**Intro Vocabulary on 17 SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)**

**1. Sustainable**   
A method of using resources that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**2. Development**   
The process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people through various means, including education, technology, and healthcare.

**3. Equity**   
Fairness and justice in the distribution of resources and opportunities, ensuring that everyone has access to what they need to succeed.

**4. Climate**   
The long-term weather patterns in a particular area, which can impact ecosystems, agriculture, and human activities.

**5. Biodiversity**   
The variety of living species in a specific area, including plants, animals, and microorganisms, which is essential for ecosystem health.

**6. Governance**   
The way organizations or countries are managed and directed, including the processes of making and enforcing decisions.

**7. Resilience**   
The ability of individuals or communities to recover from setbacks, adapt to change, and keep going in the face of challenges.

**8. Partnership**   
A collaborative relationship between individuals, organizations, or countries aimed at achieving common goals or objectives.

**9. Inclusivity**   
The practice of ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their background, abilities, or identities, are welcomed and valued in a community or organization.

**10. Innovation**   
The introduction of new ideas, products, or methods that improve processes or solve problems.

**11. Consumption**   
The use of goods and services by individuals or groups, which can impact resource availability and environmental health.

**12. Poverty**   
The state of being extremely poor, lacking sufficient resources to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, and healthcare.

**13. Education**   
The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, particularly in schools, which is vital for personal and societal development.

**14. Infrastructure**   
The basic physical systems and facilities needed for the operation of a society, such as transportation, communication, and utilities.

**15. Globalization**   
The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or operate on an international scale, affecting economies and cultures worldwide.