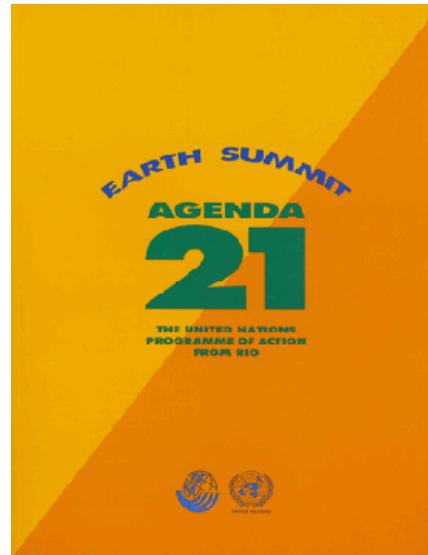


1.1: Lightning Talk 1 | Ayako Kagawa, United Nations  
**The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

Where it all began.....

**Rio Summit a.k.a. Earth Summit** (United Nations Conference on Development and Environment - UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1992



... and so was created, Agenda 21

# Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)

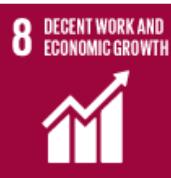


... and we did not reach our goals



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



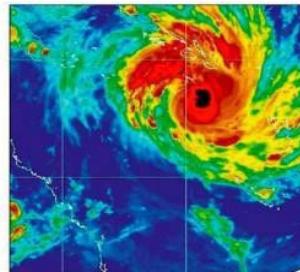
*... makes for sobering reading...only 17 percent of the SDG targets are on track, nearly half are showing minimal or moderate progress, and progress over one third has stalled or even regressed.*

[SDGs Report 2024](#)



## Sustainable Development Goals

How can you measure and monitor sustainable development...



...without geography, place, and location



# Learning by Doing:



- Mapping the 17 SDGs by the UN Geospatial team members
- Sharing lessons learned and best practices through mapping

The screenshot shows the UN Geospatial website homepage. It features a large map of the world with color-coded energy intensity levels. A sidebar on the left provides a detailed breakdown of energy efficiency improvements. A tweet from the official UN account (@UN) is displayed, featuring a graphic that reads "WE NEED PEACE".

The screenshot shows the UN Geospatial thematic maps page. It features a map of the world with color-coded progress towards SDG goals. A tweet from Antonio Guterres (@antonio\_gutte) is displayed, expressing concern over the conflict in Israel and Palestine. Below the map, sections for "SDG Maps 2024" and "SDG Maps 2023" are shown, each listing specific SDG targets and their corresponding maps.

UN Geospatial website:

<https://www.un.org/geospatial/>

<https://www.un.org/geospatial/mapsgeo/thematic>

## MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE FACING A DEBT CRISIS



THE SHARE OF EXPORTS FROM  
LDCs IN GLOBAL  
MERCHANDISE TRADE



HAS STAGNATED  
AT AROUND  
1%

SINCE 2011



NET ODA REACHED \$206 BILLION IN 2022, UP 15.3% FROM 2021

MAINLY Owing TO SPENDING ON REFUGEES  
IN DONOR COUNTRIES AND AID TO UKRAINE

NET ODA REACHED 0.37% OF GNI,  
STILL BELOW THE TARGET OF 0.7%

2 IN 3 PEOPLE  
USED THE INTERNET  
IN 2022



259 MILLION MORE MALE THAN FEMALE USERS

### ODA FUNDING FOR DATA



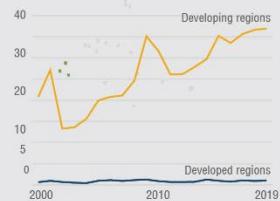
UN's SDGs website:  
<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries  
 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through N-S, S-S and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

**US\$ 1Trillion**

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) dropped by **40%** from \$1.5 Trillion in 2019 to \$1Trillion in 2020

Total of official development assistance for technical assistance from 2000 to 2019 worldwide (Billion of US\$)



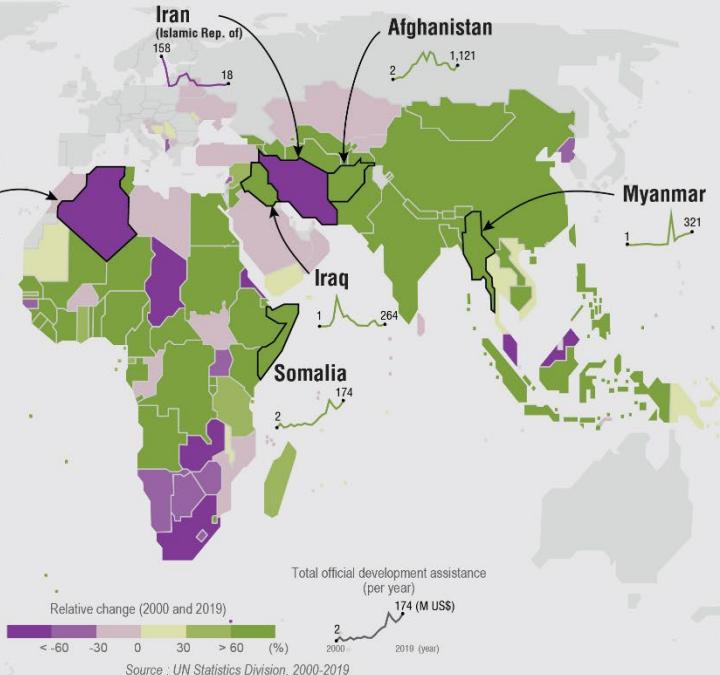
▲ Members of UN Police and the South Sudan Police Services taking part in a rope pulling competition, hold hands in camaraderie, during celebrations to mark the International Day of Peace in Juba.

UN Photo - Isaac Billy, 2011

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).



▲ Strong international partnerships are needed to ensure countries have the means towards the Sustainable Development Goals. North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation are critical to capacity-building strategies. Values on the maps show indicator 17.9.1 and the relative change of financial and technical contribution in 2000 and in 2019 committed to developing countries, increase in contribution is represented in shades of green, while decrease is in shades of purple. The graph shows the exact trend of contribution throughout the period.



# STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Proportion of individuals using the Internet



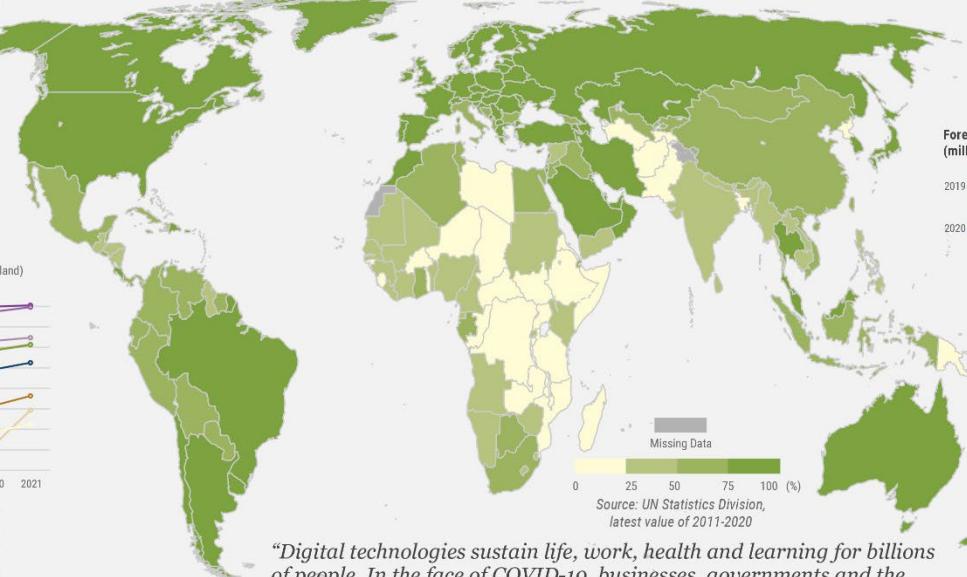
▲ «Learning Crisis Classroom» installation by UNICEF  
UN Photo-Mark Garten, 2022



▲ A teenage girl prepares to take part in a virtual class at home in Ecuador  
UNICEF-Santiago Arcos, 2021

**63% of the global population** were using the **internet in 2021** and the number of users in the Least Developed Countries increased by 20%. However, the **digital divide**, which is the gap between regions that have or do not have access to modern information and communications technology, still needs to be closed. **Connectivity to the internet** is key to **leave no one behind** and bring the world closer together and improve **digital cooperation**.

Internet users per 100 inhabitants (percentage)

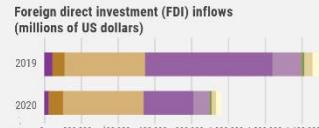


“Digital technologies sustain life, work, health and learning for billions of people. In the face of COVID-19, businesses, governments and the digital community have proven resilient and innovative, helping to protect lives and livelihoods. These challenging times have accelerated the transformation everywhere..”

Secretary-General of the United Nations



▲ Next gen, ‘lightning’ fast global communication network on track for 2020 entry  
ITU Photo, 2017



Source: UN Statistics Division



UNITED NATIONS Geospatial Map No. 4652.17  
Dec 2022

# STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



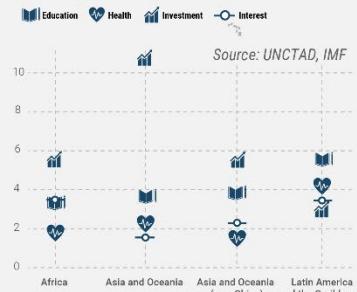
By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development in developing countries

Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation



▲ General Assembly meets on new partnership for Africa's development  
UN Photo: Loey Felipe, 2023

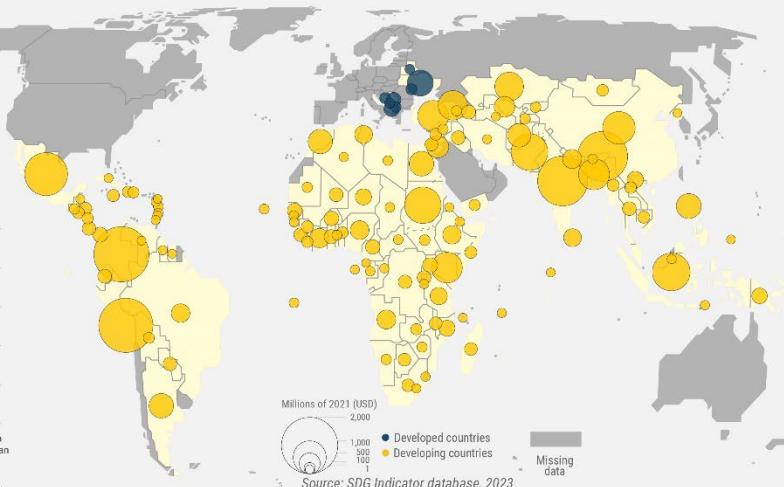
Public expenditure on net interest, education, health and investment as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in percentage (2019–2021)



*"We need the private sector, civil society, women, youth, scientists, academics, philanthropic foundations – all stakeholders across all fields and disciplines – to come forward, to lend their voices, and their hands, to ensure a transformative process that delivers both for people and planet."*

H.E. Mr. Dennis Francis, 78th President of the General Assembly, 2023

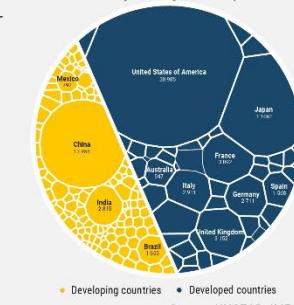
Total official development assistance for technical cooperation in 2021



◀ United Nations development projects are helping countries such as Cabo Verde to transform agricultural practices to produce more sustainable products.  
UN Photo: Mark Garten, 2023

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Public debt by country in 2022 (USD billion)



▲ The public debt by country reached a record of **USD 92 trillion**. Developing countries owe almost **30%** of the total debts, and **70%** attributes to selected countries.

▼ A woman recently impacted by conflict delivering a testimony during a pledging event on the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for 2024  
UN Photo:Mark Garten, 2023



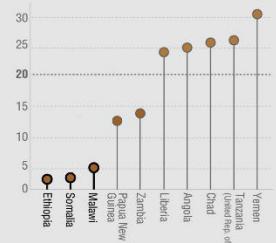
Increasing the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable **data disaggregated** by income, gender, race, ethnicity, migration, disability, **geographic location** and other characteristics relevant in national contexts is key to **leave no one behind** and bring the world closer together and improve the **global partnership** [§ 17.18, 48, 74(g), 76, and 83, A/RES/70/1]

## By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

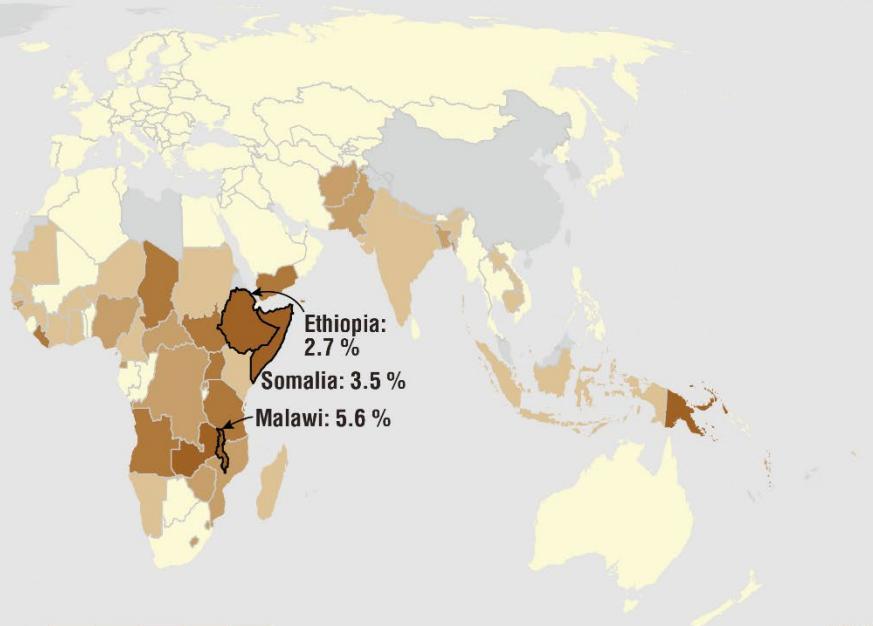
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (% of children under 5 years of age)

**166 Million**  
children under the  
age of 5, or 1 in 4  
remain unregistered

Lowest ten country on proportion of  
birth registration in 2011-2018 (%)



▲ Displaced children in Aden City from the city of Taiz due to the conflict, Yemen.  
UNICEF - Ahmed Abdulhaleem, 2018



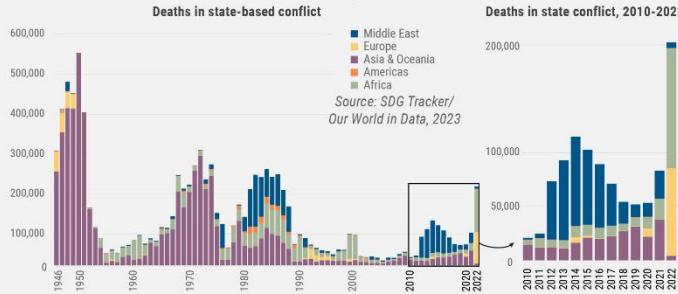
▲ The birth of around one in four children under age 5 worldwide are never officially recorded, depriving them of a proof of legal identity crucial for the protection of their rights and for access to justice and social services. The indicator 16.9.1 (2011-2018) is the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, the countries highlighted in shades of brown show where the gap remains. Oceania, excluding Australia and New Zealand, is the region with the lowest registration rate at 23.1%, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa with 44.8%. War-torn or past conflict countries, such as Somalia, Liberia, Chad or Yemen, exhibit low registration rates.



## Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Conflict-related deaths, 1946-2023

▼ Since 1946, the overall number of deaths in state-based conflict has steadily **decreased** worldwide. Still, from 2010 to 2022 around **a million people** died through direct violence in wars. During this period, **Middle East** accounts for 50% of total deaths, and tremendous increase of deaths are observed in **Europe** and **Africa** in 2022, due to political crisis.



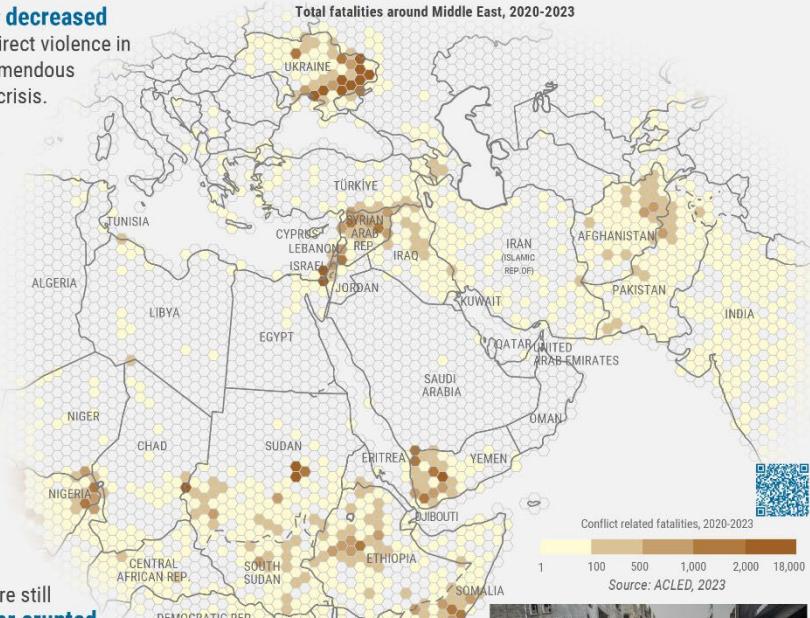
Since 2020, incidents related to battles and conflicts keep on occurring within and at the crossroads of **Africa**, **Asia**, and **Europe** ▼



► Many conflicts are still **ongoing or erupted between 2020 and 2023**, such as in the **Middle East**, the **Sahel**, the **Horn of Africa** or in countries such as **Israel**, **Lebanon**, **Sudan**, or **Ukraine**.

► UN Development Programme and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia warn that up to 16 years of human development could be wiped out

UNDP Photo-PAPP/Abed Zagout, 2023

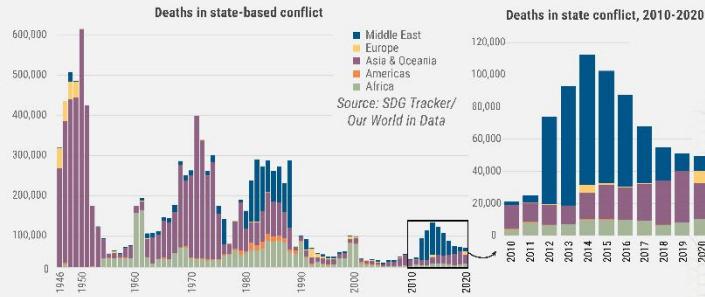




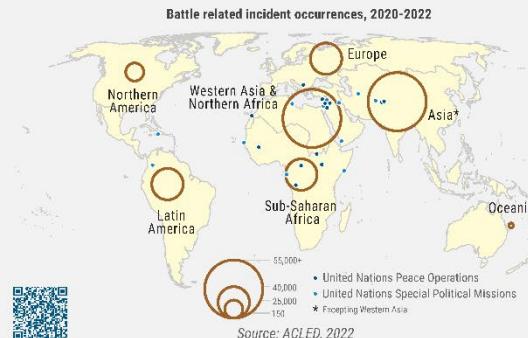
## Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Conflict-related deaths, 1946-2020

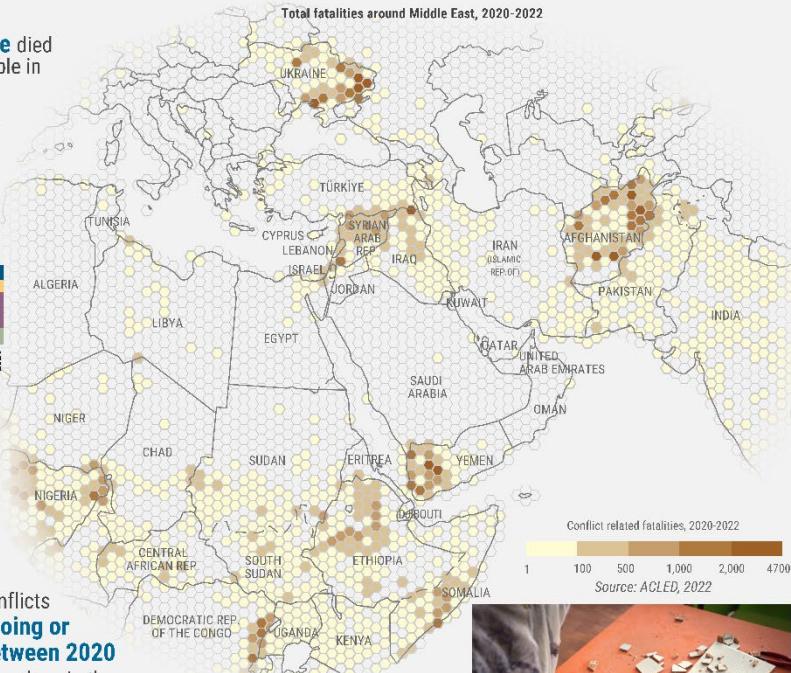
Since **1946**, the overall amount of deaths in state-based conflict has steadily **decreased** worldwide. Still, **from 2010 to 2020**, around **half a million people** died through direct violence in wars. During this period, the increase is particularly visible in the **Middle East** ▼



Since **2020**, incidents related to battles and conflicts keep on occurring within and at the crossroads of **Africa**, **Asia**, and **Europe** ▼



► Many conflicts are still **ongoing or erupted between 2020 and 2022**, such as in the **Middle East**, the **Sahel**, the **Horn of Africa** or in countries such as **Afghanistan**, Eastern **D.R.Congo** or **Ukraine**



► UN Women Humanitarian work in Za'atari Refugee Camp in Jordan  
UN Women Photo-Christopher Herwig



# BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION & FOSTER INNOVATION



## Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable



▲ Ladies working in a textile and clothing industry in Bangladesh. Asian countries graduating from the LDC category need to bolster their textile and clothing sectors, particularly in the wake of COVID-19

ILO Photo - Marcel Crozet



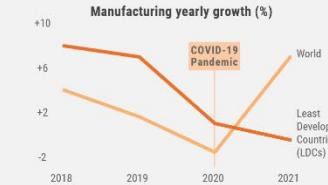
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

### Manufacturing value added per capita (constant 2015 US dollars)

In 2021, global manufacturing rebounded from the pandemic, although the **recovery remains incomplete and uneven**. After **dropping 1.3 percentage** in 2020, global manufacturing production **grew by 7.2 percentage** in 2021, surpassing its pre-pandemic level.

High-income countries benefited from massive policy support to firms and households and the rapid roll-out of effective vaccines.

In contrast, recovery in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has been sluggish, due to subdued and volatile global demand, global trade disruption and tighter domestic economic policies.



▲ Manufacturing in more developed countries has rebounded, leaving least developed countries behind

The chart shows how LDCs consistently outperformed how LDCs consistently outperformed global manufacturing production growth every year, excepting in 2021





Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

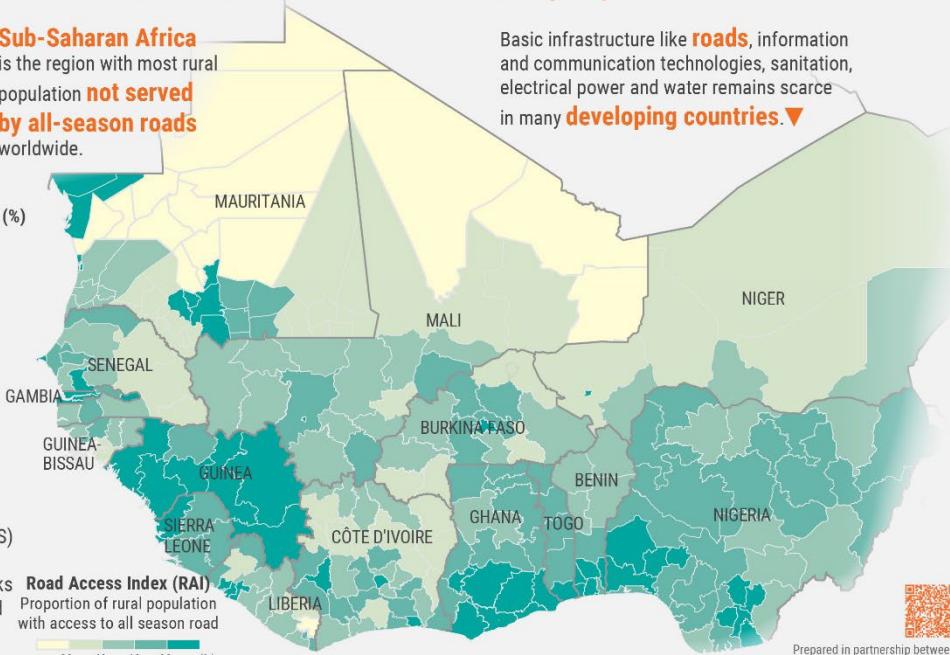
Rural population not served by a all-season road in 2021(Million)



Sustainable Development Goal **indicator 9.1.1**, commonly known as the **Rural Access Index or RAI**, measures the proportion of a country's rural population that lives within 2 kilometres walking distance of an all-season road. The RAI is a widely accepted metric for assessing **rural populations' access to transport** consistently across countries and time, and is based on **3 geospatial datasets: where people live, the spatial distribution of the road network and road quality**.

► **Sub-Saharan Africa** is the region with most rural population **not served by all-season roads** worldwide.

Basic infrastructure like **roads**, information and communication technologies, sanitation, electrical power and water remains scarce in many **developing countries**. ▼



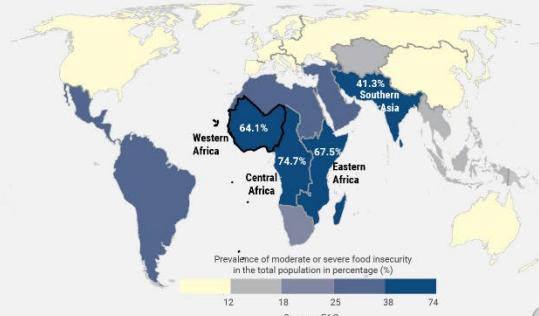
► Chinese engineers with the UN Mission in the South Sudan (UNMISS) opened a road that had been closed for two weeks following heavy rains and flooding.





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

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population  
(3 years average 2020–2022)



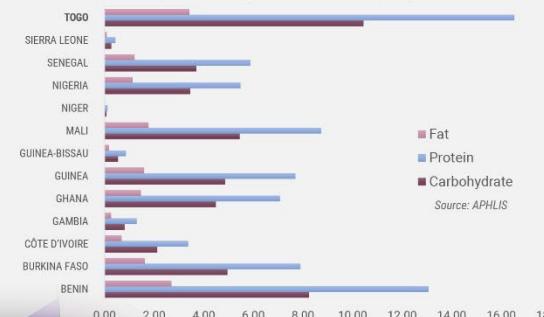
Food loss and waste in **Western Africa** are estimated at up to **250kg per person** and over **\$60 billion dollars annually**. Global economic loss and waste amount to about **US\$940 billion annually**. The reasons for food losses include overproduction, premature harvesting, poor storage, processing facilities, inadequate market systems, overly high standards for the weight, shape and lack of knowledge about postharvest management



► A woman participating in a World Food Programme project in Burkina Faso.  
WFP Photo 2022

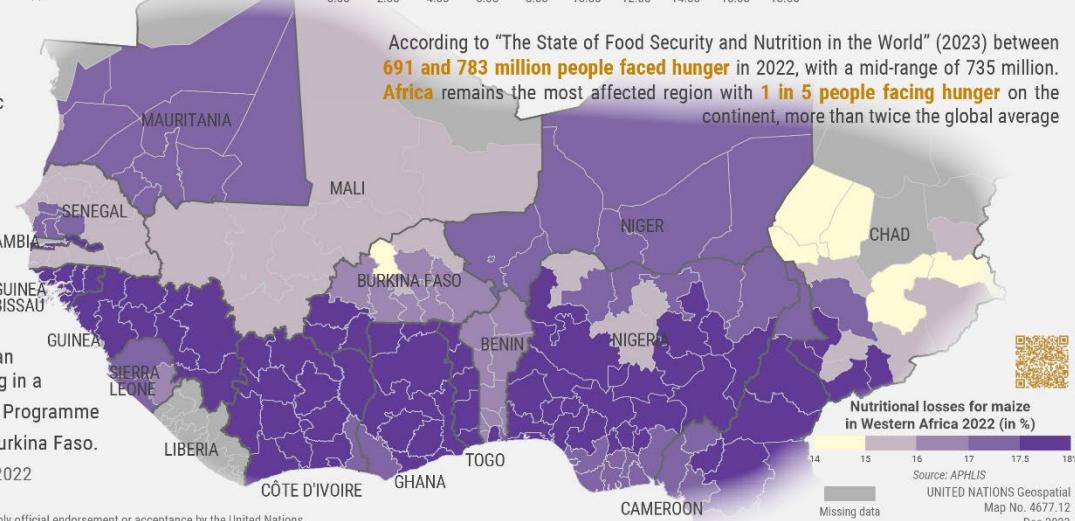
## Dry weight loss

Equivalent % of people's annual dietary requirements



► Postharvest losses mean that the annual nutritional requirements of millions of people are being lost. In **Togo**, maize postharvest losses were equivalent to the annual carbohydrate requirements over **1.6 million children under five years old**. This is the human cost to postharvest in **Sub-Saharan Africa**.

According to "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World" (2023) between **691 and 783 million people faced hunger** in 2022, with a mid-range of 735 million. **Africa** remains the most affected region with **1 in 5 people facing hunger** on the continent, more than twice the global average



By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds

## 8 Million tonnes

of plastic end up in oceans every year

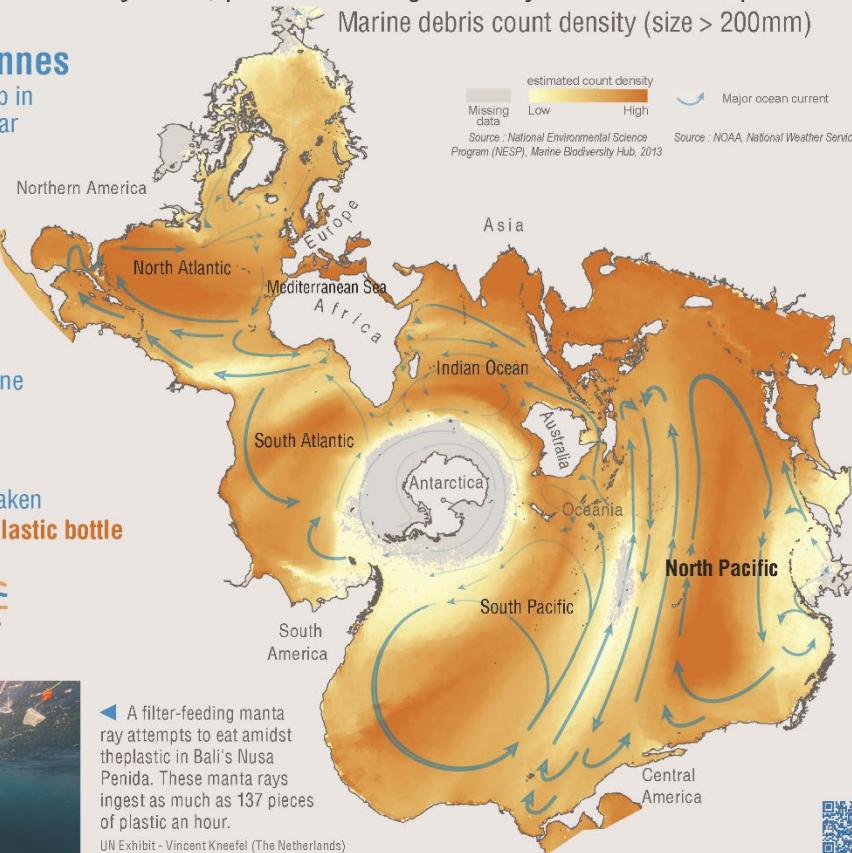
80% of all marine debris studied is plastic

450 years taken to disintegrate plastic bottle



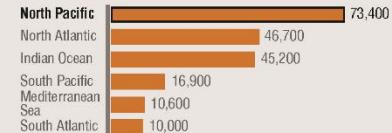
A filter-feeding manta ray attempts to eat amidst the plastic in Bali's Nusa Penida. These manta rays ingest as much as 137 pieces of plastic an hour.

UN Exhibit - Vincent Kneefel (The Netherlands)



A total of 202,800 tonnes of plastic pieces afloat at global ocean over 200mm surface

>200mm surface plastic mass by ocean basin in 2013 (Tonnes)



Source : Eriksen M, Leiberman LCM, Carson HS, Thiel M, Moore C, Borerro JC, et al. (2014) Plastic Pollution in the World's Oceans: More than 5 Trillion Plastic Pieces Weighing over 250,000 Tons Afloat at Sea. PLoS ONE 9(12): e111913. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0111913>

► The sustainability of our oceans is under severe threat as every year an estimated 5 to 12 million metric tons of plastic enter the ocean, costing roughly \$13 billion per year – including clean-up costs and financial losses in fisheries and other industries. About 89% of plastic litter found on the ocean floor are single-use items like plastic bags. The estimated count density of marine debris bigger than 200mm shown on the map (2013) is based on an oceanographic model of floating debris by The National Environmental Science Program (NESP), Australia. Highest values can be observed close to the coastline as the main sources of marine plastics are land-based. The geospatial data on marine debris is shown using the Spilhaus projection which allows to show the ocean as a continuous body of water, and the main ocean currents represented as arrows are intended to emphasize the dynamic nature and movements that contribute to the concentration of the marine plastics in certain location.

