

# Sustainable Development Goals

Module 3

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.
- At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership.
- They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)



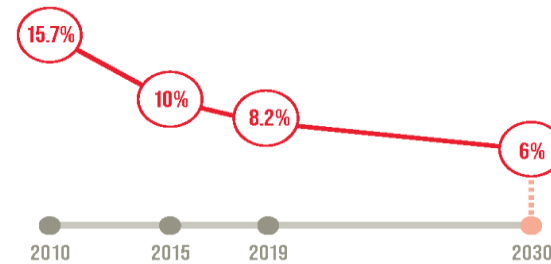
1 NO POVERTY



## END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

### BEFORE COVID-19

THE WORLD  
WAS **OFF TRACK** TO  
END POVERTY BY **2030**



### COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



COVID-19 CAUSES  
**THE FIRST INCREASE**  
IN GLOBAL POVERTY IN DECADES

**+71 MILLION** PEOPLE ARE PUSHED  
INTO **EXTREME POVERTY** IN **2020**



**YOUNG WORKERS** ARE  
**TWICE AS LIKELY TO BE**  
**LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY**  
AS ADULT WORKERS (2019)



**4 BILLION PEOPLE**  
DID NOT BENEFIT  
FROM ANY FORM OF  
SOCIAL PROTECTION IN 2016

NATURAL DISASTERS  
**EXACERBATE POVERTY**



**\$23.6 BILLION**  
DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSSES  
(FROM 63 COUNTRIES IN 2018)

# • TARGETS AND INDICATORS



Target

**1.1**

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day &lt;br>

Indicators ▲

**1.1.1**

Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)



Target

**1.2**

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicators ▲

**1.2.1**

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

**1.2.2**

Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions



Target

**1.3**

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Indicators ▲

**1.3.1**

Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable



Target

**1.4**

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance &lt;br>

Indicators ▲

**1.4.1**

Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

**1.4.2**

Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure



Target

**1.5**

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Indicators ▲

**1.5.1**

Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

**1.5.2**

Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<sup>a</sup>

**1.5.3**

Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



Target

**1.a**

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Indicators ▲

**1.a.1**

Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes

**1.a.2**

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)



Target

## 1.b

Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Indicators ▲

### 1.b.1

Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups



# Goal 1 No Poverty

- Even before the pandemic, the pace of global poverty reduction was decelerating, and it was projected that the global target of ending poverty by 2030 would be missed.
- The pandemic is pushing tens of millions of persons back into extreme poverty, undoing years of progress.
- While the pandemic has highlighted the need to strengthen social protection and emergency preparedness and response, those measures are insufficient to safeguard the poor and the vulnerable, who most need them.
- After a decline, from 15.7 per cent in 2010 to 10.0 per cent in 2015, the pace of reduction of extreme poverty slowed further, with a nowcast rate of 8.2 per cent in 2019.
- The pandemic is reversing the trend of poverty reduction. According to the most recent estimates, the global extreme poverty rate is projected to be 8.4 to 8.8 per cent in 2020, which is close to its level in 2017.
- Consequently, an estimated 40 to 60 million persons will be pushed back into extreme poverty, the first increase in global poverty in more than 20 years.

- The share of the world's workers living in extreme poverty fell, from 14.3 to 8.3 to 7.1 per cent in 2010, 2015 and 2019, respectively.
- Progress in that regard was less encouraging for young workers: in 2019, 12.8 per cent of the world's young workers lived in extreme poverty, compared with only 6 per cent of all adult workers.
- The pandemic is pushing millions of workers into unemployment, underemployment and working poverty.
- Based on 2016 data, 55 per cent of the world's population, about 4 billion persons, did not benefit from any form of social protection, which is critical to help the poorest and the most vulnerable in the current crisis.
- At least half of the world's population still lacked full coverage of essential health services, and only 22 per cent of unemployed workers were covered by unemployment benefits.

- Hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, wildfires and other extreme natural disasters exacerbate poverty. A total of 80 countries reported disaster-related losses for 2018, including 23,458 deaths and 2,164 persons missing.
- More than 39 million persons were reported as affected, 29 million of whom saw their livelihood disrupted or destroyed.
- In terms of direct economic losses, \$23.6 billion was reported by countries, 73 per cent of which was attributed to the agricultural sector.

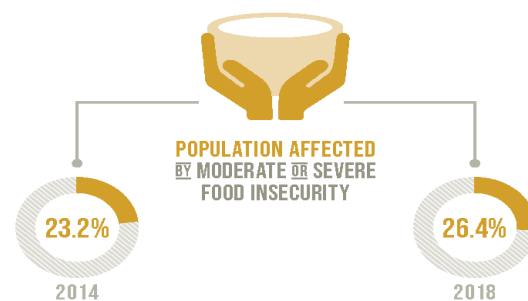


2 ZERO HUNGER

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

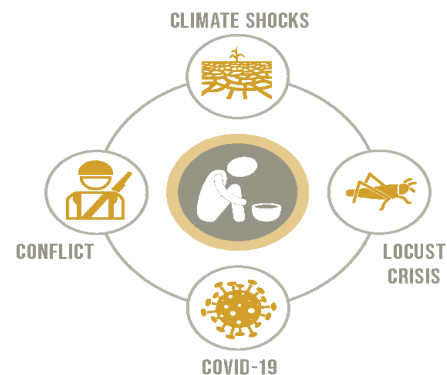
BEFORE COVID-19

## FOOD INSECURITY WAS ALREADY ON THE RISE



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

## THE PANDEMIC IS AN ADDITIONAL THREAT TO FOOD SYSTEMS



## STUNTING AND WASTING AMONG CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO WORSEN



## SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS ARE HIT HARD BY THE CRISIS



COMPRISING 40%-85% OF ALL FOOD PRODUCERS IN DEVELOPING REGIONS



Target

**2.1**

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Indicators ▲

**2.1.1**

Prevalence of undernourishment

**2.1.2**

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)



Target

**2.2**

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**2.2.1**

Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

**2.2.2**

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)



Target

**2.3**

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**2.3.1**

Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

**2.3.2**

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status



Target

**2.4**

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Indicators ▲

**2.4.1**

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture



## Target **2.5**

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed &lt;br&gt;

### Indicators ▲

#### **2.5.1**

Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

#### **2.5.2**

Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction



## Target **2.a**

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries &lt;br&gt;

### Indicators ▲

#### **2.a.1**

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

#### **2.a.2**

Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector



Target

## 2.b

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

### 2.b.1

Producer Support Estimate

### 2.b.2

Agricultural export subsidies



Target

## 2.c

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Indicators ▲

### 2.c.1

Indicator of food price anomalies



# Goal 2 Zero Hunger

- The total number of persons suffering from severe food insecurity has been on the rise since 2015, and there are still millions of malnourished children.
- The economic slowdown and the disruption of food value chains caused by the pandemic are exacerbating hunger and food insecurity.
- In addition, the upsurge in desert locusts remains alarming in East Africa and Yemen, where 35 million persons already experience acute food insecurity.
- Owing to the pandemic, some 370 million schoolchildren are missing the free school meals that they rely on. Measures to strengthen food production and distribution systems must be taken immediately to mitigate and minimize the impacts of the pandemic.

# Goal 2 Zero Hunger

- An estimated 26.4 per cent of the world population, about 2 billion persons, were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2018, an increase from 23.2 per cent in 2014, owing mainly to increases in food insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.
- Slightly more than 700 million persons, or 9.2 per cent of the world population, experienced severe food insecurity in 2018, implying reductions in the quantity of food consumed to the extent that they possibly experienced hunger.

# Goal 2 Zero Hunger

- The proportion of children under 5 years of age suffering from chronic undernutrition, as well as stunting (being too short for one's age), decreased, from 23.1 per cent in 2015 to 21.3 per cent in 2019.
- Globally, 144 million children under 5 years of age were still affected by stunting in 2019. Three quarters of them lived in Central and Southern Asia or sub-Saharan Africa.
- Globally, 47 million children under 5 years of age, or 6.9 per cent, were affected by acute undernutrition or wasting (low weight for one's height) in 2019 conditions generally caused by limited nutrient intake and infection.
- More than half of the wasted children lived in Central and Southern Asia. Childhood overweight affected 38 million children under 5 years of age worldwide, or 5.6 per cent, in 2019.
- Wasting and overweight may coexist at levels considered to be medium to high, the so-called double burden of malnutrition.
- In Northern Africa and South-Eastern Asia, the rate of wasting was 7.2 per cent and 8.2 per cent, respectively, while the rate of overweight was 11.3 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, in 2019.

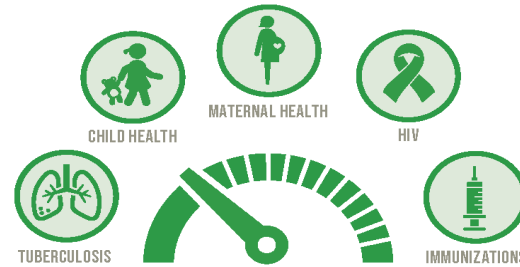
# Goal 2 Zero Hunger

- The share of government expenditure in the agricultural sector, measured by government expenditure in agriculture divided by the sector's share of GDP, fell worldwide, from 0.42 to 0.31 to 0.28 per cent in 2001, 2015 and 2018, respectively.
- Moreover, aid to agriculture in developing countries fell, from nearly 25 per cent of all donors' sector-allocable aid in the mid-1980s to only 5 per cent, in 2018.
- In 2019, sharp increases in food prices were concentrated largely in sub-Saharan Africa, driven by production shocks and macroeconomic difficulties.
- The lingering impact of prolonged conflict and extreme weather conditions in some areas were additional factors.

## ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

### BEFORE COVID-19

PROGRESS IN MANY HEALTH  
AREAS CONTINUED, BUT  
**NEEDS ACCELERATION**



### COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

HEALTHCARE DISRUPTIONS COULD  
**REVERSE DECADES  
OF IMPROVEMENTS**



HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL  
UNDER-5 DEATHS MAY BE EXPECTED IN 2020

### THE PANDEMIC HAS

**INTERRUPTED  
CHILDHOOD  
IMMUNIZATION  
PROGRAMMES  
IN AROUND  
70 COUNTRIES**



**ILLNESS AND DEATHS  
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
— WILL SPIKE —**



SERVICE CANCELLATIONS  
WILL LEAD TO  
**100% INCREASE  
IN MALARIA DEATHS  
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

**LESS THAN HALF  
OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION**



**IS COVERED BY  
ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES**

{2017}





Target

**3.1**

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**3.1.1**

Maternal mortality ratio

**3.1.2**

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



Target

**3.2**

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**3.2.1**

Under-five mortality rate

**3.2.2**

Neonatal mortality rate



Target

**3.3**

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Indicators ▲

**3.3.1**

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

**3.3.2**

Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population

**3.3.3**

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

**3.3.4**

Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

**3.3.5**

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases



Target

**3.4**

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**3.4.1**

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

**3.4.2**

Suicide mortality rate



Target

**3.5**

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Indicators ▲

**3.5.1**

Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

**3.5.2**

Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol





Target

**3.6**

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**3.6.1**

Death rate due to road traffic injuries



Target

**3.7**

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicators ▲

**3.7.1**

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

**3.7.2**

Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group



Target

**3.8**

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**3.8.1**

Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

**3.8.2**

Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income



Target

**3.9**

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**3.9.1**

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

**3.9.2**

Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

**3.9.3**

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning



Target

**3.a**

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**3.a.1**

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older



Target

**3.b**

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all &lt;br&gt;

Indicators ▲

**3.b.1**

Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis

**3.b.2**

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors



Target

**3.c**

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States &lt;br>

Indicators ▲

**3.c.1**

Health worker density and distribution



Target

**3.d**

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Indicators ▲

**3.d.1**

International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

# Goal 3 Good Health and Well Being

- Progress in many health areas continues, but the rate of improvement has slowed and will not be sufficient to meet most of the Goal 3 targets.
- The pandemic is devastating health systems globally and threatens health outcomes already achieved.
- Most countries, in particular poor ones, have insufficient health facilities, medical supplies and health-care workers to meet the surge in demand.
- Countries need comprehensive health strategies and increased spending on health systems to meet urgent needs and protect health workers, while a global coordinated effort is needed to support countries in need.

# Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health

- Globally, an estimated 295,000 maternal deaths occurred in 2017, resulting in an overall maternal mortality ratio of 211 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, a 4 per cent reduction compared with 2015 and a 38 per cent reduction compared with 2000.
- The majority of the deaths occurred in low- and lower-middle-income countries, and roughly 66 per cent of them occurred in sub-Saharan Africa.
- At the current pace of progress, the world will fall short of the target of the Goal.
- Worldwide, 81 per cent of births were assisted by skilled health professionals in the period 2014–2019, up from 64 per cent in the period 2000–2005, with Central Asia, Eastern Asia, Western Asia, Northern America and Europe nearly achieving universal coverage.

# Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health

- The concerted effort of the global community continues to reduce preventable child deaths, from a mortality rate of 76 deaths per 1,000 live births in children under 5 years of age in 2000 to 42 in 2015 to 39 in 2018.
- Notwithstanding the progress, some 5.3 million children died before reaching 5 years of age in 2018 alone, and nearly half of those deaths, or 2.5 million, occurred in the first month of life.



# Infectious diseases

- In 2018, there were an estimated 1.7 million new HIV infections, an incidence rate of 0.24 per 1,000 uninfected persons among the total population, almost unchanged from the level of 0.26 per 1,000 in 2015, putting the world off track in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal target.
- One in three of new HIV infections globally occurred among women 15 to 49 years of age in sub-Saharan Africa.
- In 2018, an estimated 10 million persons fell ill with tuberculosis (89 per cent were adults, 63 per cent were men and 8.6 per cent were people living with HIV).
- The incidence of tuberculosis declined, from 141 new and relapse cases per 100,000 persons in 2015 to 132 in 2018.
- The tuberculosis mortality rate among HIV-negative people fell by 8.3 per cent in the same period.
- However, large gaps in detection and treatment persist, and the current pace of progress is not fast enough to meet the target of ending the epidemic by 2030. Drug-resistant tuberculosis is also a continuing threat.

# Infectious diseases

- After many years of impressive reductions in the global malaria burden, progress has stalled.
- Globally, malaria incidence (the number of cases per 1,000 persons) fell, from 81 in 2000 to 57 in 2014, and remained at a similar level throughout 2018.
- The world is not on a trajectory to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal target of ending malaria.
- The use of the hepatitis B vaccine in infants has reduced the incidence of new chronic hepatitis B virus infections considerably. The proportion of children under 5 years of age who became chronically infected fell, from 4.7 per cent in the pre-vaccine era to 0.9 per cent in 2018.

# Non-communicable diseases, mental health and environmental risks

- The probability of dying from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease at between 30 and 70 years of age decreased, from 19 per cent in 2010 to 18 per cent in 2016, a rate of decline that was insufficient to meet the Sustainable Development Goal target.
- Based on 2016 data, nearly 800,000 persons died every year by suicide, and 79 per cent of global suicides occurred in low- and middle-income countries.
- The number of persons dying of tobacco-related illnesses was estimated to be 8.1 million in 2017. The global prevalence of tobacco use among men was 38.6 per cent in 2018, compared with 8.5 per cent among women.
- In 2016, indoor (household) and outdoor (ambient) air pollution caused some 7 million deaths worldwide. Inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene led to a total of 870,000 deaths in the same year.

# Health systems and funding

- Immunization is one of the world's most successful and cost-effective health interventions.
- While vaccination coverage among infants increased, from 72 to 85 to 86 per cent in 2000, 2015 and 2018, respectively, an estimated 19.4 million children did not receive essential vaccines in their first year of life.
- In addition, global coverage levels of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, which has the potential to reduce pneumonia significantly, have yet to reach 50 per cent coverage.
- Measles is a highly contagious disease, and the 69 per cent coverage of the two-dose vaccine in 2018 was insufficient to prevent a measles outbreak.

# Health systems and funding

- In 2017, only around one third to half of the global population was covered by essential health services. If current trends continue, only 39 to 63 per cent of the global population will be covered by essential health services by 2030.
- The proportion of the population spending more than 10 per cent of its household budget on out-of-pocket payment for health services increased continuously, from 9.4 to 12.7 per cent (927 million persons), between 2000 and 2015.
- At current rates, the proportion will reach 12.9 per cent, equal to 1 billion persons, in 2020. Nearly 90 million persons were pushed into extreme poverty owing to out-of-pocket medical expenses.
- Official development assistance (ODA) for basic health from all donors increased by 41 per cent in real terms since 2010, reaching \$10 billion in 2018. In 2018, about \$1.7 billion was spent on malaria control, \$0.8 billion on tuberculosis control and \$1.9 billion on other infectious diseases, excluding HIV/AIDS.

# Health systems and funding

- Based on data from the period 2013–2018, globally, women make up more than 76 per cent of medical doctors and nursing personnel combined, but compose only slightly more than 40 per cent of medical doctors and nearly 90 per cent of nursing personnel.
- In 2019, 166 countries reported the status of their capacity to implement the International Health Regulations with regard to preparedness for detecting, reporting and responding to health emergencies such as COVID-19.
- Analysis shows that steady progress has been made in nearly every core capacity of the Regulations, except in human resources, compared with 2018.



## ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

### BEFORE COVID-19

PROGRESS TOWARDS  
INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY  
EDUCATION WAS **TOO SLOW**



**OVER 200 MILLION** CHILDREN WILL  
STILL BE **OUT OF SCHOOL** IN 2030

### INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATION ARE EXACERBATED BY COVID-19

IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES,  
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE IS



**79%** IN RICHEST  
20% OF HOUSEHOLDS



**34%** IN POOREST  
20% OF HOUSEHOLDS

### COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



SCHOOL CLOSURES KEPT  
**90% OF ALL STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL**  
REVERSING YEARS OF PROGRESS ON EDUCATION

REMOTE LEARNING REMAINS  
**OUT OF REACH FOR**  
AT LEAST  
**500 MILLION STUDENTS**



**ONLY 65% OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS**  
HAVE BASIC HANDWASHING FACILITIES  
CRITICAL FOR COVID-19 PREVENTION

# Goal 4 Quality Education

## **Targets:**

- By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university



# Goal 4 Quality Education

## Targets:

- By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

# Goal 4 Quality Education

## Target:

- By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
- By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

# Goal 4 Quality Education

- At the end of 2019, millions of children and young people were still out of school, and more than half of those in school were not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and numeracy.
- The closure of schools to slow the spread of COVID-19 is having an adverse impact on learning outcomes and the social and behavioral development of children and young people.
- It has affected more than 90 per cent of the world's student population, 1.5 billion children and young people. Although remote learning is provided to many students, children and young people in vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, such as those living in remote areas, extreme poverty, fragile states and refugee camps, do not have the same access thereto.
- The digital divide will widen existing gaps in equality with regard to education.

# Goal 4 Quality Education

- In 74 countries with comparable data for the 2011–2019 period, around 7 in 10 children 3 and 4 years of age were on track developmentally in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning.
- Participation in organized learning one year before the official primary age of entry grew steadily, from 62 per cent in 2010 to 67 per cent in 2018.
- However, variation among countries is still wide, with values ranging from 9 to nearly 100 per cent.

# Goal 4 Quality Education

- The primary school completion rate reached 84 per cent in 2018, up from 70 per cent in 2000.
- Under current trends, the rate is expected to reach 89 per cent globally by 2030. .
- In 2018, 258 million children, adolescents and young people 6 to 17 years of age were still out of school, representing 17 per cent of the global population of that age group.
- Parity between children or adolescents from the richest and poorest quintiles of the population was achieved in 25 per cent of countries for primary education, 21 per cent of countries for lower secondary education and only 1 per cent of countries for upper secondary education.

# Goal 4 Quality Education

- In 2018, some 773 million adults, two thirds of them women, remained illiterate in terms of reading and writing skills.
- The global adult literacy rate, for the population 15 years of age and older, was 86 per cent in 2018, while the youth literacy rate, for the population 15 to 24 years of age, was 92 per cent.
- Southern Asia is home to nearly half of the global illiterate population, and sub-Saharan Africa is home to one quarter thereof.
- In 2019, less than one half of primary and lower secondary schools in sub-Saharan Africa had access to electricity, the Internet, computers and basic handwashing facilities, key basic services and facilities necessary to ensure a safe and effective learning environment for all students.
- Based on data from 129 countries, the percentage of primary school teachers receiving the minimum pedagogical training according to national standards throughout the world has stagnated at 85 per cent since 2015. The percentage is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa (64 per cent) and Southern Asia (72 per cent).

## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

### BEFORE COVID-19

DESPITE IMPROVEMENTS,  
**FULL GENDER EQUALITY  
REMAINS UNREACHED**



FEWER GIRLS ARE FORCED INTO EARLY MARRIAGE  
...  
MORE WOMEN ARE IN LEADERSHIP ROLES

### COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

LOCKDOWNS ARE INCREASING THE RISK OF  
**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS**

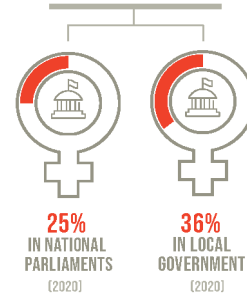


CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
**HAVE INCREASED BY 30%**  
IN SOME COUNTRIES

### WOMEN

**MUST BE REPRESENTED FAIRLY**  
IN PANDEMIC-RELATED LEADERSHIP ROLES

#### WOMEN REPRESENT



**WOMEN ARE ON THE FRONT LINES  
OF FIGHTING THE CORONAVIRUS**



**WOMEN ACCOUNT FOR 70%**  
OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKERS



**WOMEN BEAR ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD BURDENS  
DURING THE PANDEMIC**

↓ ↓ ↓  
**WOMEN ALREADY SPEND ABOUT THREE TIMES AS MANY HOURS  
IN UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK AS MEN**

# Goal 5 Gender Equality

## **Targets:**

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and other types of exploitation
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate



# Goal 5 Gender Equality

- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

# Goal 5 Gender Equality

- The commitment to advancing gender equality has brought about improvements in some areas, but the promise of a world in which every woman and girl enjoy full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed remains unfulfilled.
- The current pandemic is also hitting women and girls hard.
- Globally, women make up three quarters of medical doctors and nursing personnel.
- Women already spend three times as many hours as men on unpaid care work at home.
- The closure of school and day-care centres requires parents, women in particular, to care more for children and facilitate their learning at home.
- Reports from several countries suggest that domestic violence against women and children is also rising during the global lockdown.

# Goal 5 Gender Equality

- In 2019, one in five young women 20 to 24 years of age throughout the world was married in childhood, down from one in four in 2004 and with the highest figure in sub-Saharan Africa, with more than one in three young women.
- The harmful practice is becoming less common, but progress is not fast enough to meet the global target of its elimination by 2030.
- As at 1 January 2020, representation by women in single or lower houses of national parliament reached 24.9 per cent, up slightly from 22.3 per cent in 2015.
- Women have better access to decision-making positions at the local level, holding 36 per cent of elected seats in local deliberative bodies, based on data from 133 countries and areas.

# Goal 5 Gender Equality

- In 2019, 28% of managerial positions in the world were occupied by women, a small increase from 25 per cent in 2000, while women represented 39 per cent of the world's workers and half of the world's working-age population.
- Empowering women with mobile telephones has been shown to accelerate social and economic development.
- However, in the 66 countries with data for the 2016–2018 period, the rate of mobile telephone ownership among men was on average 6.8 percentage points higher than the rate among women.

## ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

### BEFORE COVID-19

DESPITE PROGRESS,  
**BILLIONS STILL LACK**  
WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES



**2.2 BILLION PEOPLE**  
LACK SAFELY MANAGED  
DRINKING WATER  
[2017]



**4.2 BILLION PEOPLE**  
LACK SAFELY MANAGED  
SANITATION  
[2017]



**TWO IN FIVE**  
HEALTH CARE FACILITIES  
WORLDWIDE HAVE  
**NO**  
SOAP AND WATER OR  
ALCOHOL-BASED  
HAND RUB  
[2016]



### COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



**3 BILLION**  
PEOPLE WORLDWIDE  
LACK BASIC HANDWASHING  
FACILITIES AT HOME  
↓ ↓ ↓  
THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD FOR  
COVID-19 PREVENTION



**WATER SCARCITY**  
COULD DISPLACE  
**700 MILLION PEOPLE**  
BY 2030



SOME COUNTRIES EXPERIENCE  
A FUNDING GAP OF 61% FOR ACHIEVING  
WATER AND SANITATION TARGETS

# Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitization

## **Targets:**

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

# Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitization

## Targets:

- By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

# Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitization

- Billions of people throughout the world still lack access to safely managed water and sanitation services and basic handwashing facilities at home, which are critical to preventing spreading the spread of COVID-19.
- Immediate action to improve Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) is critical to preventing infection and containing its spread.
- In 2017, only 71 per cent of the global population used safely managed drinking water and just 45 per cent used safely managed sanitation services, leaving 2.2 billion persons without safely managed drinking water, including 785 million without even basic drinking water, and 4.2 billion without safely managed sanitation.
- Of those, 673 million persons still practiced open defecation.
- In 2016, one in four health-care facilities throughout the world lacked basic water services, and one in five had no sanitation services.
- In 2017, 3 billion persons lacked soap and water at home. In 2016, 47 per cent of schools worldwide lacked handwashing facilities with available soap and water, and 40 per cent of health-care facilities were not equipped to practice hand hygiene at points of care.



# Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitization

- Preliminary estimates from 79 mostly high- and higher-middle income countries in 2019 suggest that, in about one quarter of the countries, less than half of all household wastewater flows were treated safely.
- In 2017, Central and Southern Asia and Northern Africa registered very high water stress – defined as the ratio of fresh water withdrawn to total renewable freshwater resources – of more than 70 per cent, followed by Western Asia and Eastern Asia, with high water stress of 54 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively.
- In 2018, 60 per cent of 172 countries reported very low, low and medium-low levels of implementation of integrated water resources management and were unlikely to meet the implementation target by 2030.

# Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitization

- According to data from 67 countries, the average percentage of national transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement was 59 per cent in the period 2017–2018. Only 17 countries reported that all of their transboundary basins were covered by such arrangements.
- Globally, in 2018, slightly more than 2.1 per cent of land was covered by freshwater bodies, although unevenly distributed, ranging from 3.5 per cent in developed countries to only 1.4 per cent in developing countries and 1.2 per cent and 1 per cent in least developed countries and small island developing States, respectively.
- The adverse effects of climate change can decrease the extent of freshwater bodies, thereby worsening ecosystems and livelihoods.
- Because countries have signalled a funding gap of 61 per cent between what is needed to achieve national drinking water and sanitation targets and available funding, increasing donor commitments to the water sector will remain crucial to make progress towards Goal 6.

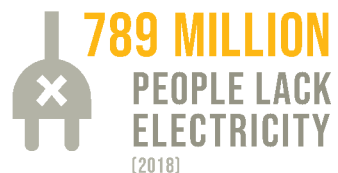


7 AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY

## ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

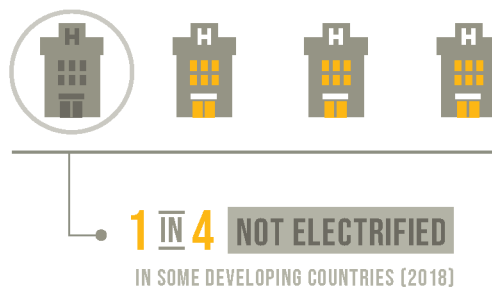
### BEFORE COVID-19

#### EFFORTS NEED **SCALING UP** ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

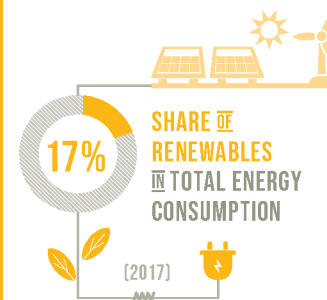


### COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

#### AFFORDABLE **AND** RELIABLE ENERGY IS CRITICAL FOR HEALTH FACILITIES



#### STEPPED-UP EFFORTS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY ARE NEEDED



#### ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT RATE **FALLS SHORT OF** 3% TARGET



FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY ARE INCREASING

**\$21.4  
BILLION**  
(2017)



BUT  
ONLY **12%** GOES TO  
LDCs

# Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

## **TARGETS:**

- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

# Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

- The world is making good progress on increasing access to electricity and improving energy efficiency.
- However, millions of people throughout the world still lack such access, and progress on facilitating access to clean cooking fuels and technologies is too slow.
- The pandemic has highlighted the need for reliable and affordable electricity in health centres.
- In addition, a survey conducted in selected developing countries revealed that one quarter of the health facilities surveyed were not electrified, and another quarter had unscheduled outages, affecting their capacity to deliver essential health services.
- Such deficiencies weaken the health system's response to the current health crisis.

# Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

- The global electrification rate rose, from 83 per cent in 2010 to 90 per cent by 2018.
- Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia maintained strong progress, exceeding 98 per cent access to electricity by 2018.
- However, the world's deficit was increasingly concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, where some 548 million persons, or 53 per cent of the population, lacked access to electricity.
- Access to clean cooking fuels and technologies increased to 63 per cent in 2018, from 60 per cent in 2015 and 56 per cent in 2010.
- Still, 2.8 billion persons lacked such access and relied primarily on inefficient and polluting cooking systems.
- Because of the stagnant rate and rapid population growth, in sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people without access to clean fuels for cooking increased.

# Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

- The renewable energy share of total final energy consumption gradually increased, from 16.3 per cent in 2010 to 17.0 per cent in 2015 and 17.3 per cent in 2017. Much faster growth is required to meet long-term climate goals.
- Global primary energy intensity (the energy used per unit of GDP) improved by 2.2 per cent annually, from 5.2 per cent in 2015 to 5.0 per cent in 2017, but was still short of the 2.7 per cent annual rate needed to reach target 7.3.
- International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean and renewable energy reached \$21.4 billion in 2017, 13 per cent higher than in 2016 and a twofold increase from flows committed in 2010.
- Hydropower projects received 46 per cent of 2017 flows, while solar projects received 19 per cent, wind 7 per cent and geothermal 6 per cent.

## PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

### BEFORE COVID-19

GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH  
WAS SLOWING DOWN



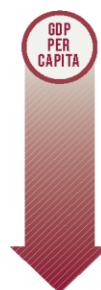
2.0%  
GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH  
(2010-2018)

1.5%  
GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH  
(2019)



DURING THE PANDEMIC  
**1.6 BILLION WORKERS**  
IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY  
RISK LOSING THEIR LIVELIHOODS

### COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



THE WORLD FACES THE  
**WORST ECONOMIC RECESSION**  
SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION

GDP PER CAPITA  
EXPECTED TO DECLINE  
BY 4.2% IN 2020

**TOURISM**  
IS FACING  
UNPRECEDENTED  
CHALLENGES

INTERNATIONAL  
TOURIST ARRIVALS  
WITH COVID-19  
2020 SCENARIOS



COVID-19 COULD CAUSE THE EQUIVALENT OF  
**400 MILLION JOB LOSSES** IN SECOND QUARTER OF 2020



# Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

## **TARGETS:**

- Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

# Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
- By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

# Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

# Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

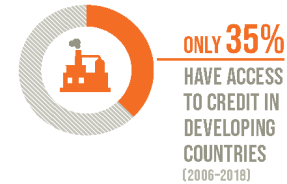
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
- By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

BEFORE COVID-19

MANUFACTURING GROWTH  
WAS DECLINING



FINANCING FOR  
SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES  
IS NEEDED FOR THEIR SURVIVAL  
THROUGH THE CRISIS



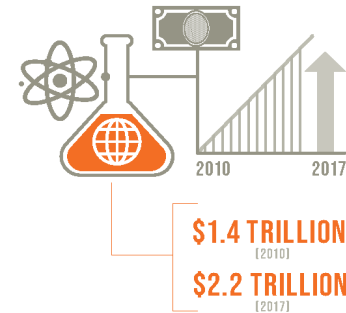
COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

THE AVIATION INDUSTRY HAS SUFFERED  
THE STEEPEST DECLINE IN HISTORY



AIR PASSENGER NUMBERS FELL BY 51%  
FROM JANUARY TO MAY 2020  
(COMPARED TO THE SAME PERIOD IN 2019)

INVESTMENT IN R&D  
IS GROWING BUT NEEDS  
TO ACCELERATE



FEWER THAN 1 IN 5 PEOPLE  
USE THE INTERNET IN LDCs (2019)



# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

## **TARGETS:**

- Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020



# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Global growth in manufacturing had already steadily declined even before the outbreak.
- The pandemic is hitting manufacturing industries hard and causing disruptions in global value chains and the supply of products.
- The air transport sector has been hit the hardest by the pandemic.
- It is forecasted that airlines will have 1.5 billion fewer international air travellers in 2020 and that international seat capacity could fall by almost three quarters, resulting in a \$273 billion loss, compared with previously expected gross operating revenues.

# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- In 2019, manufacturing value added grew only 1.5 per cent since 2018, the slowest year-on-year growth rate since 2012, influenced primarily by tariff and trade tensions affecting all regions.
- Manufacturing activities are at high risk of disruption during the current crisis, which will have an impact on the sector's employment levels.
- The share of manufacturing in GDP in least developed countries increased, from 10 per cent in 2010 to 12.4 per cent in 2019, but the growth rate was too slow for the target, doubling the industry's share in GDP by 2030, to be reached.

# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- In 2019, 14 per cent of the world's workers were employed in manufacturing activities, a figure that has not changed much since 2000.
- The share of manufacturing employment was the largest in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (18 per cent) and the smallest in sub-Saharan Africa (6 per cent).
- According to surveys covering the period from 2010 to the present, in developing countries, 34 per cent of small-scale industries benefit from loans or lines of credit, which enable them to integrate into local and global value chains.
- However, only 22 per cent of small-scale industries in sub-Saharan Africa received loans or lines of credit, compared with 48 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- After three years of stability, global carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion started to rise again in 2017, reaching 32.8 billion tons, underpinned by economic growth and a slowdown in efficiency improvements.
- However, the intensity of global carbon dioxide emissions has declined by nearly one quarter since 2000, showing a general decoupling of carbon dioxide emissions from GDP growth.
- The same trend was visible in manufacturing industries after 2010, with global manufacturing intensity falling at an average annual rate of 3 per cent until 2017.

# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Globally, investment in research and development as a proportion of GDP increased, from 1.5 per cent in 2000 to 1.7 per cent in 2015, and remained almost unchanged in 2017, but was only less than 1 per cent in developing regions.
- The number of researchers per 1 million inhabitants increased, from 1,018 in 2010 to 1,198 in 2017, ranging widely, from 3,707 in Europe and Northern America to only 99 in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, women represented only 30 per cent of global researchers.
- Total official flows for economic infrastructure in developing countries reached \$61 billion in 2018, an increase of 32.6 per cent in real terms from 2010. The main sectors assisted were transport (\$22.8 billion) and energy (\$20.3 billion).

# Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- The share of medium-high and high-technology goods in world manufacturing production reached nearly 45 per cent in 2017.
- Medium-high and high-technology products continued to dominate manufacturing production in developed regions, reaching 49 per cent in 2017, compared with 9 per cent in least developed countries.
- Nearly the entire world population lives in an area covered by a mobile network.
- It is estimated that, in 2019, 96.5 per cent thereof was covered by at least a 2G network, with 81.8 per cent covered by at least a long-term evolution network.



## REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

### BEFORE COVID-19

#### INCOME INEQUALITY WAS FALLING IN SOME COUNTRIES



**GINI INDEX FELL**  
IN 38 OUT OF 84 COUNTRIES  
(2010-2017)

THE GINI INDEX MEASURES INCOME INEQUALITY AND RANGES FROM 0 TO 100, WHERE 0 INDICATES THAT INCOME IS SHARED EQUALLY AMONG ALL PEOPLE, AND 100 INDICATES THAT ONE PERSON ACCOUNTS FOR ALL INCOME

### COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

#### THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS ARE BEING HIT HARDEST BY THE PANDEMIC



OLDER PERSONS



PERSONS WITH  
DISABILITIES



CHILDREN



WOMEN



MIGRANTS AND  
REFUGEES

#### GLOBAL RECESSION COULD SQUEEZE DEVELOPMENT AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



RESOURCE FLOWS FOR DEVELOPMENT

**\$420  
BILLION**  
(2017)



**\$271  
BILLION**  
(2018)



54%

OF COUNTRIES  
WITH DATA HAVE A  
COMPREHENSIVE SET OF  
MIGRATION POLICIES



# Goal 10 Reduce Inequality

## Targets:

- By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard



# Goal 10 Reduce Inequality

- Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

# Goal 10 Reduce Inequality

- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
- Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

# Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

- More than half of us live in cities. By 2050, two-thirds of all humanity—6.5 billion people—will be urban.
- Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our urban spaces.
- The rapid growth of cities—a result of rising populations and increasing migration—has led to a boom in mega-cities, especially in the developing world, and slums are becoming a more significant feature of urban life.
- Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies.
- It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.

**4.2 billion**

In 2018, 4.2 billion people, 55 percent of the world's population, lived in cities. By 2050, the urban population is expected to reach 6.5 billion.

**3%**

Cities occupy just 3 percent of the Earth's land but account for 60 to 80 percent of energy consumption and at least 70 percent of carbon emissions.

**828 million**

828 million people are estimated to live in slums, and the number is rising.

**33**

In 1990, there were 10 cities with 10 million people or more; by 2014, the number of mega-cities rose to 28, and was expected to reach 33 by 2018. In the future, 9 out of 10 mega-cities will be in the developing world.

**90%**

In the coming decades, 90 percent of urban expansion will be in the developing world.

**80%**

The economic role of cities is significant. They generate about 80 percent of the global GDP.

# Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

## Targets:

- By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

# Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

- By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

# Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production

- Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources.
- Agriculture is the biggest user of water worldwide, and irrigation now claims close to 70 percent of all freshwater for human use.
- The efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve this goal.
- Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.
- A large share of the world population is still consuming far too little to meet even their basic needs.
- Halving the per capita of global food waste at the retailer and consumer levels is also important for creating more efficient production and supply chains. This can help with food security, and shift us towards a more resource efficient economy.

# Facts and figures

**1.3 billion**

1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted every year, while almost 2 billion people go hungry or undernourished.

**22%**

The food sector accounts for around 22 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions, largely from the conversion of forests into farmland.

**2 billion**

Globally, 2 billion people are overweight or obese.

**3%**

Only 3 percent of the world's water is fresh (drinkable), and humans are using it faster than nature can replenish it.

**US\$120 billion**

If people everywhere switched to energy efficient lightbulbs, the world would save US\$120 billion annually.

**20%**

One-fifth of the world's final energy consumption in 2013 was from renewable sources.



# Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production

## Targets:

- Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

# Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production

- By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

# Goal 13: Climate action

- There is no country that is not experiencing the drastic effects of climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions are more than 50 percent higher than in 1990.
- Global warming is causing long-lasting changes to our climate system, which threatens irreversible consequences if we do not act.
- The annual average economic losses from climate-related disasters are in the hundreds of billions of dollars. This is not to mention the human impact of geo-physical disasters, which are 91 percent climate-related, and which between 1998 and 2017 killed 1.3 million people, and left 4.4 billion injured.
- The goal aims to mobilize US\$100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries to both adapt to climate change and invest in low-carbon development.
- Supporting vulnerable regions will directly contribute not only to Goal 13 but also to the other SDGs.
- These actions must also go hand in hand with efforts to integrate disaster risk measures, sustainable natural resource management, and human security into national development strategies.
- It is still possible, with strong political will, increased investment, and using existing technology, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, aiming at 1.5°C, but this requires urgent and ambitious collective action.

# Facts and figures

**+1°C**

As of 2017 humans are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels.

**+20cm**

Sea levels have risen by about 20 cm (8 inches) since 1880 and are projected to rise another 30–122 cm (1 to 4 feet) by 2100.

**2050**

To limit warming to 1.5C, global net CO2 emissions must drop by 45% between 2010 and 2030, and reach net zero around 2050.

**1/3**

Climate pledges under The Paris Agreement cover only one third of the emissions reductions needed to keep the world below 2°C.

**\$26 trillion**

Bold climate action could trigger at least US\$26 trillion in economic benefits by 2030.

**18 million**

The energy sector alone will create around 18 million more jobs by 2030, focused specifically on sustainable energy.

# Goal 13: Climate action

## Targets:

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

# Goal 13: Climate action

- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
- Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

# Goal 14: Life Below Water

- The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. How we manage this vital resource is essential for humanity as a whole, and to counterbalance the effects of climate change.
- Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. However, today we are seeing 30 percent of the world's fish stocks overexploited, reaching below the level at which they can produce sustainable yields.
- Oceans also absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, and we are seeing a 26 percent rise in ocean acidification since the beginning of the industrial revolution.
- Marine pollution, an overwhelming majority of which comes from land-based sources, is reaching alarming levels, with an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic litter to be found on every square kilometre of ocean.
- The SDGs aim to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as address the impacts of ocean acidification. Enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans.

# Facts and figures

**75%**

The ocean covers three quarters of the Earth's surface and represents 99 percent of the living space on the planet by volume.

**200,000**

The ocean contains nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions.

**40%**

As much as 40 percent of the ocean is heavily affected by pollution, depleted fisheries, loss of coastal habitats and other human activities.

**30%**

The ocean absorbs about 30 percent of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming.

**3 billion**

More than 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods.

**US\$3 trillion**

The market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at US\$3 trillion per year, about 5 percent of global GDP.



# Goal 15: Life on land

- Human life depends on the earth as much as the ocean for our sustenance and livelihoods. Plant life provides 80 percent of the human diet, and we rely on agriculture as an important economic resources.
- Forests cover 30 percent of the Earth's surface, provide vital habitats for millions of species, and important sources for clean air and water, as well as being crucial for combating climate change.
- Every year, 13 million hectares of forests are lost, while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares, disproportionately affecting poor communities.
- While 15 percent of land is protected, biodiversity is still at risk. Nearly 7,000 species of animals and plants have been illegally traded. Wildlife trafficking not only erodes biodiversity, but creates insecurity, fuels conflict, and feeds corruption.
- Urgent action must be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity which are part of our common heritage and support global food and water security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and peace and security.

# Facts and figures

**1.6 billion**

Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihoods.

**80%**

Forests are home to more than 80 percent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects.

**2.6 billion**

2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture for a living.

**33%**

Nature-based climate solutions can contribute about a third of CO2 reductions by 2030.

**\$125 trillion**

The value of ecosystems to human livelihoods and well-being is \$US125 trillion per year.

**60-80%**

Mountain regions provide 60-80 percent of the Earth's fresh water.

# Goal 15: Life on land

## Target:

- By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

# Goal 15: Life on land

- Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
- Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

# Goal 15: Life on land

- By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
- Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

# Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

- We cannot hope for sustainable development without peace, stability, human rights and effective governance, based on the rule of law. Yet our world is increasingly divided.
- Some regions enjoy peace, security and prosperity, while others fall into seemingly endless cycles of conflict and violence. This is not inevitable and must be addressed.
- Armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth, and often resulting in grievances that last for generations.
- Sexual violence, crime, exploitation and torture are also prevalent where there is conflict, or no rule of law, and countries must take measures to protect those who are most at risk
- The SDGs aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting the rule of law and human rights are key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

# Facts and figures

**68.5 million**

By the end of 2017, 68.5 million people had been forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence or human rights violations.

**10 million**

There are at least 10 million stateless people who have been denied nationality and its related rights.

**US\$1.26 trillion**

Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost developing countries US\$1.26 trillion per year.

**49**

49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.

**46**

In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 percent of seats in at least one chamber of national parliament.

**1 billion**

1 billion people are legally 'invisible' because they cannot prove who they are. This includes an estimated 625 million children under 14 whose births were never registered.

# Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

- The SDGs can only be realized with strong global partnerships and cooperation. Official Development Assistance remained steady but below target, at US\$147 billion in 2017.
- While humanitarian crises brought on by conflict or natural disasters continue to demand more financial resources and aid. Many countries also require Official Development Assistance to encourage growth and trade.
- The world is more interconnected than ever. Improving access to technology and knowledge is an important way to share ideas and foster innovation.
- Coordinating policies to help developing countries manage their debt, as well as promoting investment for the least developed, is vital for sustainable growth and development.
- The goals aim to enhance North-South and South-South cooperation by supporting national plans to achieve all the targets.
- Promoting international trade, and helping developing countries increase their exports is all part of achieving a universal rules-based and equitable trading system that is fair and open and benefits all



# Facts and figures

## US\$5 trillion

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) says achieving SDGs will require US\$5 trillion to \$7 trillion in annual investment.

## US\$147.2 billion

Total official development assistance reached US\$147.2 billion in 2017.

## US\$613 billion

In 2017, international remittances totaled US\$613 billion; 76 percent of it went to developing countries.

## 6

In 2016, 6 countries met the international target to keep official development assistance at or above 0.7 percent of gross national income.

## US\$18.2 trillion

Sustainable and responsible investments represent high-potential sources of capital for SDGs. As of 2016, US\$18.2 trillion was invested in this asset class.

## US\$155.5 billion

The bond market for sustainable business is growing. In 2018 global green bonds reached US\$155.5billion, up 78 percent from previous year.