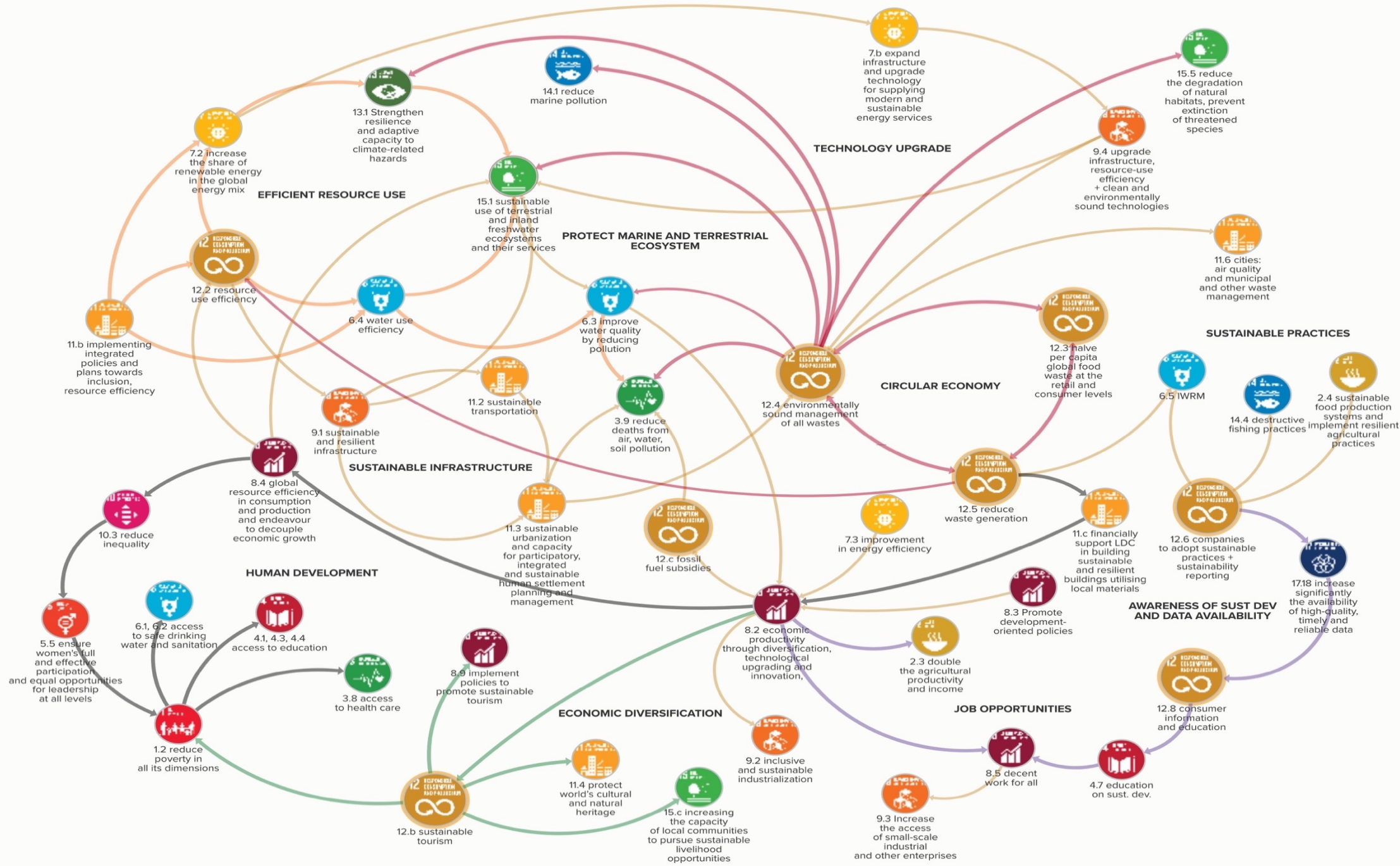# Visualisation map of the interlinkages between SDG 12 and the other SDGs

*This visualisation map is to stimulate discussion and does not provide a comprehensive overview of all interlinkages

This diagram, visually laid out using an online web-based systems diagram-mapping tool, called Kumu (https://kumu.io/), illustrates interlinkages between the targets of SDG 6 and the targets of the other 16 SDGs, and describes a cause-and-effect relationship of these interlinkages based on ESCAP developed analytical methodology. ESCAP's methodology launched in 2016, using systems thinking approach facilitates the process of understanding and analyzing the directionality and strength of the interlinkages within the targets of a specific SDG and with the targets across the rest of the 16 SDGs. The causal loop diagram describes the positive and reinforcing relationships between the interlinked SDG targets, which is to guide overall SDG implementation planning in synchronized, holistic and integrated manner. The directional characteristic of the arrows defines whether a target is a driver or is being driven by the specific target.

A guide through the visualization map

The Analysis of the interlinkages between the SDG 12 and the rest of the Sustainable Development Goals revealed that sustainable consumption and production has important influence on targets of SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, all targets of SDG 12, SDG 15 and SDG 17. Sustainable management of natural resource (target 12.2), including resource use efficiency of water–energy-material flows (target 6.4, target7.2, target 11.b) would improve water quality (target 6.3), promote the use of renewable energy (target 7.3) and encourage waste minimization through 3Rs (target 12.5), and sustainable use of ecosystems (target 15.1). The introduction of a circular economy (target 12.5) would stimulate an increase of resource productivity (target 8.4) and an accelerated shift away from fossil fuel to renewables, can create new jobs (target 8.5) and business opportunities, thus reducing poverty and inequalities (target 10.3). This would help achieve sustainable urbanization, sustainable transportation (targets 11.2 and 11.3) and sustainable and resilient infrastructure (target 9.4), which greatly contribute to sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15). Economic growth enables population to have advanced technology (target 8.2) and to have greater access to better education (target 4.7). Quality education (SDG 4) is crucial to changing people's mind-sets on the relationship between nature and economic growth and will lead behavioral change for both producers and consumers to promote a more sustainable, resource efficient and less wasteful industrial production (target 9.2). Waste reduction and prevention of plastic and hazardous chemicals waste (target 12.5) will reduce contamination of marine and terrestrial ecosystem and animal habitats (targets 14.1, 15.1 and 15.5), which currently affects fish stocks and productivity of soils (target 2.4) with impacts on human health as well (target 3.9).