

Sustainable Development Goals in the Republic of Korea: Routledge Studies on

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015, as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs are the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted in 2000 and expired in 2015.



Sustainable Development Goals in the Republic of Korea (Routledge Studies on Asia in the World)

by Thiago Rivera

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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The SDGs are more ambitious than the MDGs, and they cover a wider range of issues. The goals include:

* No poverty * Zero hunger * Good health and well-being * Quality education * Gender equality * Clean water and sanitation * Affordable and clean energy * Decent work and economic growth * Industry, innovation and infrastructure * Reduced inequalities * Sustainable cities and communities * Responsible consumption and production * Climate action *

Life below water * Life on land * Peace, justice and strong institutions *
Partnerships for the goals

Progress in the Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea has made significant progress in achieving the SDGs. The country has met or exceeded the targets for many of the goals, including:

* No poverty: The poverty rate in the Republic of Korea has fallen from 15.3% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2018. * Zero hunger: The Republic of Korea has achieved zero hunger. The country has a food security rate of 100%, and there is no chronic hunger. * Good health and well-being: The Republic of Korea has a high life expectancy and low infant mortality rate. The country has also made progress in reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases. * Quality education: The Republic of Korea has a high literacy rate and a well-developed education system. The country has also made progress in increasing access to education for all. * Gender equality: The Republic of Korea has made progress in reducing gender inequality. The country has a high female labor force participation rate and a low gender pay gap.

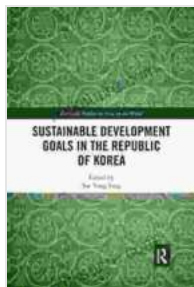
Challenges

Despite the progress that has been made, the Republic of Korea still faces some challenges in achieving the SDGs. These challenges include:

* Climate change: The Republic of Korea is a major emitter of greenhouse gases. The country needs to take action to reduce its emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change. * Air pollution: Air pollution is a major problem in the Republic of Korea. The country needs to take action to

reduce air pollution and improve air quality. * Income inequality: Income inequality is a growing problem in the Republic of Korea. The country needs to take action to reduce income inequality and ensure that all people have a fair chance to succeed. * Demographic change: The Republic of Korea is facing a demographic change, with a declining birth rate and an aging population. The country needs to take action to address the challenges of demographic change and ensure that the country remains prosperous in the future.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a global agenda for sustainable development. The Republic of Korea has made significant progress in achieving the SDGs, but challenges remain. The country needs to continue to work with other countries to achieve the SDGs and create a sustainable future for all.



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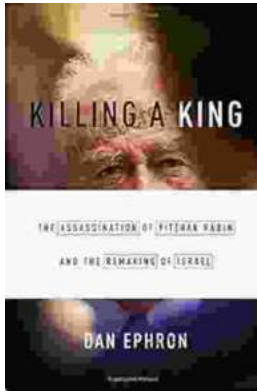
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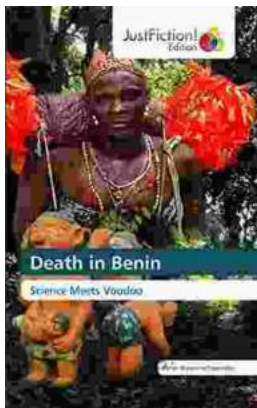
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