



Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales

ASSESSING AGENDA 2030: WHICH SDGs ARE HAVING THE GREATEST GLOBAL IMPACT

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Abstract

For the final thesis Evaluation of the 2030 Agenda: Which SDGs are generating the greatest global impact?, a literary review was conducted using a predefined research model in order to evaluate the performance of the different sustainability goals established by the United Nations for the 2030 Agenda. The study was conducted by analyzing the impact that the 17 different SDG's are generating at regional and global levels. Using the Scopus database, the analysis was conducted and the results were drawn from the scientific conclusions of published researchers. The conclusions drawn indicate which SDGs have had the greatest impact and have contributed to the improvement of the quality of life for each defined geographic area. The most important SDGs worldwide, by number of published scientific articles within the SCOPUS database, are SDG3, Good Health and Well-being, SDG7, Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG13, Climate Action. SDG3 had a total of 6317377 articles, SDG7 had a total of 757001 articles, and SDG13 had a total of 380190 articles. When compared to all of the SDGs, SDG3 made up 66.25%, SDG7 made up 7.94%, SDG13 made up 3.99%, and the other SDGs comprised 21.82%. Overall, the literary research and analysis conducted highlight the need for integrated and collaborative efforts to achieve sustainable development. By recognizing and addressing the interlinkages between the SDGs, regions can develop targeted strategies that effectively tackle the complex challenges and promote sustainable and inclusive development.

Key words: SDG, Impact, Evaluation, Agenda 2030

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I. INTRODUCTION

a. Parts of the work

The work is structured in five parts. The first part presents the introduction, which explains the importance of this study and Agenda 2030 and sets out the specific objectives of the research. Within this section, the work methodology and the techniques used to conduct the analysis are also discussed. In a second section the previous literature on the subject is reviewed. The third section presents the main results of the study in two blocks: results and discussion and elaboration of results. Finally, the main conclusions are drawn.

b. Objective

The research work we present here focuses on analyzing the impact generated by each of the sustainable development goals set by Agenda 2023. Specifically, through these pages we will try to determine, based on the number of published scientific articles in the SCOPUS database, which of the SDGs are generating the greatest changes in which region of the world, additionally analyzing the interconnectedness of the goals.

c. State of the question

One of the issues that has most interested researchers about Agenda 2030 has been to know which of the sustainable development goals is generating the greatest impact, both on an international and regional level. This desire to know the most impactful SDG is driven by the desire to increase the effectiveness of policymaking and promote the development and overall wellbeing of all people.

In short, uncovering which of the 17 sustainable development goals is generating the greatest impact, both internationally and regionally, will all society to know in which areas they are excelling and in which they need to focus. These findings will also allow for more efficient policymaking and international aid programs

d. Methods

In order to complete this analysis, Elsevier's SCOPUS was used to conduct a literary study. SCOPUS is an extensively curated abstract and citation database containing enriched data and interconnected scholarly literature across a diverse range of disciplines. It enables quick access to relevant and reliable research, facilitates the identification of experts, and offers metrics and analytical tools, all from a single database subscription. SCOPUS selects content through a rigorous vetting process by an independent panel of experts in their respective fields. Its metadata architecture links individuals, published ideas, and institutions, thereby enabling precise citation results, detailed researcher profiles, and valuable insights for informed decisions and actions. SCOPUS integrates top-quality data coverage, advanced analytics, and cutting-edge technology into a comprehensive solution that combats predatory publishing, streamlines analytic capabilities and researcher workflows, and facilitates better decision-making (Elsevier, 2023).

Using the advanced search function, key words and specific data criteria were used to obtain the results. Firstly, all results were limited to the years 2015 through 2023. In order to cater specific searches to each individual sustainable development goal, the key words provided by SCOPUS were used. Within their search function, SCOPUS provides pre-generated queries, including a series of queries for Agenda 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals are linked to a document by utilizing terms from a Scopus record and search queries, along with a predictive machine learning component for every SDG. The mapping process considers terms from the record title, keywords, key descriptors, journal subject areas, and abstracts (Elsevier, 2023).

The original queries for the SDG search were created by Elsevier data science teams in response to a request from Times Higher Education (THE) to assist in defining SDG search queries for use in their University Impact Rankings by SDGs. These queries underwent multiple rounds of review and refinement, including a review of the publications retrieved by the search queries in Scopus. The latest 2022 SDG queries are the result of extensive keyword queries designed by Elsevier data science teams, supplemented with a predictive machine learning element, to achieve highly precise mapping of documents to SDGs. The Elsevier 2022 SDG mapping is being used by Times Higher Education (THE) as part of their 2022 Impact Rankings (Elsevier, 2023).

Elsevier data science teams have developed pre-generated search queries for 16 of the SDGs, which are available as part of Scopus Advanced search. These 16 pre-generated 2020 SDG queries can aid researchers and institutions in tracking and demonstrating progress towards the SDG targets. Each search query generates a pre-defined query string that displays areas describing the work being conducted by researchers and institutions for each SDG (Elsevier, 2023).

The key words used were as follows:

SDG1: (({extreme poverty} OR {poverty alleviation} OR {poverty eradication} OR {poverty reduction} OR {international poverty line} OR ({financial aid} AND {poverty}) OR ({financial aid} AND {poor}) OR ({financial aid} AND {north-south divide}) OR ({financial development} AND {poverty}) OR {financial empowerment} OR {distributional effect} OR {distributional effects} OR {child labor} OR {child labour} OR {development aid} OR {social protection} OR {social protection system} OR ({social protection} AND access) OR microfinance* OR micro-finance* OR {resilience of the poor} OR ({safety net} AND {poor} OR {vulnerable}) OR ({economic resource} AND access) OR ({economic resources} AND access) OR {food bank} OR {food banks}))

SDG 2: (({land tenure rights} OR (smallholder AND (farm OR forestry OR pastoral OR agriculture OR fishery OR {food producer} OR {food producers})) OR malnourish* OR malnutrition OR undernourish* OR {undernutrition} OR {agricultural production} OR {agricultural productivity} OR {agricultural practices} OR {agricultural management} OR {food production} OR {food productivity} OR {food security} OR {food insecurity} OR {land right} OR {land rights} OR {land reform} OR {land reforms} OR {resilient agricultural practices} OR (agriculture AND potassium) OR fertilizer OR {food nutrition improvement} OR {hidden hunger} OR {genetically modified food} OR (gmo AND food) OR {agroforestry practices} OR {agroforestry management} OR {agricultural innovation} OR ({food security} AND {genetic diversity}) OR ({food market} AND (restriction OR tariff OR access OR {north south divide} OR {development governance})) OR {food governance} OR {food supply chain} OR {food value chain} OR {food commodity market} AND NOT {disease}))

SDG 3: (((human AND (health* OR disease* OR illness* OR medicine* OR mortality)) OR {battered child syndrome} OR {cardiovascular disease} OR {cardiovascular diseases}))

OR {chagas} OR {child abuse} OR {child neglect} OR {child well-being index} OR {youth well-being index} OR {child wellbeing index} OR {youth wellbeing index} OR {water-borne disease} OR {water-borne diseases} OR {water borne disease} OR {water borne diseases} OR {tropical disease} OR {tropical diseases} OR {chronic respiratory disease} OR {chronic respiratory diseases} OR {infectious disease} OR {infectious diseases} OR {sexually-transmitted disease} OR {sexually transmitted disease} OR {sexually-transmitted diseases} OR {sexually transmitted diseases} OR {communicable disease} OR {communicable diseases} OR aids OR hiv OR {human immunodeficiency virus} OR tuberculosis OR malaria OR hepatitis OR polio* OR vaccine* OR cancer* OR diabetes* OR {maternal mortality} OR {child mortality} OR {childbirth complications} OR {neonatal mortality} OR {neo-natal mortality} OR {premature mortality} OR {infant mortality} OR {quality adjusted life year} OR {maternal health} OR {preventable death} OR {preventable deaths} OR {tobacco control} OR {substance abuse} OR {drug abuse} OR {tobacco use} OR {alcohol use} OR {substance addiction} OR {drug addiction} OR {tobacco addiction} OR alcoholism OR suicide* OR {postnatal depression} OR {post-natal depression} OR {zika virus} OR dengue OR schistosomiasis OR {sleeping sickness} OR ebola OR {mental health} OR {mental disorder} OR {mental illness} OR {mental illnesses} OR {measles} OR {neglected disease} OR {neglected diseases} OR diarrhea OR diarrhea OR cholera OR dysentery OR {typhoid fever} OR {traffic accident} OR {traffic accidents} OR {healthy lifestyle} OR {life expectancy} OR {life expectancies} OR {health policy} OR ({health system} AND (access OR accessible)) OR {health risk} OR {health risks} OR {inclusive health} OR obesity OR {social determinants of health} OR {psychological harm} OR {psychological wellbeing} OR {psychological well-being} OR {psychological well being} OR {public health}))

*SEE COMPLETE LIST OF KEY WORDS IN APPENDIX

Finally, in order to conduct geographically specific searches, countries were split into regions according to their division by the World Bank.

The regions used were as follows:

North Africa and Arabic Countries: Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen.

Latin America and Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos islands, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

North America: Bermuda, Canada, and the United States of America.

Europe and Central Asia: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Channel Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan.

South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

East Asia and the Pacific: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Laos, Macao Sar, China, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam.

All of the results were limited to the years 2015 – 2023.

Using the Sustainable Development Goals key words, a literary review within the SCOPUS database was conducted to analyze the significance and impact of the goals on a global and regional basis. First, a search was conducted to see how many total published papers there were per SDG and how many published papers were shared between each SDG. To find the total number of papers published per SDG, the key words of each SDG and the limiting date ranges were used in the advanced search option of SCOPUS. The result of each search showed the number of published articles. To find the number of shared articles

between each and every SDG, the key words of one SDG and the key words of another, along with the limiting date ranges, were plugged into advanced search. Taking each total between each SDG a table that showed the correlation between each was created.

The second literary review conducted was to see the number of published papers shared between SDG per geographical region. The total number of articles published per SDG per region was also found. This was done by taking the key words of one SDG and the key words of another, along with the limiting date ranges and geographic region-specific codes, and conducting a search in the advanced search. To find the total number of papers published per SDG, the key words of each SDG, the limiting date ranges, and the region-specific country codes were used in the advanced search option of SCOPUS. The result of each search showed the number of published articles. This was repeated for each and every SDG and each and every geographical region. Once all of the totals had been recorded, the number of published articles was converted into the percent of each total. From this research, the most important SDGs on both a global basis and regional basis were found based on the total number of articles published per sustainable development goal, as well as the most related SDGs on a global and regional level.

II. MACRO THEORY

Agenda 2030 is made up of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) developed by the United Nations and approved by the 193 member states. Created with the purpose of improving the quality of life for all, the SDGs include goals that address world hunger and poverty, social inclusion, economic development, environmental sustainability and more. The 17 goals break down into a total of 169 targets which more specifically define each goal (Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019).

Agenda 2030 has five pillars that define its purpose. These are people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. People refers to eradication of poverty and hunger and the promotion of equality and social inclusion of all. Planet includes all things related to the protection of the Earth, including sustainability and protection of natural resources. Prosperity is not only the enjoyment of a fulfilling life by all people, but also the balancing of technological, social and economic development with protecting our planet. Peace encompasses the importance of worldwide security in order to foster great change and development. Partnership emphasizes the necessity of worldwide collaboration in order to achieve Agenda 2030 and complete all 17 SDGs (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.).

The first Sustainable Development Goal is to end worldwide poverty. This SDG begins with the first target of the elimination of extreme poverty, which is defined as living on less than \$1.25 per day. SDG number two is to end hunger, ensuring that all have access to food and promoting agriculture that is sustainable to feed the generations to come. Goal three is works to lower mortality rates, promoting the health and well-being of all people. The fourth SDG targets education, aiming to allow all people access to lifelong learning. SDG five hopes to achieve gender equality and support and empower women, from ending discrimination and gender-based violence to ensuring equal rights be granted to women around the world. SDG number six hopes to provide access to clean and safe water for all people. The seventh SDG focuses on energy and working towards making energy access reliable, affordable and sustainable. Goal eight highlights the importance of fostering economic growth and aims to end job insecurity and promote economic production. SDG nine is about infrastructure and industrialization as well as technological advancement, with a focus on uplifting developing countries. The tenth SDG pushes for the end of inequality of all kinds, both within individual countries and between different countries as well. The eleventh

SDG is to make inhabited settlements and cities safe, inclusive to all, and resilient, from providing adequate and affordable housing for all to protecting world heritage sites. SDG number twelve works to develop sustainable consumption and production. SDG thirteen focuses on combatting climate change, from policymaking and increased awareness and education, to governments' natural disaster response capacities. Goal fourteen is about the conservation of our oceans, and the sustainable use of these marine ecosystems. The fifteenth SDG is about the conservation of land, and the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. SDG sixteen promotes world peace, promoting justice and human rights for all people. SDG seventeen, the final sustainable development goal, aims to “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development” (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019 and Ortiz-Repiso, 2022).

The core principles upon which Agenda 2030 was founded set the groundwork for its international influence. These ideas are universality, leaving no one behind, interconnectedness and indivisibility, inclusiveness, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Agenda 2030 is universally applicable to all countries, regardless of economic output or development status. It seeks to help all citizens of the world, with SDG targets focused on uplifting especially oppressed or disadvantaged groups, leaving no one behind. The 17 SDGs are all interconnected and Agenda 2030 is indivisible as a whole, with importance being placed on advancement in all areas of sustainable development. Agenda 2030 includes all people, from all backgrounds and all countries. The commitment to Agenda 2030 is also a commitment to the sharing of knowledge, technology and financial resources through the establishment of multi-stakeholder, international partnerships (United Nations System Staff College, 2023).

Agenda 2030 is significant because it is the reaffirmation of the global community's commitment to sustainable development. Through the established 17 sustainable development goals, all 193 member states of the United Nations pledged their commitment to creating a better world for us all (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.; and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019 and Ortiz-Repiso, 2022). According to the United Nations, “the 2030 Agenda is universal, transformative and rights-based. It is an ambitious plan of action for countries, the UN system, and all other actors. The Agenda is the most comprehensive blueprint to date for eliminating extreme poverty, reducing inequality, and protecting the planet. The Agenda goes beyond rhetoric and lays down a concrete call to

action for people, planet and prosperity. It encourages us to take bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path” (United Nations System Staff College, 2023 and UN Development Programme, 2021)

Technology and science play crucial roles in assessing the importance of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by providing valuable tools, methodologies, and data-driven insights. They contribute to the assessment of the importance of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs by providing data-driven insights, monitoring progress, modeling scenarios, developing innovative solutions, and supporting evidence-based policy formulation. Their integration helps drive sustainable development efforts and promotes the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

Firstly, they allow for data collection and analysis. Technology enables the collection, processing, and analysis of vast amounts of data, allowing policymakers and researchers to monitor progress towards the SDGs. Through remote sensing, satellites, and advanced data analytics, scientists can assess various indicators related to poverty, health, education, climate change, and other areas covered by the SDGs. This data-driven approach helps identify gaps, measure impacts, and make informed decisions.

Secondly, technology and science allow for monitoring and reporting. Technology provides tools for real-time monitoring and reporting of SDG progress. Online platforms, data visualization tools, and dashboards allow stakeholders to track indicators and targets, providing transparency and accountability. Science plays a role in developing methodologies and frameworks for measuring SDG progress, ensuring standardized and reliable reporting.

Similarly, using technology and science, insightful modelling and simulation can be used. Science and technology enable the creation of complex models and simulations to assess the potential outcomes and impacts of different policies and interventions related to the SDGs. For example, climate models help predict the consequences of different mitigation strategies, while economic models project the effects of poverty alleviation programs. These simulations aid policymakers in making informed decisions and prioritizing actions.

Technology and science foster the creation of innovative solutions. Technology and scientific advancements drive the development of innovative solutions to address the challenges outlined in the SDGs. For instance, renewable energy technologies contribute to mitigating climate change (SDG 7), while mobile and digital technologies improve access to healthcare and education (SDGs 3 and 4). Scientific research and technological innovations

help identify and implement sustainable practices in various sectors, such as agriculture, water management, and urban planning.

Finally, technology and science allow for effective policy formulation and decision-making. By providing evidence-based insights, technology and science assist in policy formulation and decision-making processes. Policymakers can leverage data-driven analyses, impact assessments, and scientific recommendations to design effective policies and strategies aligned with the SDGs. Technology also enables policymakers to engage with citizens, gather feedback, and involve stakeholders in decision-making processes, fostering inclusivity.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, Global, by number of published articles

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		2305	4405	904	3823	186	747	7364	584	2494	826	514	1200	148	596	1370
sdg2			30804	344	1113	6174	8455	6380	999	1507	6876	9970	23142	2725	19103	2173
sdg3				6664	21997	12245	14284	5734	3534	16685	41617	18646	28553	9830	12869	65630
sdg4					1984	107	276	1693	133	1601	801	447	953	227	273	1893
sdg5						133	227	7127	391	5175	702	330	877	128	178	27507
sdg6							5990	2571	606	325	10393	4766	11581	2133	10814	420
sdg7								19950	6147	2510	21668	41612	38758	5841	5790	2473
sdg8									18101	12877	13741	32904	11192	2926	6673	8753
sdg9										1128	13749	4536	2317	429	1280	816
sdg10											4069	1194	2684	383	953	10740
sdg11												28107	19286	3255	22265	5751
sdg12													12470	4403	5731	1253
sdg13														19388	46267	3229
sdg14															11845	732
sdg15																1323
sdg16																

Table 2: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, Global, percent

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		9,84%	18,80%	3,86%	16,32%	0,79%	3,19%	31,43%	2,49%	10,65%	3,53%	2,19%	5,12%	0,63%	2,54%	5,85%
sdg2			15,17%	0,17%	0,55%	3,04%	4,16%	3,14%	0,49%	0,74%	3,39%	4,91%	11,39%	1,34%	9,41%	1,07%
sdg3				0,11%	0,35%	0,19%	0,23%	0,09%	0,06%	0,26%	0,66%	0,30%	0,45%	0,16%	0,20%	1,04%
sdg4					3,73%	0,20%	0,52%	3,18%	0,25%	3,01%	1,51%	0,84%	1,79%	0,43%	0,51%	3,56%
sdg5						0,17%	0,29%	9,13%	0,50%	6,63%	0,90%	0,42%	1,12%	0,16%	0,23%	35,25%
sdg6							6,43%	2,76%	0,65%	0,35%	11,15%	5,11%	12,42%	2,29%	11,60%	0,45%
sdg7								2,64%	0,81%	0,33%	2,86%	5,50%	5,12%	0,77%	0,76%	0,33%
sdg8									9,04%	6,43%	6,86%	16,43%	5,59%	1,46%	3,33%	4,37%
sdg9										1,38%	16,83%	5,55%	2,84%	0,53%	1,57%	1,00%
sdg10											4,24%	1,25%	2,80%	0,40%	0,99%	11,20%
sdg11												9,61%	6,60%	1,11%	7,61%	1,97%
sdg12													6,49%	2,29%	2,98%	0,65%
sdg13														5,10%	12,17%	0,85%
sdg14															5,94%	0,37%
sdg15																0,60%
sdg16																

Table 3: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, Europe and Central Asia, by number of published articles

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		766	1459	296	1274	59	334	2557	168	1099	267	204	560	64	193	542
sdg2			9928	96	352	2064	3777	2690	457	520	2438	4401	9180	1192	7510	780
sdg3				2359	7082	3668	5024	2147	1141	7400	12955	6511	11254	3592	4595	20708
sdg4					405	32	102	620	39	717	217	152	365	70	79	595
sdg5						45	103	2558	123	2293	246	136	343	51	71	8903
sdg6							2069	868	177	119	3532	1813	4517	872	3875	176
sdg7								8094	2386	831	8799	19075	18877	2658	2872	795
sdg8									6412	5164	4916	19048	5083	1041	1889	3348
sdg9										353	3724	1756	1031	141	348	230
sdg10											1665	432	1261	155	394	4596
sdg11												9838	8058	1161	6184	2015
sdg12													6546	2009	2715	474
sdg13														9708	19323	1434
sdg14															5296	286
sdg15																499
sdg16																

Table 4: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, Europe and Central Asia, percent

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		8,63%	16,44%	3,33%	14,35%	0,66%	3,76%	28,81%	1,89%	12,38%	3,01%	2,30%	6,31%	0,72%	2,17%	6,11%
sdg2			14,76%	0,14%	0,52%	3,07%	5,62%	4,00%	0,68%	0,77%	3,63%	6,54%	13,65%	1,77%	11,17%	1,16%
sdg3				0,11%	0,32%	0,17%	0,23%	0,10%	0,05%	0,34%	0,59%	0,30%	0,51%	0,16%	0,21%	0,94%
sdg4					1,93%	0,15%	0,49%	2,95%	0,19%	3,42%	1,03%	0,72%	1,74%	0,33%	0,38%	2,83%
sdg5						0,15%	0,35%	8,63%	0,42%	7,74%	0,83%	0,46%	1,16%	0,17%	0,24%	30,05%
sdg6							7,33%	3,08%	0,63%	0,42%	12,52%	6,43%	16,01%	3,09%	13,73%	0,62%
sdg7								3,38%	1,00%	0,35%	3,68%	7,98%	7,89%	1,11%	1,20%	0,33%
sdg8									7,51%	6,05%	5,76%	22,32%	5,95%	1,22%	2,21%	3,92%
sdg9										1,23%	12,97%	6,12%	3,59%	0,49%	1,21%	0,80%
sdg10											3,81%	0,99%	2,89%	0,36%	0,90%	10,53%
sdg11												9,53%	7,81%	1,12%	5,99%	1,95%
sdg12													8,62%	2,65%	3,57%	0,62%
sdg13														5,82%	11,59%	0,86%
sdg14															6,63%	0,36%
sdg15																0,61%
sdg16																

Table 5: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, South Asia, by number of published articles

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		485	699	166	875	43	269	1845	222	474	244	143	258	58	251	172
sdg2			6901	50	166	2046	2498	2020	289	304	2365	3417	7252	869	6992	299
sdg3				1223	2844	3472	4347	1266	1155	2521	13405	5497	7536	3015	4230	8142
sdg4					161		22	81	405	41	229	209	115	195	66	65
sdg5							23	42	1273	110	691	106	78	169	43	45
sdg6								2165	1235	161	92	3491	1749	3313	686	3603
sdg7									8128	2286	1107	7129	13333	9876	1850	1563
sdg8										6727	3388	6360	8743	3881	1399	3586
sdg9											472	5907	1703	721	180	529
sdg10												1146	502	614	118	316
sdg11													10074	6291	1150	9538
sdg12														3186	1346	1791
sdg13															6059	16576
sdg14																3792
sdg15																
sdg16																

Table 6: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, South Asia, percent

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		20,02%	28,85%	6,85%	36,11%	1,77%	11,10%	76,15%	9,16%	19,56%	10,07%	5,90%	10,65%	2,39%	10,36%	7,10%
sdg2			26,10%	0,19%	0,63%	7,74%	9,45%	7,64%	1,09%	1,15%	8,94%	12,92%	27,43%	3,29%	26,44%	1,13%
sdg3				0,33%	0,76%	0,93%	1,16%	0,34%	0,31%	0,67%	3,58%	1,47%	2,01%	0,80%	1,13%	2,17%
sdg4					8,70%	1,19%	4,38%	21,88%	2,22%	12,37%	11,29%	6,21%	10,53%	3,57%	3,51%	12,48%
sdg5						0,46%	0,84%	25,50%	2,20%	13,84%	2,12%	1,56%	3,38%	0,86%	0,90%	66,15%
sdg6							19,01%	10,84%	1,41%	0,81%	30,65%	15,36%	29,09%	6,02%	31,63%	0,64%
sdg7								9,43%	2,65%	1,28%	8,27%	15,47%	11,46%	2,15%	1,81%	0,74%
sdg8									40,95%	20,63%	38,72%	53,23%	23,63%	8,52%	21,83%	8,14%
sdg9										5,47%	68,46%	19,74%	8,36%	2,09%	6,13%	2,67%
sdg10											23,61%	10,34%	12,65%	2,43%	6,51%	22,44%
sdg11												38,93%	24,31%	4,44%	36,86%	3,81%
sdg12													15,20%	6,42%	8,54%	1,53%
sdg13														21,03%	57,53%	1,73%
sdg14															31,72%	1,46%
sdg15																
sdg16																

Table 7: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, East Asia and Pacific, by number of published articles

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		494	711	171	895	43	277	1889	226	480	253	150	269	59	257	175
sdg2			7003	51	166	2072	2545	2064	295	309	2403	3469	7387	884	7094	303
sdg3				1238	2900	3517	4411	1282	1177	2549	13206	5574	7680	3074	4313	8275
sdg4					164	23	85	411	41	236	214	117	199	67	66	236
sdg5						23	42	1302	115	700	109	78	170	43	45	3358
sdg6							2187	1250	166	94	3532	1768	3350	699	3637	75
sdg7								8380	2338	1119	7221	13555	10054	1880	1588	652
sdg8									6856	3451	6488	8938	3963	1421	3649	1362
sdg9										479	5974	1734	735	185	541	235
sdg10											1166	512	621	118	324	1103
sdg11												10205	6401	1167	9656	1001
sdg12													3239	1375	1811	326
sdg13														6149	16815	506
sdg14															3862	180
sdg15																273
sdg16																

Table 8: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, East Asia and Pacific, percent

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		8,68%	12,49%	3,00%	15,72%	0,76%	4,87%	33,18%	3,97%	8,43%	4,44%	2,63%	4,73%	1,04%	4,51%	3,07%
sdg2			10,37%	0,08%	0,25%	3,07%	3,77%	3,06%	0,44%	0,46%	3,56%	5,14%	10,94%	1,31%	10,50%	0,45%
sdg3				0,08%	0,18%	0,21%	0,27%	0,08%	0,07%	0,15%	0,80%	0,34%	0,47%	0,19%	0,26%	0,50%
sdg4					1,49%	0,21%	0,77%	3,74%	0,37%	2,15%	1,95%	1,07%	1,81%	0,61%	0,60%	2,15%
sdg5						0,23%	0,42%	13,00%	1,15%	6,99%	1,09%	0,78%	1,70%	0,43%	0,45%	33,54%
sdg6							6,25%	3,57%	0,47%	0,27%	10,10%	5,06%	9,58%	2,00%	10,40%	0,21%
sdg7								2,70%	0,75%	0,36%	2,33%	4,37%	3,24%	0,61%	0,51%	0,21%
sdg8									11,06%	5,57%	10,46%	14,42%	6,39%	2,29%	5,89%	2,20%
sdg9										1,59%	19,77%	5,74%	2,43%	0,61%	1,79%	0,78%
sdg10											7,05%	3,09%	3,75%	0,71%	1,96%	6,67%
sdg11												9,81%	6,16%	1,12%	9,29%	0,96%
sdg12													4,93%	2,09%	2,75%	0,50%
sdg13														5,24%	14,33%	0,43%
sdg14															5,34%	0,25%
sdg15																0,34%
sdg16																

Table 9: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, North America, by number of published articles

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		715	1847	245	866	47	115	1394	89	499	191	85	300	36	124	430
sdg2			9749	107	434	1473	1519	1086	170	483	1381	1511	6063	790	4423	894
sdg3				2492	10364	3397	3389	1578	843	6471	11710	4219	10407	2620	4293	31031
sdg4					323	23	40	317	16	438	164	54	305	57	83	814
sdg5						51	59	1991	67	1541	240	85	341	37	55	11870
sdg6							1235	403	161	99	2356	856	3396	536	3094	148
sdg7								2013	1051	339	3138	6594	7359	921	1364	608
sdg8									1531	2424	1942	3289	2095	433	1174	2555
sdg9										173	2499	523	596	61	316	183
sdg10											977	184	885	132	282	3997
sdg11												3235	4517	577	5198	1765
sdg12													2519	760	1119	293
sdg13														7503	15762	1244
sdg14															3899	224
sdg15																469
sdg16																

Table 10: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, North America, percent

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		12,38%	31,98%	4,24%	14,99%	0,81%	1,99%	24,13%	1,54%	8,64%	3,31%	1,47%	5,19%	0,62%	2,15%	7,44%
sdg2			22,83%	0,25%	1,02%	3,45%	3,56%	2,54%	0,40%	1,13%	3,23%	3,54%	14,20%	1,85%	10,36%	2,09%
sdg3				0,12%	0,51%	0,17%	0,17%	0,08%	0,04%	0,32%	0,57%	0,21%	0,51%	0,13%	0,21%	1,52%
sdg4					2,38%	0,17%	0,30%	2,34%	0,12%	3,23%	1,21%	0,40%	2,25%	0,42%	0,61%	6,01%
sdg5						0,17%	0,20%	6,68%	0,22%	5,17%	0,80%	0,29%	1,14%	0,12%	0,18%	39,80%
sdg6							6,08%	1,98%	0,79%	0,49%	11,59%	4,21%	16,71%	2,64%	15,22%	0,73%
sdg7								1,69%	0,88%	0,29%	2,64%	5,55%	6,19%	0,77%	1,15%	0,51%
sdg8									4,84%	7,67%	6,14%	10,40%	6,62%	1,37%	3,71%	8,08%
sdg9										1,32%	19,03%	3,98%	4,54%	0,46%	2,41%	1,39%
sdg10											3,36%	0,63%	3,05%	0,45%	0,97%	13,76%
sdg11												5,83%	8,14%	1,04%	9,37%	3,18%
sdg12													8,22%	2,48%	3,65%	0,96%
sdg13														6,36%	13,36%	1,05%
sdg14															7,80%	0,45%
sdg15																0,77%
sdg16																

Table 11: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, Latin America and Caribbean, by number of published articles

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16	
sdg1		164	555	102	192	22	36	474	32	219	74	36	90	17	48	100	
sdg2			2663	46	78	486	691	431	68	151	551	815	2029	278	1725	141	
sdg3				649	1575	989	837	341	201	1458	3752	1361	2077	965	1121	3805	
sdg4					75		21	165	14	123	162	99	98	63	56	194	
sdg5							7	338	25	326	49	13	59	9	19	1978	
sdg6								398	145	54	36	852	328	883	181	937	18
sdg7									832	239	104	1155	2594	2020	274	438	75
sdg8										1223	678	2245	549	259	404	454	
sdg9											54	599	289	115	23	49	62
sdg10												328	54	178	35	100	608
sdg11													2341	1345	435	1544	471
sdg12														938	458	499	70
sdg13															1637	4043	172
sdg14																1336	32
sdg15																	149
sdg16																	

Table 12: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, Latin America and Caribbean, percent

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		8,77%	29,70%	5,46%	10,27%	1,18%	1,93%	25,36%	1,71%	11,72%	3,96%	1,93%	4,82%	0,91%	2,57%	5,35%
sdg2			14,39%	0,25%	0,42%	2,63%	3,74%	2,33%	0,37%	0,82%	2,98%	4,41%	10,97%	1,50%	9,32%	0,76%
sdg3				0,20%	0,49%	0,31%	0,26%	0,11%	0,06%	0,46%	1,18%	0,43%	0,65%	0,30%	0,35%	1,19%
sdg4					1,28%	0,36%	0,48%	2,82%	0,24%	2,10%	2,77%	1,69%	1,67%	1,08%	0,96%	3,31%
sdg5						0,14%	0,18%	6,88%	0,51%	6,64%	1,00%	0,26%	1,20%	0,18%	0,39%	40,26%
sdg6								2,07%	0,77%	0,51%	12,18%	4,69%	12,62%	2,59%	13,39%	0,26%
sdg7								2,78%	0,80%	0,35%	3,87%	8,68%	6,76%	0,92%	1,47%	0,25%
sdg8									10,84%	6,01%	6,04%	19,89%	4,86%	2,29%	3,58%	4,02%
sdg9										1,24%	13,81%	6,66%	2,65%	0,53%	1,13%	1,43%
sdg10											5,52%	0,91%	3,00%	0,59%	1,68%	10,24%
sdg11												11,37%	6,53%	2,11%	7,50%	2,29%
sdg12													7,36%	3,59%	3,92%	0,55%
sdg13														6,06%	14,98%	0,64%
sdg14															7,64%	0,18%
sdg15																0,70%
sdg16																

Table 13: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, North America, by number of published articles

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		47	79	24	177	9	24	292	19	76	14	22	19	2	6	52
sdg2			1072	11	18	443	364	185	27	29	245	392	920	134	522	97
sdg3				221	534	664	740	236	135	410	1625	792	955	467	397	2292
sdg4					39	3	16	52	3	52	19	15	23	1	7	73
sdg5						5	4	284	15	152	20	20	23	3	3	587
sdg6							497	154	37	16	472	268	664	147	441	53
sdg7								1212	295	163	1287	1621	2464	286	179	228
sdg8									732	494	356	1118	421	91	140	334
sdg9										31	771	190	89	23	62	31
sdg10											71	49	61	7	20	327
sdg11												1256	758	201	723	288
sdg12													478	219	185	73
sdg13														679	1190	91
sdg14															392	26
sdg15																39
sdg16																

Table 14: Number of Articles in Common per SDG, North America, percent

	sdg1	sdg2	sdg3	sdg4	sdg5	sdg6	sdg7	sdg8	sdg9	sdg10	sdg11	sdg12	sdg13	sdg14	sdg15	sdg16
sdg1		7,83%	13,17%	4,00%	29,50%	1,50%	4,00%	48,67%	3,17%	12,67%	2,33%	3,67%	3,17%	0,33%	1,00%	8,67%
sdg2			13,64%	0,14%	0,23%	5,64%	4,63%	2,35%	0,34%	0,37%	3,12%	4,99%	11,71%	1,71%	6,64%	1,23%
sdg3				0,11%	0,25%	0,32%	0,35%	0,11%	0,06%	0,20%	0,77%	0,38%	0,45%	0,22%	0,19%	1,09%
sdg4					2,48%	0,19%	1,02%	3,31%	0,19%	3,31%	1,21%	0,95%	1,46%	0,06%	0,45%	4,65%
sdg5						0,23%	0,19%	13,17%	0,70%	7,05%	0,93%	0,93%	1,07%	0,14%	0,14%	27,23%
sdg6							9,38%	2,91%	0,70%	0,30%	8,91%	5,06%	12,54%	2,78%	8,33%	1,00%
sdg7								2,89%	0,70%	0,39%	3,07%	3,87%	5,88%	0,68%	0,43%	0,54%
sdg8									10,21%	6,89%	4,97%	15,59%	5,87%	1,27%	1,95%	4,66%
sdg9										0,93%	23,01%	5,67%	2,66%	0,69%	1,85%	0,93%
sdg10											2,66%	1,83%	2,28%	0,26%	0,75%	12,24%
sdg11												10,44%	6,30%	1,67%	6,01%	2,39%
sdg12													5,84%	2,67%	2,26%	0,89%
sdg13														5,33%	9,34%	0,71%
sdg14															5,09%	0,34%
sdg15																0,69%
sdg16																

The most important SDGs worldwide, by number of published scientific articles within the SCOPUS database, are SDG3, Good Health and Well-being, SDG7, Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG13, Climate Action. SDG3 had a total of 6,317,377 articles, SDG7 had a total of 757,001 articles, and SDG13 had a total of 380,190 articles. When compared to all of the SDGs, SDG3 made up 66.25%, SDG7 made up 7.94%, SDG13 made up 3.99%, and the other SDGs comprised 21.82%.

Figure 1: Most Important SDGs on a Global Scale by number of published articles

MOST IMPORTANT SDGs	
SDG	Number of published articles
SDG3	6317377
SDG7	757001
SDG13	380190

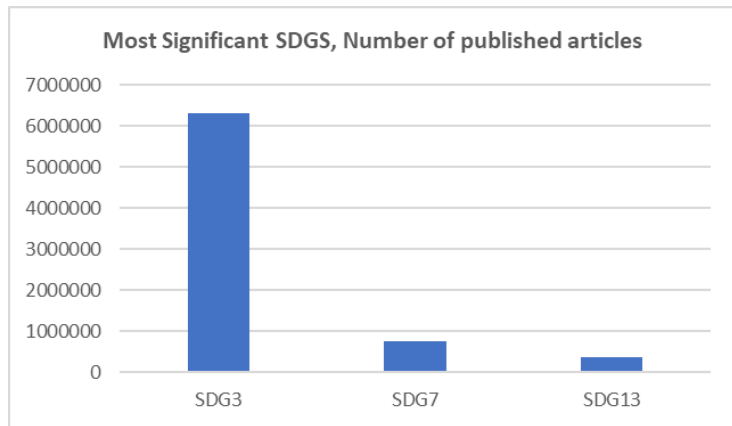
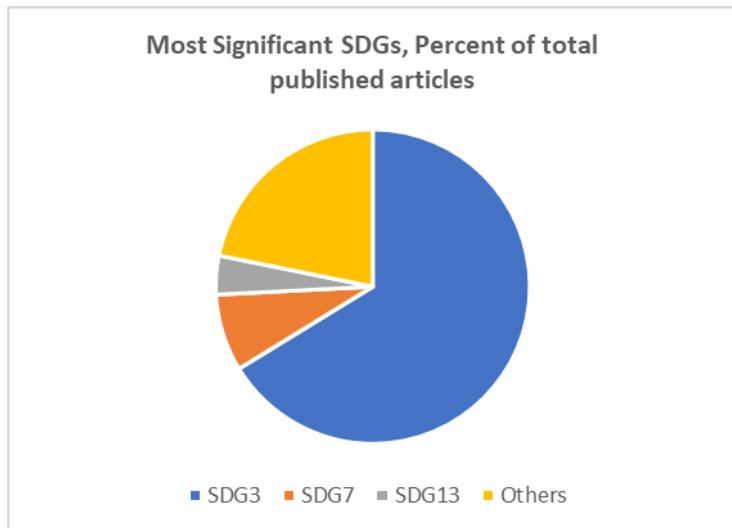


Figure 2: Most Important SDGs on a Global Scale by percent of number of published articles

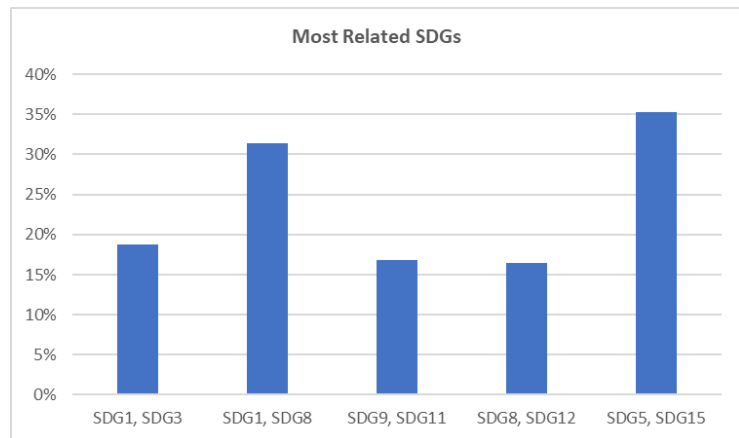
MOST IMPORTANT SDGs	
SDG	Percent of total
SDG3	66.25%
SDG7	7.94%
SDG13	3.99%
Others	21.82%



The most related SDGs on a global scale by percent of published articles in common were SDG1, No Poverty, and SDG3, Good Health and Well-being, SDG1, No Poverty, and SDG8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and SDG11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG12, Responsible Consumption and Production, and SDG5, Gender Equality, and SDG15, Life On Land.

Figure 3: Most Related SDGs on a Global Scale by percent of published articles in common

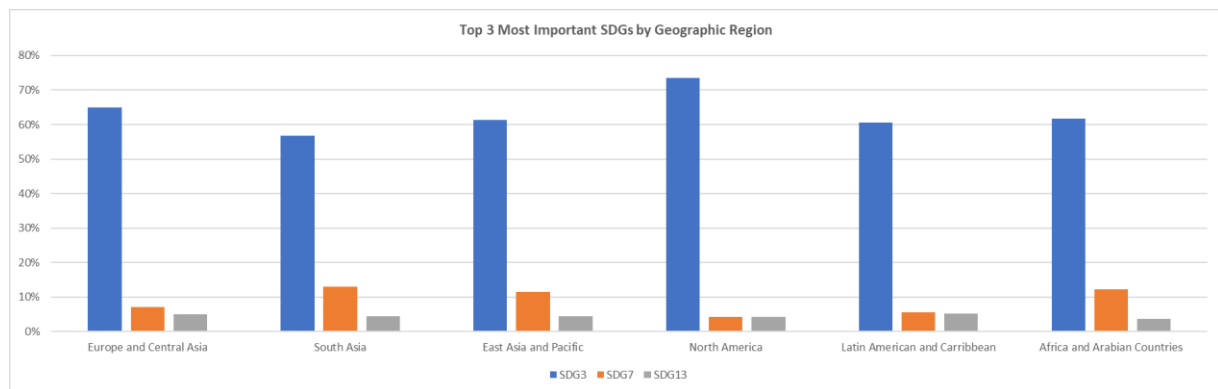
MOST RELATED SDGs	
SDGs	Percent of articles in common
SDG1, SDG3	19%
SDG1, SDG8	31%
SDG9, SDG11	17%
SDG8, SDG12	16%
SDG5, SDG15	35%



The most important SDGs by geographic region by number of articles published were SDG3, Good Health and Well-being, SDG7, Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG13, Climate Action. In Europe and Central Asia, SDG3, makes up 64.89% of all articles published, SDG7 makes up 7.08%, and SDG13 makes up 4.93%. In South Asia, SDG3 makes up 56.67% of all articles published, SDG7 makes up 13.04%, SDG13 makes up 4.36%. In East Asia and Pacific SDG3 makes up 61.39%, SDG7 makes up 11.56%, and SDG13 makes up 4.36%. In Latin America and the Caribbean, SDG3 makes up 60.59% of all articles published, SDG7 makes up 5.68%, and SDG13 makes up 5.13%. In Africa and Arabian countries, and the Caribbean, SDG3 makes up 61.66% of all articles published, SDG7 makes up 12.30%, and SDG13 makes up 3.74%.

Figure 4: Most Important SDGs by Geographical Region by number of articles published.

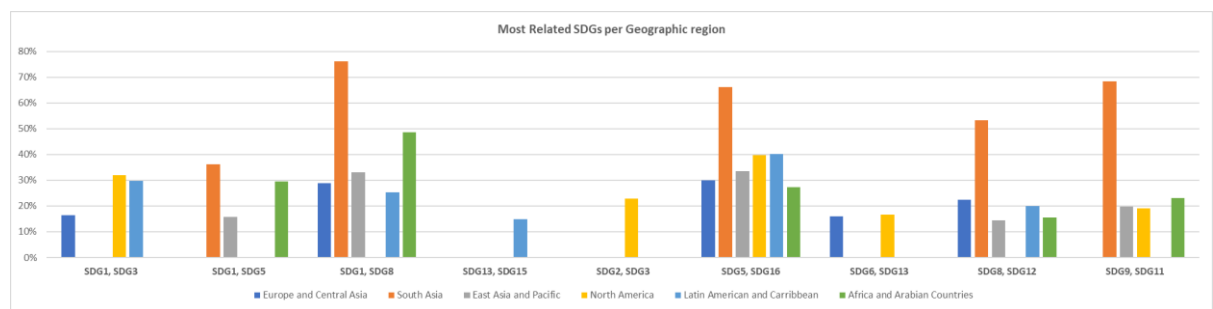
Top 3 Most Important SDGs by Geographic Region						
	Europe and Central Asia	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	North America	Latin American and Caribbean	Africa and Arabian Countries
SDG3	64.89%	56.67%	61.39%	73.58%	60.59%	61.66%
SDG7	7.08%	13.04%	11.56%	4.28%	5.68%	12.30%
SDG13	4.93%	4.36%	4.38%	4.24%	5.13%	3.74%



The most related SDGs per geographic region by percent of published articles in common in Europe and Central Asia were SDG1 and SDG3, SDG1 and SDG8, SDG 5 and SDG 16, SDG6 and SDG13, and SDG8 and SDG12. In South Asia, they were SDG1 and SDG 5, SDG1 and SDG8, SDF5 and SDG16, SDG8 and SDG12, and SDG9 and SDG11. In East Asia and the Pacific, they were SDG1 and SDG 5, SDG1 and SDG8, SDF5 and SDG16, SDG8 and SDG12, and SDG9 and SDG11. In North America, they were SDG1 and SDG3, SDG2 and SDG3, SDG5 and SDG16, SDG6 and SDG13, and SDG9 and SDG11. In Latin American and Caribbean countries, they were SDG1 and SDG3, SDG1 and SDG8, SDG13 and SDG15, SDG5 and SDG16, and SDG8 and SDG12. In Africa and Arabian Countries, they were SDG1 and SDG 5, SDG1 and SDG8, SDF5 and SDG16, SDG8 and SDG12, and SDG9 and SDG11.

Figure 5: Most Related SDGs per Geographic Region by percent of published articles in common

Most Related SDGs per Geographic Region						
	Europe and Central Asia	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	North America	Latin American and Carribbean	Africa and Arabian Countries
SDG1, SDG3	16.44%			31.98%	29.70%	
SDG1, SDG5		36.11%	15.72%			29.50%
SDG1, SDG8	28.82%	76.15%	33.18%		25.36%	48.67%
SDG13, SDG15					14.98%	
SDG2, SDG3				22.83%		
SDG5, SDG16	30.05%	66.15%	33.54%	39.80%	40.26%	27.23%
SDG6, SDG13	16.01%			16.71%		
SDG8, SDG12	22.32%	53.32%	14.42%		19.89%	15.59%
SDG9, SDG11		68.46%	19.77%	19.03%		23.01%



On a global scale, the most important SDGs are SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being, SDG 7, Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG 13, Climate Action.

Good health and well-being (SDG 3) are essential for individuals to lead fulfilling lives and for societies to thrive. SDG 3 encompasses a wide range of targets and indicators aimed at improving health outcomes, reducing mortality rates, and ensuring universal access to healthcare services. It emphasizes the need to address major health challenges such as communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health, mental health, and access to essential medicines (United Nations, 2023b).

Good Health and Well-being is crucial on a global basis because it emphasizes the importance of promoting physical and mental health, reducing the prevalence of diseases, and ensuring access to quality healthcare for all individuals. By investing in healthcare infrastructure, training healthcare professionals, and strengthening healthcare systems, countries can improve the quality and accessibility of healthcare services. This includes ensuring access to reproductive healthcare, immunization programs, prevention and treatment of diseases, and promoting mental health and well-being. By prioritizing good health and well-being, countries can improve the overall quality of life, increase productivity, and reduce healthcare costs. Achieving SDG 3 would lead to healthier populations and reduced mortality rates, which in turn promotes enhanced productivity and economic development, reducing overall poverty, which is essential for sustainable development (United Nations, 2023b).

SDG 7 highlights the significance of accessible and clean energy for sustainable development and the well-being of individuals and communities. It focuses on ensuring reliable, sustainable, and modern energy sources for all, acknowledging the importance of transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy to mitigate climate change and minimize air pollution. By investing in renewable energy infrastructure such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power, nations can diversify their energy resources and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. This transition to clean energy not only lowers greenhouse gas emissions but also enhances air quality, resulting in improved respiratory health and decreased healthcare expenses. Furthermore, affordable and clean energy fosters economic growth, job creation, and energy security, particularly in rural and underserved regions (United Nations, 2023d).

The global importance of Affordable and Clean Energy lies in its provision of reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy sources. Access to clean and affordable energy plays a

critical role in multiple facets of human development, including powering industries, elevating living standards, and facilitating education and economic advancement. Through the adoption of clean energy alternatives like solar, wind, and hydropower, nations can mitigate the negative impacts of conventional fossil fuels, curbing air pollution, addressing climate change, and fostering job creation within the renewable energy sector (United Nations, 2023d).

SDG 13 focuses on addressing the urgent challenges of climate change and its repercussions. Climate change presents significant threats to ecosystems, societies, and economies across the globe. This goal centers on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, fostering resilience, and advocating for sustainable measures to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. Climate Action stands as one of the most crucial global SDGs. Climate change imposes notable risks to the planet and its inhabitants, including temperature rise, extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and disruptions to ecosystems. SDG 13 underscores the necessity of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing resilience against climate impacts, and promoting sustainable practices. By taking decisive climate action, nations can safeguard vulnerable communities, preserve biodiversity, ensure food and water security, and forge a sustainable and resilient future for future generations (United Nations, 2023i).

These three SDGs are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Good health and well-being are directly impacted by access to clean energy and climate action. Air pollution resulting from the use of fossil fuels negatively affects respiratory health and increases the risk of diseases. Transitioning to clean energy sources improves air quality and promotes better health outcomes. Climate action, on the other hand, helps mitigate the health risks associated with climate change, such as heatwaves, vector-borne diseases, and natural disasters.

Additionally, climate change can exacerbate health issues by increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, spreading diseases, and compromising food and water security. Clean and affordable energy is crucial for delivering essential healthcare services and improving health outcomes. Moreover, sustainable energy practices contribute to mitigating climate change, which, in turn, supports better health and well-being.

Affordable and clean energy is essential for implementing effective healthcare systems. It powers medical facilities, refrigeration for vaccines and medicines, and medical equipment, ensuring quality healthcare services are accessible even in remote areas. Clean

energy also supports the sustainable development of other sectors, such as agriculture, education, and infrastructure, leading to improved well-being and economic opportunities.

SDG 3, SDG 7, and SDG 13 are among the most important SDGs on a global basis because they address fundamental aspects of human well-being, sustainable development, and the urgent need to combat climate change. By working towards these goals, countries can promote good health, ensure access to affordable and clean energy, and protect the planet for future generations.

The most related SDGs on a global scale by percent of published articles in common were SDG1, No Poverty, and SDG3, Good Health and Well-being, SDG1, No Poverty, and SDG8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and SDG11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG12, Responsible Consumption and Production, and SDG5, Gender Equality, and SDG15, Life On Land.

SDG 1, No Poverty, and SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being, are interconnected and related in several ways, as addressing poverty is crucial for improving health outcomes and promoting overall well-being. They are related in the following ways:

Socioeconomic Disadvantage and Health Disparities: Socioeconomic disadvantage is frequently linked to restricted availability of essential resources like nourishing food, uncontaminated water, hygienic facilities, and healthcare provisions. These conditions contribute to unfavorable health results and escalate the likelihood of both communicable and non-communicable ailments. People facing poverty often encounter barriers in obtaining preventive care, timely diagnosis, and appropriate treatment, ultimately resulting in elevated rates of mortality and morbidity.

Malnutrition and Health: Poverty is closely linked to malnutrition, which includes undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overnutrition (obesity and diet-related diseases). Malnourished individuals, especially children and pregnant women, are more susceptible to infections, stunted growth, developmental impairments, and other health complications. Achieving SDG 1 by eradicating poverty can help ensure adequate nutrition and improve health outcomes.

Education and Health: Limited access to quality education is a common consequence of poverty. Insufficient education perpetuates the cycle of poverty by impeding opportunities for employment and economic progress. Education plays a vital role in promoting health literacy, enabling individuals to make well-informed choices regarding their well-being and adopt healthy behaviors. Enhanced education has the potential to yield improved health outcomes and contribute to breaking the cycle of poverty.

Social Determinants of Health: Poverty influences various social determinants of health, such as housing conditions, access to clean water and sanitation, and environmental factors. These determinants significantly impact health and well-being. By addressing poverty, governments

and organizations can invest in social programs, infrastructure development, and policies that enhance living conditions, reduce environmental risks, and improve overall health.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC): SDG 3 promotes the achievement of universal health coverage, ensuring that all individuals have access to essential health services without experiencing financial hardship. Poverty can be a significant barrier to accessing healthcare, as individuals may lack financial resources for medical expenses, insurance coverage, or transportation to health facilities. By alleviating poverty, countries can improve access to healthcare and progress towards UHC, ultimately improving health outcomes.

Poverty and Mental Health: Poverty can have a significant impact on mental health and well-being. Economic instability, stress, and limited access to mental health services contribute to the prevalence of mental health disorders among individuals living in poverty. Addressing poverty not only improves physical health but also promotes mental well-being and reduces the burden of mental illnesses.

(United Nations, 2023a and United Nations, 2023b).

SDG 1, No Poverty, and SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, are closely interconnected and mutually reinforcing. They address different aspects of poverty eradication, economic development, and inclusive growth. They are related in the following ways:

Poverty Reduction and Job Creation: SDG 1 aims to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce overall poverty rates. One of the most effective ways to achieve this is through job creation and economic growth, which is the focus of SDG 8. Decent work opportunities and economic growth contribute to lifting people out of poverty by providing them with stable income, livelihood opportunities, and economic empowerment.

Promoting Inclusive Growth: SDG 8 highlights the significance of fostering an inclusive economic growth model, wherein the advantages of economic development are distributed fairly across all sectors of society. Inclusive growth plays a pivotal role in poverty reduction by generating employment opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized communities, diminishing income inequality, and granting access to economic resources for historically excluded individuals from economic participation.

Sustainable Economic Development: SDG 8 emphasizes the need for sustainable economic development that is environmentally friendly, socially inclusive, and economically viable in the long term. Sustainable economic growth contributes to poverty reduction by fostering economic resilience, promoting environmentally sustainable practices, and creating opportunities for green jobs and sustainable livelihoods.

Skill Development and Empowerment: SDG 8 emphasizes the importance of providing individuals with the necessary skills and training to participate in the workforce effectively. Skill development initiatives enable people to access decent work opportunities, improve their productivity, and enhance their earning potential. By investing in education, vocational training, and capacity building, countries can empower individuals to escape poverty and contribute to sustainable economic growth.

Social Protection: SDG 8 recognizes the importance of social protection systems, such as social safety nets and social security schemes, to support individuals and families in times of economic hardship. These systems help prevent people from falling into poverty and provide a safety net for those living in vulnerable conditions. By ensuring adequate social protection, countries can mitigate the risks associated with poverty and promote inclusive growth.

(United Nations, 2023a and United Nations, 2023e).

SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, are closely interconnected and mutually reinforcing. They both focus on promoting sustainable development, ensuring inclusive and resilient infrastructure, and fostering innovation. They are related in the following ways:

Promoting Sustainable Infrastructure: SDG 9 highlights the imperative of developing sustainable and resilient infrastructure, encompassing transportation, energy, water, and communication systems. Sustainable infrastructure serves as a fundamental pillar of sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), facilitating effective resource management, fostering economic growth, and enhancing residents' quality of life. Through investments in sustainable infrastructure, cities can bolster their ability to meet the requirements of expanding populations while minimizing adverse environmental effects.

Innovation for Sustainable Development: SDG 9 emphasizes the importance of promoting innovation, technological advancement, and research and development. Innovation plays a

vital role in developing sustainable solutions for cities and communities, such as smart technologies, renewable energy systems, efficient transportation, waste management solutions, and sustainable construction practices. Innovation drives progress towards achieving SDG 11 by creating opportunities for sustainable urban development and improving the quality of urban life.

Urbanization and Infrastructure Needs: SDG 9 recognizes the challenges posed by rapid urbanization, as more people are moving to cities, putting pressure on existing infrastructure and services. Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11) address these challenges by focusing on sustainable urban planning, affordable housing, access to basic services, and improving the efficiency of urban systems. By investing in sustainable infrastructure development, cities can accommodate the needs of growing populations, reduce congestion, enhance connectivity, and improve the overall well-being of residents.

Resilient and Inclusive Cities: SDG 11 emphasizes the importance of building inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities. This involves ensuring access to basic services, affordable housing, public spaces, and transportation options for all residents, including vulnerable and marginalized populations. Sustainable infrastructure development, as promoted by SDG 9, is crucial for creating resilient and inclusive cities by providing the necessary physical and social infrastructure to support the well-being and social cohesion of urban communities.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Both SDG 9 and SDG 11 address the challenges posed by climate change. Sustainable infrastructure and innovation can contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting clean and renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11) focus on climate change adaptation by promoting resilient infrastructure, urban green spaces, disaster risk reduction measures, and enhancing the capacity of cities to respond to climate-related challenges.

Collaboration and Partnerships: Achieving SDG 9 and SDG 11 requires collaboration and partnerships between governments, businesses, civil society, and other stakeholders. Collaboration in infrastructure development, innovation, and sustainable urban planning can lead to more effective and inclusive outcomes, ensuring that the benefits of sustainable development are shared among all stakeholders.

(United Nations, 2023g and United Nations, 2023h).

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, are closely interconnected and mutually reinforcing. They both address different aspects of sustainable development, economic growth, and the promotion of responsible and sustainable practices. They are related in the following ways:

Sustainable Economic Growth: SDG 8 focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12) plays a crucial role in achieving sustainable economic growth by promoting resource efficiency, reducing waste generation, and adopting sustainable production and consumption patterns. Sustainable economic growth can create decent work opportunities, improve livelihoods, and contribute to poverty reduction.

Promoting Decent Work in Sustainable Production: SDG 8 highlights the significance of offering fair employment opportunities that encompass equitable wages, safe working conditions, and social protection for all individuals. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12) advocates for sustainable and responsible practices at every stage of the production process, including ethically sourcing raw materials, minimizing pollution and waste, and upholding fair labor standards. By integrating the principles of decent work into sustainable production processes, SDG 8 and SDG 12 can synergistically support each other.

Promoting Job Creation through the Circular Economy: SDG 12 advocates for the adoption of a circular economy model, which emphasizes efficient resource utilization, waste reduction, and the recycling and reuse of materials. This transition to a circular economy has the potential to generate novel employment prospects in sectors like recycling, remanufacturing, and repair services, aligning with the vision of decent work and economic growth outlined in SDG 8. Circular economy practices can also enhance resource efficiency, mitigate environmental consequences, and foster more sustainable consumption habits.

Sustainable Supply Chains: SDG 8 emphasizes the importance of sustainable supply chains and responsible business practices. Sustainable supply chains integrate social, environmental, and economic considerations throughout the value chain, from sourcing raw materials to delivering products and services to consumers. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12) encourages businesses to adopt sustainable practices, promote ethical sourcing, reduce waste, and ensure transparency in their operations. By fostering sustainable supply

chains, SDG 8 and SDG 12 contribute to each other's objectives of promoting decent work and responsible consumption and production.

Green Jobs and Sustainable Growth: SDG 8 highlights the importance of promoting sustainable tourism, renewable energy, and environmentally friendly industries to create green jobs and foster sustainable economic growth. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12) supports the transition to sustainable production and consumption patterns, including the adoption of clean technologies and the reduction of resource-intensive processes. This transition can create employment opportunities in green sectors, promoting decent work while contributing to sustainable development.

Awareness and Education: Both SDG 8 and SDG 12 emphasize the importance of raising awareness, promoting education, and enhancing capacity-building efforts. Education and awareness campaigns can inform individuals, businesses, and communities about the benefits of responsible consumption and production practices, as well as the value of decent work and inclusive economic growth. By promoting knowledge and understanding, SDG 8 and SDG 12 can facilitate the adoption of sustainable practices, foster innovation, and drive positive change.

(United Nations, 2023f and United Nations, 2023i).

SDG 5: Gender Equality, and SDG 15: Life On Land, are interconnected and related in several ways. Here are some key points that highlight their interconnection and relationship:

Gender Equality and Land Ownership: The issue of gender equality is intricately connected to land ownership and access. Across various regions, women encounter obstacles in acquiring and utilizing land rights, leading to restricted economic prospects and perpetuating gender disparities. SDG 5 strives to advance equal rights to land and property ownership for women, recognizing that this can foster sustainable land management and conservation initiatives outlined in SDG 15.

Sustainable Land Management: SDG 15 focuses on protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable land use and ecosystems. Gender equality is crucial for effective land management, as women play important roles as farmers, land stewards, and custodians of natural resources. By empowering women and ensuring their equal participation in decision-

making processes related to land management, SDG 5 supports the achievement of sustainable land management goals under SDG 15.

Indigenous Women and Land Stewardship: Indigenous women often have strong connections to their traditional lands and hold vital knowledge about sustainable land use practices. SDG 5 recognizes the rights and contributions of indigenous women and aims to empower them in decision-making processes. When indigenous women are involved in land stewardship and conservation efforts, it can lead to more sustainable land practices and the preservation of biodiversity, aligning with the objectives of SDG 15.

Climate Change and Gender: SDG 15 addresses the impact of climate change on land ecosystems, while SDG 5 recognizes the different vulnerabilities and capacities of women and men in the face of climate change. Women often bear a disproportionate burden in climate-affected areas, yet they also have unique knowledge and perspectives that can contribute to climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. By promoting gender equality, SDG 5 can enhance resilience to climate change and support sustainable land management practices under SDG 15.

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Women's Empowerment: The objectives of SDG 5 and SDG 15 converge in the realm of sustainable agriculture. Women hold crucial positions in agricultural production, food security, and nutrition. Achieving gender equality in the agricultural sector can bolster productivity, foster sustainable farming techniques, and contribute to land resource preservation. Empowering women farmers and ensuring their access to resources, knowledge, and markets aligns with the goals of both SDG 5 and SDG 15.

Biodiversity Conservation and Women's Participation: Biodiversity conservation is a key focus of SDG 15, and women's participation and empowerment are critical for effective conservation efforts. Gender equality can enhance community engagement, knowledge sharing, and local-level initiatives in biodiversity conservation. By promoting women's leadership and participation in biodiversity-related activities, SDG 5 can contribute to the preservation of biodiversity and the achievement of SDG 15 targets.

(United Nations, 2023c and United Nations, 2023k).

The most related SDGs in Europe and Central Asia by percent of published articles in common were SDG1 and SDG3, SDG1 and SDG8, SDG 5 and SDG 16.

The interconnectedness of SDG 1, No Poverty, and SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being, is of crucial importance in Europe and Central Asia, as these two goals address key challenges faced by the region. They are related in the following ways:

Poverty and Health Disparities: SDG 1 aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, while SDG 3 focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all. In Europe and Central Asia, poverty and health disparities persist, particularly among marginalized groups, including Roma communities, migrants, and people living in rural areas. The interconnectedness of these goals highlights the need to address poverty as a determinant of health and ensure that individuals and communities have access to quality healthcare services and essential resources.

Social Inequalities and Health Outcomes: Poverty and social inequalities have a direct impact on health outcomes. Low-income individuals and families often face barriers in accessing adequate healthcare, nutritious food, safe housing, and clean water. This can result in higher rates of preventable diseases, poorer overall health, and reduced life expectancy. By addressing poverty through SDG 1 and improving access to healthcare and social services through SDG 3, Europe and Central Asia can work towards reducing health disparities and improving overall well-being.

Multi-dimensional Poverty: SDG 1 recognizes that poverty is a multi-dimensional issue that extends beyond income poverty. It encompasses aspects such as access to education, healthcare, clean water, sanitation, and housing. Similarly, SDG 3 takes a holistic approach to health, addressing physical, mental, and social well-being. By integrating efforts to address multi-dimensional poverty and promoting comprehensive healthcare services, Europe and Central Asia can tackle the interconnected challenges of poverty and health in a more comprehensive and sustainable manner.

Social Determinants of Health: SDG 3 recognizes that social determinants of health, such as poverty, education, employment, and social protection, have a significant impact on health outcomes. Addressing poverty through SDG 1 can positively influence these social determinants, leading to better health and well-being. By adopting a comprehensive and integrated approach to poverty reduction and health promotion, Europe and Central Asia can

effectively tackle the underlying causes of poor health and advance progress towards both SDG 1 and SDG 3.

(Eurostat, 2023a; United Nations, 2023a; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023c; Khalid, 2021; Jmagdaraog, 2023; Eurostat, 2023b; and Council of Europe, 2023a).

The interconnectedness of SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth is of significant importance in Europe and Central Asia. They are related in the following ways:

Poverty and Economic Growth: SDG 1 aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, while SDG 8 focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. In Europe and Central Asia, addressing poverty and promoting economic growth go hand in hand. Sustainable economic growth creates employment opportunities, reduces income inequality, and contributes to poverty reduction. The interconnectedness of these goals highlights the need for a comprehensive approach that ensures economic growth is inclusive and benefits all segments of society.

Job Creation and Poverty Reduction: SDG 8 emphasizes the importance of job creation and decent work as key drivers for poverty reduction. Access to decent employment and income-generating opportunities is crucial for lifting people out of poverty. By promoting entrepreneurship, investment in infrastructure, and inclusive labor market policies under SDG 8, Europe and Central Asia can stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty rates.

Social Protection and Decent Work: SDG 8 recognizes the importance of social protection systems as a means to promote decent work and provide support to vulnerable groups. Social protection measures such as unemployment benefits, pensions, and social safety nets help reduce poverty and ensure a minimum standard of living. By strengthening social protection systems under SDG 8, Europe and Central Asia can enhance social resilience and protect those at risk of falling into poverty.

Informal Economy and Decent Work: Europe and Central Asia face challenges related to informal employment, where workers lack social protection, job security, and fair working conditions. SDG 8 emphasizes the need to promote the transition from informal to formal

employment, ensuring that workers have access to decent work opportunities. By promoting labor market regulations, social security systems, and skills development programs, the region can reduce informal employment, improve working conditions, and contribute to poverty reduction efforts under SDG 1.

(Council of Europe, 2023a; Eurostat, 2023b; Eurostat, 2023b; United Nations, 2023b; Council of Europe, 2023b; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023c; ; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023c; Khalid, 2021; Jmagdaraog, 2023; Asia Pacific Knowledge Management Hub, 2023b; Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific, 2023d; United Nations, 2023e; and International Labour Organization (ILO), 2019).

The interconnectedness of SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions is of significant importance in Europe and Central Asia. They are related in the following ways:

Gender-based Violence and Access to Justice: SDG 5 and SDG 16 address the issue of gender-based violence and the need for access to justice for survivors. Gender-based violence remains a significant challenge in Europe and Central Asia, and it undermines gender equality and social cohesion. By promoting strong institutions, rule of law, and access to justice under SDG 16, the region can address gender-based violence effectively and ensure that survivors have access to legal remedies and support services.

Women's Representation and Decision-Making: SDG 5 recognizes the importance of women's equal representation and participation in decision-making processes at all levels. Similarly, SDG 16 emphasizes the need for inclusive and accountable institutions that represent diverse perspectives. Achieving gender equality in leadership positions and political participation is crucial for fostering inclusive governance and decision-making. By promoting women's representation and meaningful participation in institutions under SDG 5 and SDG 16, Europe and Central Asia can enhance democratic processes and address gender disparities in decision-making roles.

Women's Economic Empowerment and Access to Justice: SDG 5 highlights the importance of women's economic empowerment, including equal access to economic resources, employment opportunities, and financial services. SDG 16 recognizes the need for

accountable and transparent institutions that ensure access to justice for all. By promoting women's economic empowerment and providing equal access to justice, Europe and Central Asia can reduce economic disparities and enhance women's agency, contributing to both SDG 5 and SDG 16 objectives.

Discrimination and Human Rights: SDG 5 and SDG 16 both address discrimination, human rights, and the need for inclusive societies. Women in Europe and Central Asia face various forms of discrimination, including gender-based discrimination, unequal treatment, and violations of their rights. SDG 16 emphasizes the need to promote inclusive societies that uphold human rights, access to justice, and equal treatment. By addressing discriminatory practices, promoting gender equality, and ensuring the protection of human rights, the region can foster inclusive societies and advance progress towards SDG 5 and SDG 16.

Gender Mainstreaming and Policy Integration: SDG 5 and SDG 16 highlight the importance of gender mainstreaming and integrating gender perspectives into policies and institutions. Gender mainstreaming ensures that gender equality considerations are integrated into all aspects of decision-making, policy development, and implementation. By mainstreaming gender perspectives and incorporating gender-responsive approaches in institutions and policies, Europe and Central Asia can advance both gender equality (SDG 5) and effective, inclusive institutions (SDG 16).

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022, ; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023c; Khalid, 2021; Jmagdaraog, 2023; GPPAC, 2021: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023a; and UN Women, 2023)

The most related SDGs in South Asia by percent of published articles in common were SDG1 and SDG 5, SDG1 and SDG8, and SDG5 and SDG16.

The interconnectedness of SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 5: Gender Equality is of significant importance in South Asia. They are related in the following ways:

Women's Economic Empowerment: SDG 5 and SDG 1 are closely linked to women's economic empowerment. When women have equal access to economic resources, including land, credit, and decent work, they can generate income, improve their living conditions, and contribute to poverty reduction. Enhancing women's access to education, vocational training, and entrepreneurship opportunities, as well as promoting gender-responsive policies and inclusive financial services, can strengthen their economic empowerment and advance progress towards both SDG 1 and SDG 5.

Education and Poverty Alleviation: Education plays a vital role in poverty alleviation and gender equality. SDG 1 recognizes the importance of quality education as a key factor in eradicating poverty. SDG 5 emphasizes the need for equal access to education for girls and boys. By ensuring girls' education and eliminating gender disparities in education, South Asia can empower women, enhance their capabilities, and equip them with knowledge and skills to escape poverty and contribute to socio-economic development.

Reproductive Health and Poverty: Reproductive health and rights are integral to achieving both SDG 1 and SDG 5. Access to reproductive healthcare services, including family planning, maternal healthcare, and reproductive rights, empowers women, improves their health outcomes, and enables them to make choices about their bodies and lives. Addressing reproductive health challenges, reducing maternal mortality, and ensuring access to quality healthcare services can contribute to poverty reduction and gender equality in South Asia.

Women's Participation in Decision-Making: SDG 5 highlights the importance of women's equal participation and leadership in decision-making processes at all levels. When women have a voice in decision-making, policies and programs become more inclusive, responsive, and effective in addressing the needs and priorities of the entire population. Empowering women to participate in political, economic, and social spheres can lead to more equitable and sustainable development, contributing to both SDG 1 and SDG 5 objectives.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023c;

Khalid, 2021; Jmagdaraog, 2023; GPPAC, 2021: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023a; and UN Women, 2023).

The interconnectedness of SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth is of significant importance in South Asia. They are related in the following ways:

Sustainable Economic Growth: SDG 8 emphasizes the importance of sustainable economic growth. In South Asia, achieving sustainable economic growth is essential for reducing poverty and addressing the socio-economic challenges in the region. By promoting sustainable economic practices, such as supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, enhancing access to finance and technology, and fostering innovation, SDG 8 contributes to poverty reduction and the overall well-being of the population, as envisioned by SDG 1.

Inclusive Economic Development: SDG 1 and SDG 8 both emphasize the importance of inclusive economic development. In South Asia, the region's diverse population, including marginalized communities and vulnerable groups, often face barriers in accessing economic opportunities. SDG 8 focuses on promoting inclusive economic growth that ensures equal access to productive employment and decent work for all. By addressing inequalities in income, wealth, and access to resources, SDG 8 supports the objective of SDG 1 to lift people out of poverty and ensure that no one is left behind.

Informal Sector and Decent Work: The informal sector is significant in South Asia's economy, employing a large portion of the workforce. SDG 8 emphasizes the importance of promoting decent work in all sectors, including the informal economy. By improving working conditions, providing social protection, and enhancing access to productive resources and skills development, SDG 8 can contribute to poverty reduction and improve the well-being of individuals and families engaged in informal work, aligning with the objectives of SDG 1.

Social Protection and Poverty Eradication: SDG 1 emphasizes the need for comprehensive social protection systems to eradicate poverty. SDG 8 recognizes the importance of social protection in promoting inclusive economic growth and decent work. By establishing and strengthening social protection systems, including measures such as income support, healthcare, and education, South Asia can protect vulnerable populations from falling into

poverty and ensure that individuals and families have the necessary support to participate in the labor market and benefit from economic growth.

Skills Development and Employment Opportunities: SDG 8 focuses on promoting skills development and improving access to quality education and training. In South Asia, enhancing skills development is crucial for increasing employability and creating sustainable job opportunities. By investing in education and training programs that equip individuals with the skills needed for the labor market, SDG 8 contributes to poverty reduction and empowers individuals to escape the cycle of poverty, aligning with the objectives of SDG 1.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023c; Khalid, 2021; Jmagdaraog, 2023; Asia Pacific Knowledge Management Hub, 2023b; Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific, 2023d; United Nations, 2023e; and International Labour Organization (ILO), 2019).

The interconnectedness of SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions is of significant importance in South Asia. They are related in the following ways:

Gender Equality and Access to Justice: SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, while SDG 16 focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies with access to justice for all. In South Asia, gender inequalities persist, affecting women's access to justice and their ability to participate fully in society. Ensuring gender equality within the justice system, addressing discriminatory laws and practices, and providing women with equal access to justice are crucial steps towards achieving both SDG 5 and SDG 16 objectives.

Women's Safety and Security: SDG 5 and SDG 16 are interconnected in addressing women's safety and security. South Asia faces challenges related to gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, and human trafficking. SDG 5 calls for ending all forms of violence and harmful practices against women, while SDG 16 focuses on reducing violence, promoting the rule of law, and ensuring access to justice. By strengthening legal frameworks, establishing support services for survivors, and promoting gender-responsive

policing and justice systems, South Asia can advance gender equality and create safer communities.

Women's Participation in Decision-Making: SDG 5 highlights the importance of women's equal participation and leadership in decision-making processes at all levels. SDG 16 emphasizes the need for inclusive and accountable institutions that promote effective and transparent governance. In South Asia, empowering women in decision-making roles, including in politics, public administration, and judiciary, can lead to more equitable and just societies. By creating enabling environments for women's participation, South Asia can advance both SDG 5 and SDG 16 objectives and foster inclusive and representative institutions.

Gender-Responsive Laws and Policies: SDG 5 emphasizes the importance of eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices. SDG 16 calls for the promotion of responsive, inclusive, and transparent institutions. In South Asia, ensuring gender-responsive legal frameworks and policies is crucial for addressing gender inequalities and promoting access to justice. By reforming laws that discriminate against women, implementing gender-responsive policies, and strengthening institutional capacities, South Asia can create a legal and policy environment that supports gender equality and upholds the principles of SDG 5 and SDG 16.

Access to Justice for Marginalized Groups: SDG 5 and SDG 16 highlight the importance of ensuring access to justice for all, including marginalized groups such as women from marginalized communities, indigenous women, and migrant women. In South Asia, these groups often face multiple forms of discrimination, making it challenging for them to access justice. By promoting inclusive and accessible justice systems, providing legal aid services, and addressing intersectional forms of discrimination, South Asia can advance the principles of SDG 5 and SDG 16 and ensure that no one is left behind.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; Asia Pacific Knowledge Management Hub, 2023c; GPPAC, 2021; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023a; UN Women, 2023; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023b; and United Nations, 2022).

The most related SDGs in East Asia and the Pacific by percent of published articles in common were SDG1 and SDG 5, SDG1 and SDG8, and SDF5 and SDG16.

The interconnectedness of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) in East Asia and Pacific countries holds significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

Empowering Women as Agents of Change: SDG 5 recognizes the critical role of women in driving sustainable development. When women are empowered, they become active participants in the economy, decision-making processes, and community development. By promoting women's economic empowerment, providing access to resources, education, and healthcare, countries can uplift women out of poverty, improve their overall well-being, and advance both SDG 1 and SDG 5 targets.

Breaking the Cycle of Poverty: Gender equality is closely linked to breaking the cycle of poverty. When women and girls have equal access to education and opportunities, they are more likely to escape poverty and contribute to their families' and communities' well-being. By investing in girls' education, promoting women's economic participation, and eliminating discriminatory practices, countries can address the root causes of poverty and advance both SDG 1 and SDG 5 goals.

Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Achieving SDG 1 and SDG 5 requires inclusive and sustainable development. Gender equality is not only a matter of human rights but also a catalyst for economic growth and poverty reduction. By promoting gender-responsive policies, supporting women's entrepreneurship and leadership, and ensuring equal access to economic resources, countries can foster inclusive and sustainable development, benefiting both men and women and contributing to the achievement of both SDG 1 and SDG 5 targets.

Addressing Intersectional Challenges: SDG 1 and SDG 5 are interconnected in addressing the intersectional challenges faced by women and girls living in poverty. Many women and girls experience multiple forms of discrimination based on their gender, ethnicity, age, disability, or other factors. By adopting an intersectional approach, countries can ensure that policies and interventions consider the diverse needs and experiences of women in poverty, thereby advancing both SDG 1 and SDG 5 objectives.

Empowering Marginalized Communities: In East Asia and Pacific, certain groups, such as indigenous communities, migrants, and rural populations, are particularly vulnerable to poverty and gender inequality. By addressing the specific challenges faced by these marginalized communities and promoting their inclusion and empowerment, countries can make progress towards achieving both SDG 1 and SDG 5 targets.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023c; Khalid, 2021; Jmagdaraog, 2023; GPPAC, 2021: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023a; and UN Women, 2023).

The interconnectedness of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) in East Asia and Pacific countries is of great significance. They are related in the following ways:

Job Creation and Poverty Alleviation: SDG 8 emphasizes the creation of decent and productive employment as a means to reduce poverty. In East Asia and Pacific, job creation is crucial for poverty alleviation. By promoting inclusive economic growth, providing skills development and training, and supporting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, countries can generate employment opportunities and lift individuals and communities out of poverty, contributing to both SDG 1 and SDG 8 goals.

Inclusive Economic Growth: SDG 8 highlights the importance of inclusive economic growth that benefits all segments of society, including vulnerable populations. In East Asia and Pacific, addressing inequality and ensuring that economic growth is inclusive is essential for poverty reduction. By implementing policies and programs that promote equitable access to resources, education, healthcare, and financial services, countries can create opportunities for marginalized groups and reduce poverty, advancing both SDG 1 and SDG 8 objectives.

Sustainable Development and Job Quality: SDG 8 emphasizes the importance of promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth. In East Asia and Pacific, ensuring the sustainability of economic development is crucial for poverty reduction in the long term. By adopting sustainable development practices, promoting green industries, and investing in renewable energy and infrastructure, countries can create decent and sustainable jobs, reduce environmental degradation, and contribute to both SDG 1 and SDG 8 targets.

Social Protection and Decent Work: SDG 1 highlights the importance of social protection systems as a means to eradicate poverty, while SDG 8 promotes the provision of decent work and social protection for all. In East Asia and Pacific, strengthening social protection programs, such as social safety nets, healthcare, and pension schemes, is crucial for poverty reduction. By ensuring access to basic services and social security, countries can provide a safety net for vulnerable populations, enhance their well-being, and promote decent work, advancing both SDG 1 and SDG 8 goals.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023c; Khalid, 2021; Jmagdaraog, 2023; Asia Pacific Knowledge Management Hub, 2023b; Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific, 2023d; United Nations, 2023e; and International Labour Organization (ILO), 2019).

The interconnectedness of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) is of paramount importance in East Asia and Pacific countries.

They are related in the following ways:

Gender-Responsive Governance: SDG 5 emphasizes achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls, while SDG 16 focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies with effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. In East Asia and Pacific, ensuring gender-responsive governance is essential for building just and inclusive societies. By promoting women's participation in decision-making processes, enhancing access to justice, and strengthening institutions to address gender-based discrimination and violence, countries can advance both SDG 5 and SDG 16 objectives.

Women's Rights and Access to Justice: SDG 5 highlights the importance of eliminating discrimination against women and ensuring their equal rights and opportunities. SDG 16 complements this by emphasizing access to justice for all. In East Asia and Pacific, addressing gender-based violence, ensuring legal protection of women's rights, and enhancing access to justice are crucial steps towards achieving gender equality and promoting strong institutions. By strengthening legal frameworks, providing support services for survivors of violence, and promoting women's legal empowerment, countries can advance SDG 5 and SDG 16 simultaneously.

Peaceful and Inclusive Societies: SDG 16 aims to promote peaceful, inclusive, and just societies. SDG 5 recognizes that gender equality is essential for achieving this goal. In East Asia and Pacific, promoting gender equality contributes to peacebuilding efforts, social cohesion, and inclusive development. By addressing gender-based discrimination, promoting women's participation in conflict resolution, and ensuring equal access to opportunities and resources, countries can foster peaceful and inclusive societies, advancing both SDG 5 and SDG 16 objectives.

Ending Gender-Based Violence: SDG 5 emphasizes the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls. SDG 16 complements this by promoting effective, accountable, and transparent institutions to address violence and ensure justice. In East Asia and Pacific, addressing gender-based violence is crucial for achieving gender equality and building strong institutions. By implementing comprehensive legal frameworks, providing support services for survivors, promoting awareness and prevention programs, and strengthening law enforcement and judicial institutions, countries can advance SDG 5 and SDG 16 goals simultaneously.

Women's Economic Empowerment: SDG 5 focuses on achieving gender equality in economic opportunities and access to resources. SDG 16 recognizes that inclusive and accountable institutions are key to enabling such empowerment. In East Asia and Pacific, promoting women's economic empowerment through equal access to employment, education, financial services, and entrepreneurship opportunities is crucial. By removing barriers to women's economic participation, promoting fair working conditions, and ensuring equal pay for equal work, countries can advance SDG 5 and SDG 16 objectives.

Women's Participation in Decision-Making: SDG 5 emphasizes the importance of women's equal participation and leadership in decision-making processes. SDG 16 recognizes the significance of inclusive and accountable institutions. In East Asia and Pacific, promoting women's political participation, leadership, and representation in public institutions, government bodies, and decision-making processes is crucial for achieving gender equality and strong institutions. By implementing measures to increase women's representation, promoting gender-responsive policies, and ensuring equal opportunities for women's political engagement, countries can advance SDG 5 and SDG 16 simultaneously.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; Asia Pacific Knowledge Management Hub, 2023c; GPPAC, 2021;

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023a; UN Women, 2023; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2023b; and United Nations, 2022).

The most related SDGs in North America by percent of published articles in common were SDG1 and SDG3, SDG2 and SDG3, and SDG5 and SDG16.

The interconnectedness of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) in North America holds significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

Poverty and Health Disparities: SDG 1 aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms, while SDG 3 focuses on promoting good health and well-being for all. In North America, poverty and health disparities are closely linked. Individuals experiencing poverty often face barriers to accessing quality healthcare, leading to increased health risks and poorer health outcomes. By addressing poverty, countries can improve access to healthcare, reduce health disparities, and work towards achieving both SDG 1 and SDG 3 objectives.

Socioeconomic Factors and Health: Socioeconomic factors, such as income, education, and living conditions, have a significant impact on health. Poverty limits individuals' access to nutritious food, safe housing, education, and healthcare, which can result in increased rates of chronic diseases, mental health issues, and other health challenges. By addressing poverty and improving socioeconomic conditions, countries can positively impact the health and well-being of their populations, contributing to the achievement of both SDG 1 and SDG 3 targets.

Health and Poverty as a Vicious Cycle: Health issues can perpetuate the cycle of poverty, and poverty can lead to poor health outcomes. Illnesses and disabilities can reduce individuals' ability to work, earn a stable income, and escape poverty. Conversely, poverty can lead to inadequate nutrition, unsafe living conditions, and limited access to healthcare, resulting in poor health outcomes. By addressing both poverty and health simultaneously, countries can break this vicious cycle and create conditions for sustainable development.

Access to Healthcare and Poverty Reduction: Ensuring universal access to quality healthcare is essential to reducing poverty. Access to healthcare services, including preventive care, diagnostics, treatment, and medicines, can help individuals maintain good health and avoid catastrophic healthcare expenses that can push them into poverty. By investing in healthcare systems, expanding health coverage, and reducing financial barriers to accessing care, countries can contribute to poverty reduction efforts while advancing SDG 3 goals.

Social Safety Nets and Health Outcomes: Social safety nets, such as income support programs, social assistance, and universal healthcare coverage, are crucial in reducing poverty and improving health outcomes. These programs provide a safety net for individuals and families experiencing poverty, ensuring access to essential services, including healthcare. By implementing and strengthening social safety nets, countries can alleviate poverty, improve health outcomes, and promote the interconnected goals of SDG 1 and SDG 3.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022, United Nations, 2023b; United Nations, 2023b; World Health Organization, 2023; and UNICEF, 2021b).

The interconnectedness of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) in North America holds significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

Nutritional Health and Well-being: SDG 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. SDG 3 focuses on promoting good health and well-being for all. The availability and access to nutritious food are crucial for maintaining good health and preventing malnutrition-related diseases. Addressing hunger and malnutrition contributes to better health outcomes, including reduced rates of chronic diseases and improved overall well-being.

Food Insecurity and Health Risks: Food insecurity, which refers to limited or uncertain access to adequate food, has detrimental effects on health. Insufficient access to nutritious food can lead to undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and compromised immune systems, increasing the risk of diseases and impairing physical and cognitive development. By addressing food insecurity, countries can improve health outcomes and achieve the targets of both SDG 2 and SDG 3.

Linkages between Diet and Health: The type and quality of the food consumed have a direct impact on health. Poor diets, including excessive intake of unhealthy foods high in sugars, salt, and unhealthy fats, contribute to the prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases. By promoting access to nutritious and diverse food, countries can address malnutrition and reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases, thus promoting both SDG 2 and SDG 3.

Sustainable Agriculture and Health: SDG 2 emphasizes sustainable agricultural practices. By promoting environmentally friendly and sustainable agricultural practices, countries can reduce the negative impacts of agriculture on ecosystems and human health. Pesticide use, water pollution, and soil degradation can have adverse effects on human health through contamination of food and water sources. Sustainable agriculture ensures safer food production and contributes to better health outcomes.

Socioeconomic Factors and Food Security: Socioeconomic factors such as income, education, and social protection programs play a crucial role in addressing food security and health. Poverty and inequality are closely linked to food insecurity and limited access to nutritious food. By addressing poverty, improving livelihoods, and implementing social safety nets, countries can enhance food security and improve health outcomes for vulnerable populations, contributing to the achievement of both SDG 2 and SDG 3.

Health and Sustainable Food Systems: Sustainable food systems encompass the entire food production, distribution, and consumption cycle, considering environmental, economic, and social dimensions. By promoting sustainable food systems, countries can ensure the availability of safe, nutritious, and affordable food, reduce food waste, and mitigate the environmental impacts of food production. Healthy and sustainable food systems support good health and contribute to the achievement of both SDG 2 and SDG 3.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022, UNICEF, 2021a; Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2023; World Health Organization, 2023; and UNICEF, 2021b).

The interconnectedness of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) in North America holds significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

Women's Participation in Decision-Making: SDG 5 emphasizes the importance of women's equal participation and leadership in all spheres of life. SDG 16 focuses on inclusive decision-making processes at all levels. Promoting women's meaningful participation in political, economic, and social decision-making processes fosters more inclusive and representative institutions, leading to better governance, increased accountability, and greater respect for human rights. The achievement of SDG 5 contributes to SDG 16 by ensuring diverse perspectives and voices are heard in decision-making.

Access to Justice for Women: SDG 5 highlights the need for legal reforms and policies that promote gender equality and protect women's rights. SDG 16 emphasizes the importance of access to justice for all individuals, including women. Ensuring equal access to justice, legal aid services, and gender-responsive legal systems is vital for addressing gender-based discrimination, promoting women's rights, and fostering just societies. Efforts to enhance women's access to justice contribute to the achievement of both SDG 5 and SDG 16.

Gender Equality and Sustainable Development: Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but also a prerequisite for sustainable development. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment has positive impacts on various development areas, including education, health, poverty reduction, and economic growth. By prioritizing gender equality, societies in North America can work towards achieving both SDG 5 and SDG 16 while fostering sustainable and inclusive development.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022, United Nations Development Programme, 2023g; United Nations, 2023; Ritchie & Ortiz-Ospina, n.d; UNDP, 2023; and Guterres & Ojiambo, 2023).

The most related SDGs in Latin American and the Caribbean by percent of published articles in common were SDG1 and SDG3, SDG1 and SDG8, and SDG13 and SDG15.

The interconnectedness of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) in Latin America and the Caribbean is of great importance. They are related in the following ways:

Health Inequities and Vulnerable Populations: Poverty often exacerbates health inequities and disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, including women, children, indigenous communities, and rural populations. SDG 3 emphasizes the importance of achieving universal health coverage and ensuring access to quality healthcare services for all. By addressing poverty and reducing health inequities, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean can work towards providing equitable health services and improving health outcomes for vulnerable populations.

Health Financing and Poverty Reduction: Access to affordable and quality healthcare is critical for poverty reduction. SDG 3 recognizes the need to strengthen health financing systems, increase domestic resources for health, and promote equitable access to healthcare services. By investing in health systems and expanding access to essential health services, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean can contribute to poverty reduction efforts, as individuals and families are less likely to fall into poverty due to catastrophic health expenditures.

Social Protection and Health Promotion: SDG 1 highlights the importance of social protection systems, including social safety nets, to support those in poverty and vulnerable situations. SDG 3 emphasizes health promotion, disease prevention, and universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. By integrating social protection programs with health promotion efforts, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean can address the social and economic determinants of health, reduce poverty, and promote healthy lifestyles.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022, ECLAC - United Nations, 2023; Sanhueza, Carvajal-Vélez, Mújica, Vidaletti, Victora & Barros, 2021; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023; ECLAC - United Nations, 2023a; and Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2023).

The interconnectedness of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) in Latin America and the Caribbean is of significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

Poverty and Employment: SDG 1 aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms, while SDG 8 focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. By creating decent and quality employment opportunities, SDG 8 contributes to poverty reduction. Access to decent work enables individuals and households to earn a living wage, escape poverty, and improve their living standards.

Inclusive Economic Growth: SDG 8 emphasizes the need for inclusive economic growth that benefits all segments of society, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized populations. In Latin America and the Caribbean, where income inequality is often high, inclusive economic growth can help reduce poverty and bridge socio-economic disparities. Policies and programs that promote inclusive growth, such as skills development, entrepreneurship support, and social protection, can contribute to poverty reduction.

Social Protection and Poverty Alleviation: SDG 1 highlights the importance of establishing social protection systems and measures to support those living in poverty and vulnerable situations. Social protection programs, such as conditional cash transfers, unemployment benefits, and pension schemes, can help alleviate poverty, reduce inequality, and promote social inclusion. SDG 8 recognizes the role of social protection in creating a more equitable society and ensuring that economic growth benefits all segments of the population.

Informal Sector and Decent Work: Latin America and the Caribbean have significant informal economies, where a large portion of the workforce operates without formal contracts, benefits, or labor rights. SDG 8 aims to promote the transition of workers from the informal to the formal sector by improving their access to decent work, social protection, and productive employment. This transition can help lift people out of poverty, enhance their job security, and improve their overall well-being.

Sustainable Development and Economic Opportunities: SDG 8 emphasizes the need for sustainable economic development that is environmentally friendly and resource-efficient. It recognizes the importance of fostering innovation, promoting sustainable practices, and creating job opportunities in emerging sectors such as renewable energy, green technology, and sustainable agriculture. By aligning poverty reduction efforts with sustainable economic

growth, Latin America and the Caribbean can create long-term economic opportunities while addressing social inequalities.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; ECLAC - United Nations, 2022; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023; ECLAC - United Nations, 2023a; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023a; and Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2023).

The interconnectedness of SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) in Latin America and the Caribbean is of significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Resilience: SDG 13 focuses on climate action and combating climate change, while SDG 15 aims to protect, restore, and sustainably use terrestrial ecosystems. These goals are closely linked as healthy ecosystems play a crucial role in climate resilience. By conserving and restoring natural habitats, such as forests, wetlands, and coastal areas, the region can enhance its capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, such as extreme weather events and sea-level rise.

Sustainable Land Management and Climate Adaptation: SDG 15 calls for sustainable land management practices, including land restoration and sustainable agriculture, to promote climate adaptation. By adopting sustainable land practices, such as agroforestry, soil conservation, and water management, the region can enhance its resilience to climate change impacts, such as droughts and soil erosion. These practices can also contribute to poverty reduction, food security, and rural development.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Latin America and the Caribbean have a rich cultural heritage with diverse indigenous peoples and local communities that depend on the land for their livelihoods and well-being. SDG 15 recognizes the importance of securing land rights and empowering these communities. By involving indigenous peoples and local communities in climate action and land management decisions, their traditional knowledge and practices can contribute to effective climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

(UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

2023; ECLAC - United Nations, 2023; Eurosocial, 2019; 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023a; and Eurosocial, 2019)

The most related SDGs in Africa and Arabian countries by percent of published articles in common were SDG1 and SDG 5, SDG1 and SDG8, and SDF5 and SDG16.

The interconnectedness of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) in African and Arabian countries is of significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

Women's Economic Empowerment: SDG 1 and SDG 5 intersect in terms of women's economic empowerment. Gender disparities in access to resources, income, and economic opportunities hinder poverty reduction efforts. By promoting women's access to decent work, equal pay, and financial services, African and Arabian countries can enhance women's economic empowerment, leading to poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Education and Poverty Reduction: SDG 1 emphasizes the importance of access to quality education for poverty eradication. SDG 5 complements this by advocating for equal access to education for girls and boys. Investing in girls' education is particularly significant as it has multiple positive impacts, including reducing poverty rates, improving health outcomes, and promoting gender equality. Ensuring inclusive and quality education for all, regardless of gender, is crucial for poverty reduction in African and Arabian countries.

Gender-based Violence and Poverty: SDG 5 addresses the issue of gender-based violence, which is closely linked to poverty. Women and girls who experience violence are often trapped in cycles of poverty, as they may face barriers to education, employment, and economic independence. Combating gender-based violence and providing support services to survivors is essential for poverty eradication and achieving gender equality in African and Arabian countries.

(African Union, 2023; Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2023; African Union, 2023; United Nations Development Programme, 2023b; United Nations Development Programme, 2023c; United Nations Development Programme, 2023b; United Nations Development Programme, 2023d; and World Bank; 2023).

The interconnectedness of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) in African and Arabian countries is of significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

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Poverty Alleviation: SDG 1 aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms, while SDG 8 focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. These goals are closely interconnected in African and Arabian countries because poverty reduction requires the creation of decent jobs and economic opportunities. By promoting inclusive economic growth and employment, these countries can lift people out of poverty, improve their living conditions, and foster sustainable development.

Job Creation and Income Generation: SDG 8 emphasizes the need for job creation and income generation to achieve sustainable economic growth. In African and Arabian countries, creating decent work opportunities is crucial for poverty reduction. By supporting entrepreneurship, diversifying economies, and improving access to finance and skills training, these countries can stimulate job creation and income generation, thereby reducing poverty and inequality.

Inclusive Economic Growth: SDG 8 promotes inclusive economic growth, which means ensuring that the benefits of economic development are shared by all segments of society, including marginalized and vulnerable groups. This aligns with SDG 1's objective of leaving no one behind in poverty reduction efforts. In African and Arabian countries, inclusive economic growth requires policies and strategies that address structural inequalities, promote social inclusion, and reduce income disparities. By ensuring equitable access to economic opportunities, these countries can effectively tackle poverty and foster more inclusive societies.

Sustainable Business Practices: SDG 8 highlights the importance of promoting sustainable business practices that consider social, environmental, and economic aspects. This aligns with SDG 1's objective of addressing the multidimensional aspects of poverty. In African and Arabian countries, promoting responsible and sustainable business practices can contribute to poverty reduction by minimizing negative environmental impacts, ensuring fair labor practices, and supporting local communities. Sustainable business models can generate employment, enhance productivity, and drive inclusive economic growth.

Social Protection and Decent Work: SDG 8 emphasizes the need to provide social protection systems and access to essential services, including healthcare and education. This intersects with SDG 1's objective of ensuring social protection for those living in poverty. In African and Arabian countries, establishing comprehensive social protection systems, such as social

safety nets, affordable healthcare, and quality education, can help lift people out of poverty and provide a foundation for decent work and sustainable economic growth.

(Group, A. D. B., 2019; ESCWA, 2022; UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; United Nations Development Programme, 2023a; United Nations Development Programme, 2023e; United Nations Development Programme, 2023f; and United Nations System Staff College, 2023; and World Bank; 2023)

The interconnectedness of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) in African and Arabian countries is of significant importance. They are related in the following ways:

Gender Equality and Human Rights: SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, while SDG 16 focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. In African and Arabian countries, ensuring gender equality is essential for upholding human rights and achieving sustainable development. Women's empowerment and equal participation in decision-making processes contribute to more inclusive and just societies.

Women's Access to Justice: SDG 5 and SDG 16 intersect in terms of women's access to justice. Gender-based violence, discrimination, and harmful practices are prevalent in many African and Arabian countries, undermining women's rights and hindering their socio-economic development. Strengthening legal frameworks, improving access to justice for women, and addressing gender-based violence are crucial steps towards achieving both gender equality and strong institutions.

Women's Political Participation: SDG 5 emphasizes the importance of women's equal participation and leadership in decision-making processes, including political representation. SDG 16 supports this by promoting accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Increasing women's political participation in African and Arabian countries is essential for ensuring their voices are heard in policy-making, addressing their specific needs, and promoting more inclusive and responsive governance.

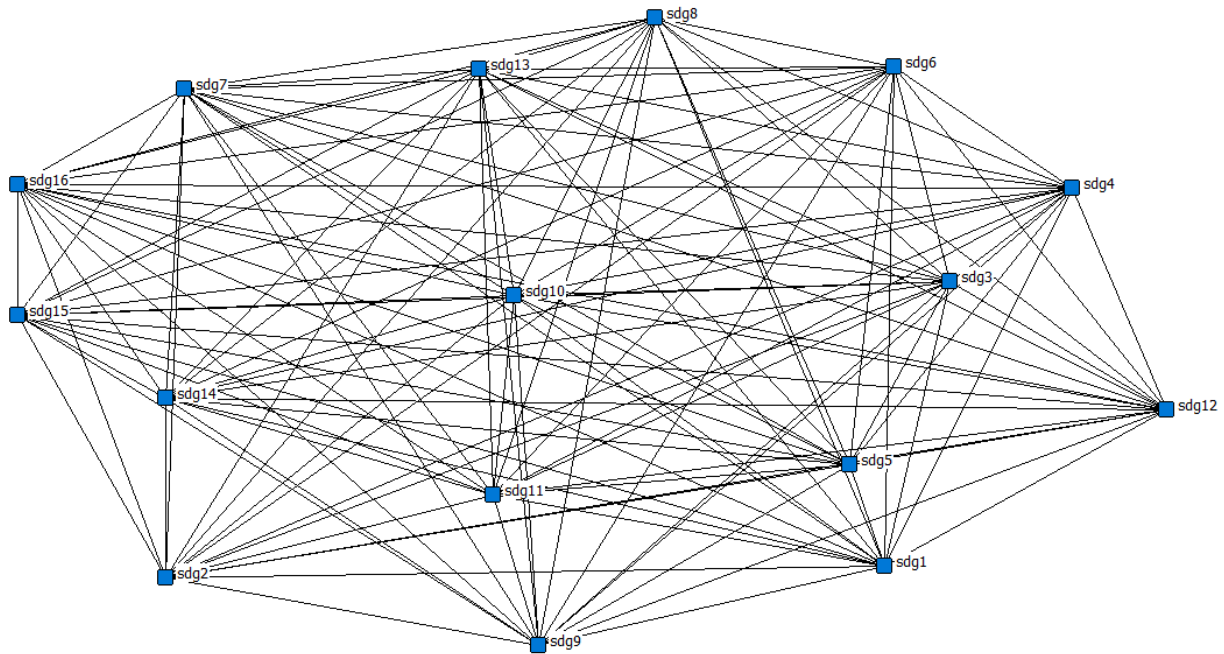
Women's Economic Empowerment and Justice: SDG 5 and SDG 16 intersect in terms of women's economic empowerment and access to justice. Economic empowerment of women

is closely linked to their ability to access and exercise their rights, including property rights, financial services, and fair employment opportunities. Ensuring women's economic empowerment contributes to poverty reduction, social justice, and inclusive development in African and Arabian countries.

(African Union, 2023; Gigliotti, Schmidt-Traub, & Bastianoni, 2019; Ortiz-Repiso, 2022; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2023; African Union, 2023; United Nations Development Programme, 2023b; United Nations Development Programme, 2023c; United Nations Development Programme, 2023b; United Nations Development Programme, 2023d; and World Bank; 2023).

IV. CONCLUSION

Figure 6: The interconnectedness of SDGs, mapped using study data on Ucinet



From this analysis, the following trends can be seen:

Interconnectedness of SDGs: The SDGs are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. We have seen how different goals, such as poverty eradication (SDG 1), good health and well-being (SDG 3), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), gender equality (SDG 5), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), climate action (SDG 13), and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), are closely linked and dependent on each other. Addressing one goal often requires progress in multiple other goals.

Regional Context Matters: The importance and interconnectedness of specific SDGs vary across regions. Each region faces unique challenges and opportunities shaped by its socio-economic, environmental, and cultural context. For example, in Africa and Arabian countries, the focus may be on poverty reduction, inclusive industrialization, and resilient infrastructure, while in Latin America and the Caribbean, emphasis may be on gender equality, sustainable cities, and responsible consumption.

Common Challenges: Some common challenges and themes emerge across regions, such as the need for infrastructure development, access to basic services, sustainable urbanization, inclusive economic growth, and environmental sustainability. These challenges require

integrated and coordinated efforts across various SDGs to achieve holistic and sustainable development.

Sustainable Development as a Global Agenda: The conversations highlight that sustainable development is a global agenda that requires collaboration and partnership among countries, international organizations, and stakeholders. Sharing knowledge, best practices, and resources is essential for achieving the SDGs.

Role of Data and Research: Access to reliable data and evidence-based research is crucial for understanding the interconnectedness of SDGs, identifying priorities, monitoring progress, and formulating effective policies and strategies. The availability of data and research varies across regions and should be strengthened to support evidence-based decision-making.

Call for Multidimensional Approaches: Achieving the SDGs requires multidimensional approaches that integrate social, economic, and environmental dimensions of development. It involves promoting inclusivity, addressing inequalities, fostering innovation, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, and considering climate resilience and disaster risk reduction.

In conclusion, the literary research and analysis conducted highlight the need for integrated and collaborative efforts to achieve sustainable development. By recognizing and addressing the interlinkages between the SDGs, regions can develop targeted strategies that effectively tackle the complex challenges and promote sustainable and inclusive development.

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VI. ANNEX

SDG 4: ((school OR education OR educational) AND ({school attendance} OR {school enrollment} OR {school enrolment} OR {inclusive education} OR {educational inequality} OR {education quality} OR {educational enrolment} OR {educational enrollment} OR {adult literacy} OR {numeracy rate} OR {educational environment} OR {educational access} OR ({development aid} AND {teacher training}) OR {early childhood education} OR {basic education} OR {affordable education} OR {educational financial aid} OR {school safety} OR {safety in school} OR ({learning opportunities} AND ({gender disparities} OR empowerment)) OR ({learning opportunity} AND ({gender disparities} OR empowerment)) OR {youth empowerment} OR {women empowerment} OR {equal opportunities} OR {child labour} OR {child labor} OR {discriminatory} OR {educational inequality} OR {educational gap} OR ({poverty trap} AND {schooling}) OR {special education needs} OR {inclusive education system} OR ({schooling} AND ({gender disparities} OR {ethnic disparities} OR {racial disparities})) OR {education exclusion} OR {education dropouts} OR {global citizenship} OR {sustainable development education} OR {environmental education} OR {education policy} OR {educational policies} OR {international education} OR {education reform} OR ({educational reform} AND {developing countries}) OR {educational governance} OR ({developing countries} AND {school effects}) OR {education expenditure} OR {foreign aid} OR ({teacher training} AND {developing countries}) OR {teacher attrition}) AND NOT {health literacy}))

SDG 5: (({gender inequality} OR {gender equality} OR {employment equity} OR {gender wage gap} OR {female labor force participation} OR {female labour force participation} OR {women labor force participation} OR {women labour force participation} OR {womens' employment} OR {female employment} OR {women's unemployment} OR {female unemployment} OR (access AND {family planning services}) OR {forced marriage} OR {child marriage} OR {forced marriages} OR {child marriages} OR {occupational segregation} OR {women's empowerment} OR {girls' empowerment} OR {female empowerment} OR {female genital mutilation} OR {female genital cutting} OR {domestic violence} OR {women AND violence} OR {girl* AND violence} OR {sexual violence} OR ({unpaid work} AND {gender inequality}) OR ({unpaid care work} AND {gender inequality}) OR {women's political participation} OR {female political participation} OR {female managers} OR {women in leadership} OR {female leadership} OR {intra-household

allocation} OR (access AND {reproductive healthcare}) OR {honour killing} OR {honor killing} OR {honour killings} OR {honor killings} OR {antiwomen} OR {anti-women} OR {feminism} OR {misogyny} OR {female infanticide} OR {female infanticides} OR {human trafficking} OR {forced prostitution} OR (equality AND ({sexual rights} OR {reproductive rights} OR {divorce rights})) OR {women's rights} OR {gender injustice} OR {gender injustices} OR {gender discrimination} OR {gender disparities} OR {gender gap} OR {female exploitation} OR {household equity} OR {female political participation} OR {women's underrepresentation} OR {female entrepreneurship} OR {female ownership} OR {women's economic development} OR {women's power} OR {gender-responsive budgeting} OR {gender quota} OR ({foreign aid} AND {women's empowerment}) OR {gender segregation} OR {gender-based violence} OR {gender participation} OR {female politician} OR {female leader} OR {contraceptive behaviour} OR {women's autonomy} OR {agrarian feminism} OR {microfinance} OR {women's livelihood} OR {women's ownership} OR {female smallholder} OR {gender mainstreaming}))

SDG 6: (((({Safe} AND ({water access} OR {drinking water})) OR ({clean} AND ({drinking water} OR {water source})) OR ({water} AND ({sanitation and hygiene} OR {sanitation & hygiene} OR {quality} OR {resource})) AND ({water availability} OR {water-use efficiency} OR {water supply} OR {water supplies} OR {clean water} OR {hygienic toilet} OR {hygienic toilets} OR {antifouling membrane} OR {antifouling membranes} OR {anti-fouling membrane} OR {anti-fouling membranes} OR {water management} OR {aquatic toxicology} OR {water toxicology} OR {aquatic ecotoxicology} OR {water ecotoxicology}))) OR (({freshwater} OR {fresh water}) AND ({water quality}) AND ({pollutant} OR {pollution} OR contaminant*)) OR ({freshwater} AND ({water security} OR {water shortage} OR ({waste water} AND “treatment”) OR ({wastewater} AND “treatment”) OR {water conservation} OR {water footprint} OR {water infrastructure} OR {water pollution} OR {water purification} OR {water use} OR {water uses} OR sanitation OR sewer*)) OR (({water} AND ({ecosystem} OR {eco-system})) AND ({protection of} OR {endocrine disruptor} OR {endocrine disruptors}))) AND NOT {marine}) OR ({water} AND {water management} AND ({pollution remediation} OR {pollutant removal}))) OR (({groundwater} OR {ground water} OR {ground-water})) AND {freshwater}) OR (({water pollution} OR {water pollutant})) AND ({waste water} AND “treatment”) OR ({wastewater} AND “treatment”)) OR {freshwater availability} OR {fresh

water availability} OR {water scarcity} OR {open defecation} OR {blue water} OR {green water} OR {grey water} OR {black water})) AND NOT {global burden of disease study})

SDG 7: (({energy efficiency} OR {energy consumption} OR {energy transition} OR {clean energy technology} OR {energy equity} OR {energy justice} OR {energy poverty} OR {energy policy} OR renewable* OR {2000 Watt society} OR {smart micro-grid} OR {smart grid} OR {smart microgrid} OR {smart micro-grids} OR {smart grids} OR {smart microgrids} OR {smart meter} OR {smart meters} OR {affordable electricity} OR {electricity consumption} OR {reliable electricity} OR {clean fuel} OR {clean cooking fuel} OR {fuel poverty} OR energiewende OR {life-cycle assessment} OR {life cycle assessment} OR {life-cycle assessments} OR {life cycle assessments} OR ({photochemistry} AND {renewable energy}) OR photovoltaic OR {photocatalytic water splitting} OR {hydrogen production} OR {water splitting} OR {lithium-ion batteries} OR {lithium-ion battery} OR {heat network} OR {district heat} OR {district heating} OR {residential energy consumption} OR {domestic energy consumption} OR {energy security} OR {rural electrification} OR {energy ladder} OR {energy access} OR {energy conservation} OR {low-carbon society} OR {hybrid renewable energy system} OR {hybrid renewable energy systems} OR {fuel switching} OR ({foreign development aid} AND {renewable energy}) OR {energy governance} OR ({official development assistance} AND {electricity}) OR ({energy development} AND {developing countries}))) AND NOT ({wireless sensor network} OR {wireless sensor networks})))

SDG 8: (({economic growth} OR {economic development policy} OR {employment policy} OR {inclusive economic growth} OR {sustainable growth} OR {economic development} OR {economic globalization} OR {economic globalisation} OR {economic productivity} OR {low-carbon economy} OR {inclusive growth} OR microfinanc* OR micro-financ* OR micro-credit* OR microcredit* OR {equal income} OR {equal wages} OR {decent job} OR {decent jobs} OR {quality job} OR {quality jobs} OR {job creation} OR {full employment} OR {employment protection} OR {informal employment} OR {precarious employment} OR {unemployment} OR {precarious job} OR {precarious jobs} OR microenterprise* OR micro-enterprise* OR {small enterprise} OR {medium enterprise} OR {small enterprises} OR {medium enterprises} OR {small entrepreneur} OR {starting entrepreneur} OR {medium entrepreneur} OR {small entrepreneurs} OR {medium entrepreneurs} OR {starting

entrepreneurs} OR {social entrepreneurship} OR {safe working environment} OR {labor market institution} OR {labor market institutions} OR {labour market institution} OR {labour market institutions} OR {forced labour} OR {forced labor} OR {child labour} OR {child labor} OR {labour right} OR {labor right} OR {labour rights} OR {labor rights} OR {modern slavery} OR {human trafficking} OR {child soldier} OR {child soldiers} OR {global jobs} OR {living wage} OR {minimum wage} OR {circular economy} OR {inclusive economy} OR {rural economy} OR {Foreign Development Investment} OR {Aid for Trade} OR {trade unions} OR {trade union} OR {working poor} OR {Not in Education, Employment, or Training} OR {carbon offset} OR {carbon offsetting} OR {carbon offsets} OR {offset project} OR {offset projects} OR {economic diversification} OR {material footprint} OR {resource efficiency} OR ({cradle to cradle} AND {economy}) OR {economic decoupling} OR {labour market disparities} OR {sustainable tourism} OR {ecotourism} OR {community-based tourism} OR {tourism employment} OR {sustainable tourism policy} OR {financial access} OR {financial inclusion} OR {access to banking}) AND NOT {health})

SDG 9: (({industrial growth} OR {industrial diversification} OR {infrastructural development} OR {infrastructural investment} OR {infrastructure investment} OR {public infrastructure} OR {resilient infrastructure} OR {transborder infrastructure} OR {public infrastructures} OR {resilient infrastructures} OR {transborder infrastructures} OR ({industrial emissions} AND mitigation) OR {industrial waste management} OR {industrial waste treatment} OR {traffic congestion} OR microenterprise* OR micro-enterprise* OR {small enterprise} OR {medium enterprise} OR {small enterprises} OR {medium enterprises} OR {small entrepreneur} OR {medium entrepreneur} OR {small entrepreneurs} OR {medium entrepreneurs} OR {value chain management} OR ({broadband access} AND {developing countries}) OR {manufacturing innovation} OR {manufacturing investment} OR {sustainable transportation} OR {accessible transportation} OR {transportation services} OR {inclusive transportation} OR {R&D investment} OR {green product} OR {green products} OR {sustainable manufacturing} OR ({cradle to cradle} AND industry) OR {closed loop supply chain} OR (industrial AND innovation) OR {process innovation} OR {product innovation} OR {inclusive innovation}))

SDG 10: (((equality AND (economic OR financial OR socio-economic)) OR (inequality AND (economic OR financial OR socio-economic)) OR {economic reform

policy} OR {economic reform policies} OR {political inclusion} OR {social protection policy} OR {social protection policies} OR (immigration AND NOT (chemistry OR disease OR biodiversity)) OR (emigration AND NOT (chemistry OR disease OR biodiversity)) OR {foreign direct investment} OR {development gap} OR {development gaps} OR {migrant remittance} OR {responsible migration} OR {migration policy} OR {migration policies} OR {north-south divide} OR (developing AND ({tariffs} OR {tariff} OR {zero-tariff} OR {duty-free access})) OR {social exclusion} OR {economic marginalization} OR {income inequality} OR {discriminatory law*} OR {discriminatory policies} OR {discriminatory policy} OR {economic empowerment} OR {economic transformation} OR ({global market} AND {empowerment}))

SDG 11: ((city OR cities OR {human settlement} OR {human settlements} OR urban OR metropolitan* OR town* OR municipal*) AND (gentrification OR congestion OR transportation OR {public transport} OR housing OR slum* OR {sendai framework} OR {Disaster Risk Reduction} OR {DRR} OR {smart city} OR {smart cities} OR {resilient building} OR {resilient buildings} OR {sustainable building} OR {sustainable buildings} OR {building design} OR {buildings design} OR urbanization OR {zero energy building} OR {zero energy buildings} OR {zero-energy building} OR {zero-energy buildings} OR {basic service} OR {basic services} OR {governance} OR {citizen participation} OR {collaborative planning} OR {participatory planning} OR {inclusiveness} OR {cultural heritage} OR {natural heritage} OR {UNESCO} OR {disaster} OR {ecological footprint} OR {environmental footprint} OR {waste} OR {pollution} OR {pollutant*} OR {waste water} OR {recycling} OR {circular economy} OR {air quality} OR {green space} OR {green spaces} OR {nature inclusive} OR {nature inclusive building} OR {nature inclusive buildings}))

SDG 12: ({environmental pollution} OR {hazardous waste} OR {hazardous chemical} OR {hazardous chemicals} OR {toxic chemical} OR {toxic chemicals} OR {chemical pollution} OR {ozone depletion} OR {pesticide pollution} OR {pesticide stress} OR {pesticide reduction} OR {life cycle assessment} OR {life cycle analysis} OR {life cycle analyses} OR {life-cycle analysis} OR {life-cycle analyses} OR {low carbon economy} OR {low-carbon economy} OR {environmental footprint} OR {material footprint} OR {harvest efficiency} OR {solid waste} OR {waste generation} OR {corporate social responsibility} OR {corporate sustainability} OR {consumer behavior} OR {consumer behaviors} OR {consumer behaviour} OR {consumer behaviours} OR {waste recycling} OR {resource

recycling} OR {resource reuse} OR {biobased economy} OR {zero waste} OR
{sustainability label} OR {sustainability labelling} OR {global resource extraction} OR
{material flow accounting} OR {societal metabolism} OR {food spill} OR {resource spill}
OR {resource efficiency} OR {sustainable food consumption} OR {green consumption} OR
{sustainable supply chain} OR {circular economy} OR {cradle to cradle} OR {sustainable
procurement} OR {sustainable tourism} OR {fossil-fuel subsidies} OR {fossil-fuel
expenditure} OR {sustainability label} OR {sustainability labelling} OR (consumption AND
({resource use} OR spill)) OR (production AND ({resource use} OR spill)) AND NOT ({
wireless sensor network} OR {wireless sensor networks} OR {wireless network} OR
{wireless networks} OR {wireless} OR {disease} OR {astrophysics}))

SDG 13: (({climate action} OR {climate adaptation} OR {climate change} OR {climate
capitalism} OR ipcc OR {climate effect} OR {climate equity} OR {climate feedback}
OR {climate finance} OR {climate change financing} OR {climate forcing} OR
{climate governance} OR {climate impact} OR {climate investment} OR {climate
justice} OR {climate mitigation} OR {climate model} OR {climate models} OR
{climate modeling} OR {climate modelling} OR {climate policy} OR {climate policies}
OR {climate risk} OR {climate risks} OR {climate services} OR {climate service} OR
{climate prediction} OR {climate predictions} OR {climate signal} OR {climate signals}
OR {climate tipping point} OR {climate variation} OR {climate variations} OR
ecoclimatology OR eco-climatology OR {Green Climate Fund} OR {regional climate}
OR {regional climates} OR {urban climate} OR {urban climates} OR (climate AND ({
adaptive management} OR awareness OR bioeconomy OR carbon OR {decision-
making} OR {disaster risk reduction} OR {environmental education} OR {sustainable
development education} OR {energy conservation} OR emission* OR extreme OR
{food chain} OR {food chains} OR framework OR hazard* OR island* OR {land use}
OR megacit* OR consumption OR production OR {small island developing states} OR
anthropocene OR atmosphere* OR {clean development mechanism} OR {glacier retreat}
OR warming OR greenhouse OR {ice-ocean interaction} OR {ice-ocean interactions}
OR {nitrogen cycle} OR {nitrogen cycles} OR {ocean acidification} OR {radiative
forcing} OR {sea ice} OR {sea level} OR {sea levels} OR {thermal expansion} OR
unfccc OR ozone))) AND NOT ({drug} OR {geomorphology}))

SDG 14: ((marine OR ocean OR oceans OR sea OR seas OR coast* OR mangrove)
AND ({water cycle} OR {water cycles} OR {biogeochemical cycle} OR

{biogeochemical cycles} OR {oceanic circulation model} OR {oceanic circulation models} OR {oceanic circulation modelling} OR {oceanic circulation modeling} OR {ice-ocean} OR eutrophicat* OR marine OR {coral bleach} OR {coral bleaching} OR {coastal management} OR {coastal habitat} OR {coastal habitats} OR {marine debris} OR {ocean acidification} OR (acidification AND seawater) OR {fishery} OR {fisheries} OR {overfishing} OR {sustainable yield} OR {marine protected area} OR {marine protected areas} OR {marine conservation} OR {ecotourism} OR {community based conservation} OR {community-based conservation} OR {marine land slide} OR {marine pollution} OR {nutrient runoff} OR {coastal ecotourism} OR {destructive fishing} OR {local fisheries} OR {artisanal fishers} OR {fisheries rights} OR {species richness} OR {traditional ecological knowledge} OR {small Island development states} OR {marine quota} OR {marine economy} OR {marine policy}) AND NOT ({paleoclimate} OR {paleoceanography} OR {radiocarbon} OR {genetics} OR {medicine} OR {drug} OR {engineering} OR {aerosol}))

SDG 15: ((terrestrial OR land OR inland OR freshwater) AND (biodivers* OR {species richness} OR bioeconom* OR bio-econom* OR {biological production} OR deforest* OR desertif* OR {earth system} OR {ecological resilience} OR ecosystem* OR eco-system* OR {trophic cascade} OR {trophic level} OR {trophic web} OR {threatened species} OR {endangered species} OR {extinction risk} OR {extinction risks} OR poach* OR {wildlife product} OR {wildlife products} OR {wildlife traffic} OR {wildlife market} OR {wildlife markets} OR {wildlife trafficking} OR {invasive species} OR {alien species} OR {land uses} OR {land use} OR {land uses} OR {land degradation} OR {soil degradation} OR {LULUCF} OR *forest* OR {land conservation} OR wetland* OR mountain* OR dryland* OR {mountainous cover} OR {protected area} OR {protected areas} OR {REDD} OR {forest management} OR {silviculture} OR {timber harvest} OR {illegal logging} OR {slash-and-burn} OR {fire-fallow cultivation} OR {tree cover} OR {soil restoration} OR {land restoration} OR {drought} OR {sustainable land management} OR {mountain vegetation} OR {habitat restoration} OR {Red List species} OR {Red List Index} OR {extinction wave} OR {habitat fragmentation} OR {habitat loss} OR {Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources} OR {genetic resources} OR {biological invasion} OR {biodiversity-inclusive} OR {forest stewardship council} OR {rainforest alliance} OR {forest

certification} OR {forest auditing} OR {ecotourism} OR {community-based conservation} OR {community based conservation} OR {human-wildlife conflict}))

SDG 16: (({actual innocence} OR {false confession} OR {armed conflict} OR {armed conflicts} OR {civil conflict} OR {civil conflicts} OR (war AND (conflict OR warfare OR democracy OR {Geneva Convention} OR treaty OR peace)) OR {peacekeeping} OR (corruption AND ({institution} OR {public official} OR {government} OR {bribery} OR {conflict})) OR crime OR crimes OR criminal OR {democratic deficit} OR (democratization AND (institutional OR conflict OR decision-making OR society OR politics OR {financial aid})) OR {ethnic conflict} OR {ethnic conflicts} OR exoneration OR genocide* OR homicide* OR murder* OR {human trafficking} OR {criminal justice system} OR {justice system} OR {arbitrary justice} OR refugee* OR terrorism* OR violence OR torture OR {effective rule of law} OR {arms flow} OR {transparent institution} OR {transparent institutions} OR {good governance} OR {legal identity for all} OR {freedom of information} OR {human rights institution} OR {human rights activists} OR {fundamental freedom} OR {fundamental freedoms} OR {violent conflict} OR {violent conflicts} OR {peaceful society} OR {effective institution} OR {effective institutions} OR {accountable institution} OR {accountable institutions} OR {inclusive institution} OR {inclusive institutions} OR {child abuse} OR {arbitrary detention} OR {unsentenced detention} OR {judicial system} OR {criminal tribunal} OR {inclusive society} OR {inclusive societies} OR {responsive institution} OR {responsive institutions} OR {fair society} OR {fair societies} OR {legal remedy} OR {legal remedies} OR {independence of judiciary} OR {independent judiciary} OR {separation of powers} OR extremism OR {war crime} OR {peaceful society} OR {organized crime} OR {illicit transfer} OR {illicit money} OR {arms trafficking} OR {cybercrime} OR {insurgence} OR {democratic institution} OR {political instability} OR ({political decision-making} AND (responsive OR inclusive OR participatory OR representative)) OR {Aarhus Convention} OR {press freedom} OR {freedom of speech}) AND NOT ({disease} OR {genetics}))

SDG 17 is not featured in the provided list. As per SCOPUS, this omission is attributed to the challenging nature of quantifying SDG 17, and the absence of a satisfactory search query to accurately define it at present.