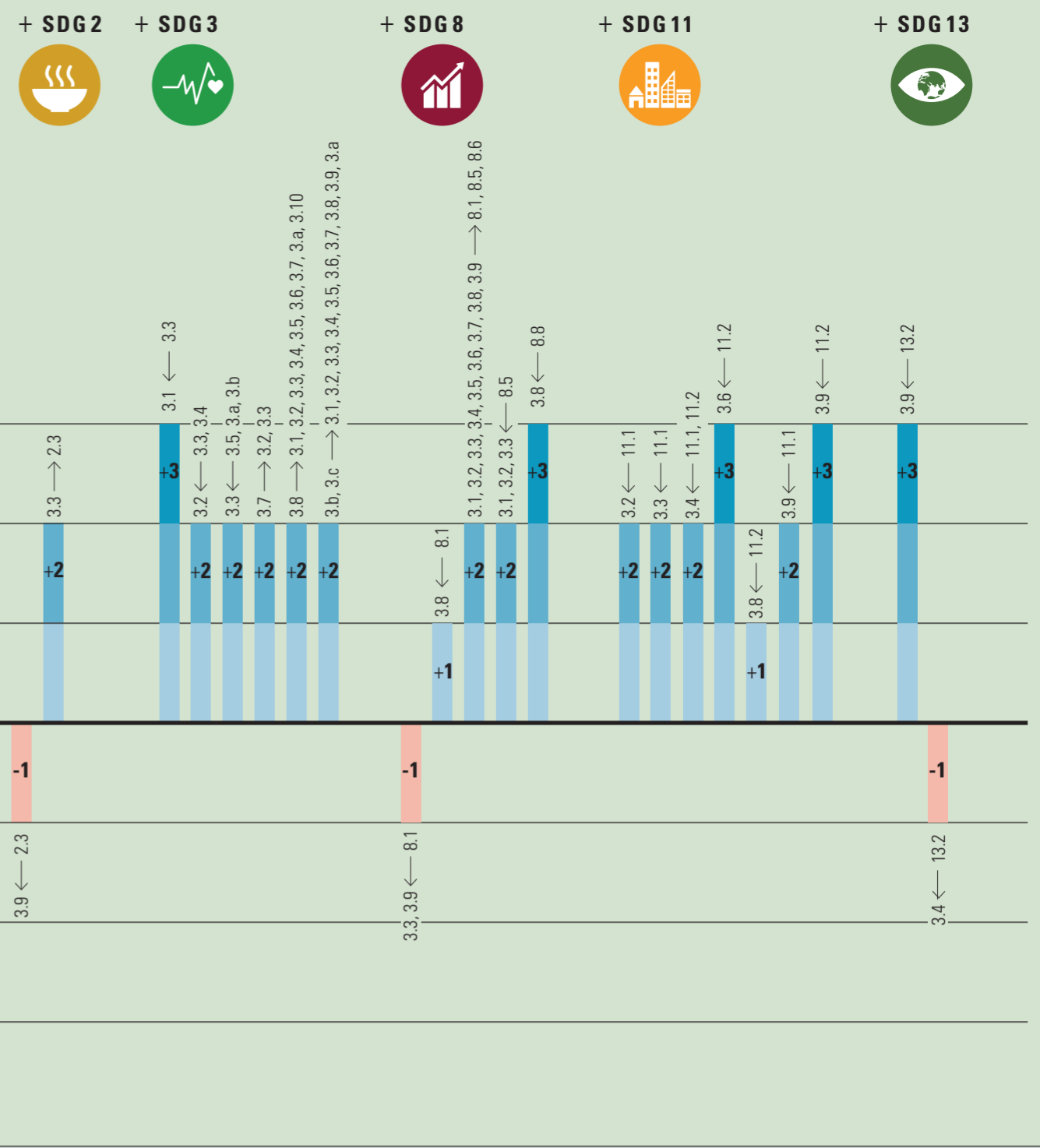




## KEY INTERACTIONS SDG 2 WITH OTHER GOALS



## KEY INTERACTIONS SDG 3 WITH OTHER GOALS



## A GUIDE TO SDG INTERACTIONS FROM SCIENCE TO IMPLEMENTATION

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted in September 2015. It is underpinned by 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. National policymakers now face the challenge of implementing this indivisible agenda and achieving progress across the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development worldwide.

For a report coordinated by the International Council for Science (ICSU), a team of scientists evaluated the key target-level interactions between an 'entry goal' and all other goals, and attributed a score to these interactions based on their expert judgment and the scientific literature. They used the 7-point scale pictured here.

Understanding the range of positive and negative interactions among SDGs is key to unlocking their transformative potential towards sustainable development and ensuring that progress made in some areas is not made at the expense of progress in others. The nature, strengths and potential impact of these interactions are largely context-specific and depend on the policy options and strategies chosen to pursue them.

For the full report, go to <http://bit.ly/sdg-interactions-guide>



### GOALS SCORING

#### INDIVISIBLE

The strongest form of positive interaction in which one objective is inextricably linked to the achievement of another. Reduction of air pollution (12.4) is indivisible from improved health and reducing non-communicable diseases (3.4).

#### REINFORCING

One objective directly creates conditions that lead to the achievement of another objective. Increasing economic benefits from sustainable marine resources use (14.7) reinforces the creation of decent jobs and small enterprise in e.g. tourism (8.5 and 8.9).

#### ENABLING

The pursuit of one objective enables the achievement of another objective. Developing infrastructure for transport (9.1) enables participation of women in the work force and in political life (5.5).

#### CONSISTENT

A neutral relationship where one objective does not significantly interact with another or where interactions are deemed to be neither positive nor negative. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (14.1) is consistent with target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

#### CONSTRAINING

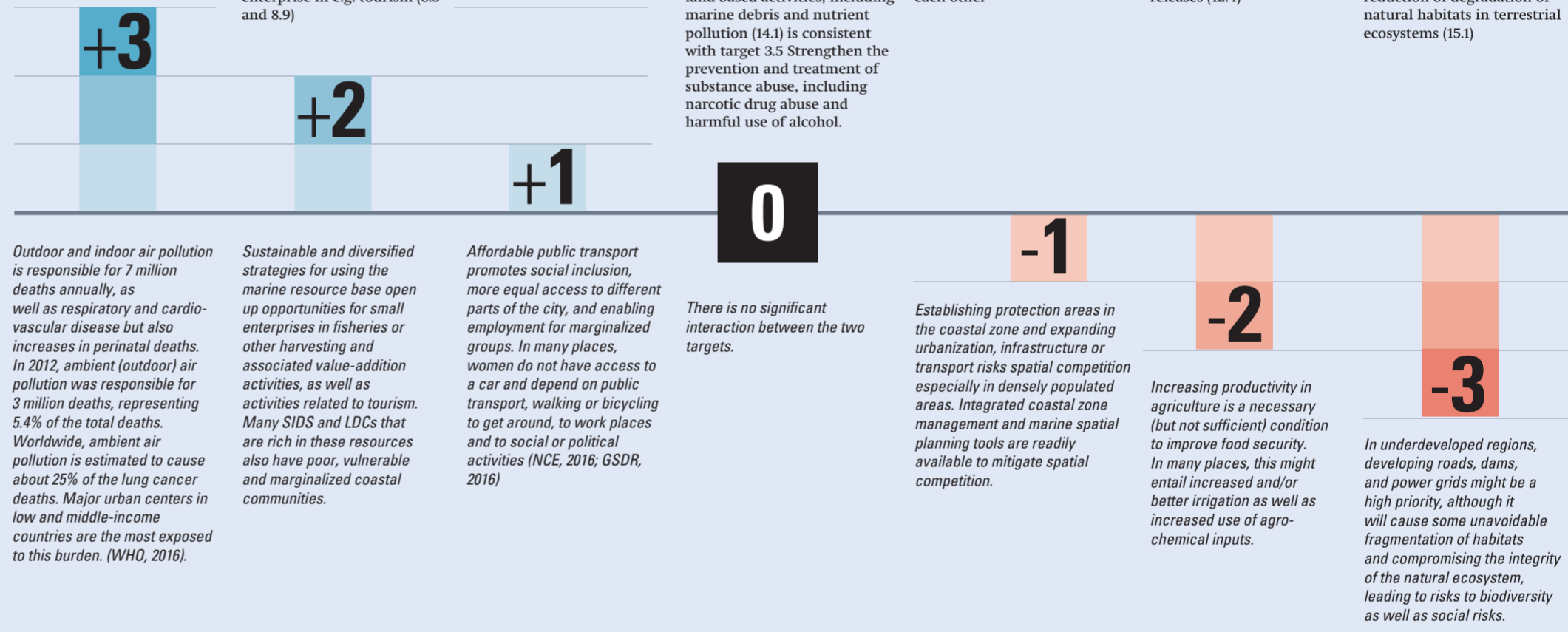
A mild form of negative interaction when the pursuit of one objective sets a condition or a constraint on the achievement of another. Conserving coastal areas (14.5) and development of safe affordable housing and basic services (11.1) may constrain each other.

#### COUNTERACTING

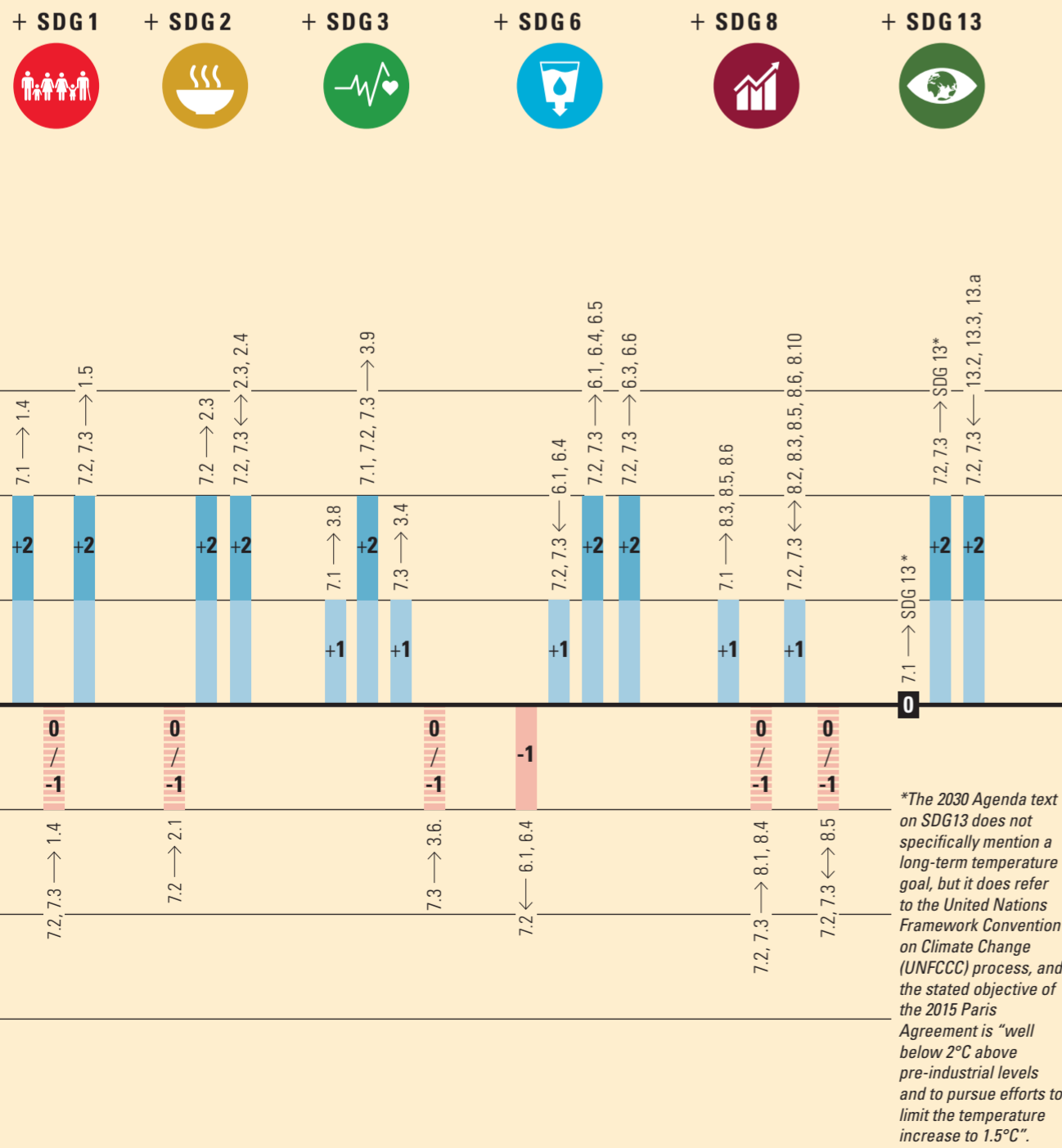
The pursuit of one objective counteracts another objective. Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food can counteract sustainable water withdrawals (6.4) and reduction of chemicals releases (12.4).

#### CANCELLING

The most negative interaction is where progress in one goal makes it impossible to reach another goal and possibly leads to a deteriorating state of the second. A choice has to be made between the two. Developing infrastructure (9.1) could be cancelling the reduction of degradation of natural habitats in terrestrial ecosystems (15.1).



## KEY INTERACTIONS SDG 7 WITH OTHER GOALS



## KEY INTERACTIONS SDG 14 WITH OTHER GOALS

